

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
TOWN COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING  
THURSDAY APRIL 26, 2018, 8:30 AM  
2nd FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TOWN HALL  
455 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE BLVD, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO  
AGENDA**

	Time	Min	Presenter	Type	
1.	8:30				Call to Order
2.	8:30	90	Reed/Mahoney	Legal	Executive Session for the Purpose of Receiving Legal Advice Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(b), and for the Purpose of Negotiations Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e
3.	10:00	5			Break
4.	10:05	5			Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items
5.	10:10	5	Johnston	Action	Consideration of Approval of Minutes of the March 15, 2018 Regular Council Meeting <b>p. 3</b>
6.	10:15	15	Johnston	Action	Liquor Licensing Authority: <b>p. 11</b> a. Consideration of an Application by Telski Food & Beverage Services dba Tomboy Tavern for a Temporary Modification of Premises on a Hotel & Restaurant with Optional Premises Liquor License for a Private Event at the Ridge Club on June 9, 2018 <b>p.12</b> b. Consideration of an Application by Telski Food & Beverage Services dba Tomboy Tavern for a Temporary Modification of Premises on a Hotel & Restaurant with Optional Premises Liquor License for a Private Event at the Ridge Club on June 29, 2018 <b>p. 24</b> c. Consideration of a Special Event Permit for Mountainfilm LTD for a 40 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration at Heritage Plaza on May 26, 2018 from 5:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. <b>p. 36</b>
7.	10:30	20	Mahoney Caton MacIntire	Action	Consideration of a Term Sheet regarding Settlement Terms for Lot 161C-R and Ridge Lawsuit <b>p. 46</b>
8.	10:50	5	Kennefick	Action	Consideration of Approval of a Resolution Calling for Action Minutes to be Kept as the Official Record of Council Meetings <b>p. 64</b>
9.	10:55	10	Swain	Informational Action	Finance: a. Presentation of the March 31, 2018 Business & Government Activity Report (BAGAR) <b>p. 67</b> b. Consideration of Approval of the February 28, 2018 Financials <b>p. 69</b>
10.	11:05	5	Lehane Kunz	Action	Consideration of Approval of the IT Policy for Removable Devices <b>p. 85</b>
11.	11:10	10	Broady	Action	Consideration of Resolution Adopting the San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan <b>p. 89</b>
12.	11:20	10	Broady	Action	Consideration of Approval of an Amended and Restated IGA Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Providing Emergency Services Throughout Western Colorado <b>p. 328</b>
13.	11:30	15	Kjome Bangert	Informational Action	2018 Drought Planning Discussion and Council Direction <b>p. 368</b>
14.	11:45	15	Kjome	Informational Action	Meadows Improvement Plan Update and Council Direction <b>p. 375</b>
	12:00	30			Lunch

15.	12:30	5	P. Reich	Action	Consideration of Approval of a Proclamation Recognizing May as Mental Health Awareness Month <b>p. 379</b>
16.	12:35	5	R. McIntyre	Action	Consideration of Approval of a Proclamation Recognizing May as Sexual Assault Awareness Month <b>p. 380</b>
17.	12:40	50	Montgomery Haynes Knox	Action	Green Team Committee Items: a. Consideration of Approval of a Fee for Service Proposal from Eco Action Partners to Produce a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory in 2018 for the Town of Mountain Village– 15 min <b>p. 381</b> b. Consideration of Approval of a Compost Incentive Program 15 min <b>p. 388</b> c. Consideration of Approval of an Income Qualified Farm to Community Pilot Program – 20 min <b>p. 393</b>
18.	1:30	10	Haynes Benitez	Informational	Town Hall Subarea Update
19.	1:40	20	Haynes Benitez	Informational	Village Center Subarea Update
20.	2:00	10	Kunz Johnson	Informational	Update on the Affordable Care Act (ACA) for Seasonal Employees <b>p. 400</b>
21.	2:10	10	Loebe	Informational	Trails Master Plan Draft RFP <b>p. 402</b>
22.	2:20	15	Montgomery Haynes Kight	Informational	Presentation of the Addition of a New Community Engagement Coordinator Position <b>p. 408</b>
23.	2:35	30	Council Members & Staff	Informational	Council Boards and Commissions Updates: a. San Miguel Watershed Coalition-Starr b. Colorado Flights Alliance -Jansen c. Transportation & Parking – MacIntire/Benitez d. Budget & Finance Committee –Caton/Gilbride e. Gondola Committee – Caton/Berry f. Colorado Communities for Climate Action – Berry g. San Miguel Authority for Regional Transportation (SMART)- Benitez/Caton/Binder h. Eco Action Partners – Berry/Binder i. Telluride Historical Museum- Berry j. Telluride Conference Center –MacIntire/Gilbride k. Alliance for Inclusion – Berry l. Green Team Committee- Berry/MacIntire m. Telluride Tourism Board-Jansen n. Mayor's Update - Benitez
24.	3:05	20	Haynes Montgomery	Informational	Staff Reports: a. Planning & Development Services <b>p. 411</b> b. Town Manager <b>p. 417</b>
25.	3:25	5	Kight	Informational	Other Business: a. Guest Services Transition from Telluride Tourism Board to Telluride Ski & Golf <b>p. 419</b>
26.	3:30				Adjourn

Please note that times are approximate and subject to change.

jk  
04/18/18

Individuals with disabilities needing auxiliary aid(s) may request assistance by contacting Town Hall at 970-369-6429 or email: [mclerk@mtnvillage.org](mailto:mclerk@mtnvillage.org). A minimum advance notice of 48 hours is required so arrangements can be made to locate requested auxiliary aid(s)

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
MINUTES OF THE MARCH 15, 2018  
REGULAR TOWN COUNCIL MEETING **DRAFT**  
**AGENDA ITEM #5****

The meeting of the Town Council was called to order by Mayor Laila Benitez at 8:31 a.m. on Thursday, March 15, 2018 in the Mountain Village Town Hall, 455 Mountain Village Boulevard, Mountain Village, Colorado.

**Attendance:**

**The following Town Council members were present and acting:**

Laila Benitez, Mayor  
Dan Caton, Mayor Pro Tem  
Dan Jansen  
Jack Gilbride  
Bruce MacIntire  
Patrick Berry  
Natalie Binder

Also in attendance were:

Kim Montgomery, Town Manager	Kiernan Lannon
Jackie Kennefick, Director of Administration/Town Clerk	Nathan Pepple
Susan Johnston, Deputy Town Clerk	Kristin Frost
Christina Lambert, Administrative Services Coordinator	Anton Benitez
David Reed, Town Attorney	Doug Tooley
Jim Mahoney, Assistant Town Attorney	Chris Hawkins
Sarah Abbott, Associate Town Attorney	John Horn
Chris Broady, Police Chief	Alex Brown
Kevin Swain, Finance Director	Tim Johnson
Julie Vergari, Chief Accountant	Robert Stenhammer
Michelle Haynes, Director of Planning & Development Services	Glenn Robins
Randy Kee, Building Official	Eddie Sachs
Sam Starr, Planner	Luke Trujillo
Bill Kight, Marketing & Business Development Director	Banks Brown
Sue Kunz, Director of Human Resources	Danny Colt
Finn Kjome, Director of Public Works	Deanna Weber
Steven LeHane, Director of Cable & Broadband Services	Pam Pettee
Cecilia Curry, VCA Property Manager	Winston Kelly
Rob Johnson, Transit Manager	Justin Criado
Dawn Katz, Director of Mountain Munchkins	Mike Lynch
Jim Loebe, Director of Transit & Recreation	

**Public Comment on Non-Agenda Items (2)**

There was no public comment.

**Executive Session for the Purpose of Receiving Legal Advice Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(b), and for the Purpose of Negotiations Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e (3)**

On a **MOTION** by Dan Caton and seconded by Jack Gilbride, Council voted unanimously to enter into Executive Session for the purpose of receiving legal advice pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(b), and for the purpose of negotiations pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)e at 8:34 a.m.

Council returned to regular session at 9:03 a.m.

Council took a break from: 9:03 a.m. to 9:06 a.m. (4)

**Liquor Licensing Authority: (5)**

- a. **Consideration of an Application by Telluride Resort Operator, Inc. dba Madeline Hotel & Residences Telluride for a Temporary Modification of Premises on an H & R Resort Complex Liquor License for the Addition of the Ice Rink from May 1, 2018 – November 15, 2018**

Deputy Town Clerk Susan Johnston presented. Council discussion ensued. On a **MOTION** by Jack Gilbride and seconded by Dan Caton, Council voted unanimously to approve an application by Telluride Resort Operator, Inc. dba Madeline Hotel & Residences Telluride for a Temporary Modification of Premises on an H & R Resort Complex Liquor License for the Addition of the Ice Rink from May 1, 2018 – November 15, 2018.

- b. **Consideration of an Application by Telski Food & Beverage Services dba Tomboy Tavern for a Temporary Modification of Premises on a Hotel & Restaurant with Optional Premises Liquor License for an End of the Season Celebration April 8, 2018**

Susan Johnston presented. Patrick Berry recused himself due to his employment with Telski. Council discussion ensued. On a **MOTION** by Jack Gilbride and seconded by Natalie Binder, Council voted 6-0 (with Patrick Berry recused) to approve an application by Telski Food & Beverage Services dba Tomboy Tavern for a Temporary Modification of Premises on a Hotel & Restaurant with Optional Premises Liquor License for an End of the Season Celebration April 8, 2018.

**Consideration of Approval of Minutes of the February 15, 2018 Regular Council Meeting (6)**

Susan Johnston presented. On a **MOTION** by Dan Caton and seconded by Jack Gilbride, Council voted unanimously to approve the February 15, 2018 meeting minutes with two modifications to agenda items:

19g. *SMART has more than \$1,000,000 in reserves. The Rico shuttle is active with strong ridership.*

9d. *Chief Executive Officer of MuniRevs Erin Neer (eliminating the reference that MuniRevs and LODGINGRevs are two different companies)*

**Second Reading, Public Hearing and Council Vote on an Ordinance Opting Out of Signature Verification in Municipal Elections (7)**

Town Attorney David Reed presented the above item stating that there were no changes from the first reading. The Mayor opened the public hearing. There was no public comment. The Mayor closed the public hearing. On a **MOTION** by Bruce MacIntire and seconded by Patrick Berry, Council voted 7-0 to approve an Ordinance opting out of signature verification in Municipal Elections.

Council moved to agenda item 28a.

**Consideration of Appointments: (8)**

- a. **Design Review Board (DRB) (Four Regular Seats)**

Director of Planning & Development Services Michelle Haynes presented stating that there are four regular seats open. All four incumbents as well as five additional individuals submitted applications. The DRB recommendation was to re-appoint the incumbents. Council discussion ensued. Several applicants who were present introduced themselves: Luke Trujillo, Eddie Sachs, Glenn Robins, and Banks Brown. Council thanked the applicants for their willingness to serve. Council voted by paper ballot and included each Council members name on the ballot. Council directed staff to agendize a discussion on term limits for DRB. On a **MOTION** by Dan Jansen and seconded by Patrick Berry, Council voted unanimously to re-appoint Banks Brown, Luke Trujillo, David Craige, and Keith Brown to the DRB regular seats for two-year terms.

**Finance: (9)**

- a. **Presentation of the February 28, 2018 Business & Government Activity Report (BAGAR)**

Director of Finance Kevin Swain presented the BAGAR. Council discussion ensued.

- b. **Consideration of Approval of a Budget Revision Request to Purchase Opengov Software**

Kevin Swain presented stating that the Budget Committee members are supportive of the software purchase. The software provides tools that consolidate the budget, provide transparency to constituents and substantially lowers employee labor hours. On a **MOTION** by Jack Gilbride and seconded by Bruce

MacIntire, Council voted unanimously to approve a budget revision request to purchase *Opengov* software. In 2018 an additional \$29,000 for purchase and implementation will be added. Thereafter, the ongoing costs for a five-year commitment will be \$17,000 annually.

Council moved to agenda item 12

**Consideration of a Resolution to Approve a Minor Subdivision for Lots 628A, 628B and 628C to Replat into Lots 628AR and 628CR per Community Development Code Section 17.4.13.E.2 (10)**

Planner Sam Starr presented stating that the application had been publicly noticed and no public comment was received. Council discussion ensued. On a **MOTION** by Jack Gilbride and seconded by Natalie Binder, Council voted unanimously to adopt a Resolution approving a minor subdivision for Lots 628A, 628B and 628C to replat into Lots 628AR and 628CR per Community Development Code Section 17.4.13.E.2.

**Second Reading, Public Hearing and Council Vote on an Ordinance to Consider a Rezone and Density Transfer Application to Transfer Density from Lot 628B into the Density Bank per Community Development Code Sections 17.4.9 & 17.4.10 (11)**

Michelle Haynes stated there were no changes from the first reading. The Mayor opened the public hearing. No public comment was received. The Mayor closed the public hearing. On a **MOTION** by Dan Caton and seconded by Jack Gilbride, Council voted 7-0 to approve an Ordinance for a rezone and density transfer application pursuant to CDC Sections 17.4.9 & 17.4.10 to transfer one single family density unit (four-person equivalent density) to the Density Bank for Lot 628B with the following findings and conditions:

Findings:

1. The owner of record of density in the density bank shall be responsible for all dues, fees and any taxes associated with the assigned density and zoning until the density is either transferred to a lot or another person or entity.

Conditions:

1. The density transfer approval is conditioned upon the minor subdivision plat approval by the Town Council.
2. The owners will verify prior to recordation of the replat that there are no general easement encroachments absent general easement encroachment agreements with the town. If general easement encroachments are found, the owners will execute the appropriate agreements with the town.

**Council moved back to agenda item 20b.**

**Second Reading, Public Hearing and Council Vote on an Ordinance Approving a Community Development Code (CDC) Amendment to Section 17.7.7 Building Board of Appeals to Make Minor and Conforming Amendments Pursuant to CDC Section 17.1.7 Amendments to the Community Development Code (12)**

Building Official Randy Kee presented the above item stating there were no changes from the first reading. The Mayor opened the public hearing. There was no public comment. The Mayor closed the public hearing. Council discussion ensued. On a **MOTION** by Dan Jansen and seconded by Bruce MacIntire, Council voted 7-0 to adopt an Ordinance approving a Community Development Code (CDC) Amendment to section 17.7.7 Building Board of Appeals to make minor and conforming amendments pursuant to CDC Section 17.1.7 amendments to the Community Development Code.

Moved to agenda item 20 l.

**Telluride Historical Museum Annual Report (13)**

Executive Director Kiernan Lannon presented stating that the mission of the Telluride Historical Museum is to preserve the rich, colorful, and diverse history of the region and to bring history to life through exhibits, programs and education. He stated that approximately 200 more daffodil bundles have been sold over last

year for the *Daffodil Days* fundraiser happening now. He presented the 2017 annual report, highlighting some programs:

- Hike and History
- Historic Snowshoe Tours, Pub Crawls, Walking Tours
- Haunted Hospital
- An Evening with Ken Burns
- Lone Tree Cemetery Tours
- Old Fashioned Christmas at Schmid Ranch
- Walking Tours with Kiersten Bridger
- Social Craft Cocktails of the Past
- Free family night at the museum with Wilkinson Public Library
- Hosted Indigenous People's Day

The Museum's 2017 annual exhibit was the 10-year anniversary of the Valley Floor: *Changing Identities of a Telluride Treasure*. The Museum had 300 members join or renew in 2017, the same number as 2016. 67% of members renewed which is down from 72% in 2016. A personal outreach will be conducted to determine why people are not renewing. 2018 will be focused on increasing membership, staff continuity, artifact storage, evaluation and collaboration. Council thanked Mr. Lannon for an informative report.

Moved to agenda item 19.

#### **Town Hall Subarea – Village Court Apartments (VCA) Expansion Progress Update (Item was Continued from the February 15, 2018 Meeting) (14)**

Michelle Haynes presented stating that staff has been moving forward with plans for the VCA expansion.

Summary of work completed in 2017:

- Executed a final subdivision and zoning map, completed the density transfer and rezone approvals such as a Conditional Use Permit and Parking Variation
- Ordered an improvement survey plat that included wetland delineations and utility locates for the areas identified as new building areas
- Finalized a VCA property parking area feasibility map

Summary of 2018 Work Plan Objectives

- Analyze existing and anticipated parking requirements to determine whether the additional parking requirement of up to 50 parking spaces can be accommodated onsite
- Prioritize the feasibility of each proposed building site based upon site specific information provided by the improvement survey plat

Staff recommendation is that Council consider funding the parking improvements in 2018. The additional spots would ensure that parking would be minimally impacted when construction of the additional VCA buildings begins in 2019. Council discussion ensued. Council consensus was in support of moving forward with the construction of the additional parking in 2018; with the funds of up to \$250,000 to be drawn from Capital Reserves. Public comment was received by Doug Tooley.

**Council took a break for lunch from 12:24 p.m. to 12:41 p.m.**

#### **Town Hall and Village Center Subarea Committee Update (15)**

Michelle Haynes and Executive Director of TMVOA (Telluride Mountain Village Owners Association) Anton Benitez presented and introduced AECOM representatives Nathan Pepple and Deanna Weber. AECOM is the consulting firm hired to conduct technical planning surveys to serve as the foundation for moving forward with the Town Hall and Village Center Subarea Plans. Since the last update in October 2017, the committee has been meeting monthly to work on a draft MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) between the Town, TSG, and TMVOA, the scope of work and identifying the highest priorities:

- Roundabout
- Roadway Consolidation
- Community Park
- Bus Stop

Ms. Haynes noted that these items are the backbone of the subarea and support the remainder of the improvements. Council discussion ensued over the location of the round-a-bout from the VCA entrance to the base of Benchmark Drive. AECOM has been directed to focus on the road improvements, the park and associated improvements in the area including the tunnel. Plans and designs will be determined to the point that the Town could then issue a detailed RFP. Public comment was received by Doug Tooley.

**Consideration of Approval of a Village Center Subarea Draft MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) between the Town of Mountain Village, Telluride Ski and Golf (TSG) and the Telluride Mountain Village Owners Association (16)**

Patrick Berry recused himself due to his employment with TSG. Anton Benitez presented the above item stating AECOM is gathering data and will be conducting interviews with local stakeholders this week. AECOM representatives will be observing activity in the Village Center Subarea. AECOM is building on the universal vision statement that *Mountain Village is a vibrant, healthy town that provides a high quality of life and experiences for full-time and part-time residents and visitors. This is achieved through a sustainable year-round economy, a diversity of housing choices, world class recreation, environmental stewardship, excellent community services, and well-built and well-designed infrastructure.* AECOM's goals for this visit:

- Support the Town Council approval of the MOU
- Observe the Village Center on series of weekdays and a weekend during the ski season
- Hold meetings/interviews with local stakeholders to solicit feedback and comments on the Village Center
- Clarify and finalize scope for the Town Hall Phase 2 and Village Center efforts

During the meetings/interviews, AECOM asked the following questions:

- What aspects of the Village Center would you like to see not change?
- What are the 3 biggest changes you would like to see in the Village Center?
- What activities, facilities, and uses do you recommend in the Village Center? (Summer, Winter, Shoulder Seasons)
- How can we attract more people to the Village Center as a destination and keep them there?
- Other comments/considerations for the Village Center

Public comment was received by John Horn and Doug Tooley. On a **MOTION** by Jack Gilbride and seconded by Bruce MacIntire, Council voted 4-2 (with Dan Caton and Dan Jansen dissenting, and Patrick Berry recused) to approve a Village Center Subarea Draft MOU between TSG, MV and TMVOA with the amendment to develop "*recommendations to amend*" the CDC instead of "*amending the CDC*" with a one-year term that may be re-evaluated at that end of that period.

On a **MOTION** by Patrick Berry and seconded by Dan Caton, Council voted unanimously to extend the meeting beyond 6 hours.

**Consideration of Adopting the Parking Committee's Recommendation to Permanently Eliminate Permit Parking on Upper Mountain Village Boulevard (Item was Continued from the February 15, 2018 Meeting) (17)**

Director of Transit and Recreation Jim Loebe presented the above item. Based on public feedback at the February 15<sup>th</sup> meeting, Council opted to defer action on the Parking Committee's recommendation to eliminate employee permit parking on Upper Mountain Village Boulevard (UMVB) and directed the committee to present options for employees being displaced by this action and to look at the short-term parking issue. The Parking Committee met and has recommended the following:

- Permanently eliminate employee permit parking on UMVB
- Rebrand UMVB employee permit parking as off-season employee permit parking, utilizing the same eligibility requirements as the current UMVB permit
- Permit valid in both North Village Center (NVC) and Heritage Parking Garage (HPG) lots
- Permit valid during off-seasons as defined by gondola shut down periods
- Annual \$100 permit fee valid for both spring and fall off-seasons to begin in April 2019
- UMVB permits that expire on May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018 will remain valid through the fall 2018 off-season at no additional cost

Public comment was received by Anton Benitez and Chris Hawkins. On a **MOTION** by Jack Gilbride and seconded by Dan Caton, Council voted unanimously to adopt the Parking Committee's recommendations as presented.

**Discussion on a Revision to the IT Policy for Removable Devices (18)**

Director of Cable & Broadband Services Steven Lehane presented and stated that the purpose of the policy is:

- To minimize the risk of loss or exposure of sensitive information maintained by the Town
- To reduce the risk of acquiring malware infections on computer operated by the Town
- To safeguard the Town's confidential information as well as the Town's customers and employee's sensitive information
- To limit the possibility of damage to and unauthorized access and use of the Town's systems and data

Council discussion ensued and Mr. Lehane stated that a scanner for verifying the safety of flash drives will be utilized so that outside flash drives may be safely introduced on Town computers. The policy will be effective immediately and an action item will be added to the April agenda to ratify the policy.

Council moved to Staff Reports.

Council directed staff to agendize an item in May to discuss public comment procedures and guidelines.

**Update on the 2017 Report on the Health of Colorado's Forests (19)**

Forrester/Planner II Dave Bangert presented stating that the spruce bark beetles are the area's largest threat to the forests. The forest in and around Mountain Village has some beetle infestation but at lower endemic levels than the surrounding areas. Mr. Bangert stated that the Douglas Fir bark beetle has been identified down valley and the US Forest Service has been utilizing an anti-aggregate pheromone to deter further infestation. Spruce bud worms are another threat that weaken the trees and then set the tree up for bark beetle infestation.

Mr. Bangert then discussed the Town's incentive programs that have \$50,000 available for homeowners to replace cedar shake roofs and create defensible space around their homes. A homeowner is eligible for a rebate of up to \$5,000 for roof replacement and up to \$5,000 for defensible space. Mr. Bangert identified a 2018 project that will consist of a sanitation cut/clean up around Town Hall and the Gondola Station. Council discussion ensued regarding how to effectively communicate the importance of proactive planning to homeowners. Council directed staff to agendize a work session in June to discuss options on how to best deal with dead and diseased trees as well as defensible space.

Council moved to agenda item 14

**Council Boards and Commissions Updates: (20)**

**a. San Miguel Watershed Coalition (SMWC) –Starr**

Mr. Starr stated that the Water Smart grant process is progressing and the organization expects to award the funding in June or July. A Forest Health Assessment meeting is scheduled for March 29<sup>th</sup> with discussions on funding, public education, options for monitoring, and opportunities to collaborate with the American Forest Foundation. The 2018 Water Quality Monitoring Plan consists of 38 sampling sites in the San Miguel Watershed. The sampling is to determine if unacceptable levels of contaminants (namely herbicides and fertilizers) are being introduced into the watershed. These sites have been tested annually since 2013 and results have shown that contaminant levels have not exceeded Clean Water Act levels.

Council moved to agenda items 10 & 11

**b. Colorado Flights Alliance (CFA) –Jansen**

Mr. Jansen stated that no meetings have been held. Bookings are down approximately 5% which is important because airline guarantees will need to be paid out if target numbers are not met. Mr. Jansen stated that a joint meeting between the Telluride Tourism Board and Colorado Flights Alliance is planned for next week to strategize marketing techniques to deal with the snowfall shortage.



**c. Transportation & Parking – MacIntire/Benitez**

The Mayor stated that the committee met last week and an update would be provided later in the meeting.

**d. Budget & Finance Committee -Gilbride/Caton**

There was no report.

**e. Gondola Committee – Caton/Berry**

Mr. Berry stated that at the last meeting the committee went over survey results and are in the process of compiling the data and determining how best to present it. Council discussion ensued on the pros and cons of relocating the Market-Core leg of the Gondola landing area to a location on the perimeter of the Core. Soundproofing was discussed for the Market Plaza Station.

**f. Colorado Communities for Climate Action – Berry**

Mr. Berry stated that the new Interim Executive Director is Jacob Smith. Mountain Village and Telluride initiatives for sustainability will be presented at the legislative session this week.

**g. San Miguel Authority for Regional Transportation- Benitez/Caton/Binder**

Mayor Benitez stated the Board met for a strategic planning session to look at projections for the next 2-4 years. The Mayor discussed the timeline for interjurisdictional turnover to SMART asking for Council's input. Council members expressed their confidence that SMART's Executive Director David Averill will maintain the level of service that the Town desires. SMART still needs to locate space, bus barns and rolling stock etc. to facilitate the turnover. Dan Jansen suggested working with the school district to utilize the Rico School which recently shut down. It is important to coordinate shuttle times with the Gondola hours and Mountain Village employee schedules. SMART is purchasing a second van and is contributing \$10,000 to the Mountain Club Trails Plan. Going forward, David Averill will attend the Gondola Committee meetings and provide input.

**h. Eco Action Partners (EAP)– Berry/Binder**

Mr. Berry stated that the EAP message is about accountability. The Mayor recognized that although EAP and Mountain Village have very similar goals in terms of wanting to protect the environment, the Town needs to have its own metrics in place.

**i. Telluride Historical Museum- Berry**

Museum Director Kiernan Lannon reported earlier in the meeting.

**j. Telluride Conference Center (TCC) –MacIntire/Gilbride**

**k.** Mr. MacIntire stated that there has not been a recent meeting, but he had a discussion with TCC Manager Tony Kalyk regarding adding some break-out space to the facility. Mr. MacIntire distributed a map of Town owned Lot 61B (zoned open space), which is adjacent to the Conference Center, and proposed rezoning the lot in order to utilize this property as a temporary improvement for the TCC.

**l. Alliance for Inclusion – Berry**

Mr. Berry stated that the Committee met last week and gave kudos to the Mountain Village Police Department for their efforts in community outreach.

Council moved to agenda item 8

**m. Green Team Committee- Berry/MacIntire**

Mr. Berry stated that the committee is working on a budget and pursuing a rebate program for composting. EAP has agreed to put together a proposal to assist in monitoring the Town's greenhouse gas emission inventories which will help gauge how Mountain Village compares to other communities. Kim Montgomery drafted guidelines for the proposed composting program and they will be presented to Council for approval in April.

**n. Mayor's Update – Benitez**

Mayor Benitez reminded Council members of the Colorado Municipal League Conference June 19-22 and asked that interested parties contact the Clerk's office for registration details. Additionally, she highlighted several topics including:

- Merchant Meeting had 16 attendees.
- Community Grant recipient Telluride TV produced promotional videos for Wagner Skis and The Village Table. The videos will be aired on digital Channel 12 and posted on Facebook and the businesses will have the rights to the video content.
- The Town is working with TMVOA to upgrade sandwich boards for businesses. Once design regulations and standards are approved, TMVOA will purchase the boards and make them available to merchants.

Council moved back to agenda item 13.

**Staff Reports: (20)**

**a. Mountain Munchkins**

Dawn Katz presented her report stating that Mountain Munchkins' *Family Date Night* Fundraiser brought in over \$10,000. Mountain Munchkins has received a total of \$66,705 in grant funding for 2018. Mountain Munchkins is scheduled to go through the *Colorado Shines* rating process with the hope of receiving a level three rating in June 2018. A recently implemented Parent Advisory Board is beginning to get parents more involved.

**b. Town Manager**

Kim Montgomery stated that the nominees for the *Great Services Award* were the Mountain Munchkins Preschool Team, Kathy Smith, Steven Lehane, Corrie McMills and Lory Britt. Mountain Munchkins Preschool Team won the award for their outstanding efforts in completing the CLASS (Classroom Assessment Scoring System) assessment. Ms. Montgomery stated that at the Town of Telluride water meeting, it was recognized that better communication needs to happen between all of the stakeholders.

**Other Business (21)**

There was no other business.

There being no further business, on a **MOTION** by Dan Caton and seconded by Bruce MacIntire, Council voted unanimously to adjourn the meeting at 3:05 p.m.

Respectfully prepared,

Susan Johnston  
Deputy Town Clerk

Respectfully submitted,

Jackie Kennefick  
Town Clerk

To: Town Council Acting as the Local Liquor Licensing Authority (LLA)

From: Deputy Clerk Susan Johnston

Date: 04/19/2018

Re: April 2018 Matters for the LLA

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**Consideration of an Application by Telski Food & Beverage Services dba Tomboy Tavern for a Temporary Modification of Premises on a Hotel & Restaurant with Optional Premises Liquor License for a Private Event at the Ridge Club on June 9, 2018**

The Temporary Modification of Premises for the date of June 9, 2018 is to extend liquor service at optional premise Allred's Restaurant to include Ridge Club Unit 6 (activity room) on the first floor of the same building in which Allred's is located for a wedding dinner. The application is complete, appropriate fees have been paid, and the application has been reviewed by Assistant Town Attorney Jim Mahoney and Police Chief Chris Broady. There were no adverse findings.

**Staff recommendation:** Motion to approve a Temporary Modification of Premises application at the Ridge Club for a private event on June 9, 2018.

**Consideration of an Application by Telski Food & Beverage Services dba Tomboy Tavern for a Temporary Modification of Premises on a Hotel & Restaurant with Optional Premises Liquor License for a Private Event at the Ridge Club on June 29, 2018**

The Temporary Modification of Premises for the date of June 29, 2018 is to extend liquor service at optional premise Allred's Restaurant to include Ridge Club Unit 6 (activity room) on the first floor of the same building in which Allred's is located for a wedding dinner. The application is complete, appropriate fees have been paid, and the application has been reviewed by Assistant Town Attorney Jim Mahoney and Police Chief Chris Broady. There were no adverse findings.

**Staff recommendation:** Motion to approve a Temporary Modification of Premises application at the Ridge Club for a private event on June 29, 2018.

**Consideration of an Special Event Liquor Permit Application by Mountainfilm, LTD for a 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Festival at Heritage Plaza on May 26, 2018 from 5:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.**

All documentation and appropriate fees have been received and applicant meets all special event qualifications. The following departments have reviewed the application: Police, Legal, Clerk, and Planning. Approval of this permit together with staff approval of the Special Event Application through the Planning Department, grants possession of the Town owned property. The required notice was posted on April 11th with no protests filed.

**Staff recommendation:** Motion to approve a Special Event application by Mountainfilm, LTD for a 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration Party on Heritage Plaza on May 26, 2018 from 5:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

## Permit Application and Report of Changes

<b>Current License Number</b> <u>40919590001</u>		
<b>All Answers Must Be Printed in Black Ink or Typewritten</b>		
<b>Local License Fee \$</b> _____		
1. Applicant is a <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership..... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company		Present License Number  <b>4091959001</b>
2. Name of Licensee <b>Telski Food and Beverage Services LLC</b>		3. Trade Name <b>dba Tomboy Tavern</b>
4. Location Address <b>565 Mountain Village Blvd</b>		
City <b>Telluride</b>	County <b>San Miguel</b>	ZIP <b>81435</b>
<b>SELECT THE APPROPRIATE SECTION BELOW AND PROCEED TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2.</b>		
<b>Section A – Manager reg/change</b>		<b>Section C</b>
• License Account No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Manager's Registration (Hotel & Restr.).....\$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Manager's Registration (Tavern).....\$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Manager's Registration (Lodging & Entertainment).....\$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Manager (Other Licenses pursuant to section 12-47-301(8), C.R.S.) NO FEE		<input type="checkbox"/> Retail Warehouse Storage Permit (ea).....\$200.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Branch House Permit (ea).....200.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Change Corp. or Trade Name Permit (ea) ..... 100.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Change Location Permit (ea) .....300.00 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change, Alter or Modify Premises \$300.00 x <u>2</u> Total Fee <u>600</u>
<b>Section B – Duplicate License</b>		
• Liquor License No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate License ..... \$50.00		<input type="checkbox"/> Addition of Optional Premises to Existing H/R \$200.00 x _____ Total Fee _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Addition of Related Facility to Resort Complex \$75.00 x _____ Total Fee _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Tavern Conversion .....No Fee
<b>Do Not Write in This Space – For Department of Revenue Use Only</b>		
Date License Issued	License Account Number	Period
The State may convert your check to a one time electronic banking transaction. Your bank account may be debited as early as the same day received by the State. If converted, your check will not be returned. If your check is rejected due to insufficient or uncollected funds, the Department of Revenue may collect the payment amount directly from your bank account electronically.		<b>TOTAL AMOUNT DUE</b> \$ _____ .00

## Instruction Sheet

**For All Sections, Complete Questions 1-4 Located on Page 1**

**Section A**

**To Register or Change Managers**, check the appropriate box in section A and complete question 8 on page 4. Proceed to the Oath of Applicant for signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.

**Section B**

**For a Duplicate license**, be sure to include the liquor license number in section B on page 1 and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature.

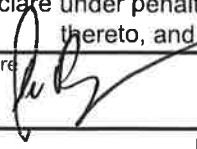
**Section C**

Check the appropriate box in section C and proceed below.

- 1) **For a Retail Warehouse Storage Permit**, go to page 3 complete question 5 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.
- 2) **For a Wholesale Branch House Permit**, go to page 3 and complete question 5 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.
- 3) **To Change Trade Name or Corporation Name**, go to page 3 and complete question 6 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 4) **To modify Premise**, go to page 4 and complete question 9. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 5) **For Optional Premises or Related Facilities** go to page 4 and complete question 9. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 6) **To Change Location**, go to page 3 and complete question 7. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 7) **Tavern Conversion**, go to page 4 and complete questions 10. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. *\*(Must be completed by August 10, 2017, as the tavern conversion will no longer be permitted)*. Submit to Local Licensing Authority (city or county) for approval.

<b>Storage Permit</b>	<p><b>5. Retail Warehouse Storage Permit or a Wholesalers Branch House Permit</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Retail Warehouse Permit for:</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> On-Premises Licensee (Taverns, Restaurants etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Off-Premises Licensee (Liquor stores)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Wholesalers Branch House Permit</b></p> <p>Address of storage premise: _____</p> <p>City _____, County _____, Zip _____</p> <p>Attach a deed/ lease or rental agreement for the storage premises. Attach a detailed diagram of the storage premises.</p>				
<b>Change Trade Name or Corporate Name</b>	<p><b>6. Change of Trade Name or Corporation Name</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Change of Trade name / DBA only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Name Change (Attach the following supporting documents)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. Certificate of Amendment filed with the Secretary of State, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. Statement of Change filed with the Secretary of State, <u>and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3. Minutes of Corporate meeting, Limited Liability Members meeting, Partnership agreement.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Old Trade Name</td> <td style="width: 50%;">New Trade Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Old Corporate Name</td> <td>New Corporate Name</td> </tr> </table>	Old Trade Name	New Trade Name	Old Corporate Name	New Corporate Name
Old Trade Name	New Trade Name				
Old Corporate Name	New Corporate Name				
<b>Change of Location</b>	<p><b>7. Change of Location</b></p> <p><b>NOTE TO RETAIL LICENSEES: An application to change location has a local application fee of \$750 payable to your local licensing authority. You may only change location within the same jurisdiction as the original license that was issued. Pursuant to 12-47-311 (1) C.R.S. Your application must be on file with the local authority thirty (30) days before a public hearing can be held.</b></p> <p><b>Date filed with Local Authority</b> _____ <b>Date of Hearing</b> _____</p> <p>(a) Address of current premises _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(b) Address of proposed New Premises (Attach copy of the deed or lease that establishes possession of the premises by the licensee)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Address _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(c) New mailing address if applicable.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Address _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(d) Attach detailed diagram of the premises showing where the alcohol beverages will be stored, served, possessed or consumed. Include kitchen area(s) for hotel and restaurants.</p>				

<b>Change of Manager</b>	<p><b>8. Change of Manager</b> or to <b>Register the Manager</b> of a Tavern, Hotel and Restaurant, Lodging &amp; Entertainment liquor license or licenses pursuant to section 12-47-301(8).</p> <p>(a) Change of Manager (attach Individual History DR 8404-I H/R, Tavern and Lodging &amp; Entertainment only)          Former manager's name _____          New manager's name _____</p> <p>(b) Date of Employment _____          Has manager ever managed a liquor licensed establishment?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>          Does manager have a financial interest in any other liquor licensed establishment?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>          If yes, give name and location of establishment _____</p>
<b>Modify Premises or Addition of Optional Premises or Related Facility</b>	<p><b>9. Modification of Premises, Addition of an Optional Premises, or Addition of Related Facility</b></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Licensees may not modify or add to their licensed premises until approved by state and local authorities.</p> <p>(a) Describe change proposed <u>Extend Liquor Service at Optional Premise Allred's Restaurant (2 Coonskin Lane, Mtn Village) to include Ridge Club Unit 6 (Activity Rm) on the first floor of the same building in which Allred's is located. Private event: Wedding dinner</u></p> <p>(b) <b>If the modification is temporary</b>, when will the proposed change:          Start <u>6/9/18</u> (mo/day/year) End <u>6/9/18</u> (mo/day/year)  <b>NOTE: THE TOTAL STATE FEE FOR TEMPORARY MODIFICATION IS \$600.00</b></p> <p>(c) Will the proposed change result in the licensed premises now being located within 500 feet of any public or private school that meets compulsory education requirements of Colorado law, or the principal campus of any college, university or seminary?          (If yes, explain in detail and describe any exemptions that apply) ..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Is the proposed change in compliance with local building and zoning laws?..... Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(e) If this modification is for an additional Hotel and Restaurant Optional Premises or Resort Complex Related Facility, has the local authority authorized by resolution or ordinance the issuance of optional premises?          ..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(f) Attach a diagram of the current licensed premises and a diagram of the proposed changes for the licensed premises.</p> <p>(g) Attach any existing lease that is revised due to the modification.</p>
<b>Tavern Conversion</b>	<p><b>10. Tavern Conversion</b></p> <p><i>(Note* Must be completed by August 10, 2017 as the Tavern conversion will no longer be permitted. Only Tavern licenses issued before August 10, 2016, that do not fit the definition of a tavern as defined in section 12-47-103(38), C.R.S. may convert to a different license type.)</i> Please pick one of the following choices:</p> <p>(a) I wish to convert my existing Tavern Liquor License # _____ to a Lodging and Entertainment Liquor License?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) I wish to convert my existing Tavern Liquor License # _____ to a _____ Liquor License?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<b>Oath of Applicant</b>		
I declare under penalty of perjury in the second degree that I have read the foregoing application and all attachments thereto, and that all information therein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge		
Signature 	Title Controller	Date 3/26/18
<b>Report and Approval of LOCAL Licensing Authority (CITY / COUNTY)</b>		
The foregoing application has been examined and the premises, business conducted and character of the applicant is satisfactory, and we do report that such permit, if granted, will comply with the applicable provisions of Title 12, Articles 46 and 47, C.R.S., as amended. <b>Therefore, This Application is Approved.</b>		
Local Licensing Authority (City or County)		Date filed with Local Authority
Signature	Title	Date
<b>Report of STATE Licensing Authority</b>		
The foregoing has been examined and complies with the filing requirements of Title 12, Article 47, C.R.S., as amended.		
Signature	Title	Date



March 23, 2018

Colorado Department of Revenue  
Liquor Enforcement  
Denver CO, 80261

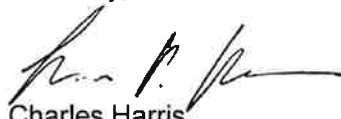
Re: Temporary Modification of Liquor License No: 40-91959-0000 associated with Telski Food & Beverage, LLC

Dear Department of Revenue Staff:

As the board member of The Ridge Club at Telluride, Inc. (the "Club") overseeing the rental of the Club located at Unit 6, lot 161A-1R Building, located on Lot 161A-1R, Town of Mountain Village, Colorado, I write to give approval for the temporary modification of Telski Food & Beverage Services, LLC Liquor License from the optional premises of Allred's Restaurant, also, located within this same building, to include Units 6 (Gondola level, the Ridge Club area - See attached building diagram and cross section for areas marked "Unit 6").

Telski Food & Beverages Services LLC is being hired by a third party for the purpose of serving food, beverage and spirits on the date of June 9, 2018. Telski Food & Beverages Services will perform this service in accordance with liquor laws of the State of Colorado and their restaurant license.

Sincerely,

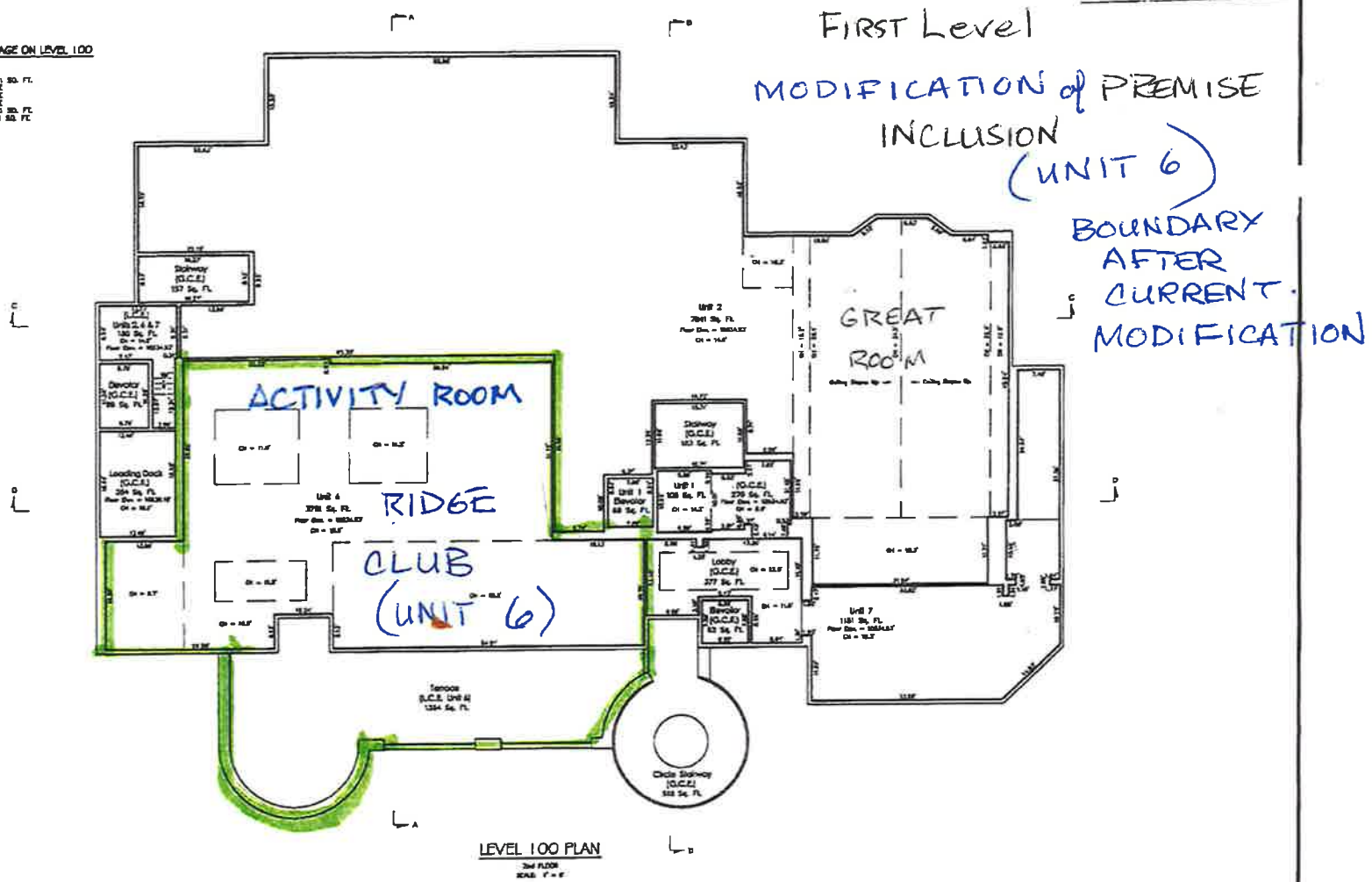


Charles Harris  
Board of Directors President  
The Ridge Club at Telluride



**UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGE ON LEVEL 100**

UNIT 1	171
UNIT 2	781
UNIT 3	806
UNIT 4	378
UNIT 5	806
UNIT 6	3,780
UNIT 7	1,181



PAGE 4228

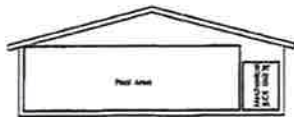
1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R9W,  
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO

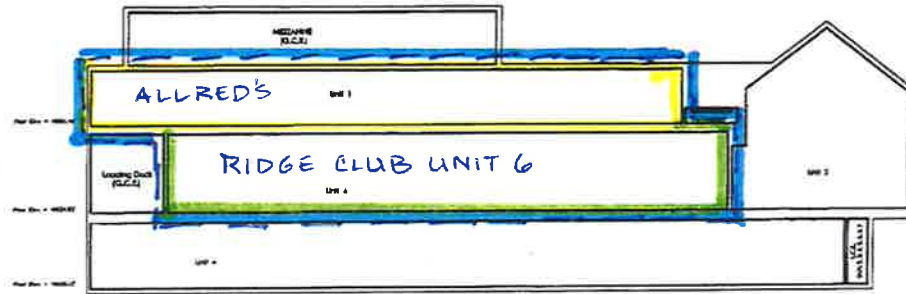


**SAN JUAN SURVEYING**  
SURVEYING • PLANNING  
200 S. ROCKY MOUNTAIN AVENUE, CO. 81001  
970.731.1234 970.731.8888  
WWW.SANJUANSURVEYING.COM

DATE	08/24/10
DRAWN	SM
CHECKED BY	JL/CM
DESIGNED BY	CM
PROJECT	1001



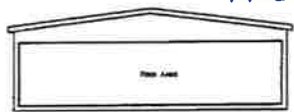
SECTION F-F  
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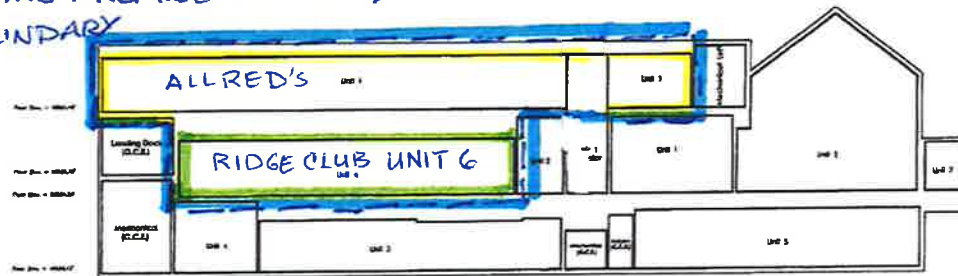
SECTION G-G  
Scale: 1" = 8'

BOUNDARY  
AFTER  
MODIFICATION

(YELLOW LINE INDICATES BOUNDARY OF EXISTING PREMISE - ALLRED'S)  
(GREEN LINE INDICATES ADDED BOUNDARY OF MODIFICATION TO INCLUDE RIDGE CLUB ACTIVITY ROOM)



SECTION E-E  
Scale: 1" = 8'



SECTION D-D  
Scale: 1" = 8'

PAGE 4232

1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R9W,  
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO

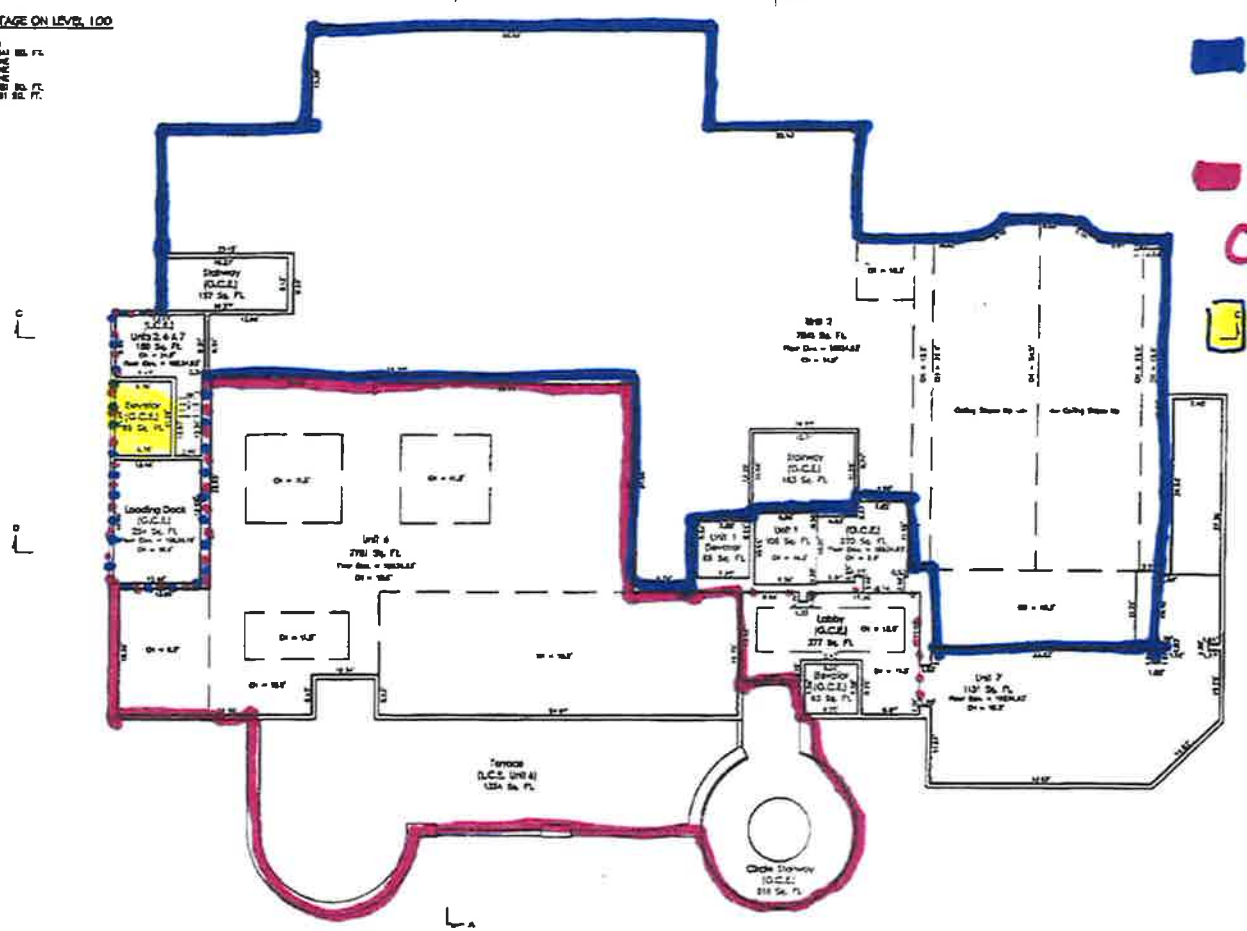


SAN JUAN SURVEYING  
SURVEYING - PLANNING  
180 S. ROCKY CREEK PUEBLO, CO. 81002  
P.O. BOX 1138 970 724-1222 FAX  
LAWYERS@SJSURVEYING.COM

DATE:	8/20/18
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
COMPILED BY:	ALPHEA
DESIGNED BY:	DAVE
REVISIONS:	
DRAWN:	
CHECKED:	T.M.P.

UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGE ON LEVEL 100

UNIT 1	77
UNIT 2	103
UNIT 3	103
UNIT 4	103
UNIT 5	103
UNIT 6	103
UNIT 7	103
UNIT 8	103
UNIT 9	103
UNIT 10	103
UNIT 11	103
UNIT 12	103
UNIT 13	103
UNIT 14	103
UNIT 15	103
UNIT 16	103
UNIT 17	103
UNIT 18	103
UNIT 19	103
UNIT 20	103
UNIT 21	103
UNIT 22	103
UNIT 23	103
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UNIT 26	103
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UNIT 86	103
UNIT 87	103
UNIT 88	103
UNIT 89	103
UNIT 90	103
UNIT 91	103
UNIT 92	103
UNIT 93	103
UNIT 94	103
UNIT 95	103
UNIT 96	103
UNIT 97	103
UNIT 98	103
UNIT 99	103
UNIT 100	103



■ San Sophia Partners LLC  
■ The Ridge Club @ Telluride I  
■ TRANSPORT PATH

LEVEL 100 PLAN  
 SEE PLANS  
 SHEET 1 OF 2

PAGE 4228

1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
 LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R9W,  
 SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO



SAN JUAN SURVEYING  
 SURVEYING \* PLANNING  
 1000 W. BROADWAY, TELLURIDE, CO 81424  
 970-726-1228 (970) 258-1000 fax  
 WWW.SANJUANSURVEYING.COM

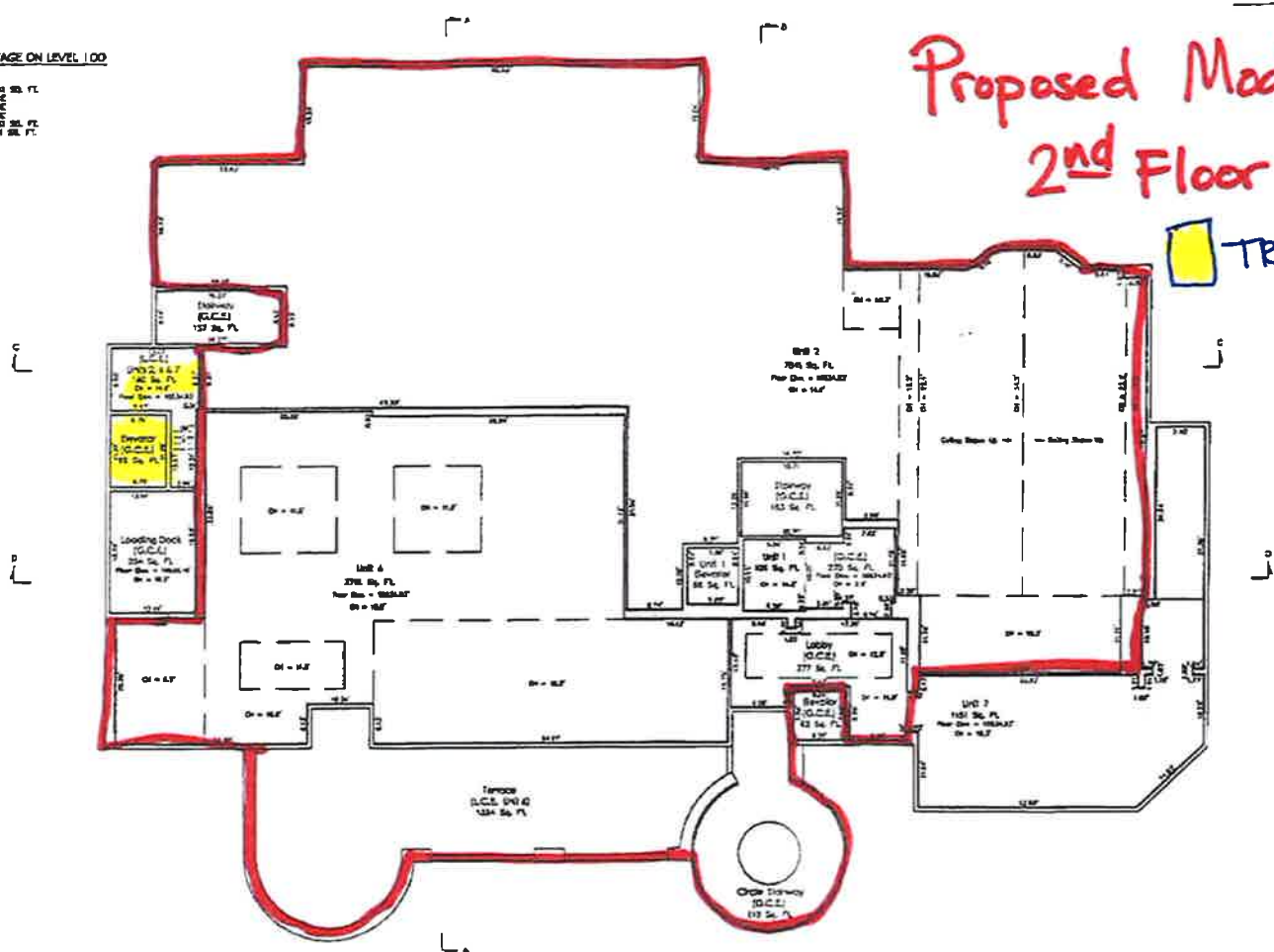
DATE	08/15/18
BY	JKS
CHECKED BY	JLW
DATE	08/15/18
SCALE	AS SHOWN
PROJECT	LOT 161A-1R

UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGE ON LEVEL 100

UNIT 1	121
UNIT 2	184
UNIT 3	184
UNIT 4	184
UNIT 5	184
UNIT 6	184
UNIT 7	184

# Proposed Modification 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

TRANSPORT PATH



LEVEL 100 PLAN

2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR

PAGE 4228

1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R7W,  
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO

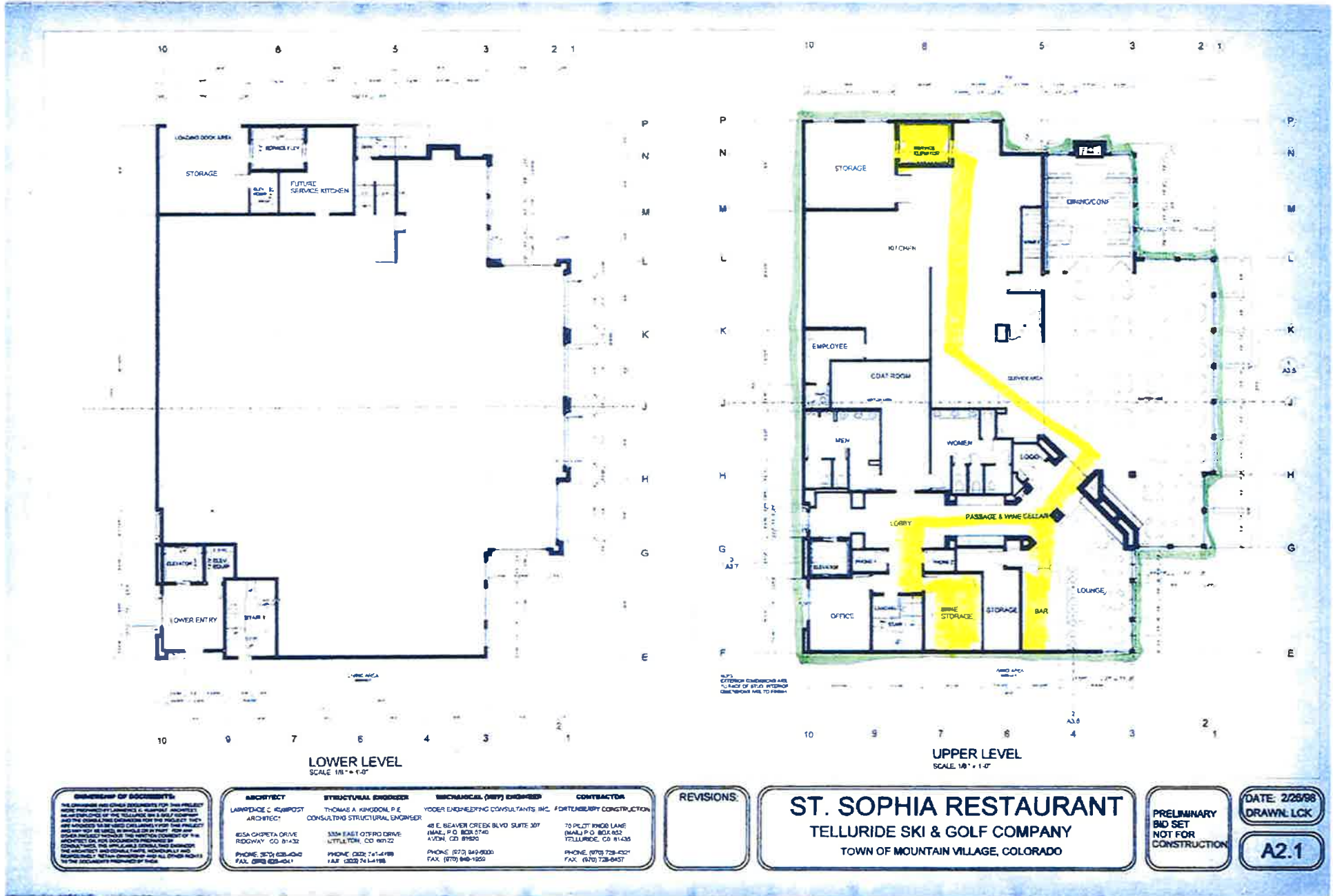


**SAN JUAN SURVEYING**  
SURVEYING • PLANNING  
1810 S. BUCKLEY ST., SUITE 100, CO. 81003  
970-738-1516 970-738-1092 fax  
SANJUAN@SJSURVEYING.COM

DATE	04/20/18
BY	0000
CHECKED BY	JULYNE
DATE	04/20/18
BY	0000
DATE	04/20/18

# D. ALL REDS

 TRANSPORT PATH



**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:**  
THE DRAWINGS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS FOR THIS PROJECT HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS OF THE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO, AND THE CONSULTANTS CONTRACTED THEREUNDER. THEY ARE ISSUED TO BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT AND NOT BE USED IN ANY OTHER MANNER. THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT OR THE QUALITY OF THE WORK THEREON. THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT OR THE QUALITY OF THE WORK THEREON.

**ARCHITECT**  
LAWRENCE C. KOSKOFF  
ARCHITECT  
854 CHRYSLER DRIVE  
RODWAY, CO 81432  
PHONE: (970) 628-6242  
FAX: (970) 628-6241

**STRUCTURAL ENGINEER**  
THOMAS A. KIMMEL, P.E.  
CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEER  
3334 EAST OTTAWA DRIVE  
LITTLETON, CO 80122  
PHONE: (303) 741-4188  
FAX: (303) 741-4188

**MECHANICAL (HVAC) ENGINEER**  
YODER ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.  
48 E. BEAVER CREEK BLVD. SUITE 307  
WALDEN, CO 80550  
PHONE: (970) 849-9000  
FAX: (970) 849-1000

**CONTRACTOR**  
FORTLENNERY CONSTRUCTION  
70 PLATT ROAD LANE  
DUAL P.O. BOX 922  
TELLURIDE, CO 81436  
PHONE: (970) 728-0201  
FAX: (970) 728-0437

**REVISIONS:**

**ST. SOPHIA RESTAURANT**  
TELLURIDE SKI & GOLF COMPANY  
TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO

PRELIMINARY  
BND SET  
NOT FOR  
CONSTRUCTION

DATE: 2/25/08  
DRAWN: LCK

A2.1

## Permit Application and Report of Changes

<b>Current License Number</b> <u>40919590001</u> <b>All Answers Must Be Printed in Black Ink or Typewritten</b> <b>Local License Fee \$</b> _____		
1. Applicant is a <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership..... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company		Present License Number  4091959001
2. Name of Licensee Telski Food and Beverage Services LLC		3. Trade Name dba Tomboy Tavern
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<b>Do Not Write in This Space – For Department of Revenue Use Only</b>		
Date License Issued	License Account Number	Period
The State may convert your check to a one time electronic banking transaction. Your bank account may be debited as early as the same day received by the State. If converted, your check will not be returned. If your check is rejected due to insufficient or uncollected funds, the Department of Revenue may collect the payment amount directly from your bank account electronically.		<b>TOTAL AMOUNT DUE</b> \$ <u>                    .00</u>



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**Section B**

**For a Duplicate license**, be sure to include the liquor license number in section B on page 1 and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature.

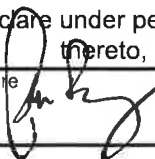
**Section C**

Check the appropriate box in section C and proceed below.

- 1) **For a Retail Warehouse Storage Permit**, go to page 3 complete question 5 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.
- 2) **For a Wholesale Branch House Permit**, go to page 3 and complete question 5 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.
- 3) **To Change Trade Name or Corporation Name**, go to page 3 and complete question 6 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 4) **To modify Premise**, go to page 4 and complete question 9. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 5) **For Optional Premises or Related Facilities** go to page 4 and complete question 9. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 6) **To Change Location**, go to page 3 and complete question 7. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 7) **Tavern Conversion**, go to page 4 and complete questions 10. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 4 for Oath of Applicant signature. *\*(Must be completed by August 10, 2017, as the tavern conversion will no longer be permitted)*. Submit to Local Licensing Authority (city or county) for approval.

<b>Storage Permit</b>	<p><b>5. Retail Warehouse Storage Permit or a Wholesalers Branch House Permit</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Retail Warehouse Permit for:</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> On-Premises Licensee (Taverns, Restaurants etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Off-Premises Licensee (Liquor stores)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Wholesalers Branch House Permit</b></p> <p>Address of storage premise: _____</p> <p>City _____, County _____, Zip _____</p> <p>Attach a deed/ lease or rental agreement for the storage premises. Attach a detailed diagram of the storage premises.</p>				
<b>Change Trade Name or Corporate Name</b>	<p><b>6. Change of Trade Name or Corporation Name</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Change of Trade name / DBA only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Name Change (Attach the following supporting documents)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. Certificate of Amendment filed with the Secretary of State, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. Statement of Change filed with the Secretary of State, <u>and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3. Minutes of Corporate meeting, Limited Liability Members meeting, Partnership agreement.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Old Trade Name</td> <td style="width: 50%;">New Trade Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Old Corporate Name</td> <td>New Corporate Name</td> </tr> </table>	Old Trade Name	New Trade Name	Old Corporate Name	New Corporate Name
Old Trade Name	New Trade Name				
Old Corporate Name	New Corporate Name				
<b>Change of Location</b>	<p><b>7. Change of Location</b></p> <p><b>NOTE TO RETAIL LICENSEES: An application to change location has a local application fee of \$750 payable to your local licensing authority. You may only change location within the same jurisdiction as the original license that was issued. Pursuant to 12-47-311 (1) C.R.S. Your application must be on file with the local authority thirty (30) days before a public hearing can be held.</b></p> <p><b>Date filed with Local Authority</b> _____ <b>Date of Hearing</b> _____</p> <p>(a) Address of current premises _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(b) Address of proposed New Premises (Attach copy of the deed or lease that establishes possession of the premises by the licensee)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Address _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(c) New mailing address if applicable.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Address _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(d) Attach detailed diagram of the premises showing where the alcohol beverages will be stored, served, possessed or consumed. Include kitchen area(s) for hotel and restaurants.</p>				

<b>Change of Manager</b>	<p><b>8. Change of Manager</b> or to <b>Register the Manager</b> of a Tavern, Hotel and Restaurant, Lodging &amp; Entertainment liquor license or licenses pursuant to section 12-47-301(8).</p> <p>(a) Change of Manager (attach Individual History DR 8404-I H/R, Tavern and Lodging &amp; Entertainment only)                  Former manager's name _____                  New manager's name _____</p> <p>(b) Date of Employment _____                  Has manager ever managed a liquor licensed establishment?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>                  Does manager have a financial interest in any other liquor licensed establishment?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>                  If yes, give name and location of establishment _____</p>
<b>Modify Premises or Addition of Optional Premises or Related Facility</b>	<p><b>9. Modification of Premises, Addition of an Optional Premises, or Addition of Related Facility</b>  <b>NOTE:</b> Licensees may not modify or add to their licensed premises until approved by state and local authorities.</p> <p>(a) Describe change proposed <u>Extend Liquor Service at Optional Premise Allred's Restaurant (2 Coonskin Lane, Mtn Village) to include Ridge Club Unit 6 (Activity Rm) on the first floor of the same building in which Allred's is located. Private event: Wedding dinner</u></p> <p>(b) <b>If the modification is temporary</b>, when will the proposed change:                  Start <u>6/29/18</u> (mo/day/year) End <u>6/29/18</u> (mo/day/year)  <b>NOTE: THE TOTAL STATE FEE FOR TEMPORARY MODIFICATION IS \$600.00</b></p> <p>(c) Will the proposed change result in the licensed premises now being located within 500 feet of any public or private school that meets compulsory education requirements of Colorado law, or the principal campus of any college, university or seminary?                  (If yes, explain in detail and describe any exemptions that apply) ..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Is the proposed change in compliance with local building and zoning laws? ..... Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(e) If this modification is for an additional Hotel and Restaurant Optional Premises or Resort Complex Related Facility, has the local authority authorized by resolution or ordinance the issuance of optional premises?                  ..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(f) Attach a diagram of the current licensed premises and a diagram of the proposed changes for the licensed premises.</p> <p>(g) Attach any existing lease that is revised due to the modification.</p>
<b>Tavern Conversion</b>	<p><b>10. Tavern Conversion</b>  <i>(Note* Must be completed by August 10, 2017 as the Tavern conversion will no longer be permitted. Only Tavern licenses issued before August 10, 2016, that do not fit the definition of a tavern as defined in section 12-47-103(38), C.R.S. may convert to a different license type.)</i> Please pick one of the following choices:</p> <p>(a) I wish to convert my existing Tavern Liquor License # _____ to a Lodging and Entertainment Liquor License?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(b) I wish to convert my existing Tavern Liquor License # _____ to a _____ Liquor License?..... Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<b>Oath of Applicant</b>		
I declare under penalty of perjury in the second degree that I have read the foregoing application and all attachments thereto, and that all information therein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge		
Signature 	Title Controller	Date 3/26/18
<b>Report and Approval of LOCAL Licensing Authority (CITY / COUNTY)</b>		
The foregoing application has been examined and the premises, business conducted and character of the applicant is satisfactory, and we do report that such permit, if granted, will comply with the applicable provisions of Title 12, Articles 46 and 47, C.R.S., as amended. <b>Therefore, This Application is Approved.</b>		
Local Licensing Authority (City or County)		Date filed with Local Authority
Signature	Title	Date
<b>Report of STATE Licensing Authority</b>		
The foregoing has been examined and complies with the filing requirements of Title 12, Article 47, C.R.S., as amended.		
Signature	Title	Date

March 23, 2018

Colorado Department of Revenue  
Liquor Enforcement  
Denver CO, 80261

Re: Temporary Modification of Liquor License No: 40-91959-0000 associated with Telski Food & Beverage, LLC

Dear Department of Revenue Staff:

As the board member of The Ridge Club at Telluride, Inc. (the "Club") overseeing the rental of the Club located at Unit 6, lot 161A-1R Building, located on Lot 161A-1R, Town of Mountain Village, Colorado, I write to give approval for the temporary modification of Telski Food & Beverage Services, LLC Liquor License from the optional premises of Allred's Restaurant, also, located within this same building, to include Units 6 (Gondola level, the Ridge Club area - See attached building diagram and cross section for areas marked "Unit 6").

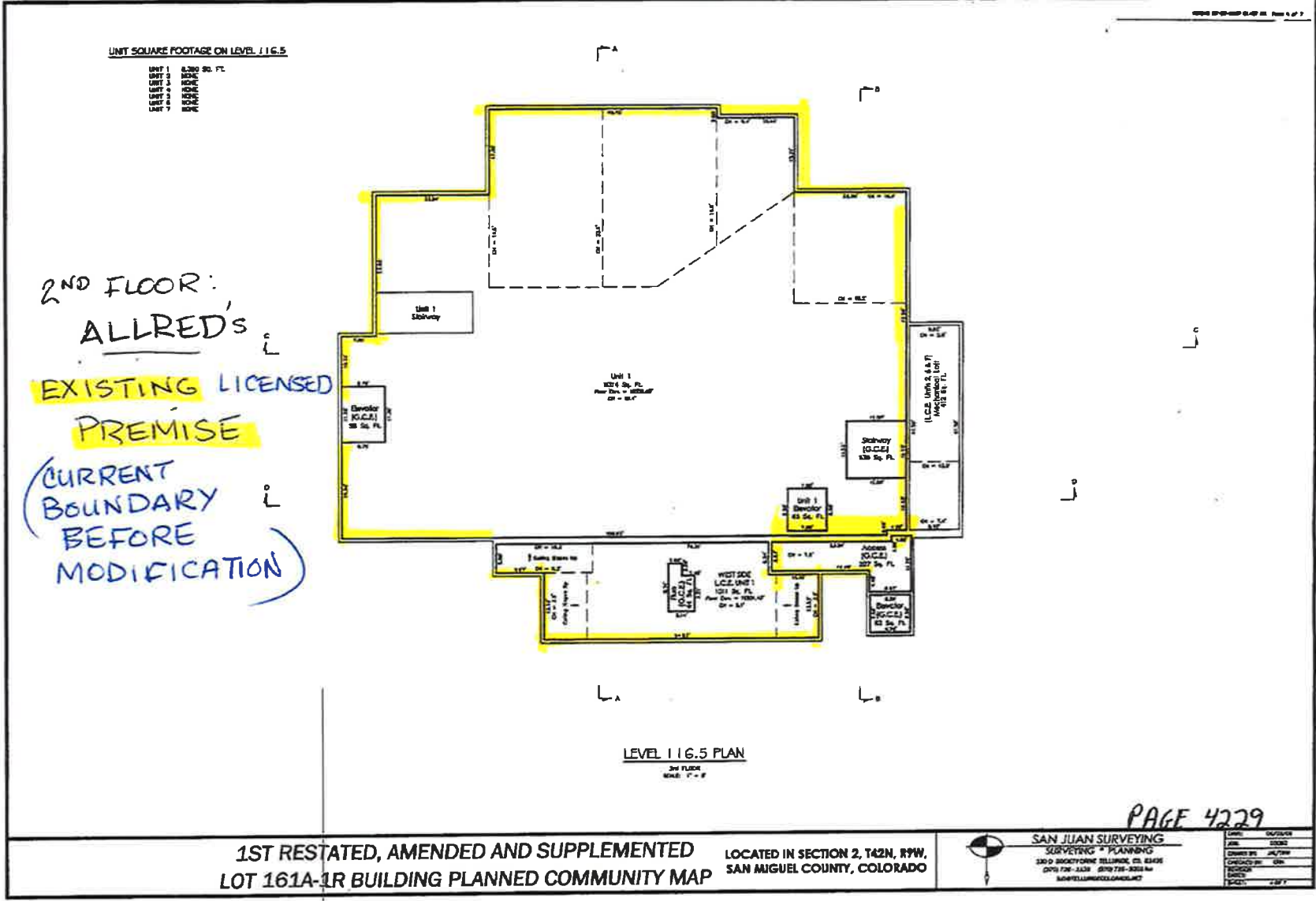
Telski Food & Beverages Services LLC is being hired by a third party for the purpose of serving food, beverage and spirits on the date of June 29, 2018. Telski Food & Beverages Services will perform this service in accordance with liquor laws of the State of Colorado and their restaurant license.

Sincerely,



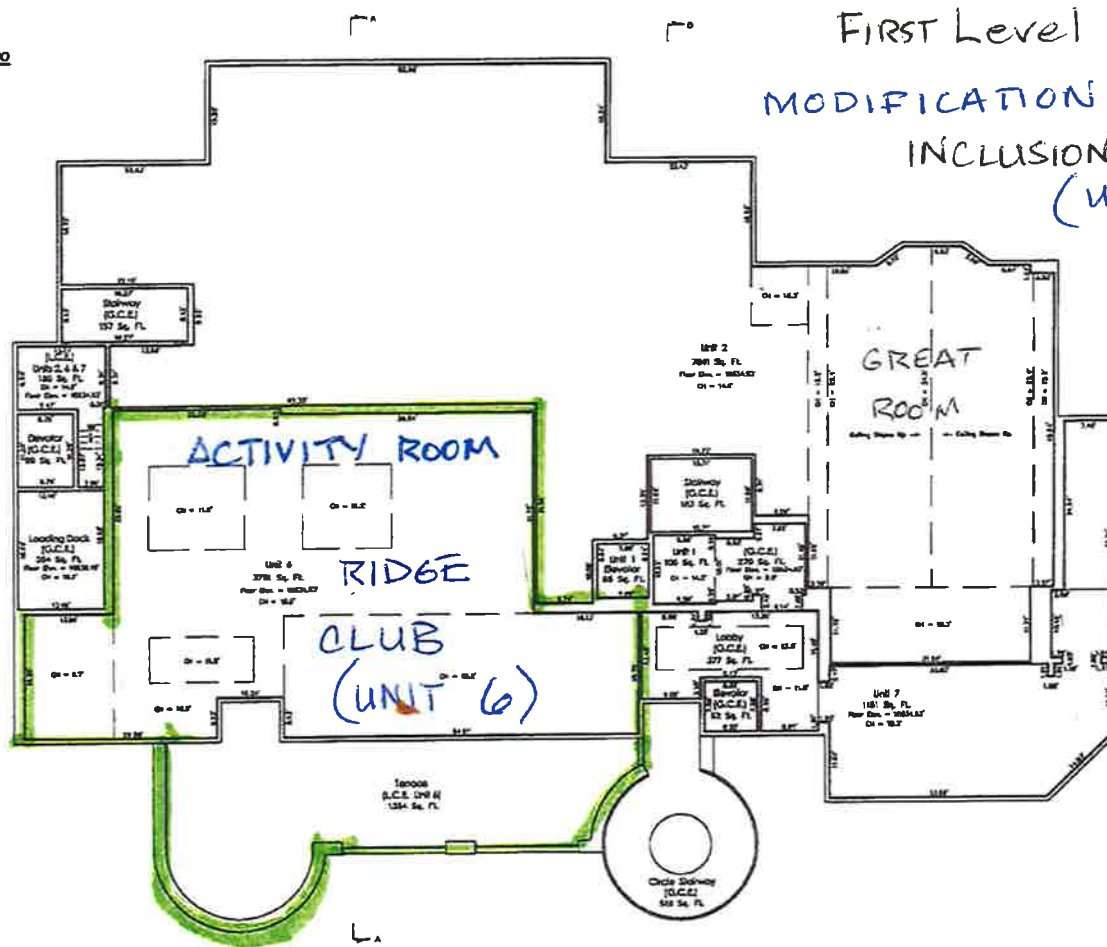
Charles Harris  
Board of Directors President  
The Ridge Club at Telluride

TELSKI FOOD + BEVERAGE SERVICES LLC dba TOMBOY TAVERN, RE: OPTIONAL PREMISE ALLRED'S  
 REQUEST FOR MODIFICATION OF PREMISE



**UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGE ON LEVEL 100**

UNIT 1	171
UNIT 2	7561
UNIT 3	80
UNIT 4	8086
UNIT 5	8086
UNIT 6	2,798
UNIT 7	1,118



First Level  
 MODIFICATION of PREMISE  
 INCLUSION (UNIT 6)  
 BOUNDARY AFTER CURRENT MODIFICATION

**LEVEL 100 PLAN**  
 2nd FLOOR  
 S.A.S. 7'-0"

PAGE 4228

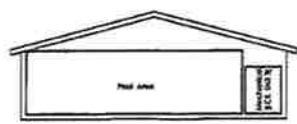
1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
 LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R9W,  
 SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO

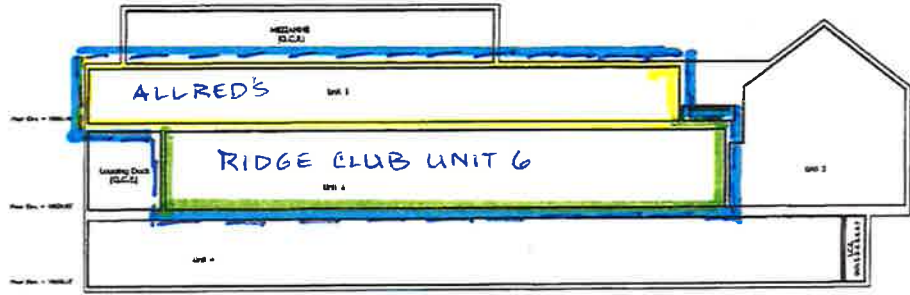


**SAN JUAN SURVEYING**  
 SURVEYING - PLANNING  
 2800 BRIDGEMAN BELLEVILLE, CO 80508  
 (303) 738-1238 (303) 738-8888  
 A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

DATE	04/24/09
JOB	0000
DRAWN BY	JAC/TOM
CHECKED BY	ORA
NOTED BY	
SCALE	
DATE	03/27



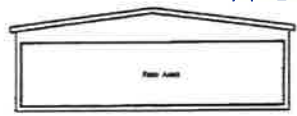
SECTION F-F  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



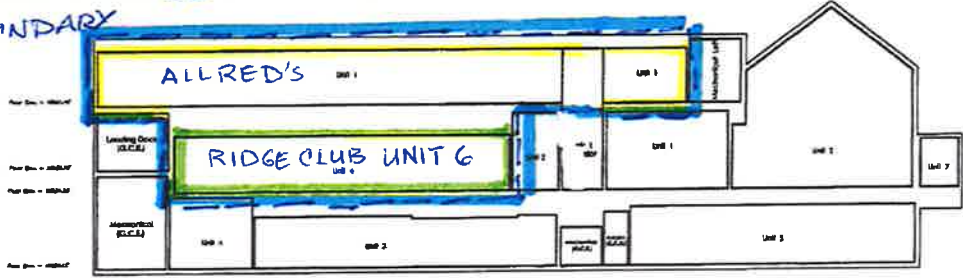
SECTION C-C  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

BOUNDARY  
AFTER  
MODIFICATION

(YELLOW LINE  
INDICATES BOUNDARY OF EXISTING PREMISE - ALLRED'S)  
(GREEN LINE INDICATES ADDED BOUNDARY  
OF MODIFICATION TO INCLUDE  
RIDGE CLUB  
ACTIVITY  
ROOM)



SECTION E-E  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION D-D  
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

PAGE 4232

1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R9W,  
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO



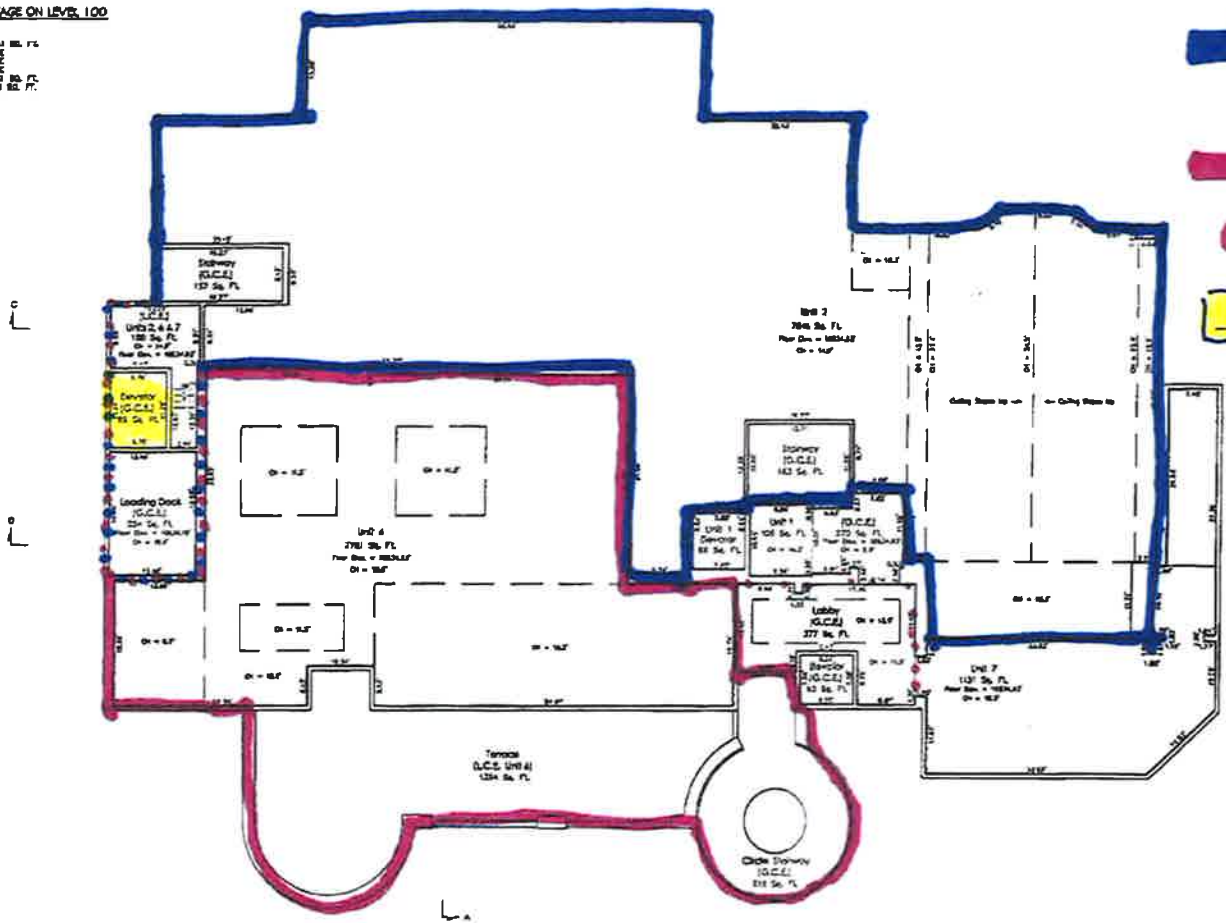
SAN JUAN SURVEYING  
SURVEYING \* PLANNING  
300 S. SOCIETY DRIVE, TELLURIDE, CO. 81420  
(970) 726-1100 FAX (970) 724-8000  
SJM@TELLURIDE.SURVEYING.COM

DATE:	06/05/09
JOB:	0002
DRAWN BY:	JL/TPP
CHECKED BY:	USA
REVISION:	
DATE:	
SCALE:	1/4" = 1'-0"



UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGE ON LEVEL 100

UNIT 1	17
UNIT 2	17
UNIT 3	17
UNIT 4	17
UNIT 5	17
UNIT 6	17
UNIT 7	17
UNIT 8	17
UNIT 9	17
UNIT 10	17
UNIT 11	17
UNIT 12	17
UNIT 13	17
UNIT 14	17
UNIT 15	17
UNIT 16	17
UNIT 17	17
UNIT 18	17
UNIT 19	17
UNIT 20	17
UNIT 21	17
UNIT 22	17
UNIT 23	17
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UNIT 25	17
UNIT 26	17
UNIT 27	17
UNIT 28	17
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UNIT 31	17
UNIT 32	17
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UNIT 34	17
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UNIT 37	17
UNIT 38	17
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UNIT 40	17
UNIT 41	17
UNIT 42	17
UNIT 43	17
UNIT 44	17
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UNIT 79	17
UNIT 80	17
UNIT 81	17
UNIT 82	17
UNIT 83	17
UNIT 84	17
UNIT 85	17
UNIT 86	17
UNIT 87	17
UNIT 88	17
UNIT 89	17
UNIT 90	17
UNIT 91	17
UNIT 92	17
UNIT 93	17
UNIT 94	17
UNIT 95	17
UNIT 96	17
UNIT 97	17
UNIT 98	17
UNIT 99	17
UNIT 100	17




■ San Sophia Partners LLC  
■ The Ridge Club @ Telluride I  
■ TRANSPORT PATH

LEVEL 100 PLAN

PAGE 4228

1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
 LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R9W,  
 SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO


 SAN JUAN SURVEYING  
 SURVEYING \* PLANNING  
 4000 S. BROADWAY, TELLURIDE, CO 81424  
 970.724.1234 (970.724.1234)

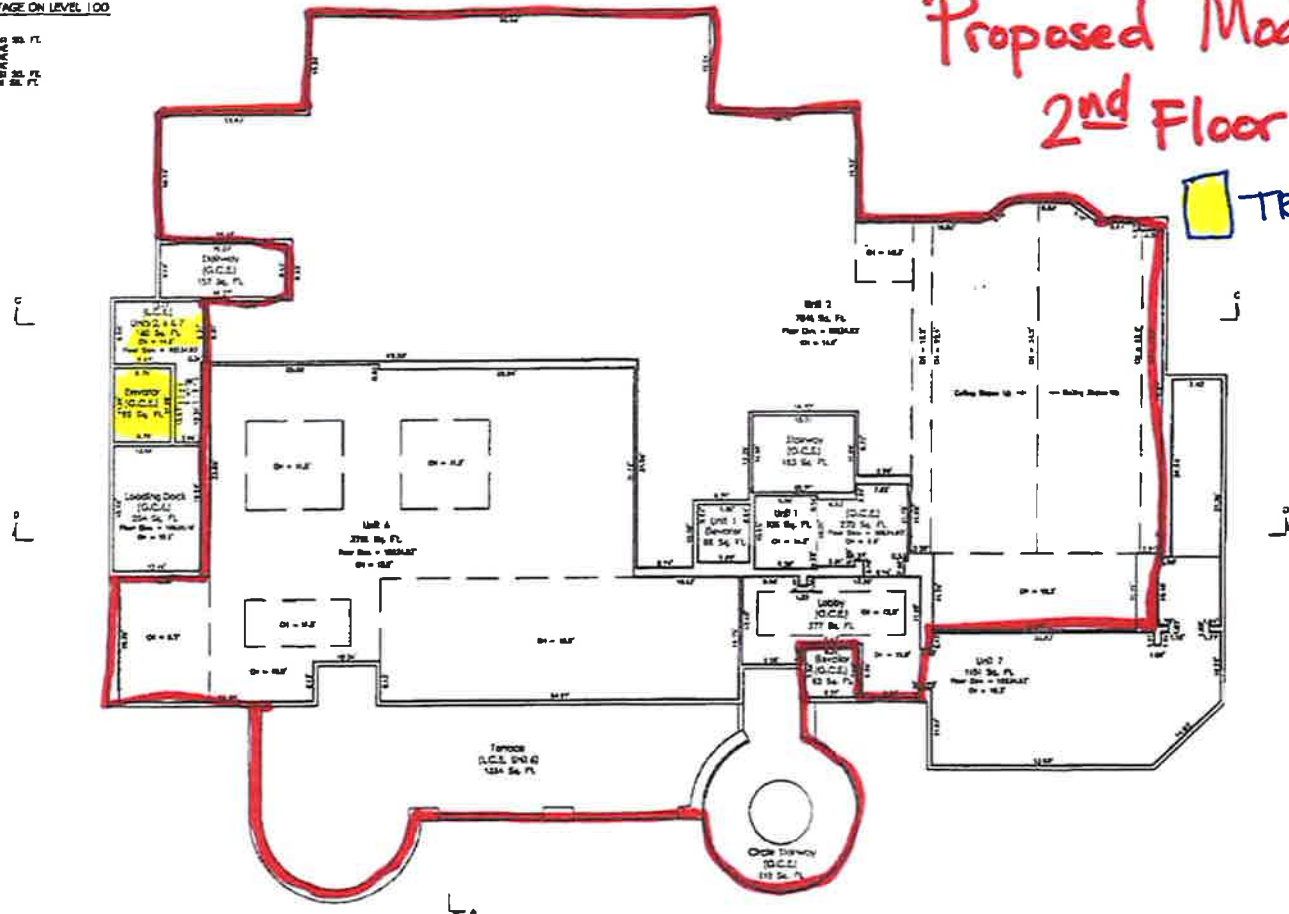
DATE	04/15/18
JOB	4228
DRAWN BY	JL/PTM
CHECKED BY	SM
NOTED	
DATE	
BY	

UNIT SQUARE FOOTAGE ON LEVEL 100

UNIT 1	129
UNIT 2	1,400
UNIT 3	1,400
UNIT 4	1,400
UNIT 5	1,400
UNIT 6	1,400
UNIT 7	1,400

Proposed Modification  
2nd Floor

TRANSPORT PATH



LEVEL 100 PLAN  
2ND FLOOR  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'

PAGE 4228

1ST RESTATED, AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED  
LOT 161A-1R BUILDING PLANNED COMMUNITY MAP

LOCATED IN SECTION 2, T42N, R7W,  
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, COLORADO

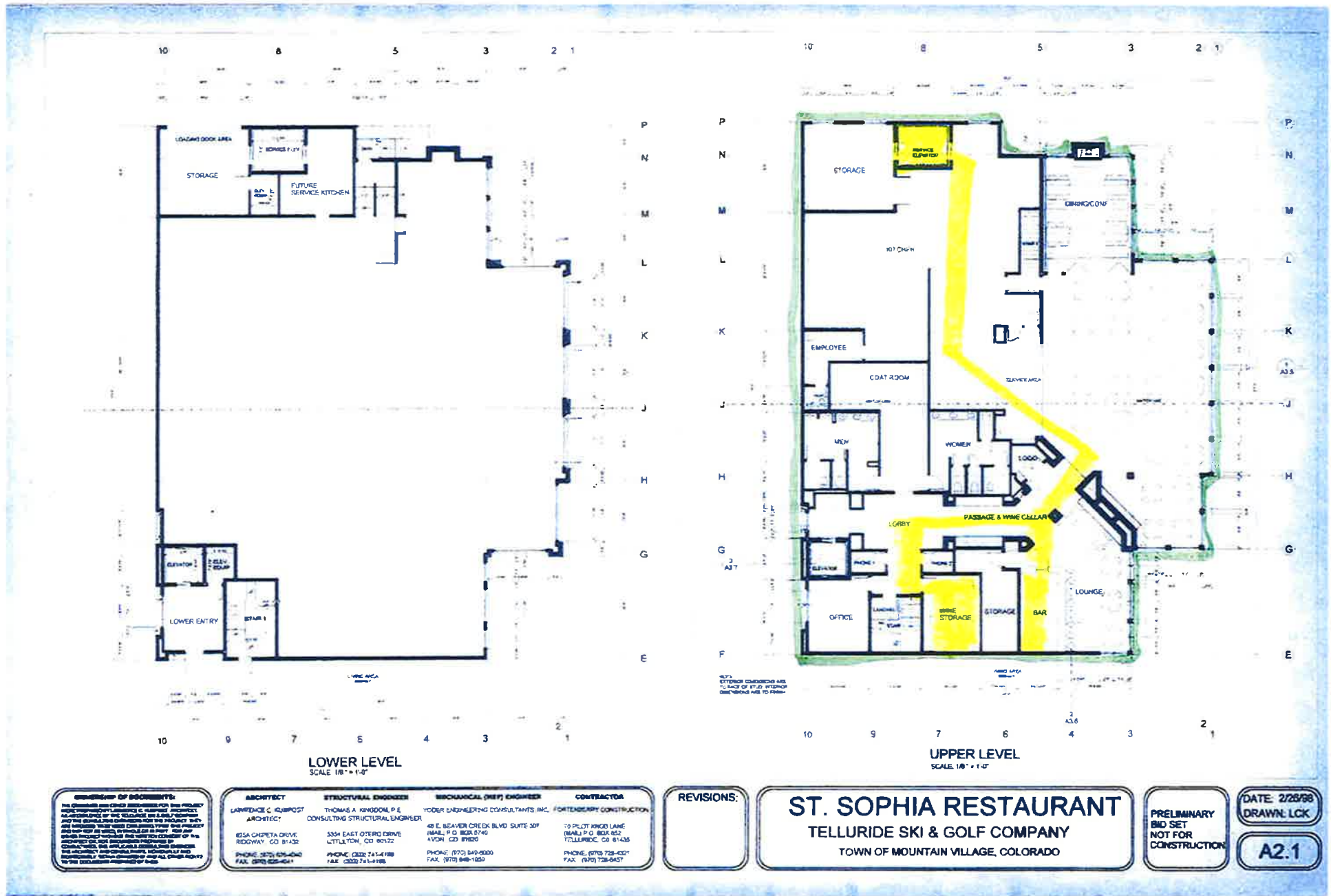


SAN JUAN SURVEYING  
SURVEYING \* PLANNING  
3610 ROCKY MOUNTAIN BLVD. SUITE 214  
DENVER, CO 80202  
303.733.1234 303.733.1235  
AMSTILL@SJSURVEYING.COM

DATE	REVISION
12/1/2011	1
DRAWN BY	JL/TJM
CHECKED BY	GM
IN CHARGE	GM
SCALE	1/4" = 1'

# D. ALLREDS

 TRANSPORT PATH



LOWER LEVEL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

UPPER LEVEL  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

**DISCLAIMER OF RESPONSIBILITY:**  
The Contractor shall be responsible for the project and shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions in the drawings or specifications. The Contractor shall be responsible for the project and shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions in the drawings or specifications.

**ARCHITECT**  
LAWRENCE C. KILBOST  
ARCHITECT  
4025A CHAPETA DRIVE  
BOWDOEN, CO 81402  
PHONE: (970) 825-6242  
FAX: (970) 825-6241

**STRUCTURAL ENGINEER**  
THOMAS A. KINODON, P.E.  
CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEER  
3354 EAST OTERO DRIVE  
LITTLETON, CO 80120  
PHONE: (303) 741-1188  
FAX: (303) 741-1188

**MECHANICAL (MEP) ENGINEER**  
YOOPER ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.  
40 E. BEAVER CREEK BLVD SUITE 307  
BANK, P.O. BOX 8740  
AVON, CO 81602  
PHONE: (970) 849-0000  
FAX: (970) 848-1059

**CONTRACTOR**  
FORTENBERRY CONSTRUCTION  
79 PILOT KNOLL LANE  
BANK, P.O. BOX 862  
TELLURIDE, CO 81435  
PHONE: (970) 728-4001  
FAX: (970) 728-8457

**REVISIONS:**

**ST. SOPHIA RESTAURANT**  
TELLURIDE SKI & GOLF COMPANY  
TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO

PRELIMINARY  
BID SET  
NOT FOR  
CONSTRUCTION

DATE: 2/28/98  
DRAWN: LCK  
A2.1

## 40<sup>th</sup> Party Cover Letter

Dear Town of Mountain Village,

2018 sees the celebration of Mountainfilm's 40<sup>th</sup> festival. As a thank you to our festival attendees and the towns of Telluride and Mountain Village, we would like to throw a party in Heritage Plaza.

The party will run from 7-10:30pm, with DJ Kat V playing music the whole time. We plan to sell beer, wine, and a mixed tequila drink for \$5 per drink. We will also have some chips and pretzels for people to snack on, since we are working with Bill Kight to help get some restaurants on board to have a "40<sup>th</sup> Party Dinner Special" to drive business to the Mountain Village restaurants. There will be a couple of tents for bars and hang out space (weather dependent) and a couple of tents for entrances/ID stations.

We greatly appreciate the support Mountain Village has given us in the past and look forward to continuing our great relationship.

Thank you,

*Amanda M. Baltzley*

Amanda Baltzley  
Festival Producer  
Mountainfilm



# TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR PERMIT APPLICATION

This application must be filed with Office of the Town Clerk, Town of Mountain Village, 455 Mountain Village Blvd., Mountain Village, Colorado 81435. Applicant must be a non-profit organization on file with the Colorado Secretary of State.

<b>In order to qualify for a Special Events Permit, you must be a nonprofit and one of the following:</b>							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipality Owning Arts Facilities						
<input type="checkbox"/> Fraternal	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Institution						
<input type="checkbox"/> Patriotic	<input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropic Institution						
<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Political Candidate						
<input type="checkbox"/> Athletic	<input type="checkbox"/> Chartered Branch, Lodge or Chapter of a National Organization/Society						
<b>Type of Special Event applicant is applying for:</b>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Fermented Malt Beverage (3.2%)   \$100/day		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beer, Wine & Liquor   \$100/day					
<b>1. Name of Applicant Organization or Political Candidate</b>		<b>State Sales Tax Number (required)</b>					
Mountainfilm, LTD		98-15792-0000					
<b>2. Mailing Address of Organization or Political Candidate</b>		<b>3. Address of Place Special Event to be held</b>					
PO Box 1088, Telluride, CO 81435		Heritage Plaza, Mountain Village, CO 81435					
<b>4. President/Secretary of Organization or Political Candidate</b>							
<b>Name</b>	<b>Date of Birth</b>	<b>Home Address</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>				
Sage Martin	03/10/1969	PO Box 1088, Telluride, CO 81435	(970) 728-4123				
<b>5. Event Manager Name</b>	<b>Date of Birth</b>	<b>Home Address</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>				
Amanda Baltzley	02/15/1978	PO Box 1088, Telluride, CO 81435	(919) 451-9616				
<b>6. Has applicant organization or political candidate been issued a special event permit this calendar year?</b>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<b>How many days?</b>					
<b>7. Are premises now licensed under state liquor or beer code?</b>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<b>To whom?</b>					
<b>8. Does the applicant have possession or written permission for the use of the premises to be licensed?</b>							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						
<b>List Below the Exact Date(s) for Which Application Is Being Made For Permit</b>							
<b>Date(s)</b>	5/26/18	to	5/26/18	<b>Date(s)</b>		to	
<b>Hours</b>	5:30pm	to	10:30pm	<b>Hours</b>		to	
<b>Date(s)</b>		to		<b>Date(s)</b>		to	
<b>Hours</b>		to		<b>Hours</b>		to	
<b>REPORT AND APPROVAL OF TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE LOCAL LICENSING AUTHORITY</b>							
The foregoing application has been examined and the premises, business conducted and character of the applicant are satisfactory, and we do report that such permit, if granted, will comply with the provisions of Title 12, Article 48, C.R.S., as amended. <b>THEREFORE, THIS APPLICATION IS APPROVED.</b>							
<b>SIGNATURE</b>				<b>TITLE</b>		<b>DATE</b>	



TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR PERMIT APPLICATION  
APPLICATION INFORMATION AND CHECKLIST

**THE FOLLOWING SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO BE ISSUED:**

- Appropriate fee - CHECK PAYABLE TO THE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
- Diagram of the area to be licensed (not larger than 8 ½" x 11" reflecting bars, walls, partitions, ingress, egress and dimensions  
**Note:** if the event is to be held outside, please submit evidence of intended control, i.e., fencing, ropes, barriers, etc.
- Copy of deed, lease, or written permission of owner for use of the premises
- Certificate of good corporate standing (NONPROFIT) issued by Secretary of State within last two years;  
or
- If not incorporated, a NONPROFIT charter; or
- If a political candidate, attach copies of reports and statements that were filed with the Secretary of State.

- Application must be submitted to the Town of Mountain Village at least thirty (30) days prior to the event.
- The premises to be licensed must be posted at least ten (10) days before a hearing can be held. (12-48-106 C.R.S.)

(12-48-102 C.R.S.)

A Special Event Permit issued under this article may be issued to an organization, whether or not presently licensed under Articles 46 and 47 of this title, which has been incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of a social, fraternal, patriotic, political or athletic nature, and not for pecuniary gain or which is a regularly chartered branch, lodge or chapter of a national organization or society organized for such purposes and being nonprofit in nature, or which is a regularly established religious or philanthropic institution, and to any political candidate who has filed the necessary reports and statements with the secretary of state pursuant to Article 45 of Title 1, C.R.S. a Special Event Permit may be issued to any municipality owning arts facilities at which productions or performances of an artistic or cultural nature are presented for use at such facilities.

If an event is cancelled, the application fees and the day(s) are forfeited.



TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSE PERMIT APPLICATION  
ADDENDUM *Please answer all of the following questions.*

Describe the event and the target market.

It is Mountainfilm's 40th festival and we are throwing a party to thank locals and festival goers for their support over the years. We are inviting all festival goers and all locals.

How many people are you expecting per day? 1,200

Will you be serving alcoholic beverages? yes

Are alcoholic beverages included in the event price? no

Will alcohol be sold by the drink? yes

What type of alcoholic beverages are you planning on selling/serving? .

Beer, wine, and potentially mixed tequila drinks

Will you be selling/serving food items? yes

What type of food items will be sold or served?

Free snack food (pretzels, chips, etc...)

Will you be cooking food and if cooking food, will you use propane?

No



TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSE PERMIT APPLICATION  
ADDENDUM *Please answer all of the following questions.*

Will you have amplified sound or live music inside or outside? Yes

Will there be tents/awnings? Yes

**Describe your security plans for this event.**

We will have volunteers/staff checking egress for liquor. We will also have signage at each exit that says no alcohol allowed beyond this point and no alcohol allowed in or out.

**Describe the type of training security personnel will have prior to the event.**

Volunteers will be trained to look for cups and not allow anyone out of the liquor border with a cup.

**How will you insure compliance with beer/liquor laws, such as: no service to minors or visibly intoxicated persons, no service outside of designated premises, no service before or after hours designated for the event, etc.**

T.I.P.S. certified bartenders will ID all patrons at the bar and 21 and older will be given wristbands. Volunteers will be posted at each exit to ensure no one enters or leaves with alcohol in their cups.

**Do you have an emergency plan for the event? If yes, please describe in detail.**

If there are any emergencies we will call MV police and fire.





TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR LICENSE PERMIT APPLICATION  
OATH OF APPLICANT *Please initial each of the following statements.*

I understand that as the promoter of the event, that both the non-profit and the server can be charged criminally for alcohol violations under permit. I also understand that the non-profit can be held responsible for any tax liabilities generated by the alcohol permitted event.

I understand that I must allow open access to all town personnel (i.e., Police, Fire, Community Development, etc.) at this event, even if it is deemed a private function. Further, due to health and safety concerns, I understand that other town departments, as a result of circulation of this city application, may have additional requirements resulting in other costs for my special event.

I understand that if this permit is denied, the Town of Mountain Village assumes no liability for expenses incurred by the applicant.

I understand that if during the course of the event, the town determines there is a public safety hazard or if there is a violation of any permit condition, the event will be terminated immediately. The Town of Mountain Village is not responsible for any expenses incurred by the permit holder. Failure to meet the requirements of this permit may provide basis for denial of future permits for a given event, event manager or sponsor.

I understand that only non-profit entities that are properly formulated with the State of Colorado may apply for special event liquor permits, and they may only apply if the permit application and all attachments are filed at least 30 days before the event per state law. In addition, non-profits are required to have: i) state sales tax number from Colorado Department of Revenue, ii) Certificate of Good Standing for their non-profit from Colorado Secretary of State's office, and iii) Town of Mountain Village business license and sales tax number from Mountain Village Finance Department.

I declare under penalty of perjury in the second degree that this application and all attachments are true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge. I also acknowledge that it is my responsibility and the responsibility of my agents and employees to comply with the provisions of the Colorado Liquor and Beer Code and Regulations and all Town of Mountain Village rules, regulations, ordinances and codes that affect my license.



Authorized Signature

3/21/18

Date

AMANDA M. BALTZLEY

Print Name

FESTIVAL PRODUCER

Title

# Mountainfilm 40th Party Maps

Maps are not to scale

## Plan A: Sunshine

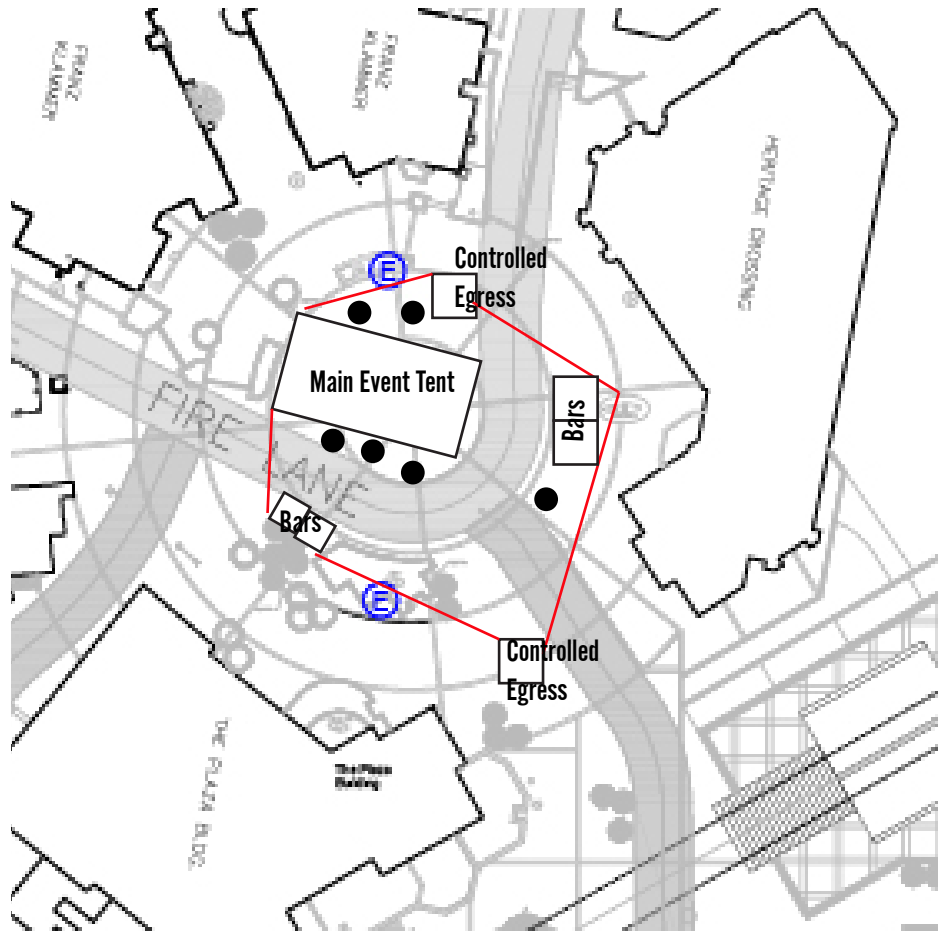
### Equipment Utilized:

- 60'x40' Main Tent (1)
- 10'x10' Bar Tents (4)
- 10'x10' Entrance and ID

Checking Tents (2)

### Map Item Key:

- High Cocktail Tables
- Tent
- Liquor Boarder



## Plan B: Rain

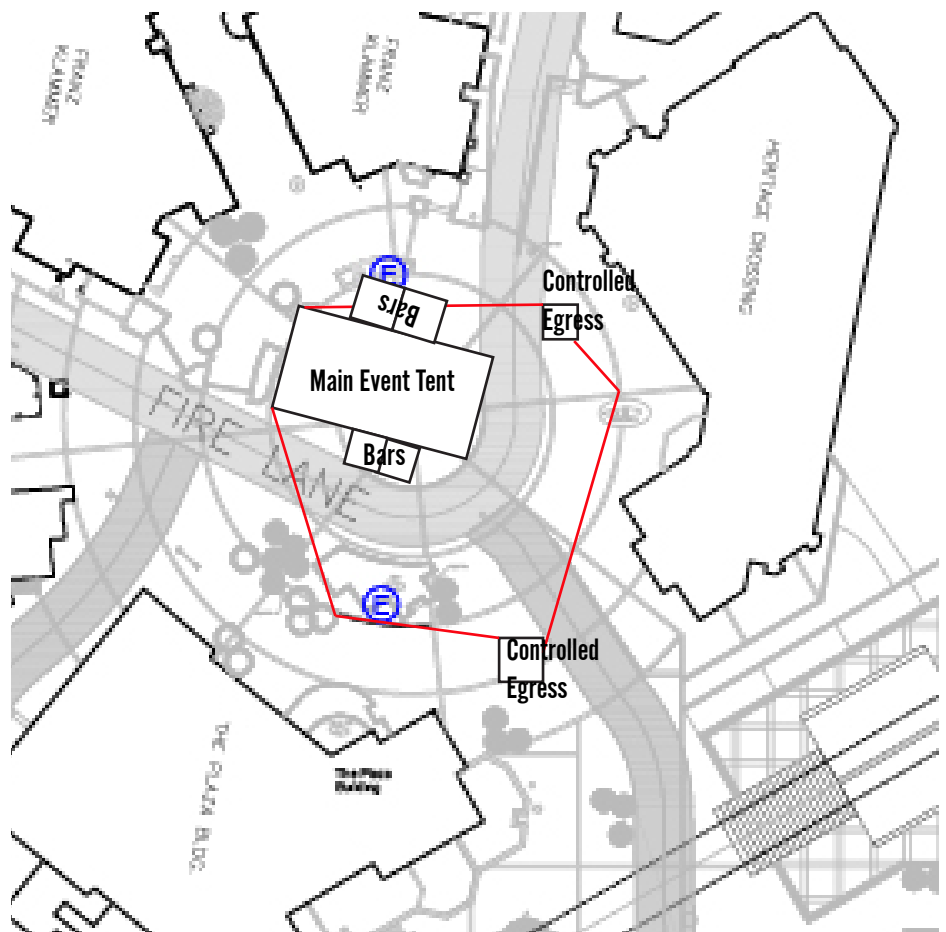
### Equipment Utilized:

- 60'x40' Main Tent (1)
- 10'x10' Bar Tents (4)
- 10'x10' Entrance and ID

Checking Tents (2)

### Map Item Key:

- High Cocktail Tables
- Tent
- Liquor Boarder





## 40<sup>th</sup> PARTY LIQUOR LICENSE PLAN

There will be ingress and egress points on the north and south side of the plaza. We are working with Telski to use their maze fencing to create the liquor border. There will be volunteers staffing the entrance/exit points to make sure no one is entering or leaving with alcohol. We will also have signage saying “no alcohol beyond this point” and “no alcohol allowed in or out.”

There will be tents on the east and west side of the plaza where there will be bars set up. We will have ID/wrist-banding stations within the liquor border.

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MOUNTAINFILM

Mountainfilm.org | PO Box 1088 Telluride, CO 81435 | (970) 728-4123 | [contact@mountainfilm.org](mailto:contact@mountainfilm.org)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

**CERTIFICATE OF FACT OF GOOD STANDING**

I, Wayne W. Williams, as the Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, hereby certify that, according to the records of this office,

MOUNTAINFILM, LTD.

is a

Nonprofit Corporation

formed or registered on 04/14/1994 under the law of Colorado, has complied with all applicable requirements of this office, and is in good standing with this office. This entity has been assigned entity identification number 19941043656 .

This certificate reflects facts established or disclosed by documents delivered to this office on paper through 03/19/2018 that have been posted, and by documents delivered to this office electronically through 03/20/2018 @ 15:14:11 .

I have affixed hereto the Great Seal of the State of Colorado and duly generated, executed, and issued this official certificate at Denver, Colorado on 03/20/2018 @ 15:14:11 in accordance with applicable law. This certificate is assigned Confirmation Number 10790363 .



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Wayne W. Williams".

Secretary of State of the State of Colorado

\*\*\*\*\*End of Certificate\*\*\*\*\*  
*Notice: A certificate issued electronically from the Colorado Secretary of State's Web site is fully and immediately valid and effective. However, as an option, the issuance and validity of a certificate obtained electronically may be established by visiting the Validate a Certificate page of the Secretary of State's Web site, <http://www.sos.state.co.us/biz/CertificateSearchCriteria.do> entering the certificate's confirmation number displayed on the certificate, and following the instructions displayed. Confirming the issuance of a certificate is merely optional and is not necessary to the valid and effective issuance of a certificate. For more information, visit our Web site, <http://www.sos.state.co.us/> click "Businesses, trademarks, trade names" and select "Frequently Asked Questions."*

**NOTICE**

**PURSUANT TO THE LIQUOR LAWS OF COLORADO**

MOUNTAINFILM, LTD P.O. BOX 1088, TELLURIDE, CO 81435

**HAS REQUESTED THE LICENSING OFFICIALS OF THE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TO GRANT A SPECIAL EVENT LIQUOR PERMIT FOR EVENT ON MAY 26, 2018 FROM 5:30 PM TO 10:30 PM**

**AT: HERITAGE PLAZA, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO 81435**

**A HEARING ON THE APPLICATION WILL BE HELD AT: MOUNTAIN VILLAGE TOWN HALL, 455 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE BLVD, SUITE A, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO**

**HEARING TIME AND DATE: APRIL 26, 2018 AT 8:30 AM**

**DATE OF APPLICATION: MARCH 21, 2018**

**BY ORDER OF THE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE**

**OFFICERS: THE MAYOR & TOWN COUNCIL, TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, 455 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE BLVD, SUITE A, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE COLORADO, 81435, TEL: 970-369-6406.**

# Memo

## Agenda Item #7

To: Mayor and Town Council

From: James D. Mahoney and Gene D. Dackonish

Date: April 19, 2018

Re: Approving Settlement Term Sheet for Settlement Terms for Lot 161C-R and Ridge Lawsuit

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In your packets under agenda item #7 is a proposed Settlement Term Sheet outlining terms upon which the parties to the lawsuit involving Lot 161C-R, the Ridge, the Town, and various named parties in that portion of the lawsuit, involving claims related to Ridge parking and Lot 161C-R, are willing to resolve the lawsuit. This Settlement Term Sheet is the result of months of direct negotiation between principal designated representatives from Lot 161C-R, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, some of The Ridge owners, and the Town. The negotiated terms among those principals have been recited, reviewed and addressed by legal counsel for the involved entities, resulting in the proposed Settlement Term Sheet to identify all material terms of settlement and provide the basis from which the parties are obligated to work toward the parties preparing and performing a full, final, binding settlement agreement, in order to resolve the lawsuit.

Approval of this Settlement Term Sheet would bind the Town to agree to resolve the lawsuit on the terms outlined therein, so long as all other parties similarly agreed to be bound, and so long as all conditions precedent outlined in the term sheet are performed as required by various parties. Denial of the Settlement Term Sheet by the Town would not allow the lawsuit to resolve on the specific terms set forth in the Settlement Term Sheet, and depending upon reasons for Town denial or unwillingness to agree to the Settlement Term Sheet, would lead to either a revised Settlement Term Sheet, or perhaps a cessation of settlement efforts and a resumption of litigation. Litigation has essentially been on hold or stay since mediation last September and the ensuing months of Settlement Term Sheet discussions and negotiations.

Proposed Motion:

Approval: I move to approve the Town entering into and agreeing to be bound by the Settlement Term Sheet for resolution of the lawsuit involving the parties identified in the Settlement Term Sheet.

Denial: I move to deny the Town entering into and agreeing to be bound by the Settlement Term Sheet for resolution of the lawsuit involving the parties identified in the Settlement Term Sheet.

## SETTLEMENT TERM SHEET

This **SETTLEMENT TERM SHEET** (“**Term Sheet**”) is made and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 2018, by and between CO Lot 161C-R Mountain Village, LLC (“**CO Lot**”), a Colorado limited liability company; The Ridge At Telluride Homeowners Association, Inc. (“**The Ridge HOA**”), a Colorado nonprofit corporation; The Ridge Club At Telluride, Inc. (“**The Ridge Club**”), a Colorado nonprofit corporation; Coonskin Ridge Cabin Lot, LLC, a Michigan limited liability company (“**Coonskin**”); Ironhorse Land Company, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“**Ironhorse**”); CO Ridge Lots 3 & 11, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**CO Ridge Lots**”); Jonathan H. and Tiffany L. Horton Living Trust (“**Horton Trust**”); Life @ 10,500 Ft LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“**Life @ 10,500**”); Telluride Longview, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“**Longview**”); See Forever Holdings, LLC, a Tennessee limited liability company (“**See Forever**”); Eenhoorn Ridge, LLC, a Michigan limited liability company (“**Eenhoorn**”); Leonard Conway (“**Conway**”); SSS Ranch, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“**SSS Ranch**”); Ridge Cabin Holdings, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“**Ridge Cabin**”); Lakshmana R. Madala (“**L. Madala**”); Manjula Madala (“**M. Madala**”); Lot 20 The Ridge, LLC, a Michigan limited liability company (“**Lot 20**”); Lot 16 The Ridge, LLC, a Michigan limited liability company (“**Lot 16**”); and the Town of Mountain Village (“**Town**”), a Colorado home rule municipality. CO Lot, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, Coonskin, Ironhorse, CO Ridge Lots, Horton Trust, Life @ 10,500, Longview, See Forever, Eenhoorn, Conway, SSS Ranch, Ridge Cabin, L. Madala, M. Madala, Lot 20, Lot 16, and Town may be referred to herein collectively as the “Parties” and individually as a “Party.”

## RECITALS

The Parties have entered into this Term Sheet in an effort to resolve that certain litigation (civil action No. 2015CV30031, San Miguel County District Court) (the “**Litigation**”) which arises from various disputes concerning the Ridge At Telluride real estate development (the “**Project**”).

The terms below set forth a number of significant and time-consuming obligations by the Parties, including positive resolution of certain public processes to be undertaken with the Town, the outcome of which is not pre-determined or guaranteed. Understanding what is required of each of them, and that time is of the essence, the Parties agree that the timely and full satisfaction of all of the following terms constitute conditions precedent to a final settlement, releases and dismissal of all claims, with prejudice, against CO Lot, TMVOA, and the Town. The Parties agree that they will, in good faith, take all reasonable actions to carry out the terms of this agreement and expedite the fulfillment of the terms below.

The Term Sheet is being developed in connection with the September 22, 2017 Standstill Agreement the November 17, 2017 Standstill Agreement, the January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2018 First Amendment to Standstill Agreement, and the March 8, 2018 Second Amendment to Standstill



Agreement entered into between CO Lot, The Ridge HOA, and The Ridge Club (collectively, the “**Standstill Agreement**”).

Now therefore, in consideration of the foregoing, and without admitting any fault or liability with regard to the claims and allegations in the Litigation, the Parties agree as follows:

**A. DEEDED PARKING SPACE PURCHASE PROGRAM**

CO Lot will make available up to 52 deeded, underground parking spaces for purchase within the Core Development (defined below) by: (i) owners of units annexed into The Ridge at Telluride as of December 31, 2017 (“**Ridge Unit Owners**”), who are Coonskin (Units 7, 9, 10, 19), Ironhorse (Unit 25), CO Ridge Lots (Units 3, 11), Horton Trust (Unit 12), Life @ 10,500 (Unit 15), Longview (Unit 17), See Forever (Unit 18), Eenhoorn (Unit 21), Conway (Unit 22), SSS Ranch (Unit C3), Ridge Cabin (Unit C4), L. Madala (Unit 23, as joint tenant), M. Madala (Unit 23, as joint tenant), Lot 20 (Unit 20), Lot 16 (Unit 16); (ii) Coonskin and Ironhorse, who collectively own 32 “Condominium Units” of zoned density allocated to Lots 161AR-2, 161AR-3, 161A-4 and 161D-2 as of December 31, 2017 that have not been annexed into The Ridge at Telluride (“**Unplatted Density Owners**”); (iii) Coonskin, as the owner of Unit 2 and Unit 7, Lot 161A-1 Building (“**Units 2 & 7 Owner**”) and (iv) The Ridge HOA. Ridge Unit Owners, Unplatted Density Owners, Units 2 & 7 Owner, and the Ridge HOA may be referred to herein collectively as “**Owners**” and individually as an “**Owner.**”

1. **Number of Individual Parking Spaces.** The 52 deeded, underground parking spaces shall be available and allocated to the Owners as follows:
  - i. Ridge Unit Owners shall be eligible to purchase one underground parking space for each Unit annexed into The Ridge at Telluride as of December 31, 2017 (18 parking spaces);
  - ii. Unplatted Density Owners shall be eligible to purchase one underground parking space for each “Condominium Unit” of unplatted density currently zoned and allocated to the Unplatted Density Owners (32 parking spaces) provided that the Unplatted Density has been annexed into The Ridge at Telluride by the Election Deadline; and
  - iii. Units 2 & 7 Owner shall be eligible to purchase one underground parking space for each of Units 2 and 7 (2 parking spaces).
  - iv. Each Ridge Unit and each Condominium Unit shall only be entitled to purchase one parking space per unit except as provided for under Section A(1)(v). Each parking space shall be deed restricted to the applicable Ridge Unit in accordance with Section A(7) below.
  - v. If the Ridge Unit Owners or Unplatted Density Owners eligible to purchase parking spaces (for Unplatted Density Owners, meaning they are annexed into the Ridge at Telluride by the Election Deadline (as defined below)) opt not to purchase a deeded underground parking space within the Core Development the balance of the 52 parking spaces not purchased by an Owner (the “**Non-Purchasing Owner**”) may be purchased by the Ridge HOA on behalf of and appurtenant to the Non-Purchasing Owner’s unit within the Ridge at Telluride pursuant to the terms of Section A.2. The Ridge HOA’s purchase of such spaces related to a Non-Purchasing Owner may only be used by the Ridge HOA for HOA related purposes or shall be sold to the Non-Purchasing Owner upon Non-Purchasing Owner’s request. If a Non-Purchasing Owner delivers a written notice to The Ridge HOA to purchase a parking space that is appurtenant to the Non-Purchasing Owner’s unit

within the Ridge at Telluride, The Ridge HOA shall deed the Non-Purchasing Owner the parking space upon reimbursement to The Ridge HOA of the purchase price, along with interest thereon equal to The Ridge HOA's then-current past-due assessment collection policy rate. The Ridge HOA shall have an additional five business days after the Election Deadline to elect to purchase the spaces allowed under this provision and execute a Reservation Agreement and deposit \$60,000 per space into escrow in accordance with this Section A.

2. **Reservation Agreement.** If an Owner elects to purchase a deeded, underground parking space within the Core Development, the Owner shall execute a reservation agreement ("**Reservation Agreement**") and deposit the sum of \$60,000 per parking space to be held in escrow by Land Title Guaranty Company pursuant to an escrow agreement consistent with the terms of the Settlement Agreement. Each executed Reservation Agreement shall be recorded in the public records of the San Miguel County Clerk and Recorder against Lot 161C-R (the "**Core Property**"). Upon receipt of the executed Reservation Agreement and the escrowed funds, the Owner shall be guaranteed the number of deeded, underground parking spaces set forth in the Reservation Agreement at the specified purchase price and shall receive a permit allowing the Owner to park one vehicle on the Core Property for each underground parking space reserved by the Owner under an executed Reservation Agreement in accordance with the temporary surface parking program on the Core Property set forth in **Section B** below. *The total number of temporary surface parking spaces shall be capped at 20 parking spaces and shall be available on a first-come, first-serve basis based upon the date of execution of a Reservation Agreement.*
3. **Purchase by no later than Early Reservation Deadline.** For purposes of this Term Sheet, the "**Early Reservation Deadline**" shall mean the date that is 60 days following the date of execution of the Settlement Agreement (defined below) and related documents by all Parties. The Ridge Unit Owners and the Unit 2 & 7 Owner shall be entitled to purchase deeded, underground parking spaces on or before the Early Reservation Deadline for a purchase price equal to the lesser of \$60,000 or the actual cost of construction of an underground parking space within the Core Development.
4. **Purchase after the Early Reservation Deadline.** After the Early Reservation Deadline, the balance of the 52 parking spaces not purchased by the Early Reservation Deadline may be purchased by Owners for an amount equal to the actual cost of construction of an underground parking space within the Core Development. Unplatted Density Owners shall only be eligible to purchase parking spaces if the Unplatted Density has been annexed into The Ridge at Telluride by the Election Deadline (defined below).
5. **Election Deadline.** CO Lot or the Developer of the Core Development shall provide written notice to the Owners and the Ridge HOA that it intends to conduct a pre-submittal meeting required by the Town's Community Development Code ("CDC") as a precursor to a development application for the Core Property no less than 90 days prior to such pre-submittal meeting (the "Pre-Submittal Notice"). An election to purchase a deeded, underground parking space by an Owner *must* be made by no later than the date that is sixty days after receipt of the Pre-Submittal Notice (the "**Election Deadline**").
  - a. If an Owner exercises the right to reserve a parking space *after* the Early Reservation Deadline and *before* the Election Deadline, the Owner shall be required to execute a

Reservation Agreement agreeing to pay the actual cost of construction of an underground parking space and shall deposit \$60,000 into escrow on or before the Election Deadline.

- b. If an Owner has not both executed a Reservation Agreement and deposited \$60,000 into escrow on or before the Election Deadline, an Owner shall not be entitled to purchase an underground parking space within the Core Development.
- c. CO Lot and/or the Developer shall only be required to construct undergrounded deeded parking spaces within the Core Development equal to the number of parking spaces 1) reserved under the Reservation Agreements executed by the Owners on or before the Election Deadline; or 2) reserved by the Ridge HOA in accordance with Section A.1.v. (collectively, the “**Deeded Parking Spaces**”).
- d. A Reservation Agreement may be terminated by an Owner on or before the Election Deadline by delivery of written notice of termination to CO Lot on or before the Election Deadline. In the event of termination of a Reservation Agreement, the \$60,000 deposit shall be released from escrow and refunded to the Owner subject to 5(e) below.
- e. In the event a Reservation Agreement was used as the basis for an Owner to pull a building permit from the Town of Mountain Village (“the Town”), and said owner terminates the Reservation Agreement, the escrow agreement associated with such Reservation Agreement shall provide for a release of funds to the Town from the \$60,000 plus interest in the amount of the Town’s parking payment in lieu in effect at the time of termination of the Reservation Agreement with any amounts left after the Town’s parking payment in lieu returned to the Owner. In the event that the \$60,000 plus interest does not cover the parking payment in lieu fee the Owner shall be responsible for paying the difference and failure to pay such difference shall constitute a violation of the Town’s Community Development Code.

6. **Actual Costs of Construction.** Upon completion of the underground parking within the Core Development, the actual costs of construction, at no profit to the Developer, per underground parking space shall be calculated.

- a. **Reservation Agreement executed on or before the Early Reservation Deadline.** If the actual costs of construction are *less* than \$60,000 per underground parking space, any Owner who executed a Reservation Agreement on or before the Early Election Deadline shall be refunded the amount that is the difference between \$60,000 and the actual costs of construction. If the actual costs of construction are *greater* than \$60,000, such Owner shall *not* be required to pay more than \$60,000 per parking space.
- b. **Reservation Agreement executed after the Early Reservation Deadline.** If the actual costs of construction are *greater* than \$60,000 per underground parking space, those Owners executing a Reservation Agreement dated after the Early Reservation Deadline shall pay the total amount of the actual cost of construction of the underground parking space. If the costs of construction are *less* than \$60,000 per underground parking space, these Owners shall be entitled to a refund in the amount that is the difference between \$60,000 and the actual costs of construction.

7. **Transfer of Title to Parking Space.** Upon receipt of a certificate of occupancy or equivalent document from the Town of Mountain Village for the underground parking located within the Core Development and recordation of common interest community documents required under Colorado law for the Core Development: (i) a deed for each individual parking space reserved under a Reservation Agreement will be delivered to an Owner; and (ii) the escrowed funds will be released from escrow to CO Lot and, if the actual costs of construction are less than \$60,000, to an Owner who executed a Reservation Agreement and is entitled to a refund in accordance with Section A.6. Owners who executed

a Reservation Agreement dated after the Early Election Deadline shall be required to pay the difference between \$60,000 and the actual costs of construction as a condition of delivery of a deed for a Deeded Parking Space. The deed for each Deeded Parking Space shall contain a restriction prohibiting the transfer, sale or conveyance of the parking space separate and apart from the specific Ridge Unit, Unplatted Density Unit or Units 2 & 7 without the written consent from the Town and the Ridge HOA. Additionally, as a condition of delivery of the deed for each Deeded Parking Space, each Owner shall execute a right of purchase for the fee owner of the Core Development (“**Right of Purchase**”). The Right of Purchase shall grant the fee owner of the Core Development the right to purchase any Deeded Parking Space allocated to any Unplatted Density or any Unit that has been annexed into The Ridge at Telluride that is subsequently transferred to the Town’s density bank or to another lot outside The Ridge at Telluride for a period of twenty-five (25) years following date of recordation of the deed to a Deeded Parking Space. The purchase price for the Right of Purchase shall be set at the actual purchase price paid by the Owner for delivery of a deed for the Deeded Parking Space.

8. **Receiving/Loading Services and/or Facilities and Valet Services.** CO Lot shall *require* a provision in the development agreement or purchase agreement with a Developer requiring that the Developer commit to providing receiving, loading and unloading services or facilities to the Owners within the area of the Core Development currently known as Lot 161C-R and Lot 53A. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and Owners shall have the opportunity to discuss the purchase of additional underground parking spaces and the provision of valet services within the Core Development to the Owners with the Developer.

These additional services and facilities and the details listed below shall be negotiated between The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners, on the one hand, and the Developer, on the other hand. CO Lot shall participate in all discussions and negotiations with the Developer as a facilitator in order to facilitate productive discussions and negotiations. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall collectively designate no more than two individuals who shall be solely authorized to negotiate these terms and conditions with the Developer on behalf of The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners. All communications, negotiations and contacts with the Developer must be coordinated through CO Lot unless CO Lot provides written authorization otherwise.

Items to be discussed and negotiated with the Developer are:

- a. The option of providing valet services by the Developer;
  - b. The scope, terms, location and cost of receiving, loading and unloading services or facilities within the Core Development provided by the Developer;
  - c. The option of purchasing additional parking spaces in excess of the Deeded Parking Spaces by The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, or the Owners; and
  - d. The exact location of the Deeded Parking Spaces within the Core Development.
9. **Additional Terms and Conditions.**
    - a. Those Owners who have *not* executed Reservation Agreements by the Election Deadline, i.e., the Non-Purchasing Owners as defined in Section A.1.v., shall not be eligible to purchase an underground parking space within the Core Development from CO Lot or Developer, but may be eligible to purchase a parking space from the Ridge HOA if the Ridge HOA exercised its right to purchase any parking spaces not exercised by the Non-Purchasing Owners and if such space is properly allocable to the Non-Purchasing

Owner's unit within the Ridge at Telluride. If the Non-Purchasing Owner fails to acquire a space through the method set forth in Section A.1.v., the Non-Purchasing Owner will be individually responsible for satisfying the Town parking requirements appurtenant to the Owner's unit or density pursuant to terms and conditions of the Town's CDC, which requires payment of the payment-in-lieu fee established by the Town in effect at the time a building permit is sought.

- b. In order to obtain a building permit from the Town, an Owner must either present an executed Reservation Agreement to the Town or make payment to the Town for the then-applicable payment-in-lieu fee established by the Town.
- c. The building permit issued for the Core Development shall include a condition that the certificate of occupancy for the Core Development is conditioned upon the completion of the Deeded Parking Spaces.
- d. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall cause The Ridge HOA Declaration to be amended to prohibit sale of the Deeded Parking Spaces except in conjunction with the sale of the Unit associated with the Deeded Parking Space in the deed unless the Ridge HOA and Town have provided written consent. The Owners acknowledge that the use of Deeded Parking Spaces used to satisfy Town parking requirements shall be governed by the Town's CDC.
- e. If an Owner of Unplatted Density rezones the Unplatted Density under the Town's Community Development Code, the Owner shall only be allowed to purchase the number of parking spaces equal to the equivalent number of "Condominium Units" currently zoned as part of the Unplatted Density.
- f. If any Unplatted Density or any Unit that has been annexed into The Ridge at Telluride is transferred to the Town's density bank or to another lot, CO Lot shall have no obligation to make parking spaces available for purchase within the Core Development for such Unplatted Density or Unit, and any Reservation Agreement associated with such Unplatted Density or Unit shall automatically terminate and the deposit shall be refunded to the Owner without interest.
- g. Ongoing operations and maintenance assessments, fees, and costs for the Deeded Parking Spaces shall be invoiced by the owners' association for the Core Development directly to The Ridge HOA, rather than the individual Owners of the Deeded Parking Spaces. The Ridge HOA shall be responsible for payment of the assessments, fees, and costs associated with the Deeded Parking Spaces to the owners' association for the Core Development. The Owners of the Deeded Parking Spaces shall comply with all rules and regulations set forth in the Core Development governing documents. The assessments associated with the Deeded Parking Spaces shall be equal to the assessments for all other underground parking spaces within the Core Development.
- h. TMVOA and CO Lot shall have no payment obligation for any of the Deeded Parking Spaces except to the extent required for Ridge Units 3 and 11 owned by CO Ridge Lots 3 and 11 Mountain Village, LLC.

10. **No Guaranteed Date of Commencement, Duration, or Date of Completion of Construction.** CO Lot and TMVOA make no representations regarding the date of commencement, duration, or date of completion of construction of the Core Development, including the Deeded Parking Spaces.

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B. **TEMPORARY PRE-CONSTRUCTION PARKING.**

CO Lot represents that it has received conditional approval from the Town for a conditional use permit (“**CUP**”) for temporary surface parking on the Core Property until such time as construction of the Core Development is commenced. CO Lot further represents that it is diligently using its best efforts to comply with all conditions imposed by Town under the CUP, including without limitation the construction of stairs from the Core Property to the gondola plaza and installation of parking and informational signage. CO Lot shall make available a maximum of 20 temporary surface parking spaces to Owners who have executed a Reservation Agreement and paid \$60,000 into escrow as set forth in Section A above and 4 temporary parking spaces pursuant to the Standstill Agreement and in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

1. **CO Lot’s Obligations.** To facilitate limited temporary parking at present and prior to construction of the Core Development, CO Lot will:
  - a. Use its best efforts to obtain all necessary conditional use and any other required permits from the Town to allow for temporary surface parking on the Core Property (completed).
  - b. Obtain approval from the Town and the owner of Lot 53A to construct stairs leading from the Core Property to the gondola plaza (completed).
  - c. Grade and gravel the Core Property to make it suitable for parking.
  - d. Comply with all conditions under the CUP.
  - e. Install signs, gates and other facilities deemed necessary for the Core Property to be used for temporary surface parking consistent with any Town approvals.
  - f. Maintain and surveil the Core Property.
  - g. Obtain liability insurance in connection with temporary surface parking on the Core Property for authorized purposes and by authorized individuals (completed).
  - h. Provide the Standstill Temporary Parking (defined below) and Temporary Permitted Parking (defined below) in accordance with this Term Sheet, the Standstill Agreement, and the CUP.
  - i. Provide for additional permitted parking on the Core Property as may be determined by CO Lot, in its sole discretion, for use by Village Center businesses and TMVOA residents and approved by the Town of Mountain Village.
2. **Standstill Temporary Parking.** Conditioned upon the issuance of the CUP and compliance with all conditions imposed by the Town in accordance with the CUP, CO Lot will authorize The Ridge HOA to use 4 temporary parking spaces on the Core Property in accordance with the terms and the conditions of the Standstill Agreement (“**Standstill Temporary Parking**”), this Term Sheet, and the CUP. The Standstill Temporary Parking will begin only upon compliance with all conditions imposed by the Town under the CUP and, if necessary, an extension of the Standstill Agreement.
3. **Temporary Permitted Parking.** Upon execution of the Settlement Agreement by all Parties and liability releases set forth in Section B.5.c, and compliance with all conditions imposed by the Town under the CUP, CO Lot shall make available a maximum of 20 temporary surface parking spaces to Owners who have executed a Reservation Agreement and paid \$60,000 into escrow as set forth in Section A above (“**Temporary Permitted Parking**”). The Standstill Temporary Parking shall cease upon execution of the Settlement Agreement.
4. **Rules and Regulations.** CO Lot will establish, and the Owners will follow, reasonable written rules and regulations for use of the Standstill Temporary Parking and Temporary Permitted Parking consistent with the conditions of the CUP, including the following:

- a. The Standstill Temporary Parking and the Temporary Permitted Parking individual parking spaces shall be signed and designated for the Owners by CO Lot and shall be located as close to the gondola as reasonably practicable.
  - b. Permits (decals or hangtags) will be issued for each Standstill Temporary Parking and Temporary Permitted Parking individual parking space. A permit must be displayed in vehicles parking on the Core Property in the spaces designated for Owners. Owners may not park in the temporary parking spaces reserved for other authorized users by CO Lot.
  - c. Overnight parking will be allowed for the Temporary Permitted Parking only, subject to the Owners' cooperation in connection with snow removal, maintenance activities and tests and investigations conducted by CO Lot or the Developer for items such as wetlands delineation, water table testing and soils and geotechnical tests and investigations and compliance with conditions imposed by the Town under the CUP.
  - d. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall not perform any maintenance or work on the Core Property, including but not limited to sign installation, grading, or snow plowing (which shall all be conducted by CO Lot).
  - e. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall have no parking privileges on the Core Property other than the Standstill Temporary Parking and the Temporary Permitted Parking prior to commencement of construction of the Core Development.
5. **The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club and Owners' Obligations.** To facilitate the Standstill Temporary Parking and the Temporary Permitted Parking, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the individual Owners will:
- a. Pay \$350 per permit per year to CO Lot for the Temporary Permitted Parking, subject to annual increases commensurate with the costs for operating, maintaining, and insuring the Core Property for temporary surface parking purposes. The cost of permits issued for the Temporary Permitted Parking shall not exceed the cost of permits issued to other authorized users for parking on the Core Property. The cost of permits shall include amortization of the costs of construction of the stairs, sign installation, and grading of the Core Property.
  - b. Negotiate with the Town regarding the Town's permission to access the "side door" to the gondola from the ground level of the Core Property for limited and occasional use, pursuant to advance notice to and scheduling with the Town, when loading multiple or heavy items. Multiple or heavy items shall be limited to personal luggage type items, and shall not include furniture, fixtures, building materials, construction materials, or other such non-personal luggage items which must be transported to the Ridge by means other than the gondola. CO Lot and TMVOA shall have no involvement in these negotiations or additional obligations relating to Town-owned property, including the gondola stations and plazas.
  - c. Execute a liability release holding CO Lot, TMVOA, TSG, and the Town harmless for any injury to person or property that may occur on or in connection with the use of the Core Property, the gondola "side door" and gondola plaza; and shall indemnify the Town for any damage resulting to the gondola in connection with use of the gondola "side door" and/or loading multiple or heavy items on the gondola.

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C. **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORE PROPERTY AND CORE DEVELOPMENT.**

The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners acknowledge and understand that the planning for the ultimate development of the Core Property will be undertaken in connection with the Village Center

Subarea planning process initiated by the Town under the Town's land use regulations. CO Lot will ensure that The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club and the Owners are provided written notice of all meetings and activities conducted as part of the Village Center Subarea planning process. It is CO Lot's understanding that the public Village Center Subarea planning process will commence in early or mid-2018.

1. **Development of Core Property.** The terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement shall be disclosed by CO Lot and the Town in connection with the Village Center Subarea planning process and shall be incorporated into the planning for the Core Property. The Village Center Subarea planning process may result in a recommendation for the joint development of parcels that are immediately adjacent to the Core Property. Upon completion of the Village Center Subarea planning process, CO Lot will seek a developer, partner and/or operator ("**Developer**") to develop the Core Property and adjacent parcels, if applicable, in accordance with the plans and concepts developed during the Village Center Subarea planning process ("**Core Development**"), in the sole discretion and judgment of CO Lot.
2. The terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement shall encumber the Core Property and Core Development. As an exhibit to the Settlement Agreement, the Parties shall prepare a mutually agreeable form of memorandum of agreement creating a valid covenant running with the Core Property and binding on subsequent purchasers, consistent with the terms of the Settlement Agreement. Upon execution of the Settlement Agreement by all Parties and all parties required under Section E.2., CO Lot shall record the memorandum of agreement in the public records of the San Miguel County Clerk and Recorder, providing notice of the existence of the Settlement Agreement.
3. **Cessation of Temporary Permitted Parking.** The Temporary Permitted Parking shall immediately cease upon receipt of written notice from CO Lot or the Developer of the commencement of physical construction or physical pre-construction activities (i.e. grading and site preparation) on the Core Property in accordance with the Town approvals for the Core Development and delivery of a copy of the Town approval authorizing the construction activities. The date of commencement of construction activities shall be determined in CO Lot's and/or the Developer's sole discretion and consistent with the Town approvals.
4. **Parking During Construction Activities**
  - a. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners, with assistance from CO Lot and the Town, will secure future temporary parking arrangements for use during the construction of the Core Development for no more than the number of temporary parking spaces authorized in accordance with Temporary Permitted Parking, not to exceed a total of 20 parking spaces under any circumstances. The cost (if any) of the alternate parking during construction of the Core Development shall be the sole responsibility of The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and/or the Owners.
    - a. If the public parking garage adjacent to gondola located on Lot1003R-1 ("**Lot 1003R-1 Parking Garage**") has been expanded, the Town will allow parking in the Lot 1003R-1 Parking Garage for the Owners equal to the number of spaces allocated under the Temporary Permitted Parking, not to exceed 20 parking spaces, at the lowest available rate for overnight parking. If the Lot 1003R-1 Parking Garage has not been expanded, the Town will commit to working with The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners to locate temporary parking either at Town-owned facilities (subject to charge at the lowest available rate) or any available vacant lot that can be converted to temporary parking during the



construction of the Core Development, subject to approval of such parking on a vacant lot through the Town's conditional use permit process. By agreeing to work with The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners in this regard, the Town does not guarantee that temporary parking will be located or that a conditional use permit will be approved, only that the Town will use its best efforts to assist with this endeavor, if needed. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall designate no more than two individuals who shall be solely authorized to work with the Town on behalf of The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club and all Owners regarding temporary parking during construction of the Core Development.

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D. **TOWN PARKING OBLIGATIONS/PROMISSORY NOTES.**

1. **Town Parking Requirements for Ridge Density.** The Ridge HOA and the Owners shall submit an application ("**Application**") to the Town pursuant to the Town's Community Development Code on or before August 1, 2018, seeking to obtain the Town's approval as to the total parking obligation required for all density, including the "Unplatted Density," at The Ridge consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in this Term Sheet. In the event that approval of the Application from the Town is materially inconsistent with this Term Sheet, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, or the Owners may terminate this Term Sheet. Neither CO Lot nor TMVOA has any obligations under this Section D.1. The Town makes no representation or guarantee with regard to the approval of the Application.
2. **Satisfaction of Promissory Notes and Payment-in-Lieu Fees.**
  - a. Contingent upon the Town's approval of the Application required under Section D.1, the respective Owner of the units identified in this Section D.2.a and the Town shall enter into replacement promissory notes (the "**Replacement Promissory Notes**") for the four Promissory Notes reissued to the Town on February 5, 2015 by St. Sophia Partners, LLLP ("St. Sophia") ("**Promissory Notes**"). The Promissory Notes were issued for parking payment-in-lieu fees in the total principal amount of \$234,000.00 as follows: (i) principal amount of \$78,000 for three parking spaces for Unit 2, Lot 161A-1R Building; (ii) principal amount of \$52,000 for two parking spaces for Unit 7, Lot 161A-1R Building; (iii) principal amount of \$52,000 for two parking spaces for Unit C-3, The Ridge; and (iv) principal amount of \$52,000 for two parking spaces for Unit 21, The Ridge. The Replacement Promissory Notes shall be for the same units and parking spaces identified above and for the same amounts as provided for in the Promissory Notes, with the following additional or modified terms:
    - i. The Replacement Promissory Notes shall be due and payable on the Early Reservation Deadline.
    - ii. In order to comply with the payment obligation listed above in Section D.2.a.i, on or before the Early Reservation Deadline, the Owner of a Unit listed above that is subject to the Replacement Promissory Notes shall either (1) deliver to the Town an executed Reservation Agreement for the purchase of a Deeded Parking Space appurtenant to a unit listed above; or (2) the Owner of a Unit listed above that is subject to the Replacement Promissory Note shall pay the Town the amount due on the Replacement Promissory Note, including principal and accrued interest; either method of which shall satisfy the Town's parking requirement.

- iii. Upon delivery to the Town of an executed Reservation Agreement or payment of the Replacement Promissory Note, the Town shall cancel the associated Replacement Promissory Note.
- b. If the Owner of Unit 15, The Ridge at Telluride (current owner is Life @ 10,500 Ft LLC), delivers an executed Reservation Agreement to the Town on or before the Election Deadline, the Town will refund to such Owner the parking payment-in-lieu fees paid to the Town in connection with the issuance of the building permit for Unit 15. If an executed Reservation Agreement is *not* delivered to the Town on or before the Election Deadline, the Town shall retain all parking payment-in-lieu fees paid to the Town in connection with Unit 15 in full satisfaction of the Town's parking requirement for Unit 15.
- c. In order to obtain a building permit from the Town, an Owner must either present an executed Reservation Agreement or pay to the Town the then-applicable parking-payment-in-lieu fees.
- d. CO Lot and TMVOA shall have no payment obligations with respect to the Promissory Notes or any payment-in-lieu fee required by the Town or any promissory notes issued to the Town for purposes of satisfying the Town's parking requirements for The Ridge density.
- e. As a condition precedent to its execution of the Settlement Agreement, the Town shall receive executed Replacement Promissory Notes from the respective Owner of each of the units identified in Section D.2.a. After the Town's receipt of executed Replacement Promissory Notes and its subsequent execution of the Settlement Agreement along with execution of the Settlement Agreement by all other Parties and all parties required under Section E.2., the Town shall waive any restriction on the issuance of a building permit for development of the Core Property related to the satisfaction of the Promissory Notes or parking requirements for The Ridge density other than the provision of the Deeded Parking Spaces.

E. **SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**

- 1. Upon agreement and execution of this Term Sheet and approval of the terms by the Town, this Term Sheet will be converted to a settlement agreement which all Parties shall participate in drafting ("**Settlement Agreement**"). The Ridge HOA shall deliver a first draft of the Settlement Agreement within thirty days following agreement by CO Lot, The Ridge HOA, the Ridge Club, and Town to the Term Sheet. If the Settlement Agreement has not been finalized and executed by all parties identified in Section E.2 by December 31, 2018, and CO Lot, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, Coonskin, Ironhorse, and Town have not executed any amendment to this Term Sheet extending this time period, this Term Sheet will automatically terminate.
- 2. The Settlement Agreement must be executed by CO Lot, TMVOA, the Town, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, each individual Owner, and St. Sophia Partners, LLLP ("St. Sophia") to the extent they are required under Section E.7.b and d.
- 3. The Settlement Agreement, along with other documents identified in or required by this Term Sheet shall be the sole and exclusive documents governing the Parties' respective rights and obligations related to parking on the Core Property and the parking requirements for The Ridge (including any payment-in-lieu fees owed to or required by the Town). Provided,

however, that any approval adopted by the Town (if any) in connection with the Application required under Section D.1 shall further govern The Ridge Units and density.

4. The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall: (1) represent and warrant that they have the right to bind all past, current, and future Owners of units and density with respect to any rights, privileges, or obligations associated with the Core Property; and (2) effectuate any changes to The Ridge Development's common-interest ownership declarations, purchase and sales agreements, covenants, marketing materials, and other such documents to reflect the rights, privileges and obligations set forth in the Settlement Agreement.
5. A maximum of two appointees from The Ridge HOA, CO Lot, and Town and their respective attorneys shall act as the representatives and sole points of contact with respect to drafting and the rights, privileges, and obligations set forth in the Settlement Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this term sheet.
6. **Dismissal of Claims.** Following execution of and upon conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and each Owner shall dismiss all claims, with prejudice, against CO Lot, TMVOA, and the Town. Unless required by law, The Ridge HOA and The Ridge Club shall not take any action to support or promote the claims in litigation by St. Sophia against TSG and Town for an implied easement for a roadway.
7. **Releases.** The Settlement Agreement shall contain the following releases:
  - a. **General Mutual Release.** Each Party explicitly releases and holds harmless each other Party in relation to any claim, existing or future, related to the Parties' respective rights and obligations in connection with parking on the Core Property (including any payment-in-lieu presently owed to or required by the Town; but excluding future requirements as contained herein). The release of future claims is only to the extent permitted under all final settlement documents and applicable law.
  - b. **Release and Termination of Covenants.** All Parties and St. Sophia must agree to the termination of the 2000 Covenant, the 2001 Covenant, the 2005 Covenant, the Parking Performance Agreement, the Parking Assurance Covenant, and the release of any rights and extinguishment of any obligations under any such document listed in this Section 7(b). The Parking Assurance Covenant shall be removed from title to the Core Property.
  - c. **Release of Any Claimed Easement or Other Rights.** The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall expressly waive any claimed easement rights or any other rights with respect to the Core Property, whether based in express or implied easement or any other legal theory, and whether supported by any covenant, agreement, resolution, or other document created on or before the date of the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement shall be the sole and exclusive document governing The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners' rights with respect to the Core Property and the parking requirements for The Ridge.
  - d. **St. Sophia's Release.** The Ridge HOA, The Ridge Club, and the Owners shall secure St. Sophia's (and other named Plaintiffs') written agreement to be bound by all releases set forth in the Settlement Agreement with respect to any potential claims against CO Lot, TMVOA, the Core Property, and the Town in relation to any claim, existing or future, related to the Parties' and/or St. Sophia's respective rights and obligations in connection with use of, access to, or parking on the Core Property.
8. **Confidentiality.** This is a confidential settlement communication subject to state and federal Rules of Evidence Rule 408. Unless required by law, the Parties to this Term Sheet shall not disclose the terms of this Term Sheet to any other person or entity other than the Parties'

respective legal counsel or financial advisor(s) for purposes of advising a Party with respect hereto; provided, however, that such counsel and financial advisor(s) agree to preserve the confidentiality of this documentation and correspondence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Parties acknowledge and agree that in order to get a determination of the Town of Mountain Village Town Council on this Term Sheet, it will have to be presented in an open public meeting of the Town Council and at such point will become a public record within the meaning of the Colorado Open Records Act. Additionally, the Parties to this Term Sheet acknowledge and agree that The Ridge HOA and The Ridge Club will disclose and present this Term Sheet to the Owners for their review. However, the Parties still intend that the provisions of Rules of Evidence Rule 408 regarding the admissibility of evidence related to this term sheet and the negotiations surrounding this term sheet shall apply.

9. **Enforceability.** Each of the terms above are conditions precedent to a Settlement Agreement and dismissal of the Lawsuit, including positive resolution of certain public processes to be undertaken with the Town, the outcomes of which are not guaranteed or pre-determined. Accordingly, this Term Sheet is enforceable and binding only insofar as it reflects what each of the Parties has agreed to undertake and accept in order to fully and finally resolve the Litigation. If any one or more of the material terms of this Term Sheet are not satisfied in spite of the Parties' timely and good faith efforts, the Parties are not required to enter into a Settlement Agreement. Upon execution of the Settlement Agreement, this Term Sheet shall be deemed merged therein and shall have no independent legal effect.
10. **Counterpart Execution.** This Term Sheet may be signed in multiple counterparts, with facsimile signatures permitted, and each counterpart when taken with the other executed counterpart shall constitute a binding agreement among the Parties executed as of the date first written above.

(Signature pages follow)

CO LOT 161C-R MOUNTAIN VILLAGE,  
LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Name], [Position]

THE RIDGE AT TELLURIDE  
HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Charles Harris, President

TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Name], [Position]

THE RIDGE CLUB AT TELLURIDE, INC.

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Charles Harris, President

IRONHORSE LAND COMPANY, LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Michael Blevins, Manager/Member

COONSKIN RIDGE CABIN LOT, LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ramesh Cherukuri, Manager/Member

CO RIDGE LOTS 3 & 11, LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Name], Manager/Member

JONATHAN H. AND TIFFANY L. HORTON  
LIVING TRUST

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jonathan H. Horton, Trustee

LIFE @ 10,500 FT LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kevin Rost, Manager/Member

TELLURIDE LONGVIEW, LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Charles Harris, Manager/Member

SEE FOREVER HOLDINGS, LLC

LEONARD CONWAY

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Stephen Cram, Jr., Manager/Member

\_\_\_\_\_

EENHOORN RIDGE, LLC

SSS RANCH, LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Paulus Heule, Manager/Member

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Stuart, Manager/Member

RIDGE CABIN HOLDINGS, LLC

LAKSHMANA R. MADALA

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Greg Pope, Manager/Member

\_\_\_\_\_

MANJULA MADALA

LOT 20 THE RIDGE, LLC

\_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ramesh Cherukuri, Manager/Member

LOT 16 THE RIDGE, LLC

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ramesh Cherukuri, Manager/Member

**APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:**

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Village, LLC and CO Ridge Lots 3 & 11,  
LLC**

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**Attorneys for CO Lot 161C-R Mountain  
Village, LLC and CO Ridge Lots 3 & 11,  
LLC**

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**Attorneys for Town of Mountain Village**

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Homeowners Association, Inc.; The Ridge  
Club At Telluride, Inc.; Ironhorse Land  
Company, LLC; Life @ 10,500 Ft LLC;  
Telluride Longview, LLC; Eenhoorn Ridge,  
LLC; Leonard Conway; and Ridge Cabin  
Holdings, LLC**

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Isaiah Quigley  
Coleman & Quigley, LLC  
2454 Patterson Rd., Suite 200  
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Fax: 970-242-1893  
**Attorneys for Coonskin Ridge Cabin Lot,  
LLC; Jonathan H. and Tiffany L. Horton  
Living Trust; See Forever Holdings, LLC;  
Lakshmana R. Madala; Manjula Madala;  
Lot 20 The Ridge, LLC; and Lot 16 The  
Ridge, LLC**

# Memo

## Agenda Item #8

To: Mayor and Town Council

From: Sarah H. Abbott

Date: April 19, 2018

Re: Resolution Approving Use of Action Minutes for Town Council Meetings

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In your packets under agenda item #8 is a proposed resolution approving the use of action minutes rather than narrative minutes as the official record of all meetings of the Town Council. Historically, staff has prepared narrative minutes, which included a summary of all discussions that took place at a Town Council meeting. Action minutes would include only a record of motions, the vote of any motion, and the names of any citizens speaking under public comment and/or public hearings that occur during a Town Council meeting. This proposed resolution would not affect video recording of Town Council meetings, which would still be kept according to existing practice.

Proposed Motion:

Approval: I move to approve a resolution approving the use of action minutes as the official record for all Town Council meetings.

Denial: I move to deny the resolution approving the use of action minutes as the official record for all Town Council meetings.



**RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO, APPROVING THE USE OF ACTION MINUTES AS THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2018 - \_\_\_\_\_**

**RECITALS:**

- A.** The Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado has historically directed staff to prepare and keep narrative minutes as the official record of meetings of the Town Council.
- B.** The Town Council has determined that it is a more efficient use of Town resources to keep action minutes rather than narrative minutes for Town Council meetings.
- C.** The Town Council wishes to adopt this Resolution approving the use of action minutes as the official record for all Town Council meetings.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** by the Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado:

- 1. The Town Council hereby directs staff to prepare and keep action minutes as the official record of all meetings of the Town Council. Action minutes shall mean the written record of all motions, the vote of any motion, and the names of any citizens speaking under public comment and/or public hearings that occur during a Town Council meeting.
- 2. This Resolution shall not affect the continued audio and video recording of Town Council meetings.

**ADOPTED AND APPROVED** by the Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado, at a regular meeting held on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2018.

TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE,  
COLORADO, a home rule municipality


By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Laila Benitez, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jackie Kennefick, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
James Mahoney, Town Attorney

							
<b>Business and Government Activity Report</b> <b>For the month ending: March 31st</b>							
		2018		2017		Variance	
Activity		MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	Variance	Variance %
<i>Some prior year numbers have been adjusted to accommodate the change in reporting by EBU</i>							
<b>Cable/Internet</b>							
# Residential & Bulk Basic Cable		875		886		(11)	-1.2%
# Premium Channel Residential & Bulk Subscribers		488		531		(43)	-8.1%
# Digital Subscribers		226		265		(39)	-14.7%
# Internet Subscribers		1,767		1,766		1	0.1%
Average # Phone Subscribers		101		109		(8)	-7.3%
<b>Village Court Apartments</b>							
Occupancy Rate	%	99.10%	98.64%	92.31%	95.78%	2.86%	3.0%
# Vacated Units		0	0	9	15	(15)	-100.0%
# Work Orders Completed		23	90	45	115	(25)	-21.7%
# on Waiting List		103		66		37	56.1%
<b>Public Works</b>							
Service Calls		426	518	362	977	(459)	-47.0%
Snow Fall	Inches	27	135	60	191	(56)	-29.3%
Snow Removal - Streets & Prkg Lots	Hours	375	1,373	512	2,401	(1,028)	-42.8%
Roadway Maintenance	Hours	273	552	101	189	363	192.1%
Water Billed Consumption	Gal.	15,215,000	106,064,000	9,251,000	52,194,000	53,870,000	103.2%
Sewage Treatment	Gal.	10,164,000	23,842,000	10,908,000	26,529,000	(2,687,000)	-10.1%
<b>Child Development Fund</b>							
# Infants & Toddlers Actual Occupancy		21.43	64.07	21.92	66.60	(2.53)	-3.8%
# Preschoolers Actual Occupancy		15.18	45.20	14.46	43.09	2.11	4.9%
<b>Transportation and Parking</b>							
GPG (noon snapshot)		9,485	25,977	8,161	22,068	3,909	17.7%
GPG Parking Utilization (% of total # of spaces occupied)		68.7%	62.7%	59.1%	53.3%	9.4%	17.6%
HPG (noon snapshot)		2,045	5,660	2,022	5,826	(166)	-2.8%
HPG Parking Utilization (% of total # of spaces occupied)		64.3%	59.3%	63.6%	61.1%	-1.8%	-2.9%
Total Parking (noon snapshot)		16,293	46,139	15,168	42,184	3,955	9.4%
Parking Utilization (% of total # of spaces occupied)		67.1%	63.4%	62.5%	57.9%	5.5%	9.5%
Paid Parking Revenues		\$38,260	\$98,486	\$36,822	\$101,654	(\$3,168)	-3.1%
Bus Routes	# of Passengers	413	413	0	0	413	#DIV/0!
Employee Shuttle	# of Passengers	1,456	4,205	1,462	4,211	(6)	-0.1%
Employee Shuttle Utilization Rate	%	50.2%	50.7%	50.2%	51.2%	-0.50%	-1.0%
Inbound (Vehicle) Traffic (Entrance)	# of Cars	72,825	203,579	71,516	200,977	2,602	1.3%
<b>Human Resources</b>							
FT Year Round Head Count		82		81		1	1.2%
Seasonal Head Count (FT & PT)		2		3		(1)	-33.3%
PT Year Round Head Count		21		24		(3)	-12.5%
Gondola FT YR, Seasonal, PT YR Head Count		62		60		2	3.3%
Total Employees		167		168		(1)	-0.6%
Gondola Overtime Paid	Hours	191	765	85	406	359	88.4%
Other Employee Overtime Paid		22	138	76	191	(53)	-27.7%
# New Hires Total New Hires		2	11	4	18	(7)	-38.9%
# Terminations		2	8	8	14	(6)	-42.9%
# Workmen Comp Claims		0	2	1	3	(1)	-33.3%
Workmen Comp Claims Costs		\$0	\$504	\$884	\$5,550	(\$5,046)	-90.9%
<i>Prior year numbers will be skewed due to several reasons, many transitions took place in 2017 leaving comparison information inaccurate.</i>							
<b>Marketing &amp; Business Development</b>							
Town Hosted Meetings		5	14	5	13	1	7.7%
Email Correspondence Sent		5	16	5	15	1	6.7%
E-mail List	#	5,401		na		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Wifi Subscribers		1,478		na		#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Press Releases Sent		0	1	0	0	1	#DIV/0!
<i>Current RETA revenues are unaudited</i>							
Gondola	# of Passengers	354,887	980,973	355,350	998,025	(17,052)	-1.7%
Chondola	# of Passengers	31,100	93,050	31,168	90,837	2,213	2.4%
RETA fees collected by TMVOA		646,440	1,716,510	647,544	2,065,791	(\$349,281)	-16.9%

Activity	2018		2017		Variance		
	MONTH	YTD	MONTH	YTD	Variance	Variance %	
<b>Police</b>							
Calls for Service	#	422	1,161	495	1,232	(71)	-5.8%
Investigations	#	19	68	35	75	(7)	-9.3%
Alarms	#	22	59	26	68	(9)	-13.2%
Arrests	#	5	8	1	3	5	166.7%
Traffic Contacts	#	19	60	38	55	5	9.1%
Traffic Tickets Written	#	5	16	13	20	(4)	-20.0%
Parking Tickets Written	#	464	1,182	340	1,087	95	8.7%
Administrative Dismissals	#	13	25	5	12	13	108.3%
<b>Building/Planning</b>							
Community Development Revenues		\$57,032	\$106,728	\$40,733	\$96,446	\$10,282	10.7%
# Permits Issued		34	80	33	91	(11)	-12.1%
Valuation of Mtn Village Remodel/New/Additions Permits		\$8,308,062	\$8,958,146	\$993,000	\$2,229,225	\$6,728,921	301.9%
Valuation Mtn Village Electric/Plumbing/Other Permits		\$108,100	\$198,538	\$6,800	\$197,148	\$1,390	0.7%
Valuation Telluride Electric/Plumbing Permits		\$309,450	\$950,617	\$422,648	\$928,088	\$22,529	2.4%
# Inspections Completed		181	613	107	609	4	0.7%
# Design Review/Zoning Agenda Items		15	32	10	33	(1)	-3.0%
# Staff Review Approvals		30	77	22	55	22	40.0%
<b>Recreation</b>							
Winter - November 1 - April 30							
Mile of Trails Maintained		7.0	36.4	14.7	44.1	(7.70)	-17.5%
Platform Tennis Registrations		36	106	60	228	(122)	-53.5%
Ice Rink Skaters		0	2237	54	1526	711	46.6%
Snow Cat Hours		0	32	51	358	(325)	-91.0%
<b>Plaza Services</b>							
Snow Removal Plaza	Hours	107	775	277	1583	(808)	-51.1%
Plaza Maintenance	Hours	577	1508	660	1197	311	26.0%
Lawn Care	Hours	19	19	18	20	(2)	-7.5%
Plant Care	Hours	52	90	130	165	(75)	-45.4%
Irrigation	Hours	0	0	4	4	(4)	-100.0%
TMV Trash Collection	Hours	135	380	116	303	77	25.5%
Christmas Decorations	Hours	226	707	94	530	177	33.3%
<b>Vehicle Maintenance</b>							
# Preventive Maintenance Performed		27	58	18	62	(4)	-6.5%
# Repairs Completed		35	106	25	82	24	29.3%
Special Projects		1	2	0	4	(2)	-50.0%
# Roadside Assists		0	0	0	3	(3)	-100.0%
<b>Finance</b>							
# Employee Based Business Licenses Issued		38	725	26	647	78	12.1%
# Privately Licensed Rentals		1	71	1	72	(1)	-1.4%
# Property Management Licensed Rentals		2	400	-3	338	62	18.3%
# VRBO Listings for MV		412	445	445	(33)	(33)	-7.4%
# Paperless Billing Accts (YTD is total paperless customers)		12	838	13	710	128	18.0%
# of TMV AR Bills Processed		2,160	6,491	2,130	6,414	77	1.2%
<b>Accounts Receivable - Total Bad Debt Reserve/Allowance: \$</b>							
Current	TMV Operating Receivables (includes Gondola funding)		Utilities - Cable and Water/Sewer		VCA - Village Court Apartments		General Fund Investment Activity
	\$330,318	92.7%	\$349,147	92.1%	\$4,603	50.0%	
30+ Days	2,661	0.7%	20,235	5.3%	1,631	17.7%	Ending Balance \$6,688,368
60+ Days	4,970	1.4%	5,088	1.3%	50	0.5%	Investment Income (Month) \$8,625
90+ Days	4,152	1.2%	1,532	0.4%	2,921	31.7%	Portfolio Yield 1.61%
over 120 days	14,284	4.0%	2,979	0.8%	-	0.0%	Yield Change (Month) +.07
Total	\$ 356,385	100.0%	\$ 378,981	100.0%	\$ 9,205	100.0%	
Current	Other Billings - CDF, Construction Parking		Total All AR		Change Since Last Month - Increase (Decrease) in AR		Other Statistics
	\$ 29,924	63.8%	\$ 713,992	90.2%	\$ (208,204)	93.2%	
30+ Days	6,109	13.0%	30,636	3.9%	(4,965)	2.2%	(Active) Registered Voters 882
60+ Days	4,010	8.6%	14,118	1.8%	197	-0.1%	Property Valuation 289,947,030
90+ Days	2,792	6.0%	11,397	1.4%	3,308	-1.5%	
over 120 days	4,061	8.7%	21,324	2.7%	(13,715)	6.1%	
Total	\$ 46,896	100.0%	\$ 791,467	100.0%	\$ (223,379)	100.0%	



## Memorandum

**To:** Town Council  
**From:** Kevin Swain, Finance Director  
**Date:** April 19, 2018  
**Re:** Town of Mountain Village Financial Statements through February 2018

### Mountain Village Financials Statements through February 2018

#### General Fund Summary

Most activity is as expected at this early time of the year. The General Fund reflects a surplus of \$1.56 million. Permit and use taxes are level prior year and budget. Sales taxes show an increase of 4% over prior year and 2% over budget. Revenues of \$3 million were over the budget by \$182,000 due mainly to property taxes and sales tax. Tourism revenues are 6% over budget and 4% over prior year. Water revenues are up due to snowmaking.

Total operating expenditures of \$1.3 million were under budget by \$150,300. Water costs are over in electricity directly affected by snowmaking. Gondola operating expenses are under budget in large part because of worker's compensation. This is due to favorable rates, last year's audit, and dividends received.

Transfers to other funds include:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>This Month</b>	<b>YTD Budget</b>	<b>YTD Actual</b>	<b>Budget Variance</b>
Capital Projects Fund (From GF)	\$ 8,242	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,242	(1,759)
Child Development Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Conference Center Subsidy	\$ 2,017	\$ 28,067	\$ 27,559	(508)
Affordable Housing Development Fund (Monthly Sales Tax Allocation)	\$ 68,957	\$ 137,007	\$ 136,055	(952)
Vehicle & Equipment Acquisition Fund	\$ -	\$ 40,000	\$ 39,130	(870)

Income transfers from other funds include:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>This Month</b>	<b>YTD Budget</b>	<b>YTD Actual</b>	<b>Budget Variance</b>
Overhead allocation from Broadband, W/S, Gondola, VCA and Parking Services	\$ 41,865	\$ 81,227	\$ 84,664	3,437
*Tourism Fund	\$ 8,348	\$ 22,487	\$ 25,322	2,834
*This transfer is comprised of administrative fees, interest, and penalties collected.				
Debt Service Fund (Specific ownership taxes)	\$ 2,401	\$ 14,299	\$ 5,849	(8,450)

**Vehicle and Equipment Acquisition Fund – No Fund Income Statement Attached**

A mini-ex for the recreation department and some shop equipment have been purchased. \$31,700

**Capital Projects Fund – No Fund Income Statement Attached**

\$8,242 was spent on the Meadows Improvement Plan.

**Historical Museum Fund – No Fund Income Statement Attached**

\$38,198 in property taxes were collected and \$37,434 was tendered to the historical museum. The county treasurer retained \$764 in treasurer’s fees.

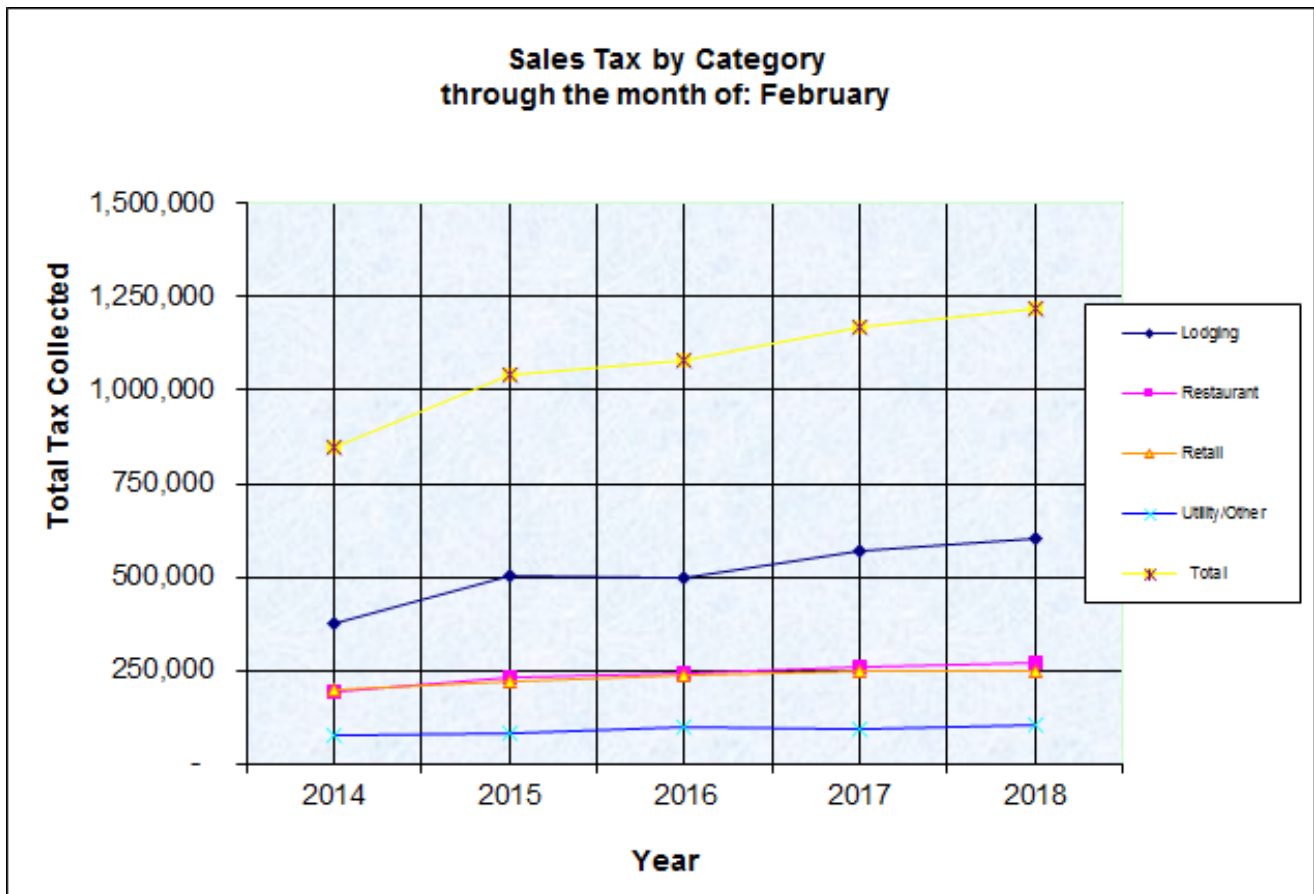
**Mortgage Assistance Fund – No Fund Income Statement Attached**

There has been no activity in this fund.

**Sales Tax**

Sales taxes of \$1.22 million are 4% over 2017 through this period and are over budget by 2%. Utility/Other shows the highest growth at 9.5%, followed by lodging at 5.6%.

Actual Sales Tax Base By Class, Through February 2018										
Category	Actual 2014	Actual 2015	PY % Increase	Actual 2016	PY % Increase	Actual 2017	PY % Increase	Actual 2018	PY \$ Variance	PY % Increase
	4.5%	4.5%	2014 to 2015	4.5%	2015 to 2016	4.5%	2016 to 2017	4.5%	2017 to 2018	2017 to 2018
Lodging	8,376,832	11,233,286	34%	11,105,325	-1%	12,662,028	14%	13,364,976	702,948	5.55%
Restaurant	4,317,265	5,126,974	19%	5,441,740	6%	5,711,921	5%	5,949,364	237,443	4.16%
Retail	4,399,869	4,883,966	11%	5,244,704	7%	5,560,474	6%	5,538,264	(22,210)	-0.40%
Utility/Other	1,675,650	1,845,506	10%	2,165,546	17%	2,067,198	-5%	2,263,214	196,016	9.48%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,769,615</b>	<b>23,089,733</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23,957,315</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>26,001,620</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>27,115,817</b>	<b>1,114,197</b>	<b>4.29%</b>



## Tourism Fund

2018 restaurant taxes totaling \$118,987 have been collected and \$116,607 was tendered to the airline guarantee program. \$534,732 in lodging taxes were collected and \$526,711 was tendered to the airline guarantee program and to MTI. The Town retained \$10,401 in administrative fees, and penalties and interest of \$944.

Lodging taxes are exceeding prior year by 5.6% and exceeded budget by 6.6%. Restaurant taxes are ahead of prior year and budget by 4.2% and 7.3%, respectively.

Town of Mountain Village Colorado Lodging Tax Summary								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017	2018	Budget
	Activity	Activity	Activity	Activity	Activity	Var %	Budget	Var %
	(4%)	(4%)	(4%)	(4%)	(4%)			
January	159,264	216,904	193,815	245,628	273,239	11.24%	241,544	11.60%
February	170,098	231,700	249,339	260,809	261,493	0.26%	258,018	1.33%
March	248,285	303,173	304,515	312,990	-	-100.00%	308,569	#DIV/0!
April	7,291	12,319	7,638	8,353	-	-100.00%	8,167	#DIV/0!
May	10,627	15,282	16,633	12,333	-	-100.00%	12,408	#DIV/0!
June	74,275	84,204	106,415	122,193	-	-100.00%	121,502	#DIV/0!
July	109,934	136,711	153,342	158,585	-	-100.00%	157,746	#DIV/0!
August	88,929	88,990	111,760	111,942	-	-100.00%	112,063	#DIV/0!
September	82,891	113,475	139,363	148,591	-	-100.00%	148,289	#DIV/0!
October	17,383	22,812	31,322	34,040	-	-100.00%	34,290	#DIV/0!
November	11,840	11,372	14,725	18,535	-	-100.00%	18,160	#DIV/0!
December	191,249	226,508	261,808	287,527	-	-100.00%	264,934	#DIV/0!
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,172,067</b>	<b>1,463,449</b>	<b>1,590,676</b>	<b>1,721,526</b>	<b>534,732</b>	<b>-68.94%</b>	<b>1,685,690</b>	<b>-215.24%</b>
<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>29,301,670</b>	<b>36,586,237</b>	<b>39,766,902</b>	<b>43,038,142</b>	<b>13,368,310</b>		<b>42,142,250</b>	

Town of Mountain Village Colorado Restaurant Tax Summary								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017	2018	Budget
	Activity	Activity	Activity (2%)	Activity (2%)	Activity (2%)	Var %	Budget	Var %
	(2%)	(2%)						
January	38,239	46,261	48,594	54,097	57,188	5.72%	52,230	8.67%
February	48,466	53,871	60,243	60,144	61,798	2.75%	58,069	6.03%
March	53,516	60,420	71,171	74,202	-	-100.00%	71,642	#DIV/0!
April	1,995	2,876	1,511	1,829	-	-100.00%	1,766	#DIV/0!
May	5,154	5,457	4,568	4,448	-	-100.00%	4,294	#DIV/0!
June	25,366	25,426	34,359	34,365	-	-100.00%	33,179	#DIV/0!
July	32,661	40,081	44,827	46,470	-	-100.00%	44,866	#DIV/0!
August	25,017	29,015	35,020	34,998	-	-100.00%	33,790	#DIV/0!
September	23,831	32,169	36,195	39,291	-	-100.00%	37,891	#DIV/0!
October	5,369	9,492	11,312	13,519	-	-100.00%	13,020	#DIV/0!
November	5,765	6,637	5,099	5,352	-	-100.00%	5,244	#DIV/0!
December	49,923	55,055	59,070	54,303	-	-100.00%	52,049	#DIV/0!
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,303</b>	<b>366,759</b>	<b>411,969</b>	<b>423,017</b>	<b>118,987</b>	<b>-71.87%</b>	<b>408,040</b>	<b>-242.93%</b>
<b>Tax Base</b>	<b>15,765,152</b>	<b>18,337,941</b>	<b>20,598,437</b>	<b>21,150,852</b>	<b>5,949,345</b>		<b>20,402,000</b>	

Business license fees of \$282,202 are over budget (2%) and prior year (1%). \$265,270 was remitted to MTI and \$19,069 in admin fees and penalties were transferred to the General Fund.

Statement Ending:

**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE**

Account Number: 1AB22317

**Portfolio Holdings** *Security positions held with Wells Fargo Bank N.A.*

Security ID	Description	Maturity Date	Coupon	Current Par / Original Par	Market Price*	Market Value	Original Par Pledged**	Callable
<b>Bonds USD</b>								
313382Y98	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	05/16/18	1.000%	250,000.000	99.9086	249,771.50		Y
3133EGBG9	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	08/23/18	1.000%	250,000.000	99.6899	249,224.75		Y
912828RH5	UNITED STATES TREASURY NT	09/30/18	1.375%	250,000.000	99.7266	249,316.41		
313383WE7	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/26/18	1.800%	250,000.000	99.8340	249,585.00		N
3134GAZU1	FREDDIE MAC	12/14/18	1.200%	250,000.000	99.3307	248,326.75		Y
912828N22	UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE	12/15/18	1.250%	250,000.000	99.4492	248,623.05		
3136G3AG0	FANNIE MAE	02/26/19	1.200%	250,000.000	99.1295	247,823.75		Y
3130AAW79	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	03/20/19	1.350%	250,000.000	99.2115	248,028.75		Y
912828C65	UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE	03/31/19	1.625%	250,000.000	99.4961	248,740.24		
3134G9MU8	FREDDIE MAC	05/24/19	1.300%	250,000.000	98.9590	247,397.50		Y
3130ACJ96	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	06/28/19	1.500%	250,000.000	99.1555	247,888.75		Y
3130ABQ58	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	07/26/19	1.500%	250,000.000	99.0709	247,677.25		Y
3130A6GD3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	09/25/19	1.500%	250,000.000	98.9172	247,293.00		Y
3134GBJ52	FREDDIE MAC	09/27/19	1.500%	250,000.000	98.8303	247,075.75		Y
3134GBM33	FREDDIE MAC	09/27/19	1.500%	250,000.000	98.8729	247,182.25		Y
3130ACLX0	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	10/30/19	1.625%	250,000.000	99.0521	247,630.25		Y
3134G9KW6	FREDDIE MAC	11/26/19	1.350%	250,000.000	98.5060	246,265.00		Y
3130ACRR7	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	11/27/19	1.720%	250,000.000	99.0095	247,523.75		Y
3133EJCN7	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	02/14/20	2.070%	250,000.000	99.5119	248,779.75		N
3134G9AY3	FREDDIE MAC	04/28/20	1.350%	250,000.000	97.8801	244,700.25		Y
3130ACLU6	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	04/30/20	1.750%	250,000.000	98.7836	246,959.00		Y
3130ACN83	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	05/15/20	1.700%	250,000.000	98.6055	246,513.75		Y
3130ADLZ3	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	05/27/20	2.250%	250,000.000	99.6012	249,003.00		Y
3130ADDM1	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	07/30/20	2.100%	250,000.000	99.2330	248,082.50		Y
3134GSAP0	FREDDIE MAC	12/21/20	2.080%	250,000.000	98.9139	247,284.75		Y
3130ADFA5	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK	02/12/21	2.300%	250,000.000	99.3709	248,427.25		Y
3133EGAZ8	FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANK	02/17/21	1.580%	250,000.000	97.2978	243,244.50		Y
				6,750,000.000		6,688,368.45	0.00	

\*See important information regarding security pricing on Page 2.

\*\*Total amount that is pledged to or held for another party or parties. Refer to the Pledge Detail Report for more information.





**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

	2018					2017	2016	2015	
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance	Budget Variance	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
			(\$)	(%)					
<b>Revenues</b>									
Charges for Services	\$ 16,193	\$ 58,130	\$ (41,937)	-72.14%	\$ 306,432	\$ 290,239	\$ 65,813	\$42,334	\$28,050
Contributions	-	13,333	(13,333)	-100.00%	68,438	68,438	29,709	14,202	21,796
Fines and Forfeits	480	106	374	352.83%	6,077	5,597	(288)	2,608	627
Interest Income	(10,237)	6,274	(16,511)	-263.17%	45,000	55,237	12,911	25,662	20,316
Intergovernmental	125,051	126,617	(1,566)	-1.24%	494,898	369,847	107,049	95,925	86,666
Licenses and Permits	30,071	18,897	11,174	59.13%	292,708	262,637	29,474	21,914	28,571
Miscellaneous Revenues	4,920	15,672	(10,752)	-68.61%	79,118	74,198	13,780	16,239	11,685
Taxes and Assessments	2,801,512	2,546,864	254,648	10.00%	9,016,979	6,215,467	2,566,869	2,318,115	2,144,224
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>2,967,990</b>	<b>2,785,893</b>	<b>182,097</b>	<b>6.54%</b>	<b>10,309,650</b>	<b>7,341,660</b>	<b>2,825,317</b>	<b>2,536,999</b>	<b>2,341,935</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Legislation & Council	10,161	11,084	(923)	-8.33%	83,109	72,948	5,791	10,835	1,802
Town Manager	38,347	46,965	(8,618)	-18.35%	307,902	269,555	37,833	38,129	38,480
Administrative Services	58,588	60,976	(2,388)	-3.92%	411,967	353,379	56,264	53,585	48,749
Finance	223,304	229,184	(5,880)	-2.57%	844,120	620,816	216,184	214,486	230,854
Technical	95,109	106,433	(11,324)	-10.64%	291,615	196,506	62,785	58,521	59,304
Human Resources	50,941	53,460	(2,519)	-4.71%	330,074	279,133	49,489	52,609	37,023
Town Attorney	68,804	81,038	(12,234)	-15.10%	527,994	459,190	69,048	99,003	85,667
Marketing and Business Development	41,639	44,631	(2,992)	-6.70%	440,173	398,534	42,551	64,209	34,333
Municipal Court	3,805	4,363	(558)	-12.79%	31,839	28,034	4,036	4,154	4,319
Police Department	138,038	175,146	(37,108)	-21.19%	985,164	847,126	130,315	114,883	134,894
Community Services	7,268	8,704	(1,436)	-16.50%	54,433	47,165	7,194	7,164	8,543
Community Grants and Contributions	8,850	13,642	(4,792)	-35.13%	126,850	118,000	-	-	4,000
Roads and Bridges	109,814	110,933	(1,119)	-1.01%	1,122,357	1,012,543	116,601	116,872	123,788
Vehicle Maintenance	71,635	77,029	(5,394)	-7.00%	453,126	381,491	71,771	80,599	74,161
Municipal Bus	13,134	6,101	7,033	115.28%	189,635	176,501	11,403	27,549	10,190
Employee Shuttle	7,940	10,349	(2,409)	-23.28%	86,043	78,103	6,569	11,005	11,274
Parks & Recreation	77,547	84,489	(6,942)	-8.22%	611,003	533,456	54,454	68,189	71,153
Plaza Services	184,071	205,703	(21,632)	-10.52%	1,397,252	1,213,181	158,246	372,761	218,086
Public Refuse Removal	9,250	9,292	(42)	-0.45%	65,028	55,778	6,570	6,154	8,473
Building/Facility Maintenance	21,013	38,741	(17,728)	-45.76%	209,424	188,411	30,530	21,872	27,428
Planning & Development Services	1,180	1,239	(59)	-4.76%	6,649	5,469	1,242	1,100	912
Building Division	40,643	48,384	(7,741)	-16.00%	548,963	508,320	122,720	41,924	27,749
Housing Division Office	2,684	3,304	(620)	-18.77%	19,808	17,124	3,168	3,105	2,824
Planning and Zoning Division	47,307	50,151	(2,844)	-5.67%	97,831	96,651	45,971	43,435	35,928
Contingency	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	638,542	635,858	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1,331,072</b>	<b>1,481,341</b>	<b>(150,269)</b>	<b>-10.14%</b>	<b>9,880,901</b>	<b>8,593,272</b>	<b>1,310,735</b>	<b>1,512,143</b>	<b>1,299,934</b>
Surplus / Deficit	1,636,918	1,304,552	332,366	25.48%	428,749	(1,251,612)	1,514,582	1,024,856	1,042,001
Capital Outlay	851	1,000	(149)	-14.90%	905,000	904,149	16,272	4,301	49,300

	2018						2017	2016	2015
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance	Budget Variance	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
			(\$)	(%)					
Surplus / Deficit	1,636,067	1,303,552	332,515	25.51%	(476,251)	(2,112,318)	1,498,310	1,020,555	992,701
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Sale of Assets	14,247	-	14,247	#DIV/0!	-	(14,247)	-	4,822	11,332
Transfer (To) From Affordable Housing	(136,055)	(137,007)	952	-0.69%	(460,969)	(324,914)	(129,799)	(119,720)	(115,463)
Transfer (To) From Broadband	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	10,000	10,000	-	-	110,671
Transfer (To) From Child Development	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	(192,041)	(164,482)	-	(633)	-
Transfer (To) From Capital Projects	(8,242)	(10,000)	1,759	-17.59%	(300,000)	(325,322)	(10,311)	-	-
Transfer (To) From Debt Service	5,849	14,299	(8,450)	-59.10%	85,587	923	25,012	24,200	25,178
Transfer (To) From Overhead Allocation	84,664	81,227	3,437	4.23%	494,374	409,710	79,215	75,009	69,199
Transfer (To) From Parking Services	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	(65,835)	(65,835)	-	-	28,027
Transfer (To) From Conference Center	(27,559)	(28,067)	508	-1.81%	(259,352)	(259,352)	(50,710)	(49,120)	(24,227)
Transfer (To) From Tourism	25,322	22,487	2,834	12.60%	24,865	19,016	28,166	3,600	26,890
Transfer (To) From Vehicle/Equipment	(39,130)	(40,000)	870	-2.18%	(434,725)	(395,595)	(260,646)	(67,626)	(17,115)
Transfer (To) From Water/Sewer	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(80,904)</b>	<b>(97,060)</b>	<b>16,156</b>	<b>-16.65%</b>	<b>(1,098,096)</b>	<b>(1,110,098)</b>	<b>(319,072)</b>	<b>(129,468)</b>	<b>114,492</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ 1,555,163	\$ 1,206,492	\$ 348,671	28.90%	\$ (1,574,347)	\$ (3,222,416)	\$ 1,179,238	\$ 891,087	\$ 1,107,193

<u>Beginning Fund Balance Components</u>	<u>Actual YTD</u>	<u>Annual Budget</u>
Emergency Reserve	\$ 3,458,315	\$ 3,458,314
Unreserved	7,455,610	5,542,978
<b>Beginning Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 10,913,925</b>	<b>\$ 9,001,292</b>
<u>YTD Ending Fund Balance Components</u>		
Emergency Reserve	\$ 3,458,315	\$ 3,458,314
Health Care Premium Savings Reserve	50,000	50,000
Facility Maint Reserve	155,000	155,000
Unreserved	8,805,773	3,763,631
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 12,469,088</b>	<b>\$ 7,426,945</b>

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
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	2018						2017	2016	2015
	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget	Annual	Budget	Actual	Actual	Actual
	YTD	YTD	Variance	Variance	Budget	Balance	YTD	YTD	YTD
		(\$)	(%)						
<b>Tourism Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Business License Fees	\$ 282,202	\$ 274,714	\$ 7,488	3%	\$ 315,307	\$ 33,105	\$ 279,536	\$260,605	\$215,594
Lodging Taxes - Condos/Homes	323,794	275,941	47,853	17%	893,416	569,622	293,204	242,926	236,389
Lodging Taxes - Hotels	210,938	223,621	(12,683)	-6%	792,274	581,336	213,233	200,229	212,216
Lodging Taxes - Prior Year	3,129	-	3,129	#DIV/0!	-	(3,129)	476	610	-
Penalties and Interest	3,081	1,505	1,576	105%	15,000	11,919	1,505	4,131	5,211
Restaurant Taxes	118,987	110,299	8,688	8%	408,040	289,053	114,241	108,837	100,132
Restaurant Taxes - Prior Year	394	-	394	#DIV/0!	-	(394)	-	-	567
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>942,525</b>	<b>886,080</b>	<b>56,445</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2,424,037</b>	<b>1,481,512</b>	<b>902,195</b>	<b>817,337</b>	<b>770,109</b>
<b>Tourism Funding</b>									
Additional Funding	5,147	5,200	(53)	-1%	40,000	34,853	-	25,000	-
Airline Guaranty Funding	380,546	352,878	27,667	8%	1,225,867	845,322	360,344	324,105	318,501
MTI Funding	531,511	505,514	25,997	5%	1,130,805	599,294	513,686	464,632	424,718
<b>Total Tourism Funding</b>	<b>917,203</b>	<b>863,593</b>	<b>53,611</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>2,396,672</b>	<b>1,479,469</b>	<b>874,029</b>	<b>813,737</b>	<b>743,219</b>
Surplus / Deficit	25,322	22,487	2,834	13%	27,365	2,043	28,166	3,600	26,890
<b>Administrative Fees</b>									
Audit Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
<b>Total Administrative Fees</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Surplus / Deficit	25,322	22,487	2,834	13%	24,865	(457)	28,166	3,600	26,890
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Transfer (To) From Other Funds	(25,322)	(22,487)	(2,834)	13%	(24,865)	457	(28,166)	(3,600)	(26,890)
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(25,322)</b>	<b>(22,487)</b>	<b>(2,834)</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>(24,865)</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>(28,166)</b>	<b>(3,600)</b>	<b>(26,890)</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
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	2018				2017	2016	2015		
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
<b>Parking Services Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Contributions/Shared Facility Expenses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ 13,473	\$ 13,473	\$ -	\$ 0	\$ 0
Fines and Forfeits	7,494	5,523	1,971	36%	24,900	17,406	5,190	7,455	9,315
Gondola Parking Garage	7,890	8,609	(719)	-8%	105,000	97,110	9,485	7,800	30,353
Heritage Parking Garage	48,277	40,301	7,976	20%	150,000	101,723	52,421	35,932	42,744
Parking in Lieu Buyouts	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Parking Meter Revenues	3,914	1,742	2,172	125%	12,000	8,086	2,688	564	1,266
Parking Permits	2,340	2,075	265	13%	12,000	9,660	2,170	2,250	3,170
Special Event Parking	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	41,000	41,000	20,000	60	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>69,915</b>	<b>58,250</b>	<b>11,665</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>358,373</b>	<b>288,458</b>	<b>91,954</b>	<b>54,061</b>	<b>86,848</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Other Operating Expenses	624	595	29	5%	24,630	24,006	609	599	298
Personnel Expenses	19,494	21,436	(1,942)	-9%	137,392	117,898	18,990	25,789	21,903
Gondola Parking Garage	6,262	6,806	(544)	-8%	62,969	56,707	5,256	11,363	10,182
Surface Lots	967	1,187	(220)	-19%	27,900	26,933	1,772	2,607	4,599
Heritage Parking Garage	13,333	11,584	1,749	15%	105,093	91,760	8,433	11,465	6,115
Meadows Parking	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>40,680</b>	<b>41,608</b>	<b>(928)</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>358,984</b>	<b>318,304</b>	<b>35,060</b>	<b>51,823</b>	<b>43,097</b>
Surplus / Deficit	29,235	16,642	12,593	76%	(611)	(29,846)	56,894	2,238	43,751
<b>Capital</b>									
Capital	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	34,800	34,800	4,800	-	10,895
Surplus / Deficit	29,235	16,642	12,593	76%	(35,411)	(64,646)	52,094	2,238	32,856
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Overhead Allocation	(5,071)	(5,071)	-	0%	(30,424)	(25,353)	(4,853)	(5,483)	(4,829)
Transfer (To) From General Fund	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	65,835	65,835	-	-	(28,027)
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(5,071)</b>	<b>(5,071)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35,411</b>	<b>40,482</b>	<b>(4,853)</b>	<b>(5,483)</b>	<b>(32,856)</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ 24,164	\$ 11,571	\$ -	0%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,241	\$ (3,245)	\$ -
<b>Beginning Fund Balance</b>	\$ 144,009	\$ 144,009	\$ -						
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	\$ 168,173	\$ 155,580	\$ 12,593						

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
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	2018					2017	2016	2015	
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance	Budget Variance	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
			(\$)	(%)					
<b>Gondola Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Event Operations Funding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,944	\$ 5,425
Event Operations Funding - TOT	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	36,000	36,000	-	-	-
Operations Grant Funding	119	-	119	#DIV/0!	150,100	149,981	4,290	-	-
Capital/MR&R Grant Funding	203,153	203,153	-	0.00%	784,000	580,847	88,000	-	-
Insurance Proceeds	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenues	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	158	100
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	3,350	4,000
TMVOA Operating Contributions	550,664	645,181	(94,517)	-14.65%	3,676,282	3,125,618	547,862	582,015	607,588
TMVOA Capital/MR&R Contributions	104,703	151,163	(46,460)	-30.74%	1,103,426	998,723	24,323	426,046	15,000
TSG 1% Lift Sales	85,988	102,647	(16,659)	-16.23%	200,000	114,012	95,500	88,162	80,362
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>944,627</b>	<b>1,102,144</b>	<b>(157,517)</b>	<b>-14.29%</b>	<b>5,949,808</b>	<b>5,005,181</b>	<b>759,975</b>	<b>1,104,674</b>	<b>712,475</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Overhead Allocation Transfer	9,769	7,500	2,269	30.25%	45,000	35,231	7,918	8,076	10,605
MAARS	9,521	11,756	(2,235)	-19.01%	76,246	66,725	10,013	9,698	45,533
Chondola	39,960	52,913	(12,953)	-24.48%	206,751	166,791	48,957	49,868	-
Grant Success Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	56,046	56,046	-	-	310,939
Operations	294,712	339,540	(44,828)	-13.20%	1,846,562	1,551,850	293,561	301,927	199,160
Maintenance	178,093	210,360	(32,267)	-15.34%	1,257,115	1,079,022	179,485	196,806	124,355
FGOA	104,716	125,759	(21,043)	-16.73%	463,994	359,278	107,718	112,252	6,883
Major Repairs and Replacements	307,533	353,816	(46,283)	-13.08%	1,767,426	1,459,893	112,042	131,554	15,000
Contingency	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	110,668	110,668	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>944,304</b>	<b>1,101,644</b>	<b>(157,340)</b>	<b>-14.28%</b>	<b>5,829,808</b>	<b>4,885,504</b>	<b>759,694</b>	<b>810,182</b>	<b>712,475</b>
Surplus / Deficit	323	500	(177)	-35.40%	120,000		281	294,493	-
<b>Capital</b>									
Capital Outlay	323	500	(177)	-35.40%	120,000	119,677	281	294,493	-
Surplus / Deficit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

	2018				2017	2016	2015		
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD		
<b>Child Development Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Daycare Fees	\$ 47,526	\$ 50,502	(2,976)	-5.89%	\$ 275,396	\$ 227,870	\$ 50,251	\$47,680	\$41,484
Fundraising Revenues - Daycare	1,185	428	757	176.87%	8,500	7,315	844	560	374
Fundraising Revenues - Preschool	-	-	-	0.00%	3,500	(26,766)	-	-	374
Grant Revenues - Daycare	29,505	31,842	(2,337)	-7.34%	35,000	5,495	24,450	8,038	11,073
Grant Revenues - Preschool	14,700	15,000	(300)	-2.00%	15,000	300	13,000	6,583	7,631
Preschool Fees	30,266	31,597	(1,331)	-4.21%	177,167	177,167	29,281	28,534	29,080
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>123,182</b>	<b>129,369</b>	<b>(6,187)</b>	<b>-4.78%</b>	<b>514,563</b>	<b>391,381</b>	<b>117,826</b>	<b>91,395</b>	<b>90,016</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Daycare Other Expense	10,214	13,385	(3,171)	-23.69%	99,346	89,132	9,468	15,268	8,554
Daycare Personnel Expense	52,104	53,194	(1,090)	-2.05%	383,294	331,190	48,987	55,480	45,557
Preschool Other Expense	9,862	6,578	3,284	49.92%	42,410	32,548	5,500	3,980	5,215
Preschool Personnel Expense	23,543	25,189	(1,646)	-6.53%	181,554	158,011	22,218	17,300	19,128
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>95,723</b>	<b>98,346</b>	<b>(2,623)</b>	<b>-2.67%</b>	<b>706,604</b>	<b>610,881</b>	<b>86,173</b>	<b>92,028</b>	<b>78,454</b>
Surplus / Deficit	27,459	31,023	(3,564)	-11.49%	(192,041)		31,653	(633)	11,562
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Contributions	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (To) From General Fund	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	192,041	192,041	-	633	-
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>192,041</b>	<b>192,041</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>-</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ 27,459	\$ 31,023	\$ 3,564	11.49%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,653	\$ -	\$ 11,562

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

		2018				2017	2016	2015	
Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	
<b>Water &amp; Sewer Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Mountain Village Water and Sewer	\$ 599,265	\$ 410,639	\$ 188,626	45.93%	\$ 2,499,793	\$ 1,900,528	\$ 426,932	\$370,203	\$372,018
Other Revenues	1,148	1,304	(156)	-11.96%	13,450	12,302	978	1,548	1,364
Ski Ranches Water	24,765	25,004	(239)	-0.96%	161,263	136,498	24,308	22,093	21,332
Skyfield Water	3,540	3,331	209	6.27%	27,896	24,356	3,283	2,927	3,578
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>628,718</b>	<b>440,278</b>	<b>188,440</b>	<b>42.80%</b>	<b>2,702,402</b>	<b>2,073,684</b>	<b>455,501</b>	<b>396,771</b>	<b>398,292</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Mountain Village Sewer	73,154	76,597	(3,443)	-4.49%	547,636	474,482	52,874	59,931	50,268
Mountain Village Water	197,394	154,620	42,774	27.66%	1,123,518	926,124	165,512	162,245	160,345
Ski Ranches Water	2,948	2,548	400	15.70%	42,283	39,335	1,080	3,465	3,718
Contingency	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	34,269	34,269	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>273,496</b>	<b>233,765</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>17.00%</b>	<b>1,747,706</b>	<b>1,474,210</b>	<b>219,466</b>	<b>225,641</b>	<b>214,331</b>
Surplus / Deficit	355,222	206,513	148,709	72.01%	954,696		236,035	171,130	183,961
<b>Capital</b>									
Capital Outlay	18,457	41,379	(22,922)	-55.40%	1,379,250	1,360,793	20,276	62,719	20,209
Surplus / Deficit	336,765	165,134	171,631	103.93%	(424,554)		215,759	108,411	163,752
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Overhead Allocation Transfer	(25,401)	(25,401)	-	0.00%	(152,406)	(127,005)	(24,101)	(22,909)	(20,357)
Mountain Village Tap Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Ski Ranches Tap Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	5,000	5,000	2,442	-	-
Skyfield Tap Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (To) From General Fund	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(25,401)</b>	<b>(25,401)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>(45,406)</b>	<b>(20,005)</b>	<b>(21,659)</b>	<b>(22,909)</b>	<b>(20,357)</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ 311,364	\$ 139,733	\$ 171,631	122.83%	\$ (469,960)		\$ 194,100	\$ 85,502	\$ 143,395

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

	2018						2017	2016	2015
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
<b>Broadband Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Cable User Fees	\$ 166,684	\$ 172,867	\$ (6,183)	-3.58%	\$ 1,002,395	\$ 835,711	\$ 153,822	\$142,810	\$141,151
Internet User Fees	172,203	148,247	23,956	16.16%	877,312	705,109	161,064	146,722	132,221
Other Revenues	8,659	9,056	(397)	-4.38%	62,764	55,722	9,307	8,921	12,417
Phone Service Fees	7,042	6,355	687	10.81%	35,987	27,328	6,624	6,096	6,214
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>354,588</b>	<b>336,525</b>	<b>18,063</b>	<b>5.37%</b>	<b>1,978,458</b>	<b>1,623,870</b>	<b>330,817</b>	<b>304,549</b>	<b>292,003</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Cable Direct Costs	141,669	159,128	(17,459)	-10.97%	904,894	763,225	138,716	133,428	108,452
Phone Service Costs	3,924	4,500	(576)	-12.80%	27,000	23,076	4,040	4,620	4,552
Internet Direct Costs	34,000	37,471	(3,471)	-9.26%	204,000	170,000	39,400	39,400	18,000
Cable Operations	90,719	94,267	(3,548)	-3.76%	664,443	573,724	84,672	91,491	82,044
Contingency	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>270,312</b>	<b>295,366</b>	<b>(25,054)</b>	<b>-8.48%</b>	<b>1,803,337</b>	<b>1,533,025</b>	<b>266,828</b>	<b>268,939</b>	<b>213,048</b>
Surplus / Deficit	84,276	41,159	43,117	104.76%	175,121		63,989	35,610	78,955
<b>Capital</b>									
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	87,500	87,500	30,000	595	-
Surplus / Deficit	84,276	41,159	43,117	104.76%	87,621		33,989	35,015	78,955
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (To) From General Fund	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	(10,000)	(10,000)	-	-	(110,671)
Overhead Allocation Transfer	(26,210)	(26,210)	-	0.00%	(157,258)	(131,048)	(23,649)	(21,199)	(18,284)
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(26,210)</b>	<b>(26,210)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>(167,258)</b>	<b>(141,048)</b>	<b>(23,649)</b>	<b>(21,199)</b>	<b>(128,955)</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ 58,066	\$ 14,949	\$ 43,117	288.43%	\$ (79,637)		\$ 10,340	\$ 13,816	\$ (50,000)
<b>Beginning (Available) Fund Balance</b>	\$ 126,924	\$ 126,924	\$ -						
<b>Ending (Available) Fund Balance</b>	\$ 184,990	\$ 141,873	\$ 43,117						



**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

	2018				Annual Budget	Budget Balance	2017	2016	2015
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)			Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
<b>Telluride Conference Center Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Beverage Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Catering Revenues	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Facility Rental	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Operating/Other Revenues	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
General Operations	2,017	2,100	(83)	-3.95%	50,000	47,983	-	-	-
Administration	25,542	25,967	(425)	-1.64%	89,352	63,810	25,710	24,120	-
Marketing	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	100,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	24,227
Contingency	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>27,559</b>	<b>28,067</b>	<b>(508)</b>	<b>-1.81%</b>	<b>239,352</b>	<b>211,793</b>	<b>50,710</b>	<b>49,120</b>	<b>24,227</b>
Surplus / Deficit	(27,559)	(28,067)	508	-1.81%	(239,352)		(50,710)	(49,120)	(24,227)
Capital Outlay/ Major R&R	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Surplus / Deficit	(27,559)	(28,067)	508	-1.81%	(259,352)		(50,710)	(49,120)	(24,227)
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Damage Receipts	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Proceeds	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (To) From General Fund	27,559	28,067	(508)	-1.81%	259,352	231,793	50,710	49,120	24,227
Overhead Allocation Transfer	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>27,559</b>	<b>28,067</b>	<b>(508)</b>	<b>74.00%</b>	<b>259,352</b>	<b>231,793</b>	<b>50,710</b>	<b>49,120</b>	<b>24,227</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Expenses for the year are HOA dues and minor repairs.

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

	2018				2017	2016	2015		
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
<b>Affordable Housing Development Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Grant Proceeds	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Rental Income	2,080	2,038	42	2.06%	12,778	10,698	2,080	2,080	1,529
Sales Proceeds	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.06%</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>1,529</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Community Garden	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	750	750	-	-	-
Cassidy Ridge Purchase	279,442	-	279,442	#DIV/0!	(1)	(279,443)	-	-	-
HA Consultant	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
RHA Funding	50,000	50,000	-	0.00%	107,388	57,388	-	44,250	-
Town Owned Properties	1,809	889	920	103.49%	5,000	3,191	15,374	9,141	3,204
Density bank	17,819	17,819	-	0.00%	20,000	2,181	8,856	8,856	8,856
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>349,070</b>	<b>68,708</b>	<b>280,362</b>	<b>408.05%</b>	<b>133,137</b>	<b>(215,933)</b>	<b>24,230</b>	<b>62,247</b>	<b>12,060</b>
Surplus / Deficit	(346,990)	(66,670)	280,320	-420.46%	(120,359)	226,631	(22,150)	(60,167)	(10,532)
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Transfer (To) From MAP	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	(60,000)	-	-	-	-
Transfer (To) From General Fund - Sales Tax	136,055	137,007	(952)	-0.69%	480,777	344,722	129,799	119,720	115,463
Transfer (To) From Capital Projects Fund (1)	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer (To) From General Fund Housing Office	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	(19,808)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>136,055</b>	<b>137,007</b>	<b>(952)</b>	<b>-0.69%</b>	<b>400,969</b>	<b>344,722</b>	<b>129,799</b>	<b>119,720</b>	<b>115,463</b>
Surplus / Deficit	\$ (210,935)	\$ 70,337	\$ 281,272	399.89%	\$ 280,610	\$ 571,353	\$ 107,649	\$ 59,552	\$ 104,931
<b>Beginning Fund Equity Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,504,952</b>	<b>\$ 1,504,952</b>	<b>\$ -</b>						
<b>Ending Equity Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,294,017</b>	<b>\$ 1,575,289</b>	<b>\$ (281,272)</b>						

1. For Meadows Improvement Plan

Expenses consist of HOA dues, RHA contribution, maintenance and utilities on town owned property and the Cassidy Ridge unit purchase.

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report**

**February 2018**

	2018						2017	2016	2015
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Vary (\$)	Budget Var (%)	Annual Budget	Budget Balance	Actual	Actual	Actual
<b>Village Court Apartments</b>									
<b>Operating Revenues</b>									
Rental Income	\$ 382,717	\$ 374,629	\$ 8,088	2%	\$ 2,247,771	\$ 1,865,054	\$ 377,927	\$382,956	\$377,621
Other Operating Income	16,998	13,085	3,913	30%	79,260	62,262	15,424	10,183	13,614
Less: Allowance for Bad Debt	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	(1,917)	(1,662)
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>399,715</b>	<b>387,714</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2,327,031</b>	<b>1,927,316</b>	<b>393,351</b>	<b>391,222</b>	<b>389,572</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Office Operations	25,922	35,747	9,825	27%	202,718	176,796	22,305	29,695	27,470
General and Administrative	84,491	90,853	6,362	7%	121,435	36,944	95,589	83,831	89,360
Utilities	70,703	70,766	63	0%	395,945	325,242	78,258	70,337	78,626
Repair and Maintenance	54,801	65,947	11,146	17%	411,862	357,061	73,448	79,180	60,806
Major Repairs and Replacement	17,944	18,902	958	5%	108,817	90,873	52,890	8,661	15,542
Contingency	-	-	-	0%	12,288	12,288	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>253,861</b>	<b>282,215</b>	<b>28,354</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1,253,065</b>	<b>999,204</b>	<b>322,490</b>	<b>271,704</b>	<b>271,803</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) After Operations</b>	<b>145,854</b>	<b>105,499</b>	<b>40,355</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>1,073,966</b>		<b>70,861</b>	<b>119,519</b>	<b>117,769</b>
<b>Non-Operating (Income) / Expense</b>									
Investment Earning	(539)	(10)	529	5294%	60	599	(13)	(12)	(12)
Debt Service, Interest	97,284	97,284	-	0%	394,541	297,257	100,209	104,303	106,185
Debt Service, Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service, Principal	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	393,738	393,738	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-Operating (Income) / Expense</b>	<b>96,745</b>	<b>97,274</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>788,339</b>	<b>691,594</b>	<b>100,196</b>	<b>104,291</b>	<b>106,173</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) Before Capital</b>	<b>49,109</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>40,884</b>	<b>497%</b>	<b>285,627</b>		<b>(29,335)</b>	<b>15,228</b>	<b>11,596</b>
Capital Spending	150	-	(150)	#DIV/0!	-	(150)	-	-	-
<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>48,959</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>40,734</b>	<b>495%</b>	<b>285,627</b>		<b>(29,335)</b>	<b>15,228</b>	<b>11,596</b>
<b>Other Sources / (Uses)</b>									
Transfer (To)/From General Fund	(18,214)	(18,214)	-	0%	(109,282)	(109,282)	(18,694)	(18,102)	(14,905)
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	0%	-	-	1,100	-	-
Grant Revenues	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer From AHDF	-	-	-	0%	-	18,214	-	-	33,752
<b>Total Other Sources / (Uses)</b>	<b>(18,214)</b>	<b>(18,214)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(109,282)</b>	<b>18,214</b>	<b>(17,594)</b>	<b>(18,102)</b>	<b>18,847</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>30,745</b>	<b>(9,989)</b>	<b>40,734</b>	<b>-408%</b>	<b>176,345</b>		<b>(46,929)</b>	<b>(2,875)</b>	<b>30,443</b>

**Town of Mountain Village Monthly Revenue and Expenditure Report  
February 2018**

	2018				Annual Budget	Budget Balance	2017	2016	2015
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Budget Variance (\$)	Budget Variance (%)			Actual YTD	Actual YTD	Actual YTD
<b>Debt Service Fund</b>									
<b>Revenues</b>									
Abatements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	#DIV/0!	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	201,450	201,450	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Property Taxes	173,740	189,176	(15,436)	-8.16%	552,059	378,319	1,193,433	1,071,238	1,056,294
Reserve/Capital/Liquidity Interest	704	292	412	140.97%	2,000	1,296	636	168	303
Specific Ownership Taxes	5,849	14,299	(8,450)	-59.10%	85,587	79,738	25,012	24,200	25,178
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>180,294</b>	<b>203,768</b>	<b>(23,474)</b>	<b>140.00%</b>	<b>841,096</b>	<b>660,802</b>	<b>1,219,081</b>	<b>1,095,606</b>	<b>1,081,775</b>
<b>Debt Service</b>									
<b>2001/2011 Bonds - Gondola - Paid by contributions from TMVOA and TSG</b>									
2001/2011 Bond Issue - Interest	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	86,650	86,650	-	-	-
2001/2011 Bond Issue - Principal	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	115,000	115,000	-	-	-
<b>2005 Bonds - Telluride Conference Center - (refunding portio</b>									
2005 Bond Issue - Interest	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
2005 Bond Issue - Principal	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2006/2014 Bonds - Heritage Parking</b>									
2014 Bond Issue - Interest	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	256,225	256,225	1,056	-	-
2014 Bond Issue - Principal	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	275,000	275,000	250,000	-	-
<b>2007 Bonds - Water/Sewer (refunding 1997)</b>									
2007 Bond Issue - Interest	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
2007 Bond Issue - Principal	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2009 Bonds - Telluride Conference Center (refunding 1998 bo</b>									
2009 Bond Issue - Interest	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
2009 Bond Issue - Principal	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Debt Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>732,875</b>	<b>732,875</b>	<b>251,056</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Surplus / (Deficit)	180,294	203,768	(23,474)	-11.52%	108,221		968,025	1,095,606	1,081,775
<b>Operating Expenses</b>									
Administrative Fees	5,212	-	5,212	#DIV/0!	16,230	11,018	250	250	900
County Treasurer Collection Fees	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	6,250	6,250	35,803	32,137	31,689
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>22,480</b>	<b>17,268</b>	<b>36,053</b>	<b>32,387</b>	<b>32,589</b>
Surplus / (Deficit)	175,081	203,768	(28,686)	-14.08%	85,741		931,972	1,063,219	1,049,186
<b>Other Sources and Uses</b>									
Transfer (To) From General Fund	(5,849)	(14,299)	8,450	-59.10%	(85,587)	(79,738)	(25,012)	(24,200)	(25,178)
Transfer (To) From Other Funds (1)	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Bond Premiums	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds From Bond Issuance	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Sources and Uses</b>	<b>(5,849)</b>	<b>(14,299)</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>-59.10%</b>	<b>(85,587)</b>	<b>(79,738)</b>	<b>(25,012)</b>	<b>(24,200)</b>	<b>(25,178)</b>
Surplus / (Deficit)	\$ 169,232	\$ 189,469	\$ (20,236)	-10.68%	\$ 154		\$ 906,960	\$ 1,039,019	\$ 1,024,008
<b>Beginning Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 450,278</b>	<b>\$ 450,278</b>	<b>\$ -</b>						
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 619,510</b>	<b>\$ 639,747</b>	<b>\$ (20,236)</b>						

Note (1) Transfer to General Fund for additional expense on the Sunset Plaza repair project.

# memo

Agenda Item 10

## **Town of Mountain Village**

To: Town Council  
From: Steven Lehane, Sue Kunz & Kim Montgomery  
Date: April 19, 2018  
Re: IT Policy for Removable Devices

---

As recommended by Town Council at the February meeting, attached is the removable devices policy for your review. This policy is not intended to limit anyone's ability to perform their job, but rather to ensure that we are using the best resource available to minimize the risks associated with using removable devices.

## Town of Mountain Village Removable Devices

This policy is intended to protect the security and integrity of the Town of Mountain Village's ("the Town") data and technology infrastructure. It establishes the minimum requirements that all Town employees, customers, consultants, vendors or any persons doing business with the Town must meet when using the Town's systems. Limited exceptions to the policy may occur due to variations in devices and platforms and need to be approved by IT staff.

The purpose is

- to minimize the risk of loss or exposure of sensitive information maintained by the Town.
- to reduce the risk of acquiring malware infections on computers operated by the Town.
- to safeguard the Town's confidential information, as well as the Town's customers and employee's sensitive information
- to limit the possibility of damage to and unauthorized access and use of the Town's systems and data

Town employees must agree to the terms and conditions set forth in this policy to be able to connect devices to the Town network.

### Device Requirements

- **Removable Device** means equipment that can be connected to a computer or computer system to enhance user access, backup any such device, or expand the computer's functions (e.g., printers, thumb drives, scanners, iPods, digital cameras, iPhones/cell phones, USB and Firewire, etc.)
- Smartphones and tablets are allowed
- Removable devices must be presented to IT for proper job provisioning and configuration of standard apps, such as browsers, office productivity software and security tools, before they can access the network.

### Security Requirements

Removable media is a well-known source of malware infections and has been directly tied to the loss of sensitive information in many organizations. The minimum-security requirements for using a removable device are:

- The owner must maintain the original device operating system and keep the device current with security patches and updates, as released by the manufacturer. The owner will not "Jail Break" the device (install software that allows the user to bypass standard built-in security features and controls) or otherwise modify the safeguards installed on the device by the manufacturer;
- If a device becomes non-compliant with any of the minimum-security requirements, it must be remedied within a reasonable period, or the device will be blocked from access to the town's data and the device may be remotely wiped (which will return it to factory default settings and may result in the deletion of personal information maintained on the device).
- To prevent unauthorized access, devices must be password protected using the features of the device and a strong password is required to access the Town network.
  - The Town's strong password policy is: Passwords must be at least eight characters and a combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers and symbols.
- The device must lock itself with a password or PIN if it's idle for five minutes.
- The device may be remotely wiped if 1) the device is lost, 2) the employee terminates his or her employment, 3) IT detects a data or policy breach, a virus or similar threat to the security of the Town's data and technology infrastructure.

## Acceptable Use

- The town defines acceptable business use as activities that directly or indirectly support the business of the town.
- The Town defines acceptable personal use on Town time as reasonable and limited personal communication.
- Employees may only use the town approved removable media in their work computers. The Town removable media may not be connected to or used in computers that are not owned by the Town without explicit permission from IT staff.
- Employees are blocked from accessing certain websites during work hours/while connected to the network at the discretion of the Town.
- Employees must understand that they have no right to privacy when using the Town's systems.
- Employees should assume that any information including email, text messages sent or received, and any other information stored, processed or accessed on the Town systems is not private and is subject to review by the Town.
- Devices may not be used at any time to:
  - Store or transmit illicit materials
  - Store or transmit proprietary information belonging to another town.
  - Harass others
  - Engage in outside business activities

## Risks/Liabilities/Disclaimers

- The Town reserves the right to disconnect devices or disable services without notification.
- Lost or stolen devices must be reported to the Director Broadband Services within 24 hours.
- The employee is expected to use his or her devices in an ethical manner always and adhere to the Town's acceptable use policy as outlined above.
- While IT will take every precaution to prevent the employee's personal data from being lost in the event it must remote wipe a device, it is the employee's responsibility to take additional precautions, such as backing up email, contacts, etc.
- Because of the need to protect the Towns network, management does not guarantee the confidentiality of information stored on any network device.
- The Town reserves the right to take appropriate disciplinary action up to and including termination for noncompliance with this policy.

\_\_\_\_\_

Print Employee Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

**PROOF OF POLICY ADOPTION BY GOVERNING BOARD**

**This policy was reviewed and approved by the Mountain Village Town Council at a public meeting held April 26, 2018.**

**By:** \_\_\_\_\_

Laila Benitez, Mayor

**By:** \_\_\_\_\_

Jackie Kennefick, Town Clerk





# Memo

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March 28, 2018

Re: Adoption of San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018

To Whom It May Concern,

The San Miguel County All Hazard Planning Team collaborated to complete a comprehensive update of the San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The towns of Mountain Village, Norwood, Ophir, Sawpit and Telluride and the fire protection districts of Telluride, Egnar/Slickrock and Norwood/Redvale also participated in the update of this important plan.

The purpose of the plan is to reduce and eliminate losses from natural and manmade hazard events and to better protect the people and property of San Miguel County from the effects of hazard events. The plan was completed in January and submitted to the Colorado State Department of Emergency Management. After a review period, the State submitted the plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for its required approval.

I recently received notice that FEMA has granted approval of the plan and the next step is adoption by all participating jurisdictions. Once this occurs, and FEMA receives the documentation, then they will sign and deliver the final approval letter to my office – which I will provide to you through your designated point of contact(s).

This memo is to request that your jurisdiction's point of contact(s) be placed on the agenda for the next available town council session for formal adoption of this plan. Attached is an example of an adoption resolution for the plan for your use. You may modify the document as you see fit for your organization.

Jennifer Dinsmore

# San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan was created to reduce and eliminate losses from natural hazard events and to better protect the people and property of County from the effects of hazard events. The County’s original All Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed and approved by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in June of 2005. The plan was revised and heavily updated in 2010 and 2011 and received FEMA approval in June of 2011.

This Hazard Mitigation Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan that covers the following local governments and special districts that participated in the planning process and who identified mitigation actions for their jurisdictions:

- ✦ San Miguel County
- ✦ Town of Telluride
- ✦ Town of Mountain Village
- ✦ Town of Norwood
- ✦ Town of Ophir
- ✦ Town of Sawpit
- ✦ Egnar/Slickrock Fire Protection District
- ✦ Norwood/Redvale Fire Protection District
- ✦ Telluride Fire Protection District

This document is intentionally written so that all stakeholders can understand more about the County’s hazard risks and mitigation strategies. As a result of reading this, we hope that readers will recognize that mitigation responsibility rests with everyone – not just with county and other public agencies. We all continue to encourage people to do mitigation planning at every level, at home, in the workplace and in their communities.

The plan update covers the San Miguel County response area, which includes the entirety of San Miguel County as well as a portion of Montrose County where the Norwood/Redvale Fire Protection District spans both counties. Additionally, approximately 66% of the land is owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Services (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the State of Colorado. While the federal government ultimately has jurisdiction in these parts of the County, this plan could be used to support federal hazard mitigation efforts. In particular, the hazard profiles and risk assessments in the plan update could be useful for supporting the federal government’s efforts related to wildland fire and watershed protection.

This plan was also developed to allow San Miguel County and its participating jurisdictions to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance, specifically, the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, as well as earning credits for the National Flood Insurance Program’s Community Rating System. This hazard mitigation plan documents the multi-

jurisdictional, multi-hazard mitigation planning process, which is intended to meet the requirements of the Federal Disaster Act of 2000.

As in previous versions, the planning process followed a methodology laid out by FEMA. Many of the forms used in this planning process were taken from other jurisdictional plans, including the Mesa County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015), Montezuma County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2016).

The San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan is considered a living document and is revisited on an annual basis for updates, in the event of a hazard related disaster and if priorities of local jurisdictions should change. Updates to the plan will occur through the San Miguel County All Hazard Planning Group quarterly meetings and are facilitated by the county Emergency Manager.

A copy of the most up to date version of this plan, attachments and other county and town comprehensive plans are available on the San Miguel County website:

<https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/411/All-Hazard-Planning>.

## **BACKGROUND AND SCOPE**

This plan update was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the implementing regulations set forth by the Interim Final Rule published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002 (44 CFR §201.6) and finalized on October 31, 2007. Hereafter, these requirements and regulations will be referred to collectively as the Disaster Mitigation Act or DMA.

While the act emphasized the need for mitigation plans and more coordinated mitigation planning and implementation efforts, the regulations established the requirements that local hazard mitigation plans must meet in order for a local jurisdiction to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act. Because San Miguel County is subject to many kinds of hazards, access to these programs is vital.

The planning process began with the solicitation for participation by all the towns and special districts in the county. Then a Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) comprised of key stakeholders was formed. The Planning Team conducted a risk assessment that identified and profiled hazards that pose a risk to San Miguel County. Hazards captured in the previous plan were reviewed as well as hazards which are required to be reviewed by FEMA following their methodology. The HMPT then assessed the County's vulnerability to these hazards, if applicable, and examined the capabilities in place to mitigate them.

The County is vulnerable to several hazards that are identified, profiled and analyzed in this plan. Wildfire, drought, extreme winter weather, critical infrastructure failure and debris flow (to include landslide and rock falls) are among the hazards that can have a significant impact on the County. Based upon the risk assessment, the HMPC identified goals and objectives for reducing risk to these high hazards as well as hazards ranked medium and low.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be formally adopted by the San Miguel County Board of County Commissioners and all the governing bodies of each participating jurisdiction. The plan will be updated and revised within a five-year timeframe or as required by FEMA.

## **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The goals and objectives of this hazard mitigation plan are to:

**Goal 1: Reduce risk to the people, property, and environment of San Miguel County from the impacts of natural and technological hazards.**

**Objectives:**

- A. Minimize the vulnerability of existing and new development to hazards.
- B. Increase education and awareness of hazards and risk reduction measures.
- C. Improve comprehensive wildfire planning, funding and mitigation.
- D. Enhance assessment of multi-hazard risk to critical facilities and infrastructure.

**Goal 2: Minimize economic losses**

**Objectives:**

- A. Strengthen disaster resiliency of government, business and community members.
- B. Promote and conduct continuity of operations and continuity of governance planning.
- C. Reduce financial exposure of county and municipal governments.

**Goal 3: Implement the mitigation actions identified in this plan**

**Objectives:**

- A. Engage collaborative partners, community organizations, businesses and others
- B. Integrate mitigation activities into existing and new community plans and policies.
- C. Monitor, evaluate, and update the mitigation plan.

## VULNERABILITY REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS

The group review the Risk Perception rankings from the previous plan and modified accordingly. Below is a table of the hazards considered high by the planning team.

High Risk Hazards in San Miguel County
Hazard
Wildfire
Drought
Extreme Winter Weather
Critical Infrastructure Failure
Landslide, Rockslide, Debris Flow

After reviewing and updating the risk assessment, defining the current mitigation capabilities and reviewing the vulnerability of each jurisdiction to each hazard, the current planning team confirms reaffirms the following general conclusions:

1. Wildfire continues to be a significant threat to the county and its residents. This threat is growing with more development in forested areas and with increased winter drought conditions in 2017/2018. The County's Wildfire Coordination Group, the County Community Wildfire Prevention Plan, community assessments and incentive programs and the continuing partnership with the West Region Wildfire Council will continue to be valuable tools to mitigate future losses.
2. Flooding will continue to be a threat to existing development within the San Miguel River floodplain. Floodplain management ordinances for the Town of Telluride and the county have been effective in reducing risk to future growth in floodplains, but much of the existing Town of Telluride is at risk. Flood insurance is currently the most appropriate mitigation option in Telluride for existing structures, given that the high property values and historic structures in town make acquisition/ elevation projects technically and financially difficult.
3. Avalanches have been responsible for more lives lost than any other recent hazard, but this is primarily due to unwise backcountry travel. Portions of the Town of Ophir and certain county roads and state highways are at risk to large avalanches. Avalanches can restrict access into and out of the County on Highway 145 over Lizard Head Pass for days, as well as access in and out of Ophir.

4. Landslides, mud and debris flows, and rockfall come with the territory of steep, eroding slopes in the eastern county. Debris and mudflows have inundated Telluride and the Downvalley area several times in the past 100 years. Many of the culverts are undersized to handle a flood and debris flow on Cornet Creek. The county and the Town of Telluride have geohazard regulations in their respective land use codes. Transportation corridors remain at risk and pose safety concerns to travelers and emergency responders. More rockfall control efforts are needed along the State Highways in the County.
5. Ongoing drought has impacted the tourism and agriculture economies within the county, and contributed to increasing the wildfire hazard in the past, and it will continue to do so in the future. The 2017/2018 winter season is proving to be the driest on record in 30 years.
6. Problems associated with severe weather and extreme winter weather occur almost every year and exacerbate problems with geologic hazards, avalanches, flooding and wildfire. The technological impacts of severe winter weather, power loss, internet loss, etc., will be prevalent issues for citizens moving forward.
7. Power plant and power outages from severe weather and avalanches are an ongoing concern.
8. Earthquakes pose a low probability but high consequence event, particularly with the presence of historic building stock located in Telluride.
9. Transportation routes over mountain passes are susceptible to severe weather avalanches and rockslides, potentially limiting emergency ingress and egress and causing dangerous driving conditions for commuters and tourists. HazMat spills will continue to be a concern along transportation corridors. With the increased capabilities of the Telluride Hazardous Emergency Response Team the capability of addressing this hazard has improved.
10. Facilities that store gas, propane, chemicals and other hazardous materials could cause additional health and safety concerns if impacted by a natural or man-caused event, these event can also cause a disruption in the services they provide creating more potential issues.
11. Many plans, procedures, and policies exist that either promote public safety or wise development procedures within the county and the incorporated towns. Often the implementation of these capabilities is hindered by lack of funding, staffing, political or public pressures, and respect for private property rights.



## MITIGATION ACTIONS SUMMARY

To meet identified goals and objectives, the Planning Team recommends the following new and ongoing mitigation actions:

**Table 1 Mitigation Action Summary**

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
1	Egnar Slickrock FPD	GPS units for response vehicles	New	1A,C	All Hazards
2	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Satellite Phones	New	1A	All Hazards
3	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Improved radio coverage in area	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
4	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Update mapping for the district	Ongoing	1A,E	All Hazards
5	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Improved emergency communication to local residents through encouraging the public get NOAA weather radios and sign up for CodeRED	Ongoing	1B;3A	All Hazards
6	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Smoke Detectors	New	1B	All Hazards
7	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Pursue PPE for HAZMAT and continuing training or Department Personnel	Ongoing	1A;3A	All Hazards
8	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Fire mitigation and fuels reduction on Public Lands	Ongoing	1C	Wildfire
9	Mountain Village	All Hazard Education	New	1A,B;2A,C;3A	All Hazards
10	Mountain Village	Mountain Village Town Hall Backup Generator	New	1A,E;2B;3B	All Hazards
11	Mountain Village	Maintenance Facility Upgrade	New	1A,E	All Hazards
12	Mountain Village	Public Education Campaign on Drought	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought
13	Mountain Village	Continued Compliance with the NFIP program and implementation of measures to help improve CRS ratings where appropriate	New	1A,B;2A;3A	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
14	Mountain Village	Pandemic Flu education	New	1A,B;2A;3A	Pandemic



#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
15	Mountain Village	Address Community Wildfire Protection Plan Actions and prioritize fuels reduction projects	Ongoing	1A,C;2A,C;3A ,B	Wildfire
16	Mountain Village	Water Infrastructure improvements	New	1A,B,E;2A,C;3 B	Wildfire
17	Mountain Village	Secondary ingress/Egress road	New	1A,B;2A,C;3A ,B	Wildfire
18	Norwood FPD	Obtain land for Gurley Fire Station #4	New	1A	All Hazards
19	Norwood FPD	Frontline fire apparatus replacement for fire protection/EMS/rescue with Wildland Urban Interface fire engine	New	1A,C;2C	All Hazards
20	Norwood FPD	Installation of Power-PRO XT powered ambulance cot system into ambulance 2	New	1A	All Hazards
21	Norwood FPD	2000 gallon water tender apparatus replacement for fire protection throughout non-hydrant areas within NFPD	New	1A,C;2C	All Hazards
22	Norwood FPD	MDT's for Fire-EMS-Command Vehicles	New	1A	All Hazards
23	Norwood FPD	Develop a system for testing warning siren systems	New	1A,B;2A	All Hazards
24	Norwood FPD	Natural Gas generator for NFPD station 1	New	1A;2A	All Hazards
25	Norwood FPD	Burn building and Training Center	New	1A;2A	All Hazards
26	San Miguel County	Update GIS imagery (aerial photos) for response and analysis	New	1A,B,C,D,E;2 A,C	All Hazards
27	San Miguel County	Obtain good digital data for mapping critical infrastructure in the County	New	1A,B,C,D,E;2 A,C;3B	All Hazards
28	San Miguel County	EOC Backup Generator Project	Ongoing	1A; 2B	All Hazards
29	San Miguel County	Identify and prioritize action if needed for abandoned mines in the County	New	1A,B;2C;	All Hazards

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
30	San Miguel County	Communicable Disease PIO	New	1A,B;2A;3B	All Hazards
31	San Miguel County	Replace bridge that provides access to Applebaugh Subdivision	Ongoing	1A,E;2C	All Hazards
32	San Miguel County	Obtain technology infrastructure support to maintaining web based communication during emergencies	Ongoing	1A,E;2B,C;3B	All Hazards
33	San Miguel County	Work with CDPHE and other health resources to develop or improve continuity of operations plans for clinics	Ongoing	1A,B;2A,B	All Hazards
34	San Miguel County	Hazmat Transportation Regulation	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2A,C;3A,B	All Hazards
35	San Miguel County	Continue to refine SMC's Avalanche Control Program through training opportunities	Ongoing	1A,B;2C;3B	Avalanche
36	San Miguel County	Continued Ophir Avalanche studies and Improved Control work	New	1A,B,E;2C;3B	Avalanche
37	San Miguel County	Inventory Snow Removal Capabilities Geographically	Ongoing	1A;2C	Avalanche
38	San Miguel County	Improve and continue Avalanche control work	Ongoing	1A;2C	Avalanche
39	San Miguel County	Landslide Mapping	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2C;3A,B	Erosion, Exp Soils, Landslide
40	San Miguel County	Continue to participate with CDOT in the bridge inspecting program	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
41	San Miguel County	Continue Stream Bank Erosion Mitigation Projects	Ongoing	1A,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
42	San Miguel County	Continue Culvert Improvements and Bridge Maintenance	Ongoing	1A,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
43	San Miguel County	Floodplain Regulations	New	1A,D	Flood

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
44	San Miguel County	Identify areas where snow drifting is problematic and install snow fences to reduce problem	Ongoing	1A,E	Flood
45	San Miguel County	Map the FEMA floodplain in populated areas of the County in digital format	New	1A,B,D;2A,C	Flood, Landslide
46	San Miguel County	Conduct annual workshop for protective and preventative response measures for pandemic flu	New	1A,B;2B	Pandemic
47	San Miguel County	Upgrade County Snow equipment	Ongoing	1A,C,E;2C	Severe Weather
48	San Miguel County	Obtain GIS satellite imagery for wildfire risk analysis	New	1A,B,C	Tornado
49	San Miguel County EM	Promote Disaster Preparedness	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
50	San Miguel County EM	Test Warning System Capability	Ongoing	1A,B;2C	All Hazards
51	San Miguel County EM	NOAA Radio Transmitter for Telluride Region	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
52	San Miguel County EM	SAR Card Public Education	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
53	San Miguel County EM	Target Notification Campaign	Ongoing	1A,B,D	All Hazards
54	San Miguel County EM	Public Education for Ingress/Egress Issues	Ongoing	1A,B,C;2A	All Hazards
55	San Miguel County EM	Severe Weather Alert List for NWS	Ongoing	1A,B;3A	All Hazards
56	San Miguel County EM	All Hazard Publication Education	Ongoing	1A,B;2A,B	All Hazards
57	San Miguel County EM	Remote controlled Quadcopter/Drone	New	1A,C,D,E	All Hazards
58	San Miguel County EM	Recruit Weather Spotters	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
59	San Miguel County EM	Expand Event Pre-Warn Capability with the NWS	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
60	San Miguel County EM	Identify Special Needs Population	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
61	San Miguel County EM	Develop Skyward/HAM Alternate Communication Capability	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
62	San Miguel County EM	Drought Public Education	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought
63	San Miguel County EM	Water Conservation	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought
64	San Miguel County EM	Landslide Public Education	Ongoing	1A,B,D;2A,C	Landslide
65	San Miguel County EM	Wildfire Mitigation Fuels Reduction	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Wildfire
66	San Miguel County EM	Conduct Wildfire Education Workshops	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Wildfire
67	Telluride FPD	Secure AreaRAE	New	1A,E;2A,C	All Hazards
68	Telluride FPD	New Station (Fire/EMS) at Lawson Hill	New	1A	All Hazards
69	Telluride FPD	Provide GIS map books in all TFPD vehicles/ apparatus	Ongoing	1A,C;3B	All Hazards
70	Telluride FPD	Increase rural fire delivery	Ongoing	1A,C	All Hazards
71	Telluride FPD	Training Officer	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
72	Telluride FPD	Assign additional personnel to Station 4	Ongoing	1A,C	All Hazards
73	Telluride FPD	Continue existing apparatus replacement program	Ongoing	1A;2C	All Hazards
74	Telluride FPD	Acquire hose couplings that match regional jurisdictions for interoperability	New	1A,C	All Hazards
75	Telluride FPD	Communications tower HWY 62 at mile marker 10	New; in progress	1A	All Hazards
76	Telluride FPD	HazMat Team Leader/Employee	New	1A,B,E	HazMat
77	Telluride FPD	Hazardous Materials Response Engine	New	1A	HazMat
78	Telluride FPD	Install dry hydrants	Ongoing	1A,C	Wildfire
79	Telluride FPD	Operations Plan	New	1A,B,C	Wildfire
80	Telluride FPD	New Type III Fire Engine	New	1A,C	Wildfire
81	Town of Norwood	Weather Shelter Map	Ongoing	1A,B;2A	All Hazards

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
82	Town of Norwood	Map Critical Infrastructure	Ongoing	1A,E;2A;3B	All Hazards
83	Town of Norwood	Infrastructure Upgrade	Ongoing	1A,E	All Hazards
84	Town of Norwood	Drought awareness Education Campaign	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Drought
85	Town of Norwood	Establish water usage schedule	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Drought
86	Town of Norwood	Installation of Irrigation System	Ongoing	1A;2C	Drought
87	Town of Norwood	Acquire additional potable water tanks	Ongoing	1A,C,E;2C	Drought
88	Town of Norwood	Pandemic Flu Prevention	Ongoing	1A,B	Pandemic
89	Town of Norwood	Increase snow removal equipment	Ongoing	1A	Severe Weather
90	Town of Ophir	Emergency Response	New	1A,B,E;2B,C	Severe Weather
91	Town of Ophir	Update and expand medical equipment	New	1A,E	All Hazards
92	Town of Ophir	Install street signs and update maps	New	1A,B,C,E;2C	All Hazards
93	Town of Ophir	Bury the Power Line through the Ophir Valley	New	1A,E;2C	All Hazards
94	Town of Ophir	Obtain a fire engine for new fire station near Ophir	New	1A,C,E;2C	All Hazards
95	Town of Ophir	Bury Waterfall Canyon water supply line	New	1A,E	All Hazards
96	Town of Ophir	Road Infrastructure and Drainage	New	1A,E	All Hazards
97	Town of Ophir	Create alternative power source	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche
98	Town of Ophir	Update town's snowplow equipment	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche
99	Town of Ophir	Acquire a snow cat/snowmobile for emergency use during road closures	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche , Severe Weather
100	Town of Ophir	Conduct Rockfall Mitigation on Ophir Loop on HWY 145	New	1A,E;2C	Landslide
101	Town of Sawpit	Address ingress/ egress issues in the Town of Sawpit	Ongoing	1A,B,C,E	All Hazards
102	Town of Sawpit	Continue to insist that Hwy 145, which runs through Sawpit, remain an non-designated	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2C	All Hazards

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
		Hazardous Materials transportation route			
103	Town of Sawpit	Storm water Drainage Maintenance	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
104	Town of Sawpit	Map 100 and 500 Year floodplains in the Town of Sawpit	Ongoing	1A,B,D,E;2A, B,C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
105	Town of Telluride	Telluride Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade (TRWWTP)	New	1A,B,E;2C	All Hazards
106	Town of Telluride	Resurfacing highway 145 Spur	New	1A,C,D,E;2A, C	All Hazards
107	Town of Telluride	San Miguel River Restoration on the valley floor	New (phase 1 complete)	1A,D;2C	Erosion, Flood
108	Town of Telluride	Increase public awareness about riverine flooding and debris flow in Telluride	Ongoing	1A,B,D,E;2A,; 3A	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
109	Town of Telluride	Storm Drainage Improvements	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
110	Town of Telluride	Replace Pacific Ave. culverts with a span bridge	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
111	Town of Telluride	Cornet Creek Channel Maintenance	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
112	Town of Telluride	Continue to remove sediments from in-stream sedimentation basin at Bear Creek/ San Miguel confluence	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
113	Town of Telluride	Storm water Runoff Mitigation	New	1A,D,E	Flood

The HMPT worked together to capture an implementation plan for each action, which identifies priority level, background information, and ideas for implementation, responsible agency, timeline, cost estimate, potential funding sources and more. The Mitigation Action Work Plan with this detail can be found in Attachment 1.

Several Mitigation Actions have been completed from the previously adopted version.

Table 2 Completed Mitigation Actions – 2010 Plan

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Mitigation Action Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Egnar Slickrock FPD</b>	Add high visibility signage and implement speed reductions along hazardous transportation routes	Hwy 141 is a designated HAZMAT corridor that has heavy wildlife migration and hazardous winter driving conditions. These elements contribute to potential accidents and spills	Complete
<b>Egnar Slickrock FPD</b>	Uniform signage for roads and addresses	There is inadequate signage for emergency response which creates confusion when emergency responders are dispatched to rural areas. Currently street addresses do not correspond with County-issued addresses	Complete
<b>Egnar Slickrock FPD</b>	Exercise HazMat Annex	HWY 141, Specifically Slickrock Hill, has previously been a site for a hazardous materials spill. It would be beneficial to exercise the hazardous materials annex plan, relying on the surrounding agencies for response.	Complete
<b>Norwood FPD</b>	Hire a full time Fire Chief, EMS Coordinator	The town of Norwood and the population that the Norwood Fire Protection District serves is increasing quickly. Hiring full time paid positions would help provide structure and accountability for the District.	Complete
<b>San Miguel County</b>	Hire a FTE Emergency Manager	Current part time nature of Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) and Sheriff role as EM. A FTE EM would increase program development in core areas of emergency management, expand county capacity to be more effective and resilient in responding to and planning for large scale disasters.	Complete
<b>San Miguel County</b>	Obtain technology infrastructure for redundant based communication during emergencies	Technology infrastructure is currently vulnerable to impact by all hazards	Complete
<b>San Miguel County</b>	Increase public awareness about prairie dog population on the Valley Floor and the risk of plague	County Public Health feels it is important to educate the public about the risks of Plague outbreak in the County	Complete

<b>San Miguel County Emergency Management</b>	Hazmat Training	Continue to support response training and readiness for Hazardous material spills for public safety personnel	Complete
<b>Telluride Fire Protection District</b>	Natural Gas Generator Station 1 and 3, NG back up power	Backup power is needed	Complete
<b>Telluride Fire Protection District</b>	Replace Brush 33-2015, Replace Engine 15-2016, Replace Engine 39-2016	Apparatus replacement program-replaces 25+ year old apparatus	Complete
<b>Telluride Fire Protection District</b>	Replace Truck 1 and 2 with one Truck	Truck 100+ aerial	Complete
<b>Telluride Fire Protection District</b>	replace regional SCBA/ cylinders with 2013 compliant air packs	Update SCBA equipment	Complete
<b>Telluride Fire Protection District</b>	Purchase a type II tender for Station 4	Currently, station 4 does not have any tender equipment. Therefore, volunteer fire fighters must use equipment from Mountain Village fire station.	Complete Replaced with two Type I engines, Eng 4 and Eng 38
<b>Town of Norwood</b>	Update Building Codes	Update the town's building codes to better prepare new construction for heavy snow loads on building roofs.	Complete
<b>Town of Sawpit</b>	Replace street signs	signs are old and need to be replaced	Complete
<b>Town of Telluride</b>	West Galena Ave. Drainage Improvements	Cornet Creek historically drained through W. Galena Ave and through the Telluride School sports fields to the Pearl Property. Improve hydraulic connection by improving street scapes and drainage features.	Complete
<b>Town of Telluride</b>	Adopt 2009 updated Rockfall maps	A 2009 study updated rockfall hazards information in the Town of Telluride. While not significantly different from the existing rockfall hazard mapping, it is more refined.	Complete 2015
<b>Town of Telluride</b>	Review current rockfall codes to determine needs for improvement	A 2009 study updated rockfall hazards information in the Town of Telluride. While not significantly different from the existing rockfall hazard mapping, it is more refined	Complete 2015



## Plan Review and Analysis

This update of this mitigation plan involved an extensive and comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2010 plan. The process followed to review and revise this plan was similar to the planning process for the previous version. As part of this plan update, all sections of the plan were reviewed and updated to reflect new data and knowledge of hazards and risk, risk analysis process, capabilities, participating jurisdictions and stakeholders and mitigation strategies. Valid information from the 2010 plan was carried forward and remains in this plan update.

# JURISDICTION PROFILES

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## SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

### **LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES**

San Miguel County is located in Southwestern Colorado, approximately 360 miles SW of Denver. The County is approximately 1,287 square miles that ranges from southwestern semi-arid desert to high alpine mountains. The County has five designated planning regions as defined in the County's Comprehensive Development Plan: the Telluride Regional Area, the Telluride/Ophir High Country Area, the San Miguel Canyon, the West End and Wright's Mesa. There are five incorporated areas within San Miguel County: Telluride, Mountain Village, Ophir, Sawpit and Norwood. In addition, there are also several clustered development areas, subdivisions and/or wildland-urban interface areas within the County.

### **COUNTY PROFILE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS**

The County Seat is located in the Town of Telluride which is approximately 65 miles from the nearest city of any size, and therefore serves as a hub for the smaller towns within the County. San Miguel County has two major highways which serve as the major transportation routes for motorists and freight. Although historically present, there is no railroad service in the County. San Miguel's main economic bases are tourism, ranching, and recreation. San Miguel hosts one of Colorado's major ski areas at Telluride/Mountain Village.

The towns of Telluride, Mountain Village, Ophir, Sawpit and Norwood serve as hubs for the County as well as several small unincorporated communities such as Lawson Hill, Telluride Ski Ranches, Trout Lake, Ames, San Juan Vista, The Bluffs, Placerville, Wilson Mesa, Ilium Valley, Brown Ranch, Aldasoro Ranches, Miramonte Ranches and Egnar. Many of these communities are situated next to Wilderness Areas, Forest Service and BLM lands. The entire County population as of the 2010 Census was 7359 persons, with just under 3000 living in unincorporated areas. The State Demography Office estimates the 2016 population to be 8000.

Additionally, the County is a tourist destination and has an estimated peak season population of up to 15,000. Population increases are most likely to occur during the three months of the summer tourism season, four months of hunting season and the five months of the ski season.

San Miguel County also hosts many events which bring thousands of visitors to the Town of Telluride and the Mountain Village. Large festival events such as the Film Festival, Bluegrass Festival, Ride Festival, Mountain Film and Blues and Brews; ski meets, races and events, the San Miguel Basin Fair and Rodeo

and Telluride's 4th of July parade and fireworks display are population surge events. Across the county, various bike races and runs are also held throughout the summer. These are just a few of the many other activities and events that attract people to the area.

## **GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

San Miguel County has over 800 miles of maintained state highways and county roads, not including many more miles of trails and bike paths. The county has over 700 miles of waterways and has combined water storage capacity of approximately 21,421 acre-feet in reservoirs, dams and lakes. The San Miguel and the Dolores Rivers are the major rivers in the County, into which numerous creeks, streams and ditches empty.

San Miguel's water supply varies from reservoir storage to wells. The Town of Telluride is supplied by the Stillwell and Mill Creek water treatment facilities. The Mountain Village water supply is provided by wells. Some of the remote subdivisions are served by independent wells and others by central systems supplied by wells or reservoirs. Sewage for both Telluride and Mountain Village is processed by the Telluride Regional Wastewater Treatment facility at Society Turn. The Town of Norwood's water is supplied by Gurley Reservoir and Lone Cone Mountain, known locally as 'The Lone Cone.' Sewage from the town of Norwood is processed by the town's sewer treatment plant.

Of the 1,287 square miles of land within San Miguel County, about 64% are public lands and are controlled by agencies like the US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado State Land Board or Division of Wildlife. This percentage is based on GIS land use data layers.

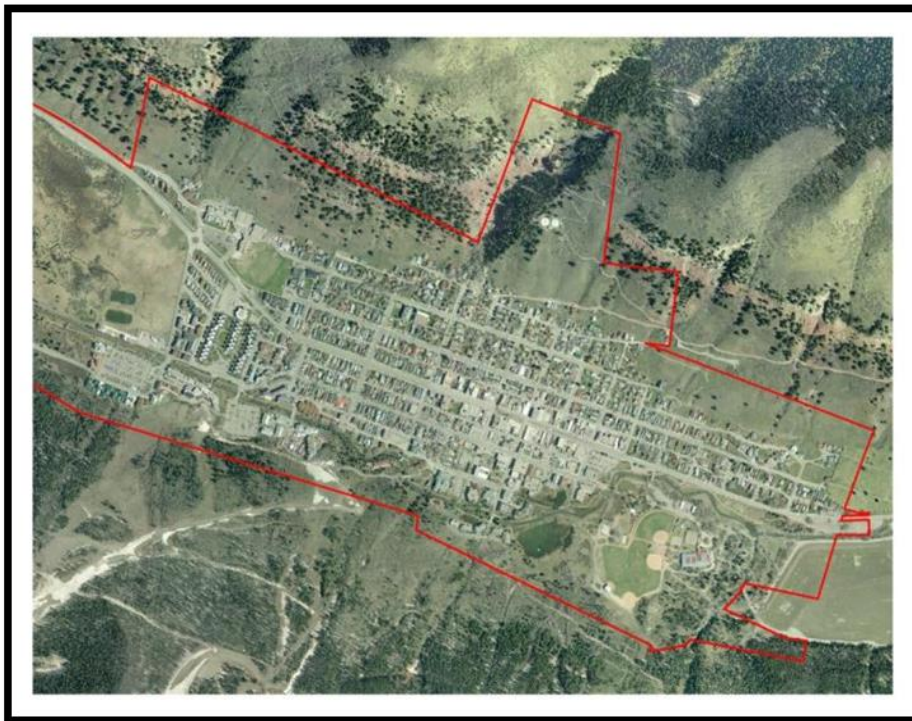
San Miguel County attracts outdoor enthusiasts of all types. Summer heat is moderated by higher elevations and proximity to mountain ranges which allow for seasonal monsoonal weather patterns. Winter brings snow which tempts skiers, snowmobilers and winter sport participants. Besides permanent residents, there are many seasonal homes within the County which are occupied only part of the year. Many homes are built close to amenities and major transportation routes, while others are in extremely remote locations, often near wilderness, Forest Service or BLM lands.

San Miguel County's growing season is relatively short, making the climate not conducive for growing produce outdoors; however, the area does produce a hay crop which relies heavily on water availability from snowpack spring run-off. There are still many large ranches in the County and hay is grown for the purpose of feeding the local livestock.

# INCORPORATED AREAS

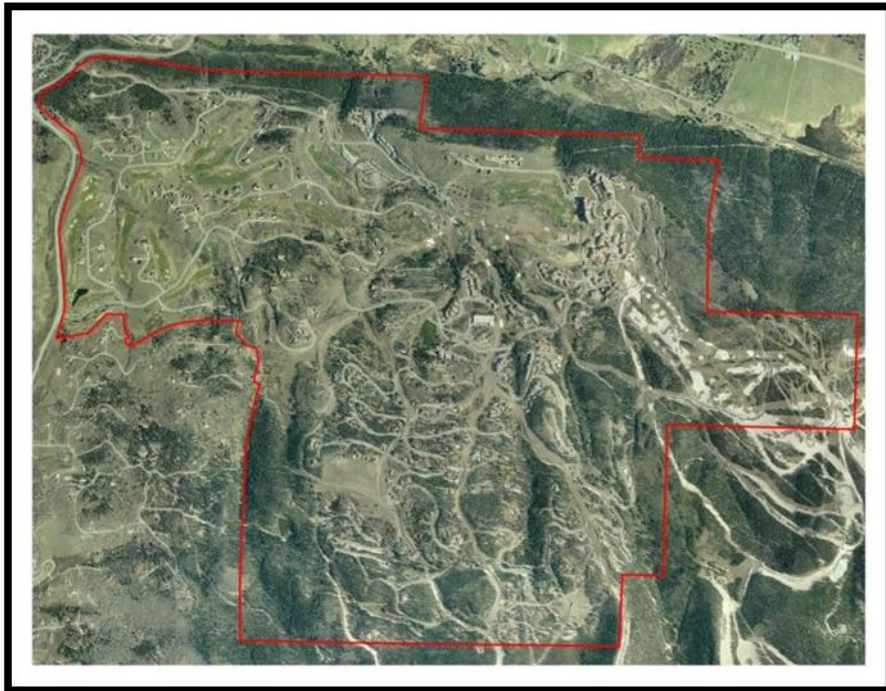
## TELLURIDE

The Town of Telluride is the County seat for San Miguel County and is located at the beginning of the San Miguel River. The Town is comprised of roughly fifty square blocks and according to 2009 census information the town is estimated to have 2400 residents. Telluride Elementary, Intermediate School and High School have students from the entire county, although private education opportunities do exist. The three-mile entrance spur of Highway 145 becomes Colorado Avenue, the main street of the commercial core. The town of Telluride is rich in historically significant architecture, open space, and traditional design elements. Tourism brought by historical significance and summer/ winter recreation opportunities drives the economy in Telluride.



## **MOUNTAIN VILLAGE**

The Town of Mountain Village is located just over the mountain from the Town of Telluride and serves as the main resort area for the Telluride Ski Area. The Town of Mountain Village in association with the homeowners association operate and manage the Gondola, which serves as free transportation between Telluride and Mtn. Village. Many homes in Mountain Village serve as vacation or second homes. The 2009 Census estimated that the population in Mtn. Village was approximately 1389 people. The Ski Resort, mountain lodges and hotels are significant contributors to Mountain Village's economy.



## OPHIR

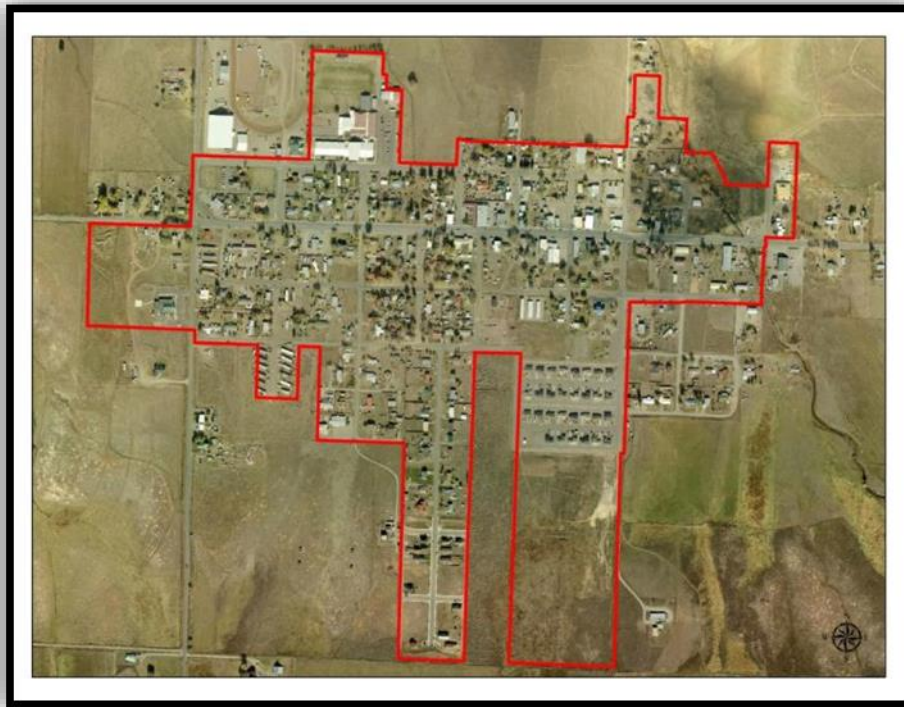
The town of Ophir is a small high mountain community within the Telluride Fire Protection District that offers residents a secluded lifestyle. The road that leads to Ophir off Hwy 145 is often closed in the winter due to avalanches that block access and occasionally knock out power lines. Ophir's population was estimated to be 128 by 2009 Census information. Most Ophir residents commute to the towns of Telluride and Mountain Village to work and purchase commodities.



## NORWOOD

The Town of Norwood is located above the San Miguel River Canyon on Wright's Mesa. Norwood's main industries are ranching and tourism. Norwood is a statutory town and has an elected mayor and a board of trustees composed of the mayor and four or six additional members elected at large.

Norwood is the home of the County's Fair Grounds, which hosts a major Fair and Rodeo every July. The Norwood School District (K-12) has 238 students and is comprised of students from Wright's Mesa and the West End of neighboring Montrose County. It is also home to the Prime Time Early Learning Center which offers daytime care for infants, toddlers and preschool aged children. The 2011 Census estimated that Norwood's population was 524 people.



## SAWPIT

Sawpit is located on the San Miguel River just a few miles downstream from the Town of Telluride. Residents rely on the Towns of Telluride, Mountain Village and other surrounding communities for job opportunities. There is a small general store and gas station located just off of HWY 145. The 2010 Census estimated that 23 people permanently reside in the town of Sawpit.

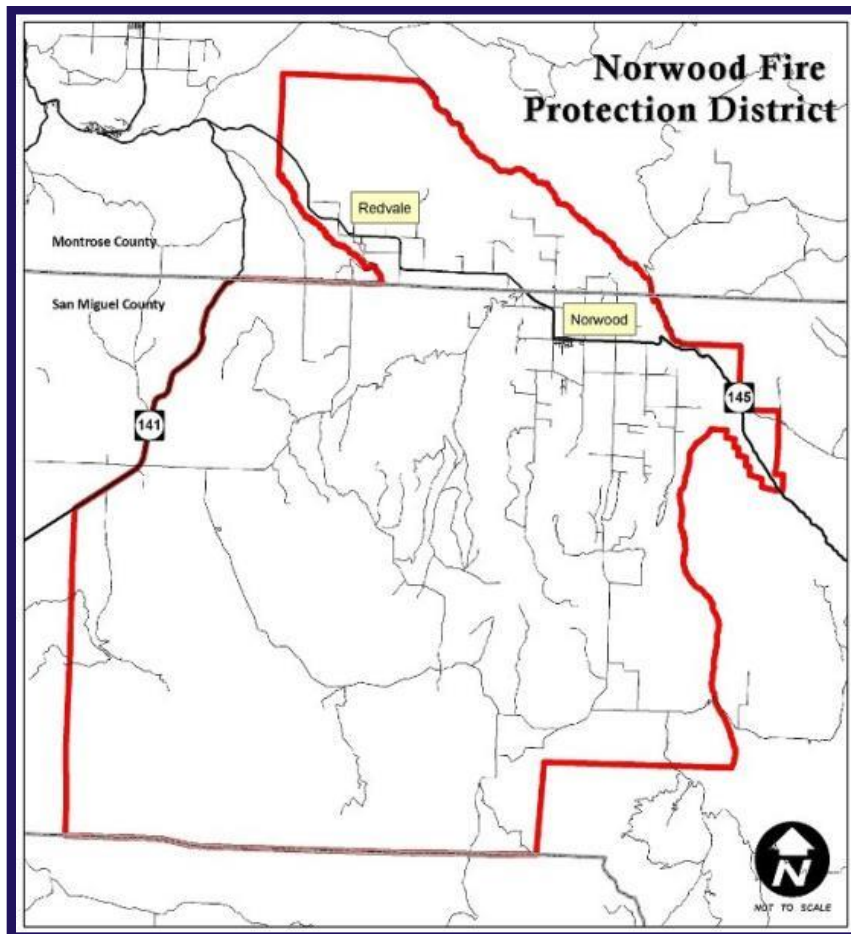




# FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

## **NORWOOD FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT**

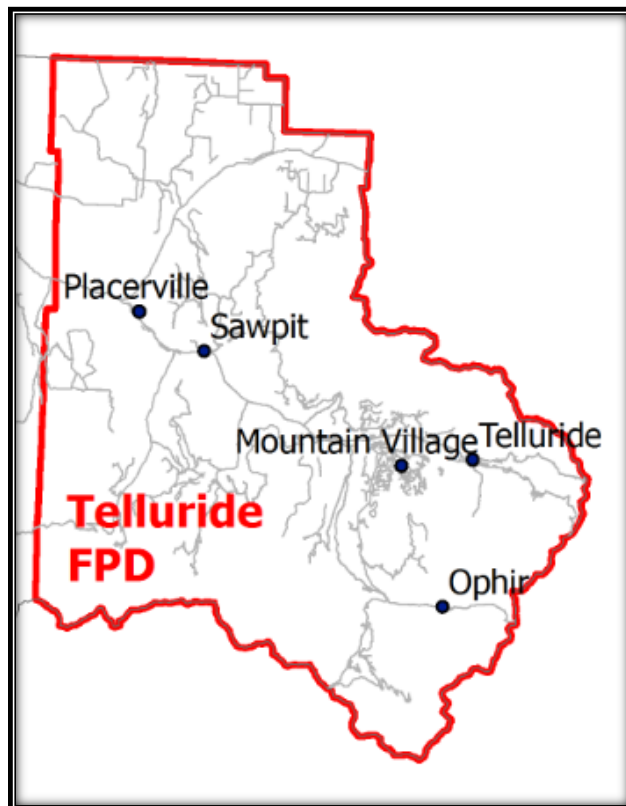
The Norwood Fire Protection District was established in 1953 and originally consisted of 70 square miles around the towns of Norwood and Redvale. In 2008 the district was expanded to an area of just under 400 square miles. The district serves a population of approximately 2,500 in south central Montrose County and central San Miguel County. A five member elected board of directors oversees the operation and budgets for the Norwood ambulance and Norwood fire rescue. There are two full time paramedics on staff as of 2017 who serve as the District Chief and EMS Chief.



## TELLURIDE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Established in 1966, the Telluride Fire Protection District (TFPD) covers 350 square miles of mountainous terrain, encompassing the historic town of Telluride, the Town of Mountain Village, multiple bedroom communities and the Telluride Ski Resort. Volunteer firefighters have been serving the community since 1878 when gold mining was the primary choice of occupation. Since the formation of TFPD, the Telluride Volunteer Fire Department, Telluride EMT Association and the Placerville Volunteer Fire Department have joined the District.

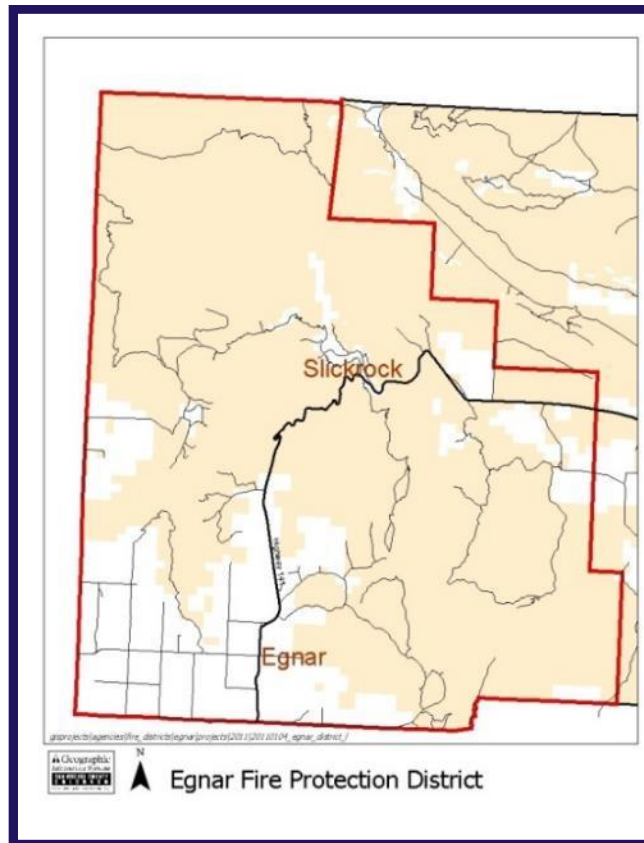
With the highly trained Fire and EMS personnel, the District continues to serve this community and its ever growing needs. TFPD now has a well-staffed fire department and EMS organization with a combination of eight career and over 100 volunteer members who deliver fire suppression service (both structural and wildland), advanced life support emergency medical services, rescue services, fire/accident/injury education and prevention services and hazardous materials incident mitigation services.



## EGNAR/SLICK ROCK FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

The Egnar-Slickrock Volunteer Fire Protection District (EFPD) was formed in the late 1970s to serve the west end of San Miguel County adjacent to Dolores County to the south and the Utah state line to the west. Once a thriving little town serving the uranium and copper mines of Slickrock and Disappointment Valley, as well as the Dolores River corridor, Egnar now is a quiet agricultural community dispersed across 350 square miles of remote farmland, high desert valleys and canyon country.

Portions of EFPD district can only be accessed from Utah. The main fire station is located in Egnar. Medical services are provided by the Dove Creek Ambulance service which is based in Dove Creek, Colorado in Dolores County to the south.



# THE PLANNING PROCESS

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Hazard mitigation is defined by FEMA as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from a hazard event. It was once thought that each dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of \$4 in avoided future losses in addition to saving lives and preventing injuries (National Institute of Building Science Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council 2005). Recently, information released from a study commissioned by FEMA puts that number now to \$5 in avoided future losses. (Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: An Independent Study to Assess the Future Savings from Mitigation Activities).

The rising costs of natural and human-caused disasters at the end of the 20th century led many leaders to consider how to better protect people and their communities. Congress passed the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to establish a unified national hazard mitigation program. The Disaster Mitigation Act amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act), which in turn had amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The Disaster Mitigation Act placed new emphasis on hazard mitigation planning in state and local units of government, requiring adoption of mitigation plans as a prerequisite for certain assistance programs.

A multi-hazard or “All Hazards” approach to mitigation planning encompasses both natural and human caused hazards. The Colorado Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) and FEMA have a goal for all communities within the state of Colorado to establish local hazard mitigation plans as a means to reduce and mitigate future losses from natural or man-made hazard events and update these plans regularly at five year increments.

Several projects captured in the previous plan were completed, are ongoing or deferred. Following is a brief project update, from the goals, objectives and projects identified in the Approved 2011 Plan.

# 10-STEP PLANNING PROCESS

San Miguel County used FEMA’s Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance and the State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To-Guides, which include Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning. The process used by San Miguel County meets the funding eligibility requirements of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation program, Community Rating System, and Flood Mitigation Assistance program.

This plan is structured around an established four phase approach; organize resources, assess risks, develop the mitigation plan, and implement the plan and monitor progress; however, as in the previous version a more detailed 10-step planning process was used to accommodate FEMA’s Community Rating System and Flood Mitigation Assistance programs.

Therefore, the more detailed process meets the requirements of six major programs: FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation program, CRS, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, Severe Repetitive Loss program, and new flood control projects authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

## PHASE 1 ORGANIZE RESOURCES

- Step 1: Organize The Planning Effort 201.6(c)(1)
- Step 2: Public Involvement 201.6(b)(1)
- Step 3: Departments And Agencies Coordination 201.6(b)(2) and (3)

## PHASE 2 ASSESS RISK

- Step 4: Identify The Hazards 201.6(c)(2)(i)
- Step 5: Assess The Risks 201.6(c)(2)(ii)

## PHASE 3 DEVELOP THE MITIGATION PLAN

- Step 6: Set Goals 201.6(c)(3)(i)
- Step 7: Review Possible Activities 201.6(c)(3)(ii)
- Step 8: Draft and Action Plan 201.6(c)(3)(iii)

## PHASE 4 IMPLEMENT THE PLAN AND MONITOR PROGRESS

- Step 9: Adopt The Plan 201.6(c)(5)
- Step 10: Implement, Evaluate, And Revise The Plan 201.6(c)(4)

# PHASE 1 ORGANIZE RESOURCES

## STEP 1 ORGANIZE THE PLANNING EFFORT

**44 CFR Requirement 201.6(c) (1): [The plan shall document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.**

**44 CFR Requirement §201.6(a)(3): Multi-jurisdictional plans may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan.**

This plan is an update to the 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan. All sections of the plan were analyzed and revised where appropriate as part of the update process. Additions were made where appropriate.

The Disaster Mitigation Act requires that each jurisdiction participate in the planning process and officially adopt the multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. Each jurisdiction that chose to participate in the planning process and development of the plan was required to meet minimum plan participation requirements of attending at least one planning meeting. In addition, each jurisdiction committed to participate in the plan update and provided a Letter of Intent to reflect this. Each jurisdiction's letter can be found in the supporting document's section.

The county planning effort began with an initial kickoff meeting August 25, 2015. The San Miguel County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Coordinator emailed letters to county, town, district, state and federal stakeholder representatives inviting them to participate in the process. The correspondence and mailing list can be found in supporting documents.

The final meeting occurred October 17, 2017. The plan development took longer than expected, due to the nature of the part-time emergency management staffing within San Miguel County Sheriff's Office. During the planning process, a new full-time Emergency Manager was hired (this was a completed Mitigation Action). The Emergency Management Coordinator worked closely with Mitigation Specialists within the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management to keep the plan relevant and on track.

### Planning Team

An initial planning team was created that includes representatives from each participating jurisdiction, departments of the County, and other local, state, and federal agencies responsible for making decisions in the plan. The following agency representatives participated in the planning process as needed:

Agency	Representative
<b>San Miguel County Sheriff's Office</b>	Jennifer Dinsmore, EM Coordinator; Henry Mitchell, Emergency Manager
<b>San Miguel County</b>	Heather Widlund, GIS; Lynn Black, County Administrator; Steven Zwick, County Attorney; Karen Henderson, Planning; Mitch Markiewitz, County Building Inspector; Sara McKee, Dept. of Health EPR Coordinator; Ryan Righetti, Superintendent; Janet Kask, Open Space Director; Lynn Padgett, Gov't Affairs and Natural Resources.
<b>Telluride Fire Protection District</b>	John Bennett, District Chief; Gary Freedman, HazMat Team Lead
<b>Norwood Fire Protection District</b>	Joe Conway, Chief
<b>Egnar Fire Protection District (stakeholder)</b>	Connie Sprague, District Administrator, Melony Hemphill, Volunteer
<b>Town of Telluride</b>	James Kolar, Chief Marshal; Michelle Haynes, Planning Director; Karen Gugliemone, Public Works
<b>Town of Mountain Village</b>	Chris Broady, Chief of Police, Finn Kjome, Public Works Director
<b>Town of Norwood</b>	Patty Grafmeyer, Administrator
<b>Town of Sawpit (stakeholder)</b>	Mike Kimball, Mayor
<b>Town of Ophir</b>	Randy Barnes, Administrator
<b>West Region Wildfire Council</b>	Lilia Falk, Director
<b>National Weather Service</b>	Jim Pringle
<b>Uncompaghre Medical Center</b>	Amanda Pierce, Risk Management

<b>Telluride Medical Center</b>	John Garner, Executive Director
<b>Telluride Historical Museum</b>	Kiernan Lannon
<b>Lone Cone Library District</b>	Carrie Andrew
<b>USFS</b>	Corey Robinson

Emergency Management staff within the Sheriff’s Office serve as planning coordination for the update of this plan. The Emergency Management Coordinator and Emergency Manager (hired in May of 2017) worked to accomplish the following:

- Oversee, manage, and document completion of all project tasks
- Serve as lead coordinating agency
- Assist with collection of documents, GIS data and other information
- Coordinate logistics for all project meetings
- Hosting and managing project collaboration and sharing
- Responding to general inquiries from the public, stakeholders, etc.
- Coordinating with all participating jurisdictions

Key representatives at this meeting agreed to act as members of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT). Established Team members participated in the entire process, which included the following:

- Participate in HMPC meetings
- Collect data, make decisions on plan process and content
- Develop and Update plan content for their jurisdiction
- Complete and return all required worksheets
- Identify mitigation actions for the plan
- Review and comment on plan drafts
- Inform the public, local officials and other interested parties about the planning process and provide opportunity for them to comment on the plan
- Facilitate formal adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan in their jurisdiction

Meetings were held with the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to gather data, develop and update mitigation actions and review the draft plan. The agendas, sign in sheets, and sample worksheets used to collect data are included in the supporting documents section.



The following table details the meeting schedule how jurisdictions participated in Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meetings.

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Kickoff Meeting</b>	Introduction of planning process and discussion of hazards	August 25, 2015
<b>HMPT #2</b>	Review of goals & objectives; review of risk assessment and hazards; review/update capability assessments	September 21, 2015
<b>HMPT #3</b>	Mitigation Actions; finalize capability assessments; develop mitigation actions	December 14, 2015
<b>HMPT #4</b>	Review and prioritization of mitigation actions; discussion of plan maintenance; review of updated plan and final planning	October 17, 2017

The following table details how jurisdictions participated in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meetings. Those jurisdictions not present at meetings the EM Coordinator met with one on one to complete necessary documents and information gathering.

<b>Meeting Date → Jurisdiction ↓</b>	<b>August 25, 2015</b>	<b>September 21, 2015</b>	<b>December 14, 2015</b>	<b>October 17, 2017</b>
<b>San Miguel County</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Town of Mountain Village</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Town of Norwood</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Town of Ophir</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Town of Telluride</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Norwood/Redvale FPD</b>	✓		✓	✓
<b>Telluride FPD</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓

The planning team was given several worksheets to begin the data collection process. A brief summary of each is listed below and were developed from the Mesa County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

1. Worksheet #1 is the Historical Hazard Event Data Collection Sheet which is used to gather historical events that have occurred in the county.
2. Worksheet #2 is the Vulnerability worksheet used to determine the vulnerable populations, buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure for each hazard that affects our jurisdiction. For this specific exercise, the planning team made the decision to focus on the top three hazards affecting our county which include wildfires, extreme winter weather, and debris flow.
3. Worksheet #3 is the Capabilities Matrix which is filled out by each participating jurisdiction identifying various capabilities that exist with each entity that are not represented in the current plan.
4. Worksheet #4 is the actual Mitigation Project Worksheet and was used to develop mitigation projects identified during the planning process and provide additional details about the project.

## **STEP 2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

**44 CFR Requirement 201.6(b): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include: (1) an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval.**

The Planning Team discussed options for involving the public during the development of this plan and it was decided to use the County's new website as a forum for collaborating between partners as well as for the public to view and comment on the planning process, comment on drafts and see the final product. The website can be used for public participation in as we continue to go through the maintenance process. Other ideas for public outreach include:

- Create public interest through the use of social media and the maintenance of a project website
- Solicit citizen input and engage targeted stakeholders in the plan update process
- Educate community on identified hazards, and potential mitigation and climate adaptation strategies
- Create web 'dashboard' for the public and planning partners to access throughout the process.
- Post hard copies at the Lone Cone Library and Wilkinson Library

In addition, the All Hazard Planning Group was asked to review the draft plan both prior to and during the public involvement stage and report back comments to the Emergency Management Coordinator

(EM Coordinator). Several comments were received from various parties. Those comments were evaluated for content and were either noted and/or included in the final version of this plan.

### **STEP 3 DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES COORDINATION**

**44 CFR Requirement 201.6(b): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include: (2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interested to be involved in the planning process. (3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.**

Planning Steps 2 and 3 are to include all jurisdictions in the planning process and coordinate with other departments and agencies. All the special districts within the county, as well as all incorporated areas and any other stakeholder that was deemed significant to the planning process, were asked to participate.

San Miguel County and the participating communities also used a variety of comprehensive planning mechanisms, such as land use and general plans, emergency operations plans, and municipal ordinances and building codes as references.

Copies of the draft plan were distributed to emergency managers in the all hazard planning region to include the counties of Ouray, Montrose, Hinsdale, Gunnison and Delta. These counties were invited to provide input and comment on the plan. Additionally, the Colorado Division of Emergency Management Field Manager for the West All Hazard Region was invited to comment and provide input. Federal agencies were invited to be part of the planning process, including the BLM and the USFS.

## PHASE 2 ASSESS THE RISK

### **STEP 4 IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS**

During the August kickoff meeting, the Planning Team discussed past events, impacts, and future probability for each of the hazards required by FEMA for consideration in a local hazard mitigation plan. The Planning Team discussed the current rankings as determined by the scores associated with each of the factors, i.e., occurrences, probability of future occurrences, magnitude and severity from the current plan version and how they might be different now. For the most part the team agreed with the previous plan's scoring of high, medium and low hazards with few exceptions. The location, likelihood and severity of the hazards did not change from the previous plan analysis.

### **STEP 5 ASSESS THE RISKS**

After reviewing the hazard profiles for identified hazards in San Miguel County the EM Coordinator collected information from the jurisdictions to confirm the likely impacts of future hazard events in the participating jurisdictions using the vulnerability assessment and capability assessment worksheets.

The vulnerability assessment involved an inventory of assets at risk to natural hazards and in particular wildfires, extreme winter weather, debris flow and drought. These assets included total number and value of structures; critical facilities and infrastructure; natural, historic and cultural assets; and economic assets.

The capability assessment consists of identifying the existing mitigation capabilities of participating jurisdictions. This includes government programs, policies, regulations, ordinances, and plans that mitigate or could be used to mitigate risk to disasters. Participating jurisdictions collected information on their regulatory, personnel, fiscal, and technical capabilities as well as ongoing initiatives related to interagency coordination and public outreach.

## PHASE 3 DEVELOP THE MITIGATION PLAN

### **STEP 6 SET GOALS**

The Planning Team representatives identified possible locations and possible mitigation actions that could be integrated into existing planning.

### **STEP 7 REVIEW POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES**

Through the planning process and through solicitation via email and on the Web site, Mitigation Actions were identified and prioritized. As required, each team member identified at least one mitigation action for identified hazards and to address each of the plans goals. Individual jurisdictions are responsible to ensure their project is completed. Completed projects will be reported to the EM Coordinator so that the plan may be updated accordingly.

## **STEP 8 DRAFT THE PLAN**

A draft of the updated plan San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed by the EM Coordinator and submitted to the Planning Team for review and on the Web site. Team input was received and comments were incorporated. Next, a 'Final Draft' of the plan was made available online for review and comment by the public. At this time, other agencies and interested stakeholders were asked to share their comments on the plan. Any received input was analyzed, evaluated and incorporated into the final draft for submittal to the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM). After review and approval by DHSEM the plan is submitted to FEMA Region VIII for final approval.

## PHASE 4 IMPLEMENT THE PLAN AND MONITOR PROGRESS

### **STEP 9 ADOPT THE PLAN**

Once the State of Colorado and the Federal Emergency Management Agency approve the plan it will then be implemented. To implement the plan, the governing bodies of each participating jurisdiction adopted the plan with a formal resolution. Scanned copies of resolutions of adoption are included in the supporting documents section.

### **STEP 10 IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND REVISE THE PLAN**

The Planning Team developed and agreed upon the overall strategy for plan implementation and for monitoring and maintaining the plan over time. This strategy is further described in the plan implementation section.

#### *Plan Implementation*

San Miguel County and the incorporated jurisdictions and special districts continue to utilize a variety of planning documents and mechanisms to guide growth, development, economic activity and hazard mitigation planning. The County seeks to integrate existing planning efforts and policies to further implement mitigation actions and hazard preparedness and awareness into the communities. The County recognizes that as it continues to expand, hazard identification and mitigation is crucial for ensuring safety to the communities.

This plan seeks to implement goals and work plans from other previously existing County documents and plans and utilize this document (as a reference and guide for reducing property damage, loss of life or injury due to the natural and human caused hazards profiled in this plan. At the September 21st meeting, stakeholders were asked to list pertinent plans from their agency. San Miguel County seeks to implement information from the following documents to assist with the update of this plan.

# RISK ASSESSMENT

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**Requirement §201.6(c) (2): [The plan shall include] A risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.**

Risk to natural hazards is a combination of hazard, vulnerability, and capability. The risk assessment process identifies and profiles relevant hazards and assesses the exposure of lives, property, and infrastructure to these hazards.

The Planning Team used a variety of sources to identify and profile the hazards in San Miguel County. Where available, GIS data on hazards was obtained and utilized. Previous planning efforts to identify hazards in the County were incorporated into the Hazard Identification process. Additional data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), and the State of Colorado Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan were used to revisit and re-evaluate the hazards of significance to the participating communities within the planning area.

FEMA defines risk as “the impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community and refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.”

The risk assessment process allows a community to better understand their potential risk and associated vulnerability to natural hazards. This information provides the framework for a community to develop and prioritize mitigation action strategies and plans to help reduce both the risk and vulnerability from future hazard events. The risk assessment for this All Hazard Mitigation Plan followed the methodology described in the FEMA publication 386-2 “Understanding Your Risks – Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses” (FEMA, 2002) and was based on a four-step process:

- Identify hazards
- Profile hazard events
- Inventory assets
- Estimate losses

After hazards are identified and profiled, the County’s assets will be inventoried and potential for loss will be estimated. The end of this section will include a detailed profile of the County’s existing mitigation capabilities. Existing mitigation capabilities are another component of risk assessment. Here, risk and vulnerability are analyzed in light of what existing mitigation capabilities exist.

Each hazard was profiled in more detail that included the geographical area affected, the specific impact or problem areas, the frequency/likelihood of future occurrence, hazard severity and other hazard specific details secondary. Members of the AHPG were given a worksheet where they were asked to rank each hazard's likelihood of future occurrence and the severity of impact in terms of percentages of the planning area that would be affected. The worksheet included the 2005 risk perception and severity. Subsequently, the Planning Coordinator analyzed the responses from each worksheet and averaged out the answers to come up with each hazard's likelihood of future occurrence and overall risk perception.



## HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2) (i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the type...of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.**

The Planning Team reviewed data and discussed the impacts of each of the hazards required by FEMA for consideration, which are listed below, to determine the hazards that continue to threaten the county and its jurisdictions:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avalanche</li> <li>• Coastal Erosion</li> <li>• Coastal Storm</li> <li>• Dam/Levee Failure</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Earthquake</li> <li>• Expansive Soils</li> <li>• Extreme Heat</li> <li>• Flood</li> <li>• Hailstorm</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hurricane</li> <li>• Land Subsidence</li> <li>• Landslide</li> <li>• Severe Winter Storm</li> <li>• Tornado</li> <li>• Tsunami</li> <li>• Volcano</li> <li>• Wildfire</li> <li>• Windstorm</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

The following human caused hazards were also reviewed and discussed:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power Outages</li> <li>• Critical Infrastructure Failure</li> <li>• Technological Hazards</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrorism</li> <li>• Transportation Accidents</li> <li>• Hazardous Material Incidents</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

Some hazards were eliminated as they do not occur in the state or San Miguel County or their impacts were not considered significant in relation to other hazards. The table below captures these hazards and the reasoning for not considering them in this plan.

Hazard	Explanation For Removal From Plan
Coastal Erosion	County is not near coastal area.
Coastal Storm	County is not near coastal area.
Hailstorm	Hailstorms occur, but large-sized damaging hail is rare. Past damage has been negligible.
Hurricane	County is not near coastal area.
Tsunami	County is not near coastal area.
Volcano	The last eruption in the state was 4,000 years ago (Dotsero near Glenwood)

## PREVIOUS RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following process occurred during the initial risk assessment process in the previous plan version but is included in the current plan for reference. In the update to this plan, the only modification made by the planning team to the hazard risk assessment was to move debris flow, landslides and rockfall up from a medium to a high hazard.

*After the hazards were identified by the original Planning Group, the next step in the planning process was to determine what impact the identified hazards could potentially have on structures, populations, critical facilities and infrastructure. This section attempts to quantify the perceived risk for the hazards identified in the previous section. The Risk Assessment methodology used the following steps:*

*The Planning Coordinator and Emergency Management Coordinator created a Risk Perception Worksheet that profiled each hazard identified by the planning group. AHPG participants were asked to fill out the 2010 perceived risk and the impact categories for each hazard in each jurisdiction and for the County as a whole. Each category was given a numerical value and responses were analyzed and averaged.*

*From the results, each hazard was identified as being high, medium or low risk to the County as a whole and to each of the eight jurisdictions. Risk perception results were also reached by:*

- 1. Assessing the exposure of people and property in the entire County and by each jurisdiction.*
- 2. Obtaining hazard maps, where available.*
- 3. Utilizing previous risk assessments where available.*

*Summarizing what is at risk to the High and Medium risk hazards using one of the following methods, according to existing data availability:*

- 1. GIS analysis, where possible*
- 2. Interpreting impacts based on hard copy hazard maps*
- 3. Estimating losses based on past events-Assessing, where possible, how future development trends may increase or decrease risk*
- 4. Likelihood of Occurrence was ranked accordingly: Highly Unlikely: 0, Unlikely: 1, Likely: 2, Highly Likely: 3*
- 5. Severity of Impact was also determined for each hazard: Extremely limited: 0, Limited: 1, Critical: 2 and Catastrophic: 3*

*Based on these factors the hazard was given a rating based on its 'score' from 0 to 6.*

- Low (0.0-3.0)*
- Medium (3.1-4.25)*

- High (4.26-6.0)

Table 3: The 2010 Risk Perception worksheet with averaged results

<b>Jurisdictional Risk Perception</b>						
<b>Hazard</b>	<b>SMC</b>	<b>Telluride</b>	<b>Mtn. Village</b>	<b>Ophir</b>	<b>Sawpit</b>	<b>Norwood</b>
<b>Wildfire</b>	High 5.53	Med 4.0	High 5.5	Med 3.5	High 5.53	High 6.0
<b>Drought</b>	High 4.73	Med 4.0	High 5.5	Low 3.0	High 4.73	High 6.0
<b>Extreme Winter Weather</b>	High 4.42	Med 4.0	Med 4.0	High 4.5	High 4.42	Med 4.0
<b>Critical Infrastructure Failure</b>	High 4.33	Med 4.0	Med 4.0	Low 2.0	High 4.33	Med 4.0
<b>Severe Weather</b>	Med 3.72	Med 3.8	Med 4.0	Low 3.0	Med 3.72	Low 3.0
<b>Riverine Flooding</b>	Med 3.52	Med 4.0	Low 3.0	Med 4.0	Med 3.52	Low 3.0
<b>Hazardous Materials Spill</b>	Med 3.5	Low 3.0	Med 4.0	Low 2.0	Med 3.5	Low 2.0
<b>Pandemic Flu</b>	Med 3.41	Med 4.0	Med 4.0	Med 3.41	Med 3.41	Med 4.0
<b>Avalanche</b>	Med 3.25	Low 1.0	Low 1.0	High 4.5	Low 0	Low 0
<b>Debris Flow, Landslides and Rockfall</b>	Med 3.25	High 5.0	Low 3.0	Med 4.0	High 4.25	Low 0
<b>Street Flooding</b>	Low 2.81	Med 4.0	Low 1.5	Low 3.0	Low 3.5	Low 3.0
<b>Earthquake</b>	Low 2.65	Low 2.0	Low 3.0	Low 3.0	Low 2.65	Low 1.0
<b>Terrorism</b>	Low 2.53	Low 2.5	Low 2.5	Low 2.0	Low 2.53	Low 0.0
<b>Ice Jam Flooding</b>	Low 2.25	Low 2.0	Low 1.0	Low 0.0	Low 2.25	Low 1.0
<b>West Nile</b>	Low 2.0	Low 0.0	Low 1.0	Low 2.0	Low 2.0	Low 3.0
<b>Plague</b>	Low 2.0	Low 0.0	Low 1.0	Low 2.0	Low 2.0	Low 2.0
<b>Dam Failure</b>	Low 1.8	Low 0.0	Low 1.0	Low 0.0	Low 1.8	Low 1.0
<b>Transportation Accidents</b>	Low 2.8	Low 0.0	Low 1.0	Low 1.0	Low 2.5	Low 1.0

<b>Technological Hazards</b>	Low 2.0	Low 2.0	Low 2.0	Low 1.0	Low 1.0	Low 1.0
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### *Perceived Risk Summary*

Based on the results from the AHPG Risk Perception worksheet, the Hazards were grouped into High, Medium and Low Risk categories for the entire County. Each Jurisdiction has specific results that differ from the County results. The hazards are not ranked in order within each category:

#### High Risk

- Wildfire
- Drought
- Debris Flow, Landslides and Rockfall
- Extreme Winter Weather
- Critical Infrastructure Failure

#### Medium Risk

- Riverine Flooding
- Severe Weather
- Hazardous Material Spill
- Pandemic Flu
- Avalanche

#### Low Risk

- Street Flooding
- Earthquake
- Terrorism
- Ice Jam Flooding
- West Nile
- Plague
- Dam Failure
- Transportation Accidents
- Technological Hazards

## **DECLARED DISASTER HISTORY**

According to the Town of Telluride Master Plan, revised in 2012, floods and railroad disasters devastated and isolated the community several times in the period before World War I. The table below highlights some of the more recent events that have affected the County that resulted in a disaster declaration.

The County has been declared as part of two Presidential Disaster Declarations, most recently in 2002 for the statewide wildfires (DR-1421-CO) and in 1984 for the Western Slope Floods (DR-719-CO) as one of 15 counties declared. The following table details these and other events. Additional details and history are included in the following hazard profiles.

Table 4 Declared Disaster History

<b>EVENT/ HAZARD</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>DECLARATION TYPE</b>	<b>REMARKS/DESCRIPTION</b>
Flood	1984	Presidential	Included in 1984 Presidential Disaster Declaration with 14 other Western Slope Counties
Drought	2000	USDA	Included in Statewide USDA declaration
Drought	2002	USDA	Included in Statewide USDA declaration
Wildfire	2002	Presidential	Included in Statewide declaration
Drought	2013	USDA	Designated as Primary Affected County and Included with 12 other Colorado Counties

# HAZARD PROFILE ANALYSIS

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the ...location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.**

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. The description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.**

The hazards identified in this section are profiled individually and a summary of the probability of future occurrence and potential magnitude is provided. For the current revision, this section was appraised and updated accordingly by the planning team. Detailed profiles for each of the identified hazards include the following information:

## ***Hazard Description***

This section consists of a general description of the hazard and the general community impacts.

## ***Past Occurrence***

This section includes information on historic incidents, including impacts and costs, if known.

## ***Geographic Location***

This section describes the geographic extent or location of the hazard in the planning area

## ***Frequency/Likelihood of Occurrence***

This section includes information on historic incidents, including impacts and costs, if known and the likelihood of future occurrences. Based on historical data, the probably of future occurrence is categorized as follows and given a corresponding score:

- **3 Highly Likely** – Near 100% chance of occurrence next year or happens every year
- **2 Likely** – 10-100% chance of occurrence in next year or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less
- **1 Unlikely** – 1-10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years
- **0 Highly Unlikely** – Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years

### ***Severity of Impact***

This section summarizes the severity of impact or extent of hazard event in terms of deaths, injuries, property damage, and interruption of essential facilities and services. Magnitude and severity is classified in the following manner:

- **Catastrophic** —Multiple deaths; property destroyed and severely damaged; and/or interruption of essential facilities and service for more than 72 hours
- **Critical** —Isolated deaths and/or multiple injuries and illnesses; major or long-term property damage that threatens structural stability; and/or interruption of essential facilities and services for 24-72 hours (2)
- **Limited** —Minor injuries and illnesses; minimal property damage that does not threaten structural stability; and/or interruption of essential facilities and services for less than 24 hours
- **Extremely Limited** — No or few injuries or illnesses; minor quality of life loss; little or no property damage; and/or brief interruption of essential facilities or services.

## **AVALANCHE**

### ***Hazard Description***

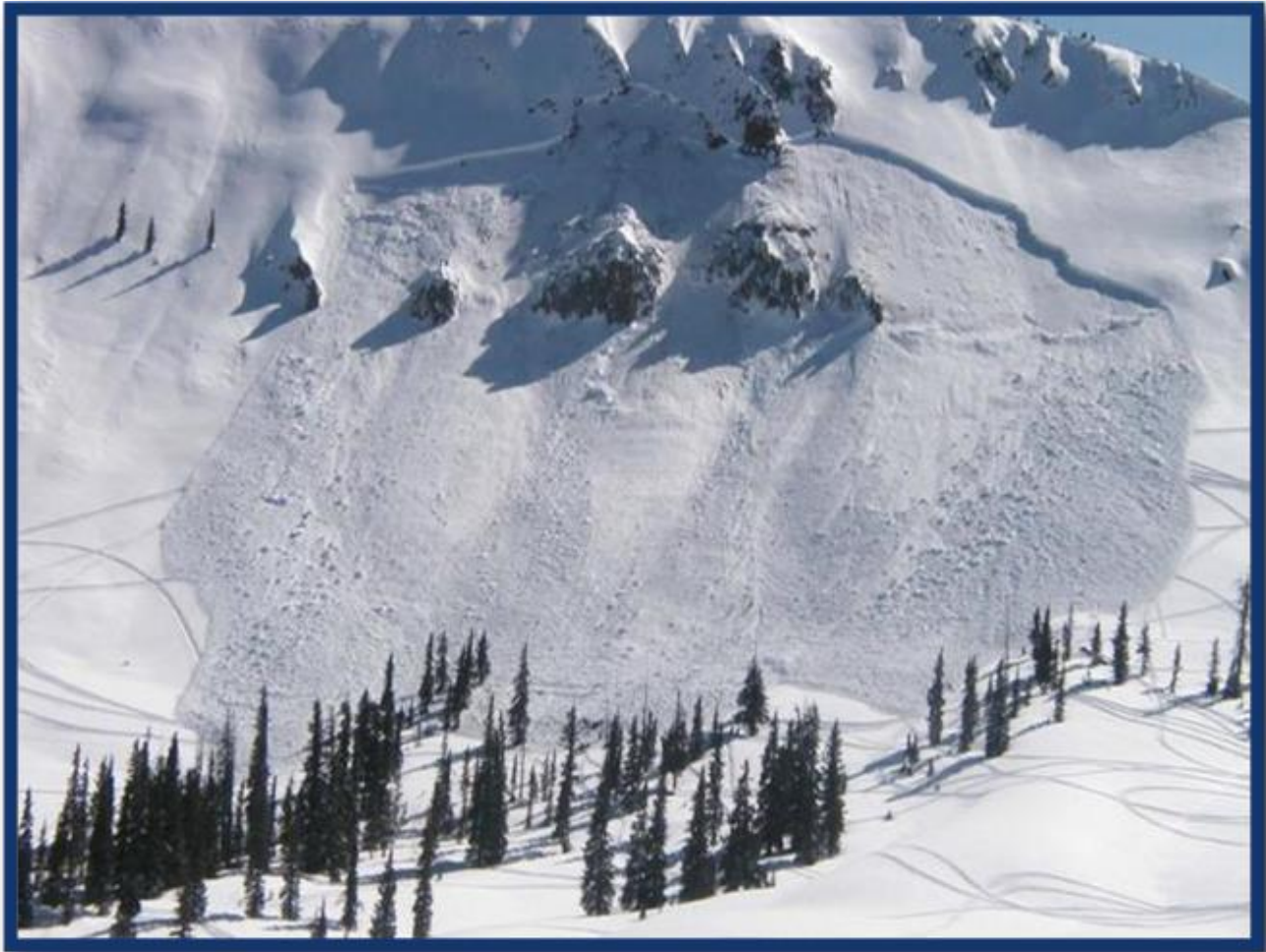
Avalanche hazards occur mostly in mountainous regions of Colorado above 8,000 feet. The vast majority of avalanches occur during and shortly after winter storms. Avalanches occur when loading of new snow increases stress at a rate faster than strength develops, and the slope fails. While most avalanches are caused by the weight of accumulated snow, other triggers can be caused by human activities (e.g., skier, snowshoe, and snowmobiler). An avalanche is a rapid flow of snow down a sloping surface.

After initiation, avalanches usually accelerate rapidly and grow in mass and volume as they entrain more snow. If the avalanche moves fast enough some of the snow may mix with the air forming a powder snow avalanche, which is a type of gravity current. There are four ingredients of an avalanche: a steep slope, a snow cover, a weak layer in the snow cover and a trigger. About 90% of all avalanches start on slopes of 30-45 degrees; about 98% of all avalanches occur on slopes of 25-50 degrees.

Avalanches release most often on slopes above timberline that face away from prevailing winds (leeward slopes collect snow blowing from the windward sides of ridges.) Avalanches can run, however, on small slopes well below timberline, such as gullies, road cuts, and small openings in the trees. Very dense trees can anchor the snow to steep slopes and prevent avalanches from starting; however, avalanches can release and travel through a moderately dense forest.

Generally, the avalanche season extends from late fall to early spring. The most avalanche-prone months are February, March, and January (in order). Avalanches caused by thaw occur most often in April (*Source: Colorado Avalanche Information Center*).

Figure 1 Bear Creek Avalanche 2003



Factors contributing to avalanche include temperature patterns, precipitation patterns, wind patterns, steep slopes and triggers (i.e. human body weight, snowmobile). The avalanche danger increases with major snowstorms and periods of thaw. The State of Colorado has the most deaths due to avalanches in the United States. Due to the steep mountainous terrain, high elevations, and winter snows in San Miguel County there are avalanches every winter. The San Juan Mountains that form the dramatic scenery in eastern San Miguel County are regarded as one of the most avalanche prone regions in Colorado and ranks high among avalanche prone areas on earth (Source: *Colorado Avalanche Disasters, Jenkins*). San Miguel County is ranked ninth within the top ten counties for avalanche fatalities in Colorado with 10 fatalities between 1950 and 2014.



### Past Occurrences

Historical data indicates that the County has had 13 fatalities due to avalanches between 1950 and 2014. Most of the fatalities were caused by triggers from backcountry travelers and recreationists. (Source: Colorado Avalanche Information Center). The 1986-87 winters were a particularly deadly season. According to research of historical data, Ophir has had at least six avalanches (1860, 1885, 1918, 1951, 1958, and 1959) in the past 157 years that have either reached or closely approached the town.

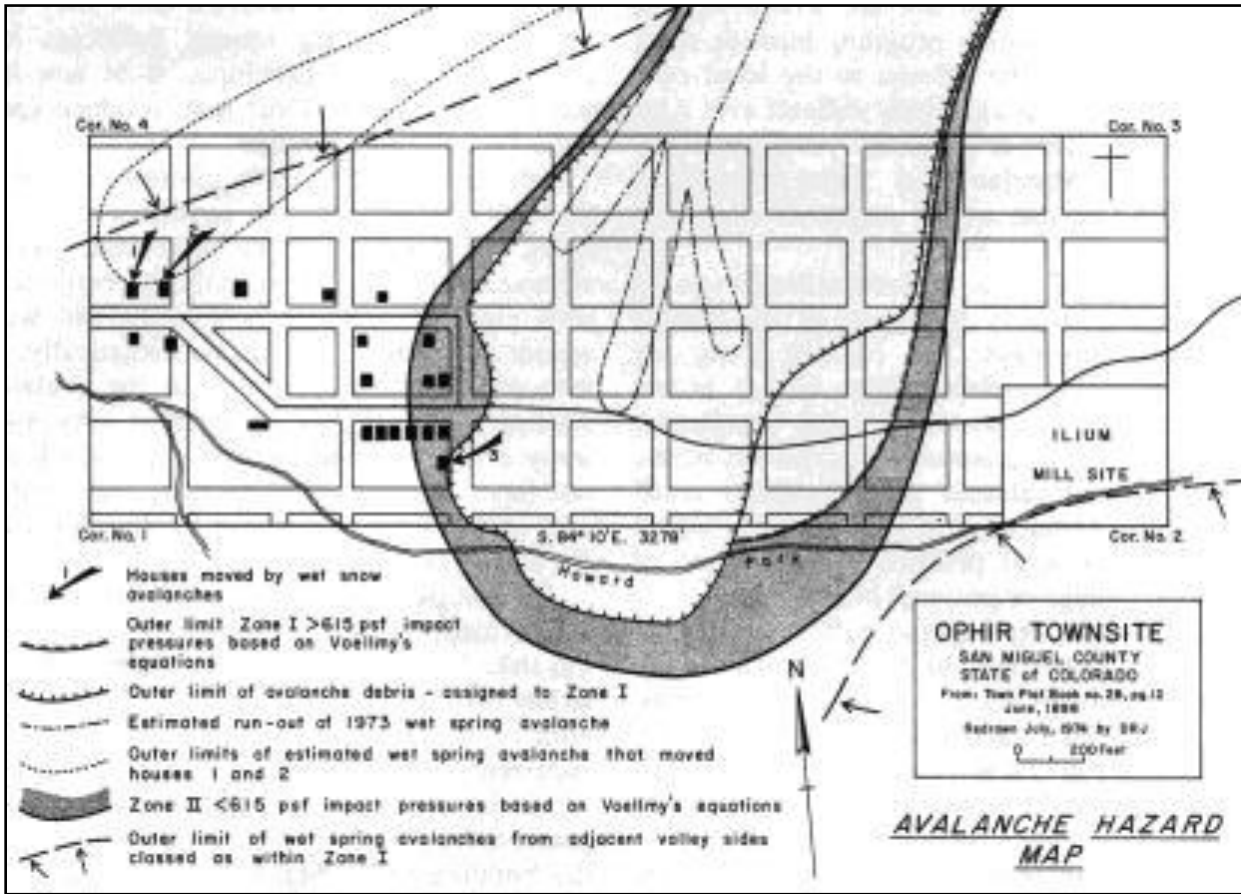


Figure 2 Ophir Avalanche Hazard Map (Source Arthur I. Mears)

San Miguel County Road and Bridge Department performs planned avalanche triggers whenever possible. This is meant to help mitigate against avalanche danger that could cause significant property damage and life loss.

During the spring of 2004 a snowstorm loaded the avalanche prone slopes above and around the Town of Ophir. During the course of a single day more avalanches ran than had been seen by locals in more

than a decade. The avalanches snapped a power line tower, engulfed a horse barn, closed the three-mile access road to town and trapped residents for three days. Highway 145 over Lizard Head Pass was closed for two days. A company that does avalanche hazard consultation used a helicopter and hand-tossed bombs to trigger avalanches on remaining unsafe areas so that County road crews could begin digging out. These spectacular avalanches were captured in the 2004 Film “Out of Ophirica” by Judah Kuper, who witnessed the events as a stranded Ophir local. <http://www.mountainphotographer.com/out-of-ophirica/>.



Figure 3 2008 Ophir Slide Photos (Courtesy of Road and Bridge Department)

There is much historical evidence that avalanches have consistently wreaked havoc in the mountainous areas of San Miguel County. Specifically, historic mining activity and winter living in the Telluride and Ophir areas were often disrupted by avalanche events. On February 28, 1902 an avalanche struck the Liberty Bell Mine above Telluride, killing 16-19 miners and destroying boarding and bunkhouses (Source: *Colorado Avalanche Disasters, Jenkins*).

### ***Geographic Location***

The Town of Ophir and its access road are subject to the threat of avalanche activity seasonally. State Highway 145 from the Ophir turn-off to the edge of the County line on Lizard Head Pass are also impacted

seasonally by avalanche activity or the threat of avalanche occurrence. As State Highway 145 continues into neighboring Dolores County, avalanche danger continues. Avalanches also pose a serious threat to backcountry recreationists, but developed areas and transportation corridors within avalanche run-out zones are at risk as well.

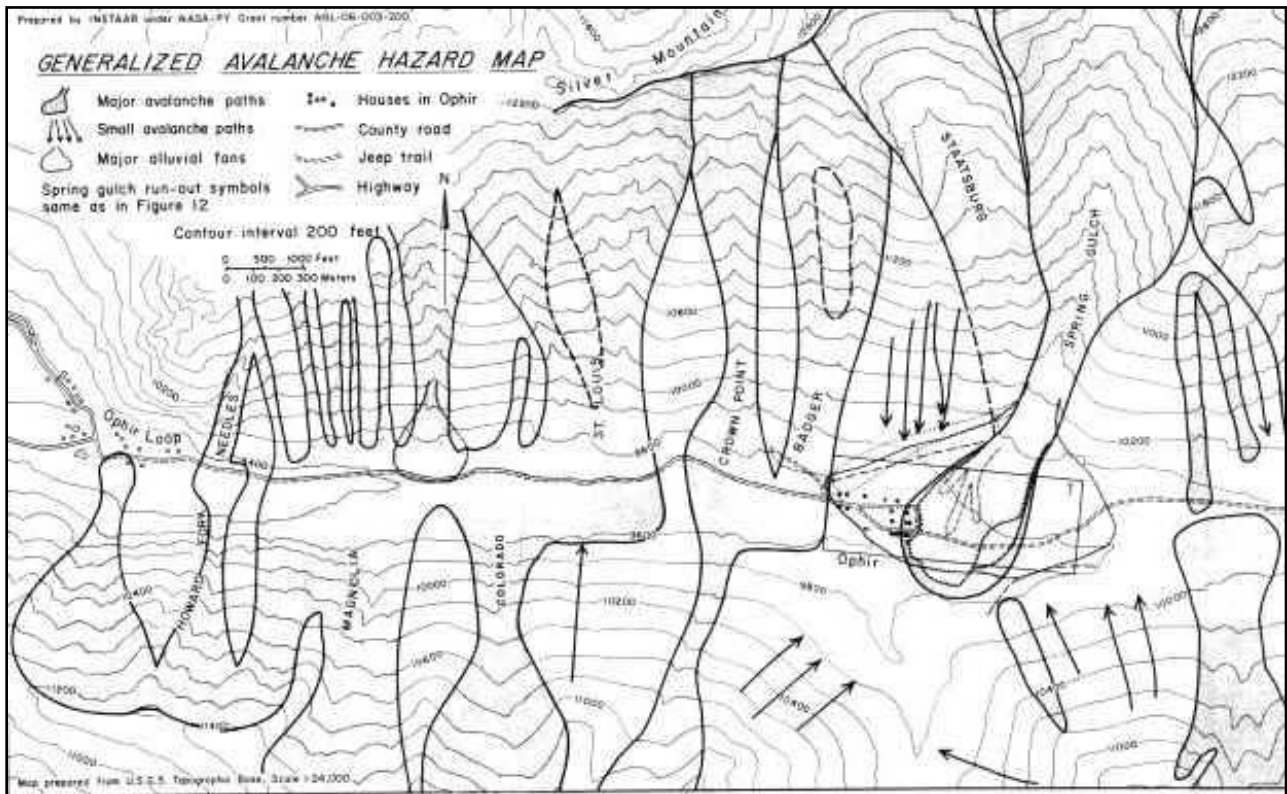


Figure 4: Ophir Slide Path Map (Source Arthur I. Mears)

***Frequency/Likelihood of Occurrence***

**Highly Likely** Due to the high frequency of past occurrences, the areas specified above in San Miguel County are Highly Likely to experience avalanche activity in the future. Studies of major avalanches in the Ophir area indicate an average recurrence interval of approximately 20 years or a 5% chance any given year.

***Severity of Impact, Severity Ranking – Catastrophic***

Please add the Severity Ranking here: Catastrophic, Critical, Limited, or Extremely Limited. A road closed due to avalanche activity can result in serious transportation disruptions due to the limited number of

roads and access into and out of County and area communities. Stranded travelers or commuters are often faced with a lack of lodging availability or affordability.

Up until November of 2017, the region's primary source of power was a 92-mile, 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line operated by Tri-State and San Miguel Power Association (SMPA) that originates at the Hesperus Substation near Durango and traverses over Coal Bank, Molas and Ophir Passes. Not only was it the only line in to the east end of the county, it was vulnerable to avalanche, rockfall and wildfires. Before the Telluride Reliability Project, if the line experienced an outage then loss of power, reduced power or rolling blackouts occurred.

In 2004, avalanche impacts on this line did result in rolling brownouts in Telluride for three days. Brownouts are controlled power reductions in which the utility company decreases the voltage on the power lines, so customers receive weaker electric current. Brownouts can be used if total power demand exceeds the maximum available supply.

## DEBRIS FLOWS, LANDSLIDES AND ROCKFALL

### *Mud and Debris Flows*

According to the Colorado Geological Survey, a mudslide is a mass of water and fine-grained earth materials that flows down a stream, ravine, canyon, arroyo or gulch. If more than half of the solids in the mass are larger than sand grains—rocks, stones, boulders—the event is called a mud or debris flow. Due to the geology and steep topography in San Miguel County, mud and debris flows occur in the eastern portion of the County and in the San Miguel River Canyon following heavy rains. Debris and mudflows generally occur during the late summer monsoon season. Many of Colorado's older mountain communities built in major mountain valleys are located on or near debris fans. A debris fan is a conical landform produced by successive mud and debris flow deposits, and the likely spot for a future event.

The mud and debris flow problem can be exacerbated by wildfires that remove vegetation that serves to stabilize soil from erosion. Heavy rains on the denuded landscape can lead to rapid development of destructive mudflows. Nearby La Plata County experienced damaging mudflows in the area burned by the Missionary Ridge fire in 2002. Debris flows and mudslides can occur rapidly with little warning during torrential rains.



Figure 5: Rockfall Zones (Source: Town of Telluride)

### *Landslides*

A landslide is a general term for a variety of mass-movement processes that generate a down slope movement of soil and rock. Landslides, for the purposes of this plan, include slumps and mud and debris

flows. Some of the natural causes of ground instability are stream and lakeshore erosion, heavy rainfall, and poor quality natural materials. In addition, many human activities tend to make the earth materials less stable and, thus, increase the chance of ground failure. Human activities contribute to soil instability through grading of steep slopes or overloading them with artificial fill, by extensive irrigation, construction of impermeable surfaces, excessive groundwater withdrawal, and removal of stabilizing vegetation. Landslides typically have a slower onset compared to debris flows and can be predicted to some extent by monitoring soil moisture levels and ground cracking or slumping in areas of previous landslide activity.

### ***Rockfall***

Rockfall is the falling of a detached mass of rock from a cliff or down a very steep slope. Weathering and decomposition of geological materials produce conditions to support rockfall. Rockfalls are caused by the loss of support from underneath through erosion or triggered by ice wedging, root growth, or ground shaking. Changes to an area or slope such as cutting and filling activities can also increase the risk of a rockfall. Rocks in a rockfall can be of any dimension, from the size of baseballs to houses. Rockfall occurs most frequently in mountains or other steep areas during the early spring when there is abundant moisture and repeated freezing and thawing. Rockfall events are a serious geological hazard that can threaten human life, impact transportation corridors and communication systems and result in other property damage.

Rockfall hazard areas in San Miguel County usually are marked by the presence of fist to boulder-sized rocks (at least 10 inches in diameter) that accumulate below cliff areas, steep slopes, or talus fields on mountainsides. Spring is typically the landslide/rockfall season in Colorado as snow melts and saturates soils and temperatures enter into freeze/thaw cycles.

### ***Past Occurrences - Landslide***

The Town of Telluride lies primarily on the alluvial fan of Cornet Creek, which drains to the San Miguel River. Cornet Creek has been responsible for the majority of Telluride's historic flooding problems. On average, under existing conditions, overbank flows occur along reaches of Cornet Creek one in every two years. Two destructive debris flows occurred on July 27, 1914, and August 1, 1969, and caused deposits of mud and rock with widespread depths of about 2 feet ranging to as much as 6 feet in localized areas (Mears et al., 1974).

In 1914 the debris flow originated from a cloudburst above the Cornet Creek drainage that set previously saturated mud and rock into motion. One life was lost and the damage was estimated at around \$250,000 (1914 dollars). The event of 1969 was not as destructive and affected the western edge of town (Source: *Flood Insurance Study, San Miguel County 1978*).

The most recent flood event occurred on the fan on July 23, 2007, blocked culvert and bridge crossings and damaged property on the north side of town. Most of the significant debris flow events have been caused by heavy rainfall following saturation of the soils in the basin, while most of the flood events have been caused by localized, high-intensity summer rainstorms.

In addition to delivering large amounts of debris during flood events, Cornet Creek conveys a significant amount of sediment on an annual basis. In recent years, the bed of the creek has aggraded by up to 3 feet in certain areas over the period of a single year. As a result, the Town's Public Works Department has routinely removed sediment from the channel under permits obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Source: Cornet Creek Drainage Maintenance and Flood Mitigation Study, Colorado).

During the 1984 spring floods landslides destroyed several irrigation ditches in San Miguel and Ouray Counties. During this incident, a large landslide that slid onto Haskell Hill Road (X48 Road) stopped traffic for extended periods. In 1987 a section of the airport runway constructed on Mancos Shale experienced a landslide that deposited onto Highway 145 on the Keystone Hill. During this event, Telluride Gravel was severely impacted.

Nearly all twelve of the flood events listed in the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) Storm Event database (1996-2004) had serious mudslide and rockfall activity associated with them. These mud and debris flows have been responsible for major disruptions in traffic as well as property damage, according to the NCDC records.

Rains during July 1999 produced numerous small debris flows, rockfalls, and sediment-charged water floods originating in the steep cliffs both between Placerville and Ilium along Hwy 145 and along Leopard Creek along Hwy 62. Water and debris washed across State Highway 62, undercutting the roadbed causing extensive damage.

Mud flows and flooding in 2001 closed Highway CO 145 between Sawpit and top of Keystone Hill for approximately 12 hours due to almost 100 small slides. Once again, heavy rains produced numerous small debris flows, rockfalls and sediment-charged water floods originating in the steep cliffs between Placerville and the top of Keystone Hill along Hwy 145. There were approximately 100 vehicles trapped.

Elk Meadows, west of Lawson Hill, experienced a mudslide in 2009. During this event, (shown in Photo 1) the residences did not experience any damage; however, the area had to be evacuated for a short time. This landslide event was classified as a rotational slump with a classic headwall scarp at the crest and an earthflow/debris flow lobe at the toe, consisting of a massive log jam in a muddy matrix.

The 2010, 2014 and 2016 summer monsoon seasons brought many mud and debris flows across Hwy 145 from Keystone Hill to the bottom of Norwood Hill. The Hwy was closed several times for several hours to allow for debris and mud removal. The San Miguel river canyon also experienced a fire early in

the summer season, which left the ground susceptible for mud and debris flows when summer rains saturated the soil. Closures to the highway lasted from 5-30 minutes.

The cost of CDOT repairs and responses from 2010 to 2017 including benefits, internal/overtime labor, equipment costs, services, materials and expenses amounts to \$221,948.74.



Photo 1 2009 Elk Meadows Slide May (Source Buckhorn GeoTech)

### ***Past Occurrences - Rockfall***

Rockfall is a common occurrence throughout the county and occurs literally on a daily basis. Significant sized rockfall has occurred near the Sheriff's Office in Ilium Valley, where a large rock is said to have fallen from above and 'bounced where the Sheriff's Office sits now, landing along the San Miguel River to the South (Source: Road and Bridge Department).

A prolonged power outage occurred President's Day weekend (one of the busiest for the Telluride Ski Report) occurred in 2016 due to rockfall. An electric transmission power pole in Ilium Valley was destroyed by a falling rock, and the transmission and distribution lines were broken. Because the damaged lines comprised what engineers call a "radial feed," there was no backup. Therefore, residents and businesses had to wait almost two days while crews from Tri-State and SMPA worked through the night to re-install the power pole, lines and components.



### ***Geographic Location***

There are a few major areas in San Miguel County that are considered to be vulnerable to landslide, mud and debris flows and rockfall activity. These areas are listed below:

- Towns of Telluride/Telluride Fire Protection District and Ophir
- Along Colorado Highway 145
- Norwood Hill just east of Norwood
- Keystone Hill below Society Turn
- East of the Ophir Road, Ophir Curves

In addition, the Sawpit, Fall Creek and Placerville community developments have also been effected by debris flows after cloud burst rains and heavy monsoonal patterns. Other areas at the base of steep slopes, near steep mountain drainages or debris fans are at risk. The Town of Telluride is built on the debris fan formed from Cornet Creek. The Town of Telluride's cemetery is located on another debris fan. All cliffs above the North side of the Town of Telluride and most along the only access road to the town are a serious source of rockfall hazard to residents and buildings.

### ***Severity of Impact***

Debris Flows, Landslides and Rockfall events happen frequently in San Miguel County. Debris flows and rockfall events have closed roads in the past, becoming an inconvenience for travelers and commuters. The monsoon season occurs late July and/or early August which coincides with higher surge populations during the summer. Historically debris flows have also gone through houses causing property damage.

### ***Likelihood of Future Occurrence***

Debris flows and rockfall events are **highly likely** to occur in the future for the areas specified above. Landslides are likely to occur in the areas specified above if the necessary soil moisture content or saturation point is reached.

### ***Severity of Impact***

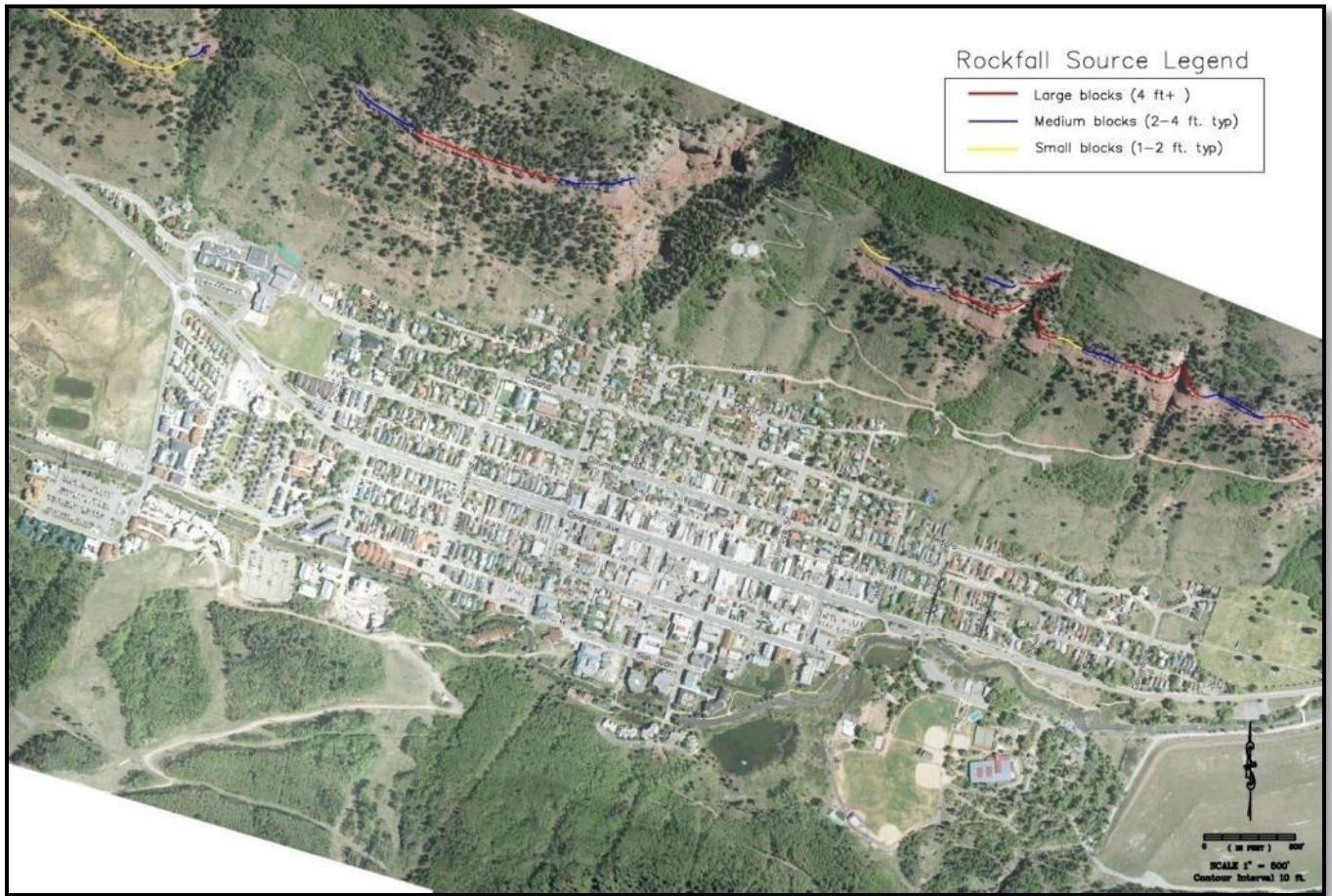


Figure 6: Primary Rockfall zones in Telluride (Source Town of Telluride)

## DAM FAILURE

### *Hazard Profile*

In San Miguel County, dams help mitigate flooding activity, provide for water storage and supply for agriculture and human use, serve as recreational areas and supply power generation. There are several factors that influence the potential for dam failure and the severity of its impacts. These factors have to do with the amount of water that is held back by the dam, the design and construction of the dam and the amount/type of development that is located below the dam.

There are many potential factors that may cause a dam to fail:

- Heavy prolonged rainfall (can result in overtopping)
- Earthquake (can severely damage the structural integrity of the dam)
- Improper design, structure maintenance or negligent operation
- Secondary impact from the failure of an upstream dam
- Deliberate destruction through criminal or terrorist activity

An enormous amount of water is often released when a dam failure occurs. Loss of life and property, along with catastrophic damage to roads, bridges and other forms of infrastructure could potentially occur.

Dam failure can occur quickly or it can be a result of degradation resulting in small leaks that eventually weaken the structure to the point of failure. However, if dams are inspected regularly then warning signs can be addressed. Dams can fail at any time of the year, but failures due to natural phenomena usually occur during the late winter or early spring when rains combined with rapid snowmelt can cause overtopping events.

### *Past Occurrences*

San Miguel County has experienced dam failure in the past. In September of 1909 a dam above Trout Lake failed, which subsequently caused Trout Lake dam to fail and inundate houses from Ames to Placerville along the South Fork and main stem of the San Miguel River. The train track from Vance Junction to Placerville was washed out. There were no human fatalities, but several animals died *(Source: Conversations at 9000 feet)*. According to the local officials, Blue Lake and Alta Lake dams have failed in the past, but specific dates and impacts were not known, but estimates were that it was around the 1960s.

In addition to man-made dams, San Miguel County has many beaver dams that are subject to breaching during high flows. This occurred during the 1984 flood event when a beaver dam breached above Forest Access Road 625, sending water at high velocities down a steep hillside, destroying portions of the road *(Source: 1984 Flooding After Action Report)*.

The following dams are rated “high hazard” according to the projected destructive forces and impacts if the dam accidentally failed. The rating does not reflect the structural integrity or maintenance level of the dam. A failure of these dams, however, would inundate areas of San Miguel County and could result in losses of life and property.

***DAMS IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY***

Table 5 Dams in San Miguel County

<b>DAM</b>	<b>STREAM or RIVER</b>	<b>STORAGE CAPACITY (ACRE- FEET)</b>	<b>AFFECTED JURISDICTION</b>	<b>OWNER</b>
<b>Trout Lake Dam</b>	San Miguel River, Lake Fork	2,572	San Miguel County & Sawpit	Public Service Company
<b>Miramonte Reservoir</b>	West Naturita Creek San Miguel River	6,857	Norwood, San Miguel County Wrights Mesa	Colorado Div. of Wildlife
<b>Gurley Reservoir</b>	Gurley Canyon San Miguel River	10,039	San Miguel County	Farmer’s Water Development Co.
<b>Lone Cone Reservoir</b>	Goshorn Creek, San Miguel River	1,840	Norwood San Miguel County	Lone Cone Ditch

***Geographic Location***

Areas most affected areas are the inundation areas downstream from the Trout Lake Dam and the towns of Sawpit and Placerville and, to some extent, the town of Norwood downstream from the Gurley Reservoir. Note: Specific impacts and downstream areas are listed with the *Emergency Preparedness Plan* for each dam on file at the County Sheriff’s Office. Due to the sensitive nature of this information it is not replicated in this publicly available plan.

### ***Likelihood of future Occurrence***

There are no official recurrence intervals calculated for dam failures. The possibility for future dam failure remains, but the likelihood as a result of natural hazards is extremely low. It is **unlikely** that a dam will fail in San Miguel County. However, acts of terrorism and the chance of other natural phenomenon make it extremely difficult to predict future occurrence intervals for this hazard.

### ***Severity of Impact***

If a dam were to fail catastrophically in San Miguel County, the potential for property damage, road damage and road closures exist. The human factor of a catastrophic dam failure would be significant, with the possibility of mass evacuations, loss of life and potential public health impacts as well. The economic impact of a catastrophic dam failure would be incalculable.

## **DROUGHT**

### ***Hazard Description***

Droughts are typically long-term hazard events which have impacts that can potentially last for long periods of time. Unlike most hazard events which typically have quick on-sets, a response and recovery phase, it is difficult to place a start and end date to a drought period.

Drought occurs when the normal amount of moisture is not available to satisfy and area's usual water consumption trends. Drought is a condition of climatic dryness, which is severe enough to reduce soil moisture and water below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and human life systems. Lack of annual precipitation and poor water conservation practices could result in drought conditions. A number of secondary hazards are associated with drought. This will result in an increased fire danger in urban natural areas and the wildland/urban interface as well as wildland/open space areas. This also increases the risk to public safety personnel as they respond to these incidents. The reduction in vegetation cover will expose soil to wind and erosion. The quality of rivers and lake water will change and sediment transport regimes of streams will be altered. Deterioration in water quality is the result. The onset of drought is typically very slow and can take years before the consequences are realized. Droughts can be a short-term event over several months or a long-term event that lasts for years or even decades.

FEMA has four categories of drought:

- Meteorological drought: is defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as a departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.
- Hydrological drought: is related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake and groundwater levels.

- Agricultural drought: is defined principally in terms of soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demand of plant life, usually crops.
- Socioeconomic drought: associates the supply and demand of economic goods or services with elements of meteorological, hydrologic, and agricultural drought. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of a weather related supply shortfall.

The onset of drought in western mountainous counties such as ours is usually signaled by a lack of significant winter snowfall. The County receives the majority of its precipitation as snow in the higher elevations during the months of November-April. Hot and dry conditions that persist into spring, summer and fall can aggravate drought conditions, making the effects of drought more pronounced as water demands increase during the growing season and summer months.

The AHPG also discussed the impact that a 'winter drought' would have on the County, specifically the towns of Telluride and Mountain Village. The amount of precipitation in the winter time determines the snowpack and therefore the spring runoff. The AHPG wanted to bring specific attention to winter drought for the economic impact that it would potentially have on the ski towns and the County overall. If a winter drought were to occur, revenue from winter tourism would decline significantly having an economic impact on local industries etc. The magnitude of the drought's impact will be directly related to the severity and length of the drought. Secondary effects include increased susceptibility to wildfires and pine beetle infestations. This particular hazard affects the entire geographic area included in this plan.

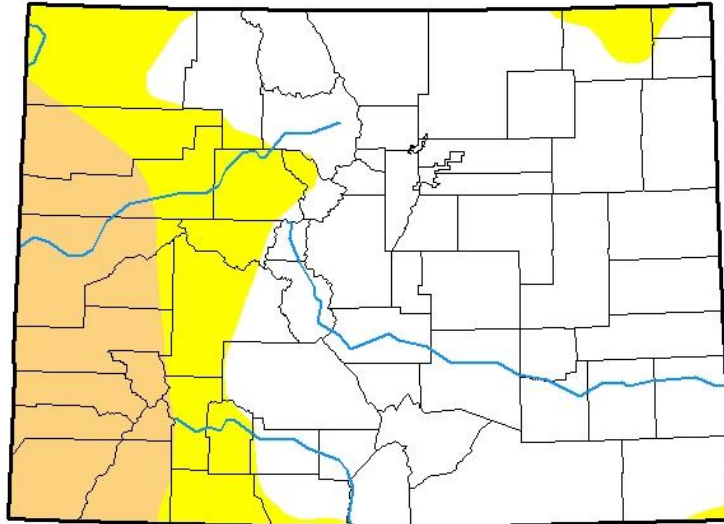
FEMA explains that there is not a "precise and universally accepted definition [which] adds to the confusion about whether a drought exists, and if it does the degree of severity." FEMA also explains that "drought impacts are less obvious and are spread over a larger geographic area." Because Colorado has a semi-arid climate, drought will occur in the future.

***Past Occurrences:***

San Miguel County and Colorado has been in a multi-year drought that began in 1997 and continued into 2004. The winter of 2005 brought plentiful snow that helped to alleviate drought conditions. San Miguel County has not been considered to be in a drought since the 2005 plan.

# U.S. Drought Monitor Colorado

**December 5, 2017**  
(Released Thursday, Dec. 7, 2017)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	66.96	33.04	15.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> <i>11-28-2017</i>	67.07	32.93	13.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> <i>09-05-2017</i>	67.49	32.51	3.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> <i>01-03-2017</i>	31.88	68.12	37.21	2.88	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> <i>09-26-2017</i>	67.63	32.37	3.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>One Year Ago</b> <i>12-06-2016</i>	1.60	98.40	38.29	2.77	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.*

Author:

David Simeral  
Western Regional Climate Center



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Figure 7: US Drought Monitor

Source: [Http://drought.unl.edu/dm](http://drought.unl.edu/dm)

Colorado has experienced other droughts in 1996, 1994, 1990, 1989, 1979-1975, 1965-1963, 1957-1951, 1941-1931, and 1905-1893 (Source: Colorado Drought Mitigation and Response Plan, 2001). Although drought conditions can vary across the state, it is likely that San Miguel County suffered during these dry periods.

### **Geographic Location**

The entire County is at risk to drought conditions including the populated areas of local communities and San Miguel County (domestic needs) and widespread areas of the County (agricultural needs). The impacts will vary throughout the County, but a severe drought will affect the entire economy, particularly the skiing and tourism industry in the eastern County and the agricultural industry in the West End.

### ***Likelihood of Future Occurrence***

Because of San Miguel County's geographic location, climate type and historical records, it is **highly likely** that the County will experience drought conditions in the future. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a disaster designation to San Miguel County in late 2014. Assistance to local farmers was offered by the Small Business Association (SBA). SBA eligibility covers both the economic impacts on businesses dependent on farmers and ranchers that have suffered agricultural production losses caused by the disaster and businesses directly impacted by the disaster.

### ***Severity of impact***

Colorado is divided into seven water divisions by major river basins. They are the South Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Gunnison-Uncompahgre, Colorado Mainstem, Yampa-White and San Miguel-Dolores-San Juan. Each division has its unique precipitation patterns and seasonality. Some divisions' wet seasons might be another division's dry season. Even within a water division, precipitation varies greatly by elevation. Due to such climate diversity, it is not common that drought would spread over the entire state.

Drought is one of the few hazards that has the potential to directly or indirectly impact each and every person within San Miguel County, as well as adversely affect the local economy. The impacts have the potential to result in mandatory water restrictions associated with domestic supplies, agricultural losses and economic impacts associated with those losses (ski area impact), economic impacts to tourism and recreation industries, increased wildland firefighting costs and increased costs for water.

## **EARTHQUAKES**

### ***Hazard Description***

The sudden movement on faults is responsible for large earthquakes. By studying the geologic characteristics of faults, geoscientists can often determine when the fault last moved and estimate the magnitude of the earthquake that produced the last movement. Because the occurrence of earthquakes is relatively infrequent in Colorado and the historical earthquake record is short, accurate estimations of magnitude, timing or location of future dangerous earthquakes in Colorado are difficult to estimate. However, geological research indicates that components (faults) of earthquakes are prevalent in Colorado. The following map indicates that potentially active faults exist in the vicinity of San Miguel County that are capable of producing damaging earthquakes of Magnitude 6.25. Damage and life loss from earthquakes can be devastating to communities, particularly where historic buildings exist that were not designed to withstand seismic forces.



Part of what makes earthquakes so destructive is that they generally occur without warning. The main shock of an earthquake can usually be measured in seconds, and rarely lasts for more than a minute. Aftershocks can occur within the days, weeks, and even months following a major earthquake.

Table 6 Mercalli Intensity Scale

<b>Modified Mercalli Intensity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Richter Magnitude</b>
I	Instrumental: detected only by seismographs	3.5
II	Feeble: noticed only by sensitive people	4.2
III	Slight: like the vibrations due to a passing train; felt by people at rest, especially on upper floors	4.3
IV	Moderate: felt by people while walking; rocking of loose objects, including standing houses	4.8
V	Rather strong: felt generally; most sleepers are awakened and bells ring	4.9-5.4
VI	Strong: trees sway and all suspended objects swing; damage by overturning and falling loose objects	5.5-6.0
VII	Very Strong: General alarm, walls crack and plaster falls	6.1
VIII	Destructive: car drivers seriously disturbed; masonry fissured, chimneys fall, poorly constructed buildings are damaged.	6.2
IX	Ruinous: some houses collapse where ground begins to cracks and pipes break open.	6.9
X	Disastrous: ground cracks badly, many buildings destroyed and railway lines bent, landslides on steep slopes.	7.0-7.3
XI	Very Disastrous: Few buildings remain standing, bridges destroyed, all services (railways, pipes, cables) out of action, great landslides and floods	7.4-8.1

XII	Catastrophic: total destruction, objects thrown into air, ground rises and falls in waves.	8.1
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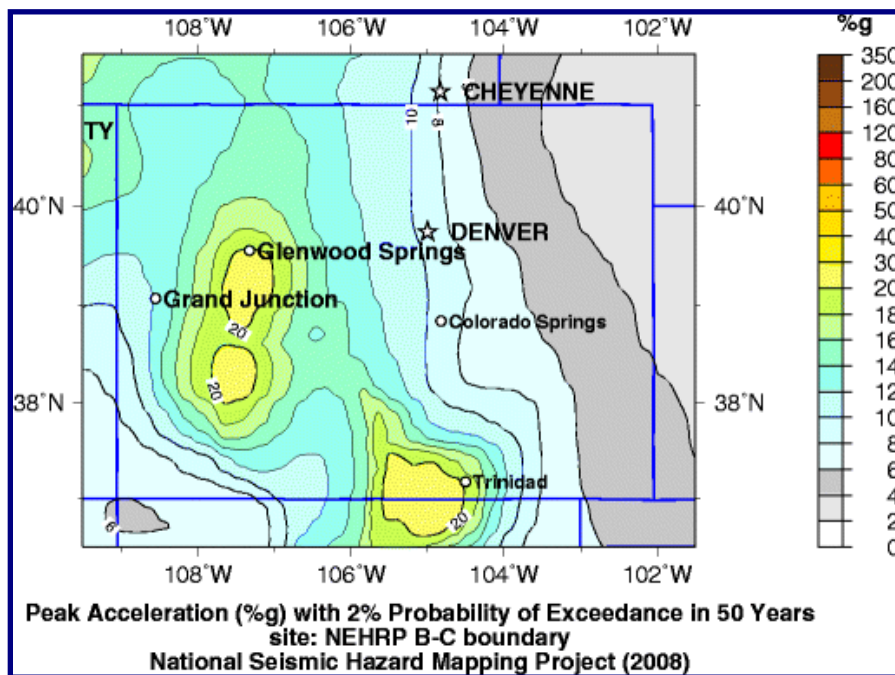
Source: math/sciencenucleus.org

The faults that exist within the County that are suspected to have had movement within the Quaternary age (past 1.6 million years) are the Big Gypsum Valley Graben Faults, the Dolores Fault Zone, and the San Miguel Canyon Faults. The faults that lie in nearby Ouray County are suspected to pose the greatest risk by the Colorado Geological Survey. These faults are the Busted Boiler (Late Quaternary movement within 130,000 years) and the Roubideau faults (movement in the Holocene or past 15,000 years). *Source: Colorado Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2004 Earthquake Evaluation Report*

**Past Occurrences**

Although not as frequent or as large as California, Colorado has experienced earthquakes in its relatively short period of historic record. The following earthquakes have had epicenters in San Miguel County, but it is likely that the County was shaken by earthquakes in neighboring Ouray County as well. A map of Colorado Earthquake Hazards developed by the Colorado Office of Emergency Management in 1999 depicts the location of historic epicenters and potentially active faults. A section of this map is included as well as more information on the quakes shown within the County.

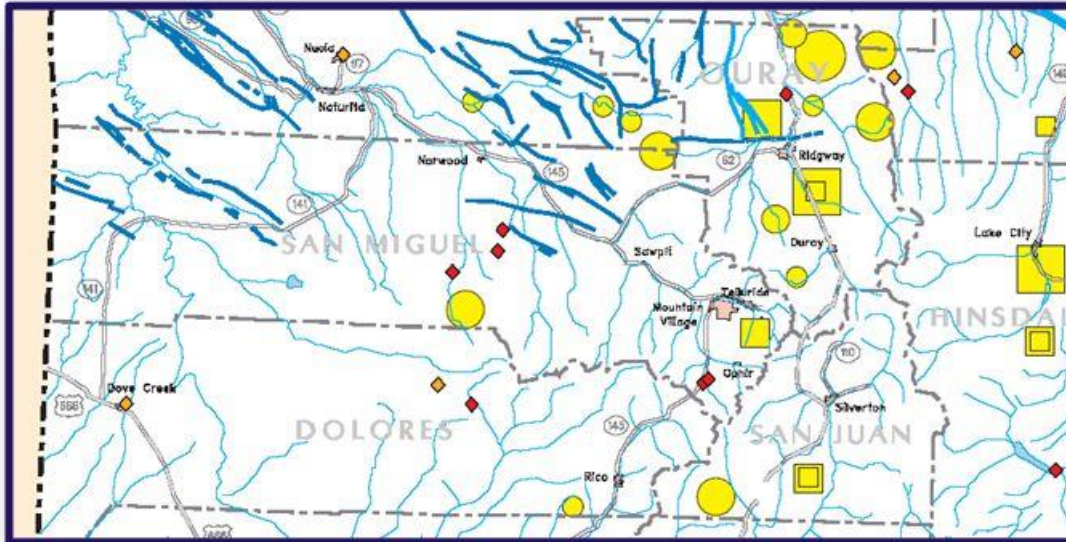
Some recent seismic activity in the western portion of the County has been attributed to human causes from the Colorado River Desalinization project being conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation (BLM). The Bureau is working in the Paradox Valley in neighboring western Montrose County to reduce the



amount of salt entering the Dolores River. Salty water is being intercepted before it can contaminate the Dolores River and disposed by a combination of evaporation ponds and deep well injection. Since 1995 they generated more than 3,000 minor earthquakes. After a Magnitude 4.3 in May of 2000 was triggered, injections were reduced to every other month. There have been no more earthquakes over M 4.0 since then (Source: CGS RockTalk Pub Volume 5, No. 2 April 2002).

Figure 8 Earthquake Acceleration Source: <http://earthquake.usgs.gov>

## EARTHQUAKE HAZARD MAP SHOWING SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO



Map explanation: Circles are epicenters recorded instrumentally 1962-1966. Squares are approximate locations of pre-instrumental earthquakes between 1867-1961 representing strength by Modified *Mercalli* Intensity. Earthquakes in and nearby San Miguel County are in the Magnitude 3-5.5 range and Intensity V-VI range. Blue lines are faults suspected of movement within the past 1.6 million years (Quaternary). Diamonds represent the location of Class I (red) and Class II (orange) dams

Source: *Colorado Earthquake Hazards, a Map of Earthquakes and Related Hazards in Colorado*, Colorado Office of Emergency Management, 1999. .

Figure 9: Earthquake Hazard Map

## Colorado Geological Survey - Faults in San Miguel County

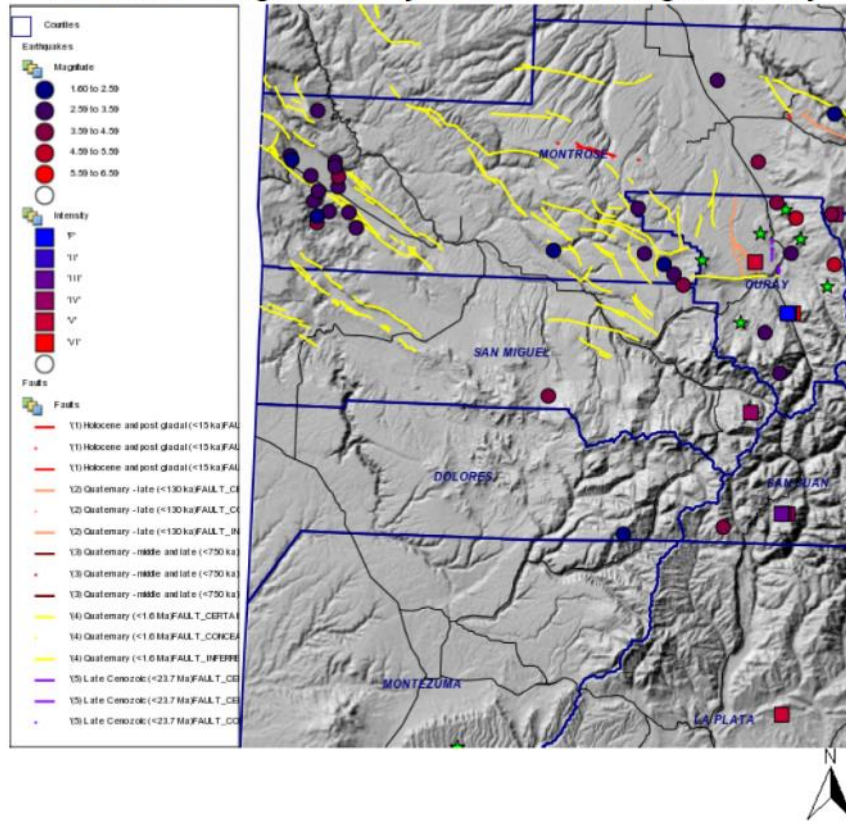


Figure 10 Faults In San Miguel County

Past Quakes within San Miguel County:

- January 1, 1894, Telluride, Intensity IV
- February 3, 1970, South of Norwood
- September 13-15, 1994, Norwood (strongest 4.4 of mul)
- November 2006, Sawpit 3.3

### *Likelihood of Future Occurrence*

Minor earthquakes have occurred in the past in San Miguel County. Even though earthquakes do not occur very often in San Miguel County, it is **likely** that an earthquake will occur in the future. It is **unlikely** however, that a large or catastrophic earthquake will occur.

### *Severity of Impact*

Telluride Regional Area: The Town of Telluride, due to the nature of the historic building stock as well as being a population center in the Eastern County, could endure the greatest losses if a significant earthquake were to occur. Mountain Village could also see significant impacts if a larger earthquake were to occur due to the taller buildings (hotels) that make up much of Mountain Village's built

environment. Earthquakes can cause significant damage to structures (primarily taller structures in the Mountain Village, cause landslides and structure fires as well.

## **EXTREME WINTER WEATHER**

### ***Hazard Description***

Blizzards, ice storms and extremely cold temperatures can combine to make extreme winter weather events. San Miguel County is high in elevation and is located against the San Juan Mountain range, making it susceptible to such extreme winter hazards. The eastern end of the county, which includes the Telluride Fire Protection District is the most mountainous, is the most at risk for these extremes. Areas such as the Telluride Region, Town of Ophir and Ophir High Country are considered the particular at risk areas. These storms can cause low visibility, treacherous driving conditions, power outages, road closures, collapsed buildings and an increase in avalanche activity.

Improved weather forecasting has enabled many extreme weather events to be predicted hours or days in advance. Large storms have the capability of dumping large amounts of snow in a short period of time depending on the amount of moisture the storm is carrying. Temperatures can fluctuate, rapidly dropping to well below freezing.



Photo 2: Norwood Fire Department responds to a transportation accident

Source: [www.norwoodfiredistrict.org](http://www.norwoodfiredistrict.org)

**Past Occurrences**

The SHELDUS database listed the following extreme winter storms since 1985:

Table 7: Extreme winter weather

<b>Begin Date</b>	<b>Hazard Type</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Injuries</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>	<b>Property Damage*</b>	<b>Crop Damage*</b>
2/1/1989	Winter Weather	CO	0.32	0.00	\$79365.10	\$79365.10
2/8/1995	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	\$40697.67	0.00
12/8/1998	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	\$15000.00	0.00
12/1/2008	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00
1/10/1993	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	2777.78	0.00
11/30/2007	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	1428.57	0.00
12/1/2007	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	1428.57	0.00
10/10/1986	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	847.46	84.75
1/31/1985	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.00	793.65	0.00
1/30/1985	Winter Weather	CO	0.00	0.08	793.65	0.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>148010.71</b>	<b>166616.51</b>

Table 8: Temp Averages for Telluride, Colorado 1900-2014

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	37.2	39.5	43.3	52.0	61.8	72.3	76.9	74.2	68.8	59.1	46.5	38.1	55.8
Average Min. Temperature (F)	5.2	8.4	14.2	22.7	29.9	35.5	41.5	40.9	34.3	25.5	14.9	6.8	23.3
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	1.63	1.69	2.16	2.20	1.76	1.16	2.44	2.91	2.13	1.92	1.55	1.54	23.09
Average Total Snow Fall (in.)	27.6	25.4	30.9	21.1	6.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	20.6	24.2	167.0

Table 9: Temp Averages for Norwood, Colorado 1924-2014

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	37.4	41.5	48.6	58.0	68.1	78.7	83.9	80.7	73.4	62.1	48.0	38.7	59.9
Average Min. Temperature (F)	9.6	14.6	21.8	28.3	35.9	43.7	50.0	48.9	41.8	31.9	20.5	11.9	29.9
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	0.95	0.93	1.14	1.22	1.12	0.78	1.86	1.96	1.77	1.59	1.11	0.97	15.41
Average Total Snow Fall (in.)	12.7	10.5	9.8	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	7.7	10.9	60.2



Table 10: Telluride, Colorado, monthly snowfalls 1985-2017

YEAR	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	ANNUAL
1985-86	0	0	3	4	38	31	5	23	37.5	29	18	0	188.5
1986-87	0	0	8	17	57	9	34	60	45	16	6	0	252
1987-88	0	0	0	2	19.5	36	48	16	23	24	14	0	182.5
1988-89	0	0	0	0	47	47	31	48	23	4	0	0	200
1989-90	0	0	0	10	7	15	12	14	59	46	19	0	182
1990-91	0	0	0	10	43.5	25	37	16	76	26	4	0	237.5
1991-92	0	0	0	20	57	24	20.5	33	58	9	1	0	222.5
1992-93	0	0	0	5	47.5	26	60	74	39	24	21	1	297.5
1993-94	0	0	0	2	14.2	25	22.5	27.4	7.5	28.5	0	0	127.1
1994-95	0	0	0	6.5	37.5	11.5	30.5	12	47	22.4	8.5	0	175.9
1995-96	0	0	2	4	11	10	43.5	15.6	12.5	19.3	0	0	117.9
1996-97	0	0	6.5	13.5	24.8	29.6	35.9	22.8	6.1	25.4	0	0	164.6
1997-98	0	0	0	12	18.5	17.1	18.9	21.6	42.4	20.7	5	0	156.2
1998-99	0	0	0	9.5	28.5	11.6	34	15	17	32.8	17.5	0	165.9
1999-00	0	0	0	0	3.5	12.6	28.1	18	36.1	8.5	0	0	106.8
2000-01	0	0	0.1	2.2	9.3	13.5	26.5	24.5	16	15	10	3	120.1
2001-02	0	0	0	2	29	22	4.1	7.5	16	2.3	2.3	0	85.2
2002-03	0	0	0	10.8	14.8	13.7	12.1	18.9	20.5	9.3	3.4	0	103.5
2003-04	0	0	0	0	12.2	32.8	10.7	24.6	8.5	13.1	0	0	101.9
2004-05	0	0	0	6	29.5	5.7	22.8	19.1	24.4	14.6	2.3	0	124.4
2005-06	0	0	0	2.6	3.5	21	24.8	11.2	23.8	7.7	0	0	94.6
2006-07	0	0	8.8	8	11.7	23.5	11.5	31.6	11.9	12.3	10.8	0	130.1
2007-08	0	0	0	9	6	24.3	49	33.9	12.8	20.5	5.5	0	161
2008-9	0	0	0	.5	17.80								
2009-10	Data Not Available												
2010-11	Data Not Available												
2011-12	Data Not Available												
2012-13					5.7	13.5	18.5	23	6.4	2	.6	0	69.70
2013-14	0		0	5.20	12.60	10	11.10	19.10	12.50	7.40	5.80	0	83.70
2014-15	0	0	0	0	20.80	24.30	5.50	17	9.90	2	2.20	0	81.70
2015-16	0	0	0	0	31.70	32.10	29.20	14.30	11.40	4.10	3.10	0	125.90
2016-17	0	0			11.30	19.40	24	12	17.70	9.60	5.50		99.50

**Likelihood of Future Occurrence**

Extreme winter weather is **Highly Likely** to occur in San Miguel County in the future. Extreme winter weather is recognized as a fact of life for San Miguel County. However, secondary impacts that can result from extreme winter weather can have significant impacts on the County overall.

### ***Severity of Impact***

The AHPG feels that although winter weather is a fact of life in San Miguel County, it is important to include because sometimes extreme winter weather has significant impacts on critical infrastructure such as power, gas and water. The County can also be impacted economically from extreme winter weather if crops are damaged.

## **FLOODS**

### ***Hazard Description***

Floods can amount to be some of the most frequently occurring, costly disasters experienced. Floods can be caused by any number of differing weather events and can cause injuries, property damage including structural and landscape and loss of life. In San Miguel County, the flood season generally extends from late spring to fall. Snowmelt floods typically occur with rapid rises in temperature in May or June. The most flash flood prone months are late July and August, when the summer “monsoon” weather pattern appears. The fall months can also be wet and rainy in southwest Colorado. San Miguel County is susceptible for flooding events. The different types of flooding are described below.

### ***Riverine Flooding***

Defined as when a watercourse exceeds its “bank-full” capacity and is usually the most common type of flood event. Riverine or flash flooding generally occurs as a result of prolonged rainfall, or rainfall that is combined with soils already saturated from previous rain events. The amount of precipitation, precipitation intensity and density, soil type and moisture and vegetation all influence the likelihood and severity of a riverine flooding event. San Miguel County experiences flash flooding due to intense cloudburst storms over small and steep watersheds in the summer monsoon season and early fall. The spring snow run-off can also cause riverine flooding with the combination of warmer spring temperatures and spring rain. San Miguel County is extremely susceptible to this type of flooding given the steep mountainous terrain and the multitude of creeks and streams that eventually flow into the San Miguel River. Riverine flooding can be worsened if debris blocks the flow of water, causing it to back up and then eventually surge.

Slow rise floods associated with snowmelt and sustained precipitation usually are preceded with adequate warning, though the event can last several days. Flash floods, by their nature, occur very suddenly but usually dissipate within hours. Even flash floods are usually preceded with warning from the National Weather Service in terms of flash flood advisories, watches, and warnings.

Sources of riverine flood problems in the County include the San Miguel River, The Dolores River, Cornet Creek, Bear Creek, Specie Creek, Big Bear Creek, Leopard Creek, Fall Creek, and numerous intermittent creeks and drainages.



Photo 3: Flooding on Leopard Creek

Source: Linda Luther-Broderick

### ***Street Flooding***

The conversion of land from its natural state to parking lots, roads and buildings causes land that could once absorb moisture to be impermeable. When heavy rains occur where there is development, large amounts of water flow on top of the impermeable surface until reaching drainage systems that may back up due to excess water. Although San Miguel County has relatively low amounts of dense urbanization, heavy rains can still cause street drainage systems to become overwhelmed and thus produce street flooding.



Photo 4: Street Flooding in Telluride Corner of N Alder and E Colorado

Source: Town of Telluride

### *Ice Jam Floods*

During the winter months, the San Miguel River can have ice jams at constrictions on the river, usually near bridges. An ice jam flood could potentially cause water to back up over roads or onto the many properties along the San Miguel River, or for large ice flows to take out or damage bridges. Ice flows may be anticipated by the formation of ice dams and very cold temperatures which are manifested in the blue color of the ice. Ice Jam flooding in the past may have been stimulated by releases from the Ames Power Plant. Coordination with the Power Plant, monitoring and control efforts with explosives by the County Road and Bridge Department have largely mitigated this problem.

### *Ice Flow Process on the San Miguel River*

The San Miguel River experiences a range of ice processes each winter that have important consequences for the ecosystem and can threaten human life and structures built in the floodplain. Flow manipulation and water withdrawals can greatly affect these processes.

Ice growth in rivers occurs when heat is lost to the atmosphere after the water temperature has reached 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees F). There are several heat sources that must be overcome for this to occur. During winter the river is fed by groundwater that enters at a temperature of plus several degrees Celsius. Effluents from sewage treatment plants and hydropower station discharges also typically contribute heat to the river. Solar radiation causes warming of rivers, and as ice grows, latent heat is released to the water.

In turbulent rivers such as the San Miguel, only a fraction of a degree of 'supercooling' below the freezing point is needed to form small floating ice crystals called 'frazil'. For a time, turbulence keeps frazil ice well mixed in the river flow, giving the water a milky appearance. Frazil eventually collects together forming ice 'flocs' and 'pans' on the water surface that continue to be transported by the river flow. The path of this moving ice eventually becomes blocked and it is frozen into a stable ice cover.

When frazil ice contacts either the stream bed or banks, it accumulates to form anchor ice or shore ice. Dynamic ice breakup occurs when the forces applied to stationary ice exceed the support from the streambed or banks. When this happens, destructive surges can be initiated that continue to grow larger as they travel downstream.

Within the San Miguel Basin, river ice breakup typically occurs during two seasonal periods. In the upper basin, ice breakup occurs in the winter, commonly within a few weeks of the winter solstice. In the lower basin ice jamming and flooding usually occur during the spring thaw.



Photo 5: Ice Jam along San Miguel River

Source: Linda Luther-Broderick

### *Floodplains*

The channel and the area adjacent to the channel are known as the floodplain. In its common usage, the floodplain most often refers to that area that is inundated by the 100-year flood or the flood that has a 1% chance of occurrence in any given year. Floodplains are generally illustrated on inundation maps, which show areas of potential flooding and water depths. The 100-year flood is the national standard to which communities regulate their floodplains through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Communities are also mapped using Flood Insurance Rate Maps or (FIRMS). FIRMS are the national minimum standard to which communities regulate their floodplains. The NFIP rating for a community is based off of this standard. For more information on Flood regulations in San Miguel County see: [Flood Vulnerability](#)

The potential for flooding can change and increase through various land use changes and changes to land surface. A change in environment can create localized flooding problems in and outside of natural floodplains by altering or confining watersheds or natural drainage channels. These changes are commonly created by human activities. These changes can also be created by other events such as wildfires. Wildfires create hydrophobic soils – a hardening or “glazing” of the earth’s surface that prevents rainfall from being absorbed into the ground, thereby increasing runoff, erosion and downstream sedimentation of channels.

The total annual precipitation in eastern San Miguel County is approximately 24 inches with 2 to 3 inches occurring as thunderstorms during the months of April, May, July, and August. Snow records show an average of 126 inches per year with a monthly average of 20 inches plus for November, December, January, February, March and April.

### ***Past Occurrences***

Western Colorado received a Presidential Disaster Declaration in 1984 after one of the most severe and extensive snowmelts in the history of Colorado that spring. Widespread flood and landslide damage on the Western Slope impacted populated areas causing damages to roads and bridges, public facilities, and agricultural lands. Damage totaled over \$29 million dollars. San Miguel County was one of 15 counties included in the disaster declaration. The County incurred \$93,726 in Public Assistance eligible damages.



Photo 6: Historic Flooding Event Cornet Creek

Source: (Telluride Historical Society)

According to the 1984 Western Slope Disaster ‘After Action Report’ from the Division of Disaster and Emergency Services (Now Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management): “High floodwaters in Fall Creek downed trees and inundated roadways making travel along County Road M44 nearly impossible. Floodwaters in Bear Creek destroyed trees, caused logjams, and destroyed bank protection. Along Specie Creek Road 44, Specie Creek caused heavy damage to the road and bridge structures in seven locations totaling over \$66,000 in damage.”

According to the Cornet Creek Study (2009), historically, numerous debris flows have occurred along Cornet Creek, with the two most destructive events occurring on July 27, 1914, and August 1, 1969. These events caused deposits of mud and rock with widespread depths of about 2 feet ranging to as much as 6 feet in localized areas (Mears et al., 1974). The most recent flooding event occurred on July 23, 2007, blocked culvert and bridge crossings, and damaged property on the north side of town. Most of the significant flood events have been caused by heavy rainfall following a period of prolonged wet weather. The NCDC database lists 12 significant flood events between 1996-2010. Most of these events were accompanied with debris flows and mudslides.



Photo 7: 1984 Flood Photos



Table 11: National Climatic Data Center Storm Event Database Records for Floods

Location or County	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Telluride	07/17/96	05:30 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	4K	0
East Portion	07/31/99	02:00 PM	Flood	N/A	0	0	50K	0
Placerville	08/05/99	08:00 AM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	5K	0
Sawpit	08/10/99	12:45 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Sawpit	08/25/99	01:15 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Ophir	07/08/00	08:00 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Telluride	08/06/01	03:02 PM	Urban/sm l Stream Fld	N/A	0	0	0	0
Telluride	08/08/01	02:00 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	400K	0
Fall Creek	08/09/01	02:25 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Placerville	08/10/01	01:30 PM	Urban/sm l Stream Fld	N/A	0	0	0	0
Fall Creek	08/13/01	06:30 PM	Urban/sm l Stream Fld	N/A	0	0	0	0

Location or County	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Telluride	08/14/01	05:00 PM	Urban/sm l Stream Fld	N/A	0	0	0	0
Telluride	07/22/02	12:40 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Placerville	09/10/02	04:40 PM	Urban/sm l Stream Fld	N/A	0	0	2K	0
Placerville	08/03/03	02:23 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	100K	0
Telluride	08/13/03	07:25 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	20K	0
Placerville	09/09/03	03:30 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Placerville	07/10/06	12:45 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
Egnar	08/22/06	04:50 PM	Flash Flood	N/A	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:					0	0	581K	0

Source: *ncdc.com*

In addition, the SHELDUS database lists a flood on 3/25/1998 that caused \$15,000 of property damage in the County. The San Miguel County Flood Insurance Study indicates that floods have occurred in the San Miguel Basin in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1923, 1927, 1964, and 1966. The most damaging were the 1909 and 1911 floods (discussed in more detail in the Dam Failure Flooding section), but little information exists on the extent and amount of damage.

### **Floods and mudslides of July 31, 1999 (NCDC Historic Event Profile)**

*Heavy rains resulted in widespread flash flooding, mudslides, and turned Leopard Creek into a raging torrent which overflowed its banks and washed across State Highway 62, undercutting the roadbed. Eyewitnesses reported trashcans, canoes, trees, and other debris floating down the swollen San Miguel River which parallels State Highway 145. The flash floods and mudslides filled up the lower floors of some houses up to 4 feet deep, tore down fences, washed out driveways, washed away elevated gasoline and propane tanks, and floated some vehicles. In addition to the mudslides and rockslides on State Highways 62 and 145, eight County roads were damaged; ten mudslides occurred on Fall Creek Road, three mudslides covered South Fork Road above Ames, and additional mudslides were reported at Silver Pick, Sawpit Hill, Ophir Pass, Tomboy Road, and on Deep Creek Road. Flood damage occurred in the communities of Fall Creek, Placerville, and Sawpit. Pea-sized hail accumulated up to 8 inches deep on State Highway 62 atop Dallas Divide.*

#### ***Geographic Location***

Towns of Telluride and Sawpit and the unincorporated communities along the San Miguel River Canyon and its tributaries would be impacted. Ames to Placerville is the highest risk section, but the community of Ellersville is also at risk. Six bridge locations on the San Miguel River are monitored by County Road and Bridge and the County Sheriff's Office.



Photo 8: Mudslide on Hwy 145 near Beaver Canyon 2010

### ***Likelihood of Future Occurrence***

Given the historical records for flooding events and the climatic patterns that San Miguel County is used to, it is **highly likely** that a Riverine, Street or Ice Jam flooding event will occur in the future.

### ***Severity of Impact***

For Telluride the magnitude is potentially catastrophic, with more than 50% of the town in the floodplains of Cornet Creek and the San Miguel River. There has been much development along the San Miguel River Canyon from Ilium to Placerville. Some homes along the river could be significantly impacted if the river were to experience a significant flooding event. Roads closed due to floods can also result in serious transportation disruptions due to the limited number of roads in the County. Mud and debris flows often accompany floods, which increase the impact of the event overall.

## SEVERE WEATHER

Colorado’s topography and climate often produce damaging, severe weather events that can contribute to other problems such as floods and debris flows. For the purpose of this plan severe weather is defined as any damaging weather event and includes hail, lightning, high wind, heavy rain and tornadoes. The following sections discuss weather typically experienced in San Miguel County.

### *Hail*

Hail is a round ball of ice that falls from a cumulonimbus (thunderstorm) cloud. Hail can range in diameter from pea sized to baseball or even grapefruit sized. The greater the diameter the more destructive and dangerous the hail can be. Hail can result in property damage and injury. Hail often accompanies thunderstorms during June through September and can break windows, dent automobiles, damage rooftops, ruin crops and injure persons. Hail can affect the entire County but the West End is more susceptible to crop damage, while the East End is more susceptible to property damage.

Table 12: NCDL Hail Events 1981-2004

Location	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
1 San Miguel	08/09/1981	1710	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
2 Norwood	07/17/2000	02:40 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
3 Telluride	07/17/2000	03:00 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
4 Egnar	09/29/2000	01:45 PM	Hail	0.75 in.	0	0	0	0
5 Norwood	06/01/2003	12:15 PM	Hail	1.00 in.	0	0	0	0

### *Lightning*

Lightning poses a serious risk to human life such as outdoor recreationists, particularly in the Telluride Fire Protection District, including Ophir/Telluride High Country Region and to agricultural and other field workers in the West End of the County. Lightning can also cause damage to buildings and is a frequent cause of wildfires. Lightning usually occurs during the thunderstorm season during June through September. The High Country Region experiences frequent lightning storms in the summertime.

Table 13: National Climatic Data Center Property Damage Lightning Events

Begin Date	Hazard Type	State	County	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage	Crop Damage
6/27/2002	Lightning	CO	San Miguel	0	0	3000	0
9/20/1997	Lightning	CO	San Miguel	0	0	2000	0
6/17/1995	Lightning	Co	San Miguel	2	0	0	0
4/24/1994	Lightning	Co	San Miguel	0	0	5000	0
Totals				2		10000	

### *Heavy Rains*

In Southwestern Colorado, heavy rains are generally associated with summer monsoonal patterns. The term monsoon generally refers to a seasonal wind shift, or monsoon circulation, that produces a radical change in moisture conditions in a given area or region. In the Southwestern United States, this shift in wind direction is primarily the result of two meteorological changes:

The movement northward from winter to summer of the huge upper level subtropical high pressure system, specifically known as the Bermuda High, and the intense heating of the Mojave Desert creates rising air and surface low pressure, called a thermal low.

These two features then combine to create a strong southerly flow that helps bring in moisture (i.e., from the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and the Pacific Ocean) that lifts and forms thunderstorms when it encounters the higher terrain of southern Colorado, including San Miguel County. The monsoons are significant to San Miguel County for two reasons. First, on the positive side, the monsoons can help temper the fire season. Second, heavy monsoon rains can lead to flooding, debris flows, trigger rockfall and rockslides and contribute to landslide/slope stability problems in San Miguel County. The monsoons typically begin in mid to late July and continue through mid August. (See flooding)

### *High Winds*

Wind is the movement of air from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. The greater the difference in pressure the stronger the wind will be. Associated with wind hazards are utility outages, arcing power lines, downing of trees, debris blocking streets and an occasional structure fire. The SHELDUS database reveals that San Miguel County has experienced damaging wind events in recent years, with at least \$155,197 in losses since 1969. The entire County can be subject to high winds. High winds often occur with weather fronts that pass through in the spring and fall, or during summer thunderstorms.

Table 14: National Climatic Data Center Wind Events

EVENT DATE	TYPE	LOCATION	DAMAGE
12/21/1969	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$2,167
02/14/1995	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$6,667
02/26/1996	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$2,500
04/18/1996	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$1,500
06/17/1998	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$50,000
08/08/1998	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$3,333
04/09/1999	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$333
06/02/1999	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$1,000
04/18/2000	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$78,947
11/29/2000	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$2,500
12/10/2000	WIND	SAN MIGUEL	\$6,250

### *Tornadoes*

The County Local Emergency Operations Plan identifies that tornadoes can accompany severe summer thunderstorms. The rotating winds of a tornado can exceed 200 miles per hour. Most tornadoes occur in the month of June. Tornadoes in San Miguel County are rare and have a relatively short duration, usually moving a short distance on the ground. Tornadoes can occur in western San Miguel County and would most likely affect the communities of Norwood, Slick Rock and Egnar.

### ***Geographic Location***

The western portion of San Miguel County is most likely to experience this hazard event.

### ***Likelihood of Future Occurrence***

It is **Highly Likely** that San Miguel County will experience the elements of severe weather in the future.

### ***Severity of Impact***

Improved weather forecasting has enabled many extreme weather events to be predicted hours or days in advance. Some events such as thunderstorms that produce hail and lightning can develop rapidly and without warning. Usually these events are over in a matter of hours. Extreme temperatures, severe winter storms, heavy rains and high winds can last for several days but usually are preceded with warnings from the National Weather Service. Severe weather events often trigger other hazards such as avalanches, wildfires, floods, critical infrastructure failure and can disrupt transportation corridors.

## **WILDFIRES**

### ***Hazard Description***

Wildfires are an ongoing concern for San Miguel County. Fire conditions arise from a combination of hot weather, an accumulation of vegetation, and low moisture content in the air. When combined with high winds and years of drought and beetle killed trees, these conditions increase the potential for a wildfire to occur. A fire along the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) can result in major losses of property and structures. By definition the Wildland Urban Interface can be explained as “the line area or zone where structures meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.” (Fire in the West, The Wildland Urban Interface Problem).

Wildfires can start suddenly due to lightning or human causes. Small fires can grow rapidly when adequate fuels coincide with weather and topography favorable to fire. Wildfires can last from several hours to several months. Seasonal patterns, temperature patterns, precipitation patterns, and growth are all factors that influence wildfire behavior and intensity. Another contributing factor to fuel loads in the forest are standing trees killed by pine bark beetles, which have been affecting the forests of southwest Colorado since 2002. Oil and gas drilling activities have also increased the chance of ignitions in the western part of the County.

Generally, there are three major factors that sustain wildfires and allow for predictions of a given area’s potential to burn. These factors include fuel, topography, and weather.

1. **Fuel:** Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is generally classified by type and by volume. Fuel sources are diverse and include everything from dead tree needles and leaves, twigs, and branches to dead standing trees, live trees, brush, and cured grasses. Also to be considered as a fuel source, are man-made structures and other associated combustibles. The type of prevalent fuel directly influences the behavior of wildfire. Light fuels



such as grasses burn quickly and serve as a catalyst for fire spread. The volume of available fuel is described in terms of Fuel Loading.

2. **Topography:** An area's terrain and land slopes affect its susceptibility to wildfire spread. Fire intensities and rates of spread increase as slope increases due to the tendency of heat from a fire to rise via convection. The natural arrangement of vegetation throughout a hillside can also contribute to increased fire activity on slopes.
3. **Weather:** Weather components such as temperature, relative humidity, wind, and lightning also affect the potential for wildfire. High temperatures and low relative humidity dry out the fuels that feed the wildfire creating a situation where fuel will more readily ignite and burn more intensely. Wind is the most treacherous weather factor. The greater a wind, the faster a fire will spread, and the more intense it will be. Winds can be significant at times in San Miguel County, though the highest winds usually occur during the winter and spring, not during the summer fire season. In addition to high winds, wind shifts can occur suddenly due to temperature changes or the interaction of wind with topographical features such as slopes or steep hillsides. Related to weather is the issue of recent drought conditions contributing to concerns about wildfire vulnerability. During periods of drought, the threat of wildfire increases.

Large forest areas adjoining highways, oil and gas drilling sites, campsites, and recreational activity/lodging are susceptible to lightning strikes, unsupervised controlled burns, and accidental fire activity resulting in wildfires. Additional factors which may affect wildland fires in San Miguel County are increased drought conditions, additional subdivisions, increase in aircraft accidents and increase in outdoor fire activity.

### ***Past Occurrences***

San Miguel County has experienced multiple wildfires. The 2002 wildfire season was the worst on record for San Miguel County. It began in April and continued until early Fall, with the peak activity in June and July when several large and damaging fires burned simultaneously across the state.

Several fires of note are listed in the table below. The Burn Canyon Fire of 2002 was, at the time, the largest naturally caused fire in Colorado's history was started by lightning on July 7<sup>th</sup> in the Uncompahgre National Forest about six miles southwest of Norwood. The fire consumed 31,300 acres of forest and injured 9 persons. This fire was the largest naturally caused fire in Colorado's history. The cost of fighting the fire was 35.3 million dollars. Several structures were threatened and residences in the community of Redvale were evacuated. Fortunately no structures were lost. Colorado received FEMA Fire Suppression Assistance/Fire Management Assistance for this fire.

Table 15 Fires in San Miguel County

NAME	DATE	LOCATION	IMPACTS	CAUSE
<b>West Beaver Fire</b>	June 22nd 2002	15 miles west of Telluride near Lone Cone Mountain.	Acres burned: 580 Structures lost: 0 Injuries: 1 Cost: \$1.5 m	Lightning
<b>Burn Canyon Fire</b>	July 9, 2002	About six miles southwest of Norwood in the Uncompahgre	Acres burned: 31,300; Injuries: 2 Cost: \$35.3 m	Lightning
<b>Beaver Fire</b>	July 5, 2003	9 miles southwest of Placerville	Acres burned: 165	
<b>Alta Lakes Fire</b>	July 10, 2003	Alta Lakes 4 mi SW of Telluride	Acres burned: 120 Cost: \$307,000	Human
<b>Hamilton Mesa Fire</b>	July 19, 2003	Hamilton Mesa	Acres burned: 2,064 Cost: \$290,000 Structures Threatened: 3	Lightning
<b>Craig Draw Fire</b>	July 17th 2005	Craig Draw	Acres burned: TBD Cost: 3 Million	Lightning
<b>Beaver Canyon Fire</b>	May 22nd 2010	5 Miles E/SE of Norwood in San Miguel Canyon	Acres Burned: 2,641 Cost: 1.3 million	Power Line



Photo 9: Burn Canyon Fire 2002: Source Sheriff's Office

Photo 10: 2010 Beaver Canyon Fire  
Source: Telluride Daily Planet





Photo  
11:

Beaver Canyon Fire 2010

Source: San Miguel County Sheriff's Office

**Geographic Location**

The County’s Community Wildfire Protection Plan outlines the specific areas of the county and their corresponding wildfire risk level. The Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) is described as the area where structures and other features of human development meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. These human developments include communities and infrastructure such as power, gas and telephone lines. Communities within WUI risk substantial threats to life, property and infrastructure.

Table 16: CWPP Hazard Ratings

<b>Community Name</b>	<b>Fire Protection District</b>	<b>Hazard Rating</b>
<b>Aldasoro</b>	Telluride	Low
<b>County Line Road (Egnar)</b>	Egnar/Slick Rock	Low
<b>Egnar</b>	Egnar/Slick Rock	Low
<b>Norwood Agricultural Area</b>	Norwood	Low
<b>Ophir</b>	Telluride	Low
<b>San Bernardo/Priest Lake</b>	Telluride	Low
<b>Redvale</b>	Norwood	Low
<b>Slick Rock</b>	Egnar/Slick Rock	Low
<b>Egnar Agricultural Area</b>	Egnar/Slick rock	Moderate
<b>Gurley Lake Ranch</b>	Norwood	Moderate
<b>Hastings Mesa</b>	Telluride	Moderate
<b>Ilium Valley/ Ames</b>	Telluride	Moderate
<b>Lower Mountain Village</b>	Telluride	Moderate
<b>Mountain View</b>	Norwood	Moderate
<b>Thunder Road</b>	Norwood	Moderate
<b>Two Rivers Subdivision</b>	Telluride	Moderate
<b>Telluride/ Hillside</b>	Telluride	Moderate

<b>Miramonte Ranch</b>	Norwood	High
<b>Specie Mesa</b>	Telluride	High
<b>Iron/Mackenzie Springs</b>	Telluride	High
<b>Lower Valley</b>	Telluride	High
<b>Trout Lake</b>	Telluride	High
<b>Upper Mountain Village</b>	Telluride	High
<b>Beaver Pines</b>	Norwood	Very High
<b>Brown Ranch</b>	Telluride	Very High
<b>Fitts Subdivision</b>	Norwood	Very High
<b>Lawson Hill</b>	Telluride	Very High
<b>Spud Patch</b>	Egnar/Slick Rock	Extreme
<b>Deer Mesa</b>	Norwood	Extreme
<b>Mailbox</b>	Norwood	Extreme

(Source: San Miguel County CWPP 2010)

***Likelihood of Future Occurrence:***

It is **highly likely** that a wildfire will occur in San Miguel County in the future. Whether started by natural causes (lightning) or by human negligence, intent or error, wildfires have been a historical hazard and will continue to be in the future.

***Severity of Impact:***

Wildfire has the potential to cause widespread and severe damage to watersheds and property in the planning area. Although a natural process, wildfires can mar scenic view-sheds, potentially reducing property values and negatively impacting the tourism-based economy that much of the eastern half of the County depends on. Life safety and human health are serious concerns due to the limited evacuation routes and high influx of visitors to the eastern County during summer festivals.



Photo 12: Burn Canyon Fire Devastation 2002

Source: San Miguel County Sheriff's Office

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Communicable diseases, sometimes called infectious diseases, are illnesses caused by organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. Sometimes the illness is not due to the organism itself, but rather a toxin that the organism produces after it has been introduced into a human host. Communicable disease may be transmitted either by: one infected person to another, from an animal to a human, from an animal to an animal or from fomites (inanimate objects such as doorknobs, tabletops, etc.)

### *Human Diseases and Bioterrorism Agents*

One of the most common communicable diseases is influenza. Influenza is a contagious, upper-respiratory disease caused by many different strains of influenza viruses. In 1979 and again in late 2003, a flu epidemic hit the U.S. infecting hundreds of people. The swine flu (H1N1) pandemic of 2009 caused a number of fatalities in the country. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting a flu vaccine each year.

Air travel has significantly increased the speed with which diseases can spread. Most of the world's great cities are now within a few hours of each other. A virus that is in Hong Kong one day can be carried to any point in Southeast Asia within three or four hours, to Europe in 12 hours, and to North America in 18 hours. Nearly 1.5 billion passengers travel by air every year (WHO, 2009). A pandemic is a global disease outbreak.

In addition to common communicable diseases there is also the distinct possibility of bioterrorism, which is the intentional use of any microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, to cause death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism in order to influence the conduct of government or to intimidate or coerce a civilian population. Due to decreased vaccination and a lack of immunity, vulnerability is particularly high to diseases that have been considered to be eradicated from the U.S. population, such as smallpox.

The following list gives examples of biological agents or diseases that could occur naturally or be used by terrorists as identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These diseases/bioterrorism agents can infect populations rapidly, particularly through groups of people in close proximity such as schools, assisted living facilities, and workplaces.

### **Category A Communicable Diseases**

Definition - The U.S. public health system and primary healthcare providers must be prepared to address various biological agents, including pathogens that are rarely seen in the U.S. High- priority agents include organisms that pose a risk to national security because they:

- Can be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person;



- Result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact;
- Might cause public panic and social disruption; and
- Require special action for public health preparedness.
- Agents/Diseases
- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin)
- Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Smallpox (*variola major*)
- Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)
- Viral hemorrhagic fevers (filoviruses [e.g., Ebola, Marburg] and arenaviruses [e.g., Lassa, Machupol])

### **Category B Communicable Diseases**

Definition - Second highest priority agents include those that:

- Are moderately easy to disseminate;
- Result in moderate morbidity rates and low mortality rates; and
- Require specific enhancements of CDC's diagnostic capacity and enhanced disease surveillance.
- Agents/Diseases
- Brucellosis (*Brucella* species)
- Epsilon toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*
- Food safety threats (e.g., *Salmonella* species, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Shigella*)
- Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)
- Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)
- Psittacosis (*Chlamydia psittaci*)
- Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Ricin toxin from *Ricinus communis* (castor beans)
- Staphylococcal enterotoxin B
- Typhus fever (*Rickettsia prowazekii*)
- Viral encephalitis (alphaviruses [e.g., Venezuelan equine encephalitis, eastern equine encephalitis, western equine encephalitis])
- Water safety threats (e.g., *Vibrio cholerae*, *Cryptosporidium parvum*)

### **Category C**

Definition - Third highest priority agents include emerging pathogens that could be engineered for mass dissemination in the future because of:

- Availability
- Ease of production and dissemination; and
- Potential for high morbidity and mortality rates and major health impact.
- Agents
- Emerging infectious diseases such as Nipah virus and hantavirus

### History of Communicable Disease in Colorado

Public health emergencies that have affected Colorado include vector-borne disease, such as West Nile Virus, food-borne illness like E.coli, and vaccine-resistant illness such as virulent strains of influenza. The Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE) manage a database of reportable communicable disease occurrences.

### *West Nile Virus*

As of December 18, 2015, Colorado has identified 101 cases of human West Nile virus (WNV) infections. Of these, 44 are uncomplicated fever, 29 are meningitis, and 28 are Encephalitis (including meningoencephalitis). In addition to the 101 cases, seven people were found to be asymptomatic blood donors for a total of 108 affected people. Two WNV-associated deaths have been reported this season (one each from Crowley County and Pueblo County). All persons are at risk of being infected with WNV, but those over the age of 50 or with weakened immune systems are at greater risk of developing serious illness. Persons over the age of 50 represent 64% of the cases identified during the 2015 WNV season.

For additional information or to view Colorado's full WNV surveillance report, go to:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/west-nile-virus>

### *Plague*

Plague is a zoonotic infection of rodents, rabbits, and their fleas, caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, a gram-negative bacillus. Plague is a severe bacterial infection characterized by the abrupt onset of high fever, chills, malaise, myalgia, nausea, and weakness. Plague normally presents in one of three clinical forms. The most common form is bubonic plague characterized by the development of painful, unilateral regional lymphadenopathy within 24 to 48 hours of fever onset. The affected lymph nodes drain the point of entrance of the bacteria, typically involving the inguinal, axillary or cervical nodes.

Septicemic plague may develop secondary to the bubonic form, or may be the primary presentation if the bacteria are directly inoculated into the blood stream. This form presents as a gram-negative bacterial sepsis.

Pneumonic plague can develop as a primary infection from inhalation of respiratory droplets or secondarily from hematogenous dissemination. Pneumonic plague can result in human-to-human

transmission via spread through respiratory droplets. All forms of plague can have a high fatality rate if proper treatment is not initiated quickly.

Plague is maintained in a natural rodent-flea cycle involving multiple wild rodents and their fleas. Other wild and domestic species may be infected, particularly lagomorphs (e.g., rabbits) and felids (e.g., cats), that have been implicated in human transmission. The most common animal species implicated in the transmission of plague to humans in Colorado include rock squirrels, wood rats, prairie dogs and domestic cats.

Approximately 85% of human plague cases are acquired through the bite of an infected flea. Direct contact with infected carcasses (i.e., rabbit hunting) or infectious tissues and exudates (draining abscesses) account for most remaining cases. Infected cats have also transmitted plague via bites or scratches. Pneumonic spread by inhaling the airborne bacteria contained in respiratory droplets expelled by people or animals with pneumonic plague, is a serious, though rare, medical and public health problem. The incubation period averages 2 to 3 days, ranging from 1 to 7.

Patients remain infectious throughout their symptomatic illness. Tissues, drainage from buboes and respiratory secretions in pneumonic cases are considered infectious until 48 hours after initiation of appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

Plague is endemic throughout the western United States; New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and California report the majority of human cases. Human plague cases occur sporadically in association with increased epizootic activity among ground squirrels and other wild rodents. Large-scale die-offs of rodents and rabbits, resulting in the release of infected fleas into the environment, often precede human cases. Most exposures occur among persons living, working or recreating in rural and semi-rural areas. Peri-domestic exposure is common. Free-roaming domestic pets have been increasingly implicated in human cases through transport of fleas into the home. Colorado plague statistics are available at the CDPHE website: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/plague> and are listed below.

# Human Plague in Colorado, 2005-2016

[Back to plague](#)

## Counties reporting human plague cases\*

County	Number of cases
Adams	4
Archuleta	1
Boulder	1
Denver	3
La Plata	8
Larimer	1
Mesa	1
Pueblo	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

\*County of residence, not necessarily where exposure occurred

## Human plague cases reported each year

Year	Number of cases
2005	3
2006	4
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
2012	1
2013	0
2014	8
2015	4
2016	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

## Human plague cases by gender

Gender	Number of cases
Female	12 (60%)
Male	8 (40%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

## Human plague cases by age

Age in years	Number of cases
0-14	3
15-24	2
25-34	4
35-44	3
45-54	3
55-64	3
65-74	1
≥75	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

## *Influenza*

There have been four major global flu pandemics since 1900. The 2009 swine flu pandemic, the Hong Kong flu (1968-1969 that killed approximately one million people), the Asian flu pandemic (1957-1958 which originated in China and is estimated to have killed between one and four million people), and the Spanish flu pandemic (1918-1919 that killed between 50-100 million people worldwide.) The single deadliest flu pandemic in history was the Spanish flu pandemic during 1918-1919. Occurring in the three waves of increasing lethality, the Spanish flu killed more people in 24 weeks than AIDS did in 24 years. It also killed more people in one year than smallpox or the Black Plague did in 50 years.

Historical records from newspapers show that the Spanish influenza outbreak caused 7,783 deaths in 10 months in the State of Colorado. Most of those deaths occurred in October, November and December of 1918.

## *Declared Disasters*

No state or federal disaster declarations have been made as the result of a communicable disease outbreak. Public health emergencies are issued when an infectious disease outbreak has occurred or is anticipated.

### **Magnitude and Probability**

Annual flu viruses (not including flu pandemics) infect up to 20 percent of Americans, put 200,000 in the hospital with flu-related complications, and kill about 36,000 people. As many as 200,000 Americans are hospitalized because of it each year, and as many as 36,000 die of the disease or complications associated with it. Children under age 1, people 65 or older and people suffering from underlying medical conditions are at a higher risk of serious complications. The cost of treating annual flu epidemics, including lost wages and productivity of workers, is billions of dollars each year in just the United States alone.

Influenza cases, including hospitalizations and deaths, are reportable to local public health in Colorado. Surveillance for Colorado, 2014 –2015 influenza season officially began on September 28, 2014 and ran through May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015. Influenza activity in the community during the 2014-2015 influenza season was severe, with 3397 hospitalized cases reported from 56 counties. This number far exceeds the 2157 hospitalizations reporting during the 2009-10 pandemic and is the highest number of hospitalizations reported during a season since hospitalizations became a reportable condition (2004-2005 season). During the 2014-15 season, there were 6 pediatric deaths (in persons less than 18 years of age).

Probability is based on the frequency of the hazard over a 10-year period. Since communicable disease incidents occur more than once per year, the probability rating is “highly likely” for this hazard. Scientists believe that flu pandemics occur two or three times each century.

### **Vulnerability**

Communicable disease or biological agents could be devastating to the population or economy of Colorado. Human diseases when on an epidemic scale, can lead to high infection rates in the population causing isolation, quarantines and potential mass fatalities. Effective communicable disease control efforts rely on an effective surveillance and response system that promotes collaboration, coordination and communication among public health and clinical professionals. Surveillance can be defined as 'ongoing systematic collection, collation, analysis and interpretation of data and the dissemination of information.

### **Statewide Hazard Vulnerability**

The entire state of Colorado is vulnerable to communicable diseases; however, the urban population centers are more vulnerable to rapidly spreading and highly contagious diseases than more rural parts of the state. The number of fatalities would depend on the mortality rate and the percentage of the population affected. The ability to control the spread of disease would be dependent on the contagiousness of the disease, movement of the population, and the warning time involved.

Experts are not able to predict when the next influenza pandemic will occur, or which influenza virus subtype will cause it. Modeling based on the 1968 pandemic estimates 2 million to 7.4 million deaths worldwide. In the United States alone, the next influenza pandemic could cause 89,000 to 207,000

deaths and 314,000 to 734,000 hospitalizations, as well as tens of millions of outpatient visits and additional illnesses, in the absence of effective interventions. The economic costs due to deaths, illness, and hospitalizations in the United States, excluding disruptions to commerce and society, would be \$71.3 to \$166.5 billion. The potential impact on the Colorado economy has not been quantified.

## **HUMAN CAUSED HAZARDS**

The causes of human caused hazards tend to be more diverse and less predictable than the causes of most natural hazards. Human caused Hazards result in 'man-made accidents' because the trigger event is human action (or inaction) when dealing with technologies. Human caused hazards are really failures in complex systems caused by technical, social, organizational or operational defects.

As such, human caused hazards exist within San Miguel County. Given that including these hazards is not a requirement of DMA 2000 planning regulations they are not profiled in the same detail in this plan as the natural hazards. Some of the potential problems are listed in this plan for consideration of additional study in future updates to this plan.

Although natural hazards are separated into a different category, it is important to realize that some of the hazards profiled in the previous section have secondary impacts that include critical infrastructure failure. Aside from a general system failure or break, natural hazards can have a significant impact on essential utilities and lifelines.

### *Critical Infrastructure Failure*

Critical Infrastructure in this plan is defined as the network of important systems that deliver essential services citizens rely on. It includes water and sewage treatment, electricity and natural gas, telecommunications and transport of propane. San Miguel County as a whole has experienced critical infrastructure failure in the past and will most likely experience failure again in the future.

### *Terrorism*

The term terrorism refers to intentional criminal and malicious acts. For the purposes of this risk assessment terrorism refers to the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), including, biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological weapons; arson, incendiary, explosive, and armed attacks; industrial sabotage and intentional hazardous materials releases and cyber-terrorism.

Terrorism has become a much higher priority since the event of September 11, 2001. Although our community does not consider itself as a priority target, the possibility exists and has become an increased concern. Shortly after the 9/11 incident we experienced a period of heightened concern over biological agents.

What the all-hazards approach can contribute to the effort to deal with terrorism in its many forms is a basic framework for structuring the emergency response, preparing for the response, and recovering

from attacks, as well as developing appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate the impact of the attacks – whatever form the attacks may take. Although Terrorism is classified under the ‘Human caused Hazard’ section of this plan, it is important to note that some of the ‘natural hazards’ identified in the previous section can be caused by terrorist activities.

San Miguel County is perceived to be at low risk because of the remote location of the County and low population density; though there are high profile individuals who may live or visit the area. Potential impact areas include, but are not limited to the Towns of Telluride and Mountain Village and the Trout Lake Dam.

### *Technological Hazards*

Technological Hazards in this document refer mainly to cyber-attacks. San Miguel County is at relatively low risk for technological hazards such as computer or system hacking. Although some systems have confidential information, the County has taken precautions and set up protective measures from this type of hazard, to include redundant backup systems and disaster recovery systems as they relate to data recovery.

### *Transportation Accidents*

There are several transportation routes through San Miguel County. State Highways 145, 62 and 141 are the most heavily traveled roads in the County. In addition, county roads carry a substantial amount of traffic, especially during times when the highway becomes impassible due to road or weather conditions. All roadways in the county may experience heavy commuter and truck traffic during all months of the year, with county roads getting increased use during the summer months. Severe winter weather increases the number of transportation accidents. County and State highway officials have constructed guardrails along dangerous sections of the road to help curb vehicles from sliding off the road during icy driving conditions.

Transportation accidents are difficult to mitigate given the fact that the causes of accidents vary so widely. San Miguel County and the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) work closely together to keep roads open and safe to travelers by offering assistance when needed and enforcing Colorado laws. Additional signage has been requested of the Sheriff’s Office along parts of Hwy 145 where fatal accidents occur frequently (e.g. Norwood Hill, 2014).

## **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS**

The population of San Miguel County is susceptible, at any time, to accidents involving hazardous materials on roads, highways, and at fixed facilities that manufacture, use or store dangerous chemical substances. The release of hazardous materials can threaten people and natural resources in the immediate vicinity of the accident. Air releases can prompt large-scale population evacuations and spills into water or onto the ground can adversely affect public water and sewer systems.

The Planning Team separates these Hazardous Materials incidents into two categories, Fixed Facilities and Transportation. A fixed-facility incident is an uncontrolled release of chemicals or other potentially hazardous materials from a facility. A transportation incident refers to accidental and uncontrolled releases of chemicals or other hazardous materials during transport (i.e., highways, pipelines and airways). A hazardous materials incident may occur at any time during routine business operations or as a result of a natural disaster.

Fixed facilities include companies that store hazardous waste at their facility and also all hazardous waste sites. According to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), there are facilities in San Miguel County that hold hazardous materials although none of them exceed the Tier II threshold regulatory amount. Transportation of hazardous materials is common in San Miguel County, especially on State Highway 141 which is the only designated HAZMAT transport route through the county. Since San Miguel County is surrounded by mountains and diverse terrain, transportation of HAZMAT materials is limited on the high mountain passes. In addition, severe weather conditions, ice, wildlife and the potential for debris make transporting dangerous materials a significant risk.

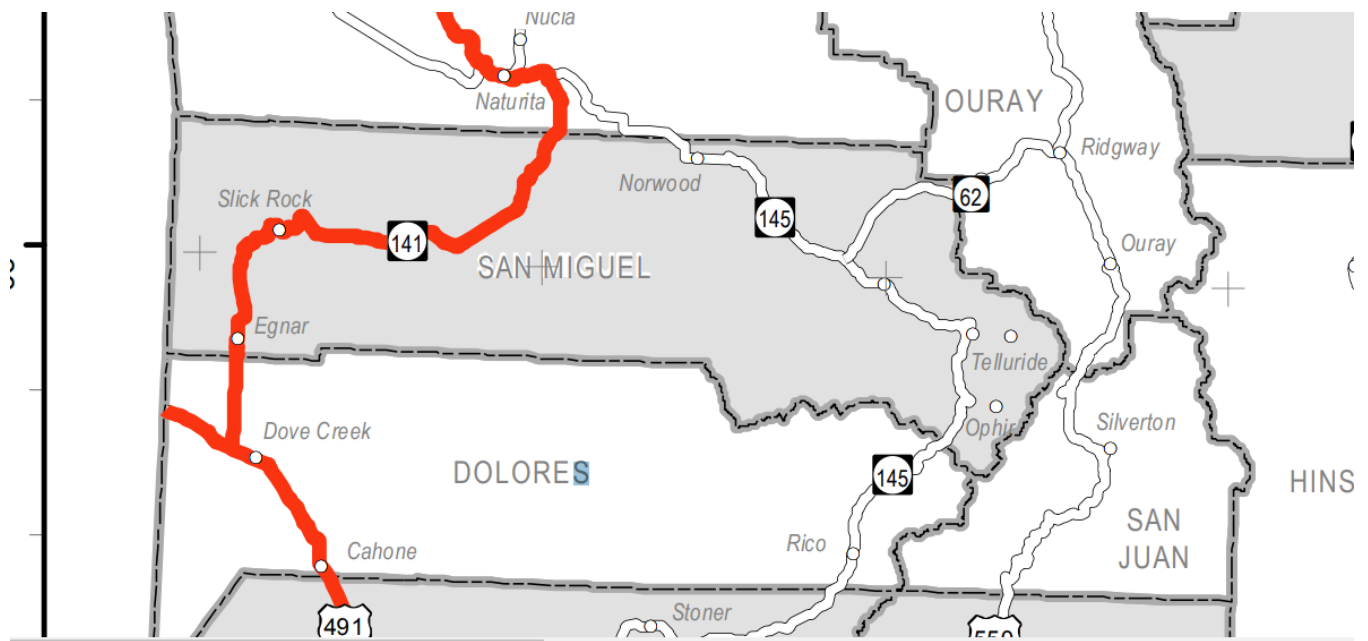


Figure 11: Hazardous Transportation Routes Colorado and San Miguel County

Facilities that manufacture, store or transport hazardous materials in San Miguel County are subject to the requirements of SARA Title III. Facilities subject to SARA Title III are required to report chemical inventories to State and Local officials and to cooperate with local agencies in preparing for hazardous materials accidents.



The Telluride Fire Protection District Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team identified the following significant hazardous materials releases in San Miguel County:

<b>INCIDENT DATE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>2007</b>	Highway 141 MP 26, 60 gallon diesel spill from a truck crash
<b>2008</b>	Mountain Village, 136 Country Club Drive, assisted Mountain Village with a leaking 2000 gallon underground tank
<b>2009</b>	Highway 145 MP 77.2, 100 gallon diesel fuel spill from truck crash
<b>2012</b>	7J Road, Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) release, drill and offload
<b>2012</b>	Hwy 145 MM1, crane motor vehicle accident (MVA), VOC release
<b>2013</b>	Hwy 145 MM70, dump truck into creek, VOC release
<b>2013</b>	Alta Lakes Road, truck into pond/lake, VOC release into pond (contained)
	Hwy 141 MM 21, tanker rollover, VOC release of 100 gallons
<b>2014</b>	Highway 141 MP 21, Tanker Rollover, VOC release of 100 gallons
<b>2014</b>	58P and 56V LPG rollover, no release
<b>2015</b>	Hwy 145 and Alta Lakes Road, semi-truck MVA, VOC release and organic material release

# COUNTY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

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The AHPG updated existing capabilities before assessing the vulnerability that the County and each jurisdiction have to each hazard. Natural hazard mitigation in San Miguel County began long before this planning process as evidenced in several plans, procedures and activities already underway. In addition, there are multiple resources available to stakeholders. The purpose of this section is to highlight these activities and resources to incorporate them into the County's overall mitigation strategy. The mitigation capability categories considered are Planning/Regulatory, Financial, Administrative/Technical and Education/Outreach. The following information identifies existing mitigation strategies for the hazards likely to affect San Miguel County.

## LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

All the plans below can be found on the Web [here](#)

### *San Miguel County*

- San Miguel County Master Plan
  - Wright's Mesa Master Plan
  - San Miguel County Open Lands Plan
  - Trails Master Plan
- San Miguel County Land Use Code
- San Miguel County Emergency Operations Plan and Annexes
- San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan
- San Miguel County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- San Miguel County Facilities Emergency Operations Plan

### *Town of Mountain Village*

- Town of Mountain Village Comprehensive Plan
- Town of Mountain Village Emergency Operations Plan and Annexes
- Mountain Village Wildfire Mitigation/Forest Health Plan

### *Town of Norwood*

- Norwood Master Plan
- Town of Norwood Emergency Operations Plan and Annexes
- Norwood Land Use Code
- Norwood Hydrology Study and Future Needs Study

### *Town of Ophir*

- Ophir Master Plan

- Town of Ophir Emergency Operations Plan and Annexes
- Ophir Land Use Code
- Town of Ophir Sourcewater Protection Plan

### *Town of Sawpit*

- Town of Sawpit Land Use Code
- Town of Sawpit Source Water Protection Plan

### *Town of Telluride*

- Telluride Regional Area Master Plan
- Town of Telluride Emergency Operations Plan and Annexes
- Surface Water Hydrology Study, 1996
- Telluride Source Water Protection Plan
- FEMA Flood Insurance Study, 1992
- Cornet Creek Hazard Maps, Mudflow and Flood Studies (Various Years), Drainage Study
- Cornet Creek Drainage Study, 1985
- Cornet Creek Debris and Flood Control, 1983
- Cornet Creek Flood Study, 1974-5
- Debris Flow Hazard On Cornet Creek at Telluride, 1974
- Preliminary Report-Mudflow Hazard on Cornet Creek
- Preliminary Hazard Map of Telluride, Colorado
- Drainage Master Plan, 1983
- Flood Insurance Study, 1978
- Investigation of Cornet Creek, August 2003 Flooding

### *Other Plans, Studies etc.*

- Gunnison Montrose Uncompahgre (GMUG) Land and Resource Management Plan
- Uncompahgre Travel Plan
- MIFMU Wildfire Prevention Guide
- Ready, Set, Go! Your Personal Wildfire Action Plan
- Wilkinson Public Library Disaster Plan
- SMPA Emergency Response Plan
- Trout Lake Dam Emergency Response Plan
- Miramonte Reservoir Emergency Response Plan
- Lone Cone Reservoir Emergency Response Plan
- Telluride Regional Airport Emergency Response Plan
- West Region Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment, 2017

- CDOT Telluride Debris Flow Plan, 2013
- CDOT SH145 Debris Flow Investigation, 2015

## *Flood*

### **Flood Insurance and Floodplain Management**

San Miguel County and the Towns of Norwood and Telluride participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Town of Telluride participates in the NFIP Community Rating System (CRS), a program established to provide discounts on flood insurance policies to residents of communities that take on additional floodplain management responsibilities above and beyond the standards required with NFIP participation. The CRS communities list shows that Telluride entered the CRS in 10/1/1994 and currently has a 7 rating (out of 10, the lower the rating the better). Telluride residents in the floodplain receive a 15% discount on their policy, and those with policies outside of the floodplain receive a 5% discount, since non flood-prone property already receives a “built-in” discount for being less at risk to begin with. This plan will earn the town additional CRS credits, contributing to Telluride’s overall floodplain management program.

Table 17: San Miguel County National Flood Insurance Program Participation Details

<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>DATE OF ENTRY</b>	<b>CURRENT MAP EFFECTIVE</b>
San Miguel County	9/29/1978	9/30/1992
Telluride, Town of	9/15/1978	9/30/1992
Norwood, Town of	1/27/1985	No Special Flood Hazard Area

The Town of Sawpit has a Special Flood Hazard Area identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map dated 9/30/1988, but does not participate in the program. NFIP sanctions have been in effect since 9/30/1989, which means that Sawpit residents in identified flood hazard areas cannot get flood insurance or Federal disaster assistance for repairs if flooded, and no Federally-backed mortgages.

### **Floodplain Management Ordinance**

San Miguel County has a floodplain management ordinance in the town of Telluride that outlines regulatory requirements for development within the floodplain intended to reduce flood losses and promote wise use of the floodplain. This ordinance contains the standard language required as a participant in the NFIP, as well as a one-foot freeboard requirement. The Planning Department enforces the ordinance and their web page contains information on how residents can obtain floodplain information.

- Cornet Creek Hazard Maps, Mudflow and Flood Studies (Various Years), Drainage Study

- Surface Water Hydrology Study, 1996
- FEMA Flood Insurance Study, 1992
- Coronet Creek Drainage Study, 1985
- Coronet Creek Debris and Flood Control, 1983
- Coronet Creek Flood Study, 1974-5
- Debris Flow Hazard On Cornet Creek at Telluride, 1974
- Preliminary Report-Mudflow Hazard on Cornet Creek
- Preliminary Hazard Map of Telluride, Colorado
- Drainage Master Plan, 1983
- Flood Insurance Study, 1978
- Investigation of Cornet Creek, August 2003 Flooding
- Cornet Creek Study, 2007 & 2009

### Completed Road and Bridge Projects

San Miguel County's Road and Bridge Departments maintain all County roads year round (unless otherwise stated). The department is responsible for maintaining 648 miles of primary and secondary roads within the County. San Miguel County R&B has developed a 10 year construction plan in order to improve roads and transportation in the County. SMC is broken into four districts for County maintenance:

- District 1, Deep Creek Shop - Roads east of Goodenough Gulch and Specie Creek
- District 2, Norwood Shop - Roads on Wrights Mesa and the Lone Cone
- District 3, Basin Shop - Roads west of Miramonte, Dry Creek Basin to Slickrock
- District 4, Egnar Shop - Roads west of Slickrock to the Utah and Dolores County boundaries

Spring is challenging as the department tries to deal with spring runoff from the snow melt. While roads are drying out, they need to be graded while they have optimum moisture. The Department also spends time treating busy dirt roads with dust retardant. Summer month tasks include paving and chip-seal projects as well as any culvert and cattle guard repairs. Gravel hauling occurs most of the summer in all districts. Roads are graded as they become rough but in the summer roads often require a water truck and compactor to properly grade them.

Fall usually involves gravel hauling and attempting to keep snow routes as smooth as possible through grading. The Department spends a significant amount of time doing repairs and extensive maintenance on snow removal equipment. In the winter months, the main challenge for the Department is to keep the roads plowed and sanded during times of peak use.

Since the 1984 spring runoff where Specie Creek, Fall Creek and Bear Creek Roads were completely washed out, Road & Bridge has worked on channel improvements by replacing undersized culverts and

armoring the stream banks along the County Roads with heavy rip rap to prevent erosion. Only minor shoulder damage has occurred since 1984 due to spring runoff. In addition, since 1984, San Miguel County has replaced seven substandard bridges along the San Miguel River with structures that are designed to carry the 100 year flood plus 1 foot. The box culvert on the Howards Fork near Ames was also replaced with flow capacity expanded. Additional bridges replaced to increase flood capacity are located in Disappointment Valley and Dry Creek Basin. A new maintenance building at the Norwood Shop was completed in 2017.

## **HAZARD SPECIFIC CAPABILITIES**

### *WILDFIRE*

Over the last five years San Miguel County has increased capability in relation to wildfire in several areas. In addition to established capabilities the following section captures strides made since the last plan update.

#### *San Miguel County Community Wildfire Protection Plan*

Community Wildfire Protection Plan was completed in 2009 and is updated as needed. It was developed with the collaboration of private, local, state and federal partners. The plan accomplishes the following:

1. Provide a comprehensive, scientifically-based analysis of wildfire related hazards and risks in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas of San Miguel County and a portion of Montrose County within the Norwood Fire Protection District.
2. Using the results of the analysis, generate recommendations designed to prevent and/or reduce the damage associated with wildfire to values in the study area.
3. Create a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) document that conforms to the standards for CWPPs established by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) and the Colorado State Forest Service.
4. This plan will complement local agreements and existing plans for wildfire protection and aid in implementing a seamless, coordinated effort in determining appropriate fire management actions in the study area.

Goals for the plan:

1. Enhance life safety for residents and responders.
2. Mitigate undesirable fire outcomes to property and infrastructure.
3. Mitigate undesirable fire outcomes to the environment, watersheds, and quality of life.

To accomplish these goals, the following objectives were identified:

1. Establish an approximate level of risk (the likelihood of a significant wildfire event in the study area).
2. Provide a scientific analysis of the fire behavior potential of the study area.
3. Group neighborhoods into “communities” that represent relatively similar hazard management needs.
4. Identify and quantify factors that limit (mitigate) undesirable fire effects on the values at risk (hazard levels).
5. Recommend and prioritize specifications that will reduce hazards associated with the values at risk.

### West Region Wildfire Council

San Miguel County works closely with the West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC). WRWC promotes wildfire preparedness, prevention and mitigation education throughout Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel counties. Their mission is to mitigate loss due to wildfire in wildland urban interface communities while fostering interagency regional partnerships to help prepare counties, fire protection districts, communities and agencies to plan for and mitigate potential threats from wildfire.

The WRWC was established in 2007 as a collaborative effort to support interagency efforts to develop and implement plans to better mitigate the threat of catastrophic wildland fire to the communities and natural resources.

The WRWC is a key resource for county officials in that they provide education to homeowners about wildfire risk and promotes activities that help communities and homeowners increase fire adaptedness, they promote wildfire risk reduction through community preparedness and planning and provide funding to assist landowners with hazardous fuels reduction project and defensible space. In addition, the council supports cooperator efforts to collaboratively achieve common wildfire related objectives.

### County Wildfire Working Group

This county level wildfire coordination group was formed in 2012 in order to better coordinate and share information with regard to wildfire. The mission of the group is to promote wildfire preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in San Miguel County and it is made up of various emergency response and mitigation agencies, homeowners’ association leaders and other regional, state and federal partners. The group has several objectives:

1. Facilitate collaboration between local, state and federal partners with an interest in wildfire preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery.

2. Coordinate actions amongst the parties that could help minimize loss of life and property from future wildfires; and to act cooperatively in addressing the issues by working together in effective partnerships.
3. Develop land use and building codes directed toward the promotion of an urban/wildland Interface to encourage FireWise development.
4. Increase public awareness about wildfire risk through education.

### Wildfire Community Risk Assessments

In 2015 the West Region Wildfire Council, working with San Miguel County, completed parcel level wildfire risk assessments for approximately 2,350 primary structures within the Telluride Fire Protection District and the Norwood Fire protection District in identified priority areas.

The purpose of the parcel specific wildfire risk assessment is to give each individual homeowner an educational tool to help them be better prepared in the event of a wildfire. The results of the parcel specific assessment provide a visual depiction of the risk ratings and give each homeowner a list of specific recommendations to implement in order to reduce their wildfire risk.

In addition, parcel level risk assessment information can be used to help aid emergency response agencies in the event of a wildfire and can be used to inform further emergency planning efforts.

The parcel specific wildfire risk analysis builds off of research based on the Home Ignition Zone concept developed by Jack Cohen at the Fire Science Lab in Missoula, Montana and the latest research and findings from the Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) on factors that play into a home's survivability during a wildfire event.

The wildfire risk assessment used in San Miguel County takes advantage of the science used to understand the factors contributing to home ignition during wildfires and adds additional, locally-specific components that influence home survivability. In addition, The West Region Wildfire Council has a strong partnership with researchers and is a part of a Wildfire Research group called WiRe. This group is an interdisciplinary research collaboration group and brings diverse expertise in economics, sociology, and wildfire risk mitigation to a multiyear research project on homeowner wildfire risk mitigation and community wildfire 'adaptedness.'

All homes in identified priority areas within the Telluride and Norwood FPDs were reviewed using the following criteria:

- Addressing: Having correct, visible and reflective addressing is a crucial component to any type of emergency response effort. Smokey environments during a wildfire event reduce visibility. Reflective, contrasting addressing is much easier to see in such conditions.



- Ingress/ Egress: Knowing primary and secondary ingress/ egress routes is crucial for successful evacuation. Having more than one way in and out of your neighborhood reduces the risk of becoming trapped by a fast moving wildfire. Furthermore, fire department knowledge of residential areas where there is only one point of access is a helpful tool in pre-planning for evacuation, suppression operations and firefighter safety.
- Driveway Width: It is important for firefighters to know that they can safely get apparatus in and out of a home's driveway. Driveway width analysis is a combination of approximate shoulder to shoulder measurement as well as the distance between overhanging obstructions and the driveway.
- Dangerous Topography: These are areas where wildfires can move quickly and increase in intensity. Steep chimneys and cliff edges are two examples of dangerous topography. A home's location relative to dangerous topography can largely affect its survivability during a wildfire event. Dangerous topography can have severe impacts on fire behavior over a given landscape.
- Slope: The slope category characterizes the average overall slope across the parcel where a home is situated. Homes situated on the steepest slopes (Greater than 45%) are exposed to higher wildfire risk.
- Background Fuel: The fuel type and density directly surrounding a home can affect the fire behavior in the particular area. This category focuses on the fuel on the land surrounding the property, whereas Defensible Space focus on the fuel on the property. Given varying weather conditions, grassy open meadows tend to be conducive to fast moving, yet low intensity fire behavior, whereas fire in a heavily forested environments can be much more intense. The community specific fire behavior maps provide further detail on how fuel loading and weather conditions impact fire behavior.
- Defensible Space: Defensible space is "an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure." Having defensible space is one of the "primary determinants of the home's ability to survive a wildfire" (CSFS Creating Wildfire-Defensible Zones: Fire-12). Whether or not a home has adequate defensible space is a factor that wildland firefighters take into consideration when deciding where to stage resources. It is also important to remember that during a large wildfire event, resources are often limited. Having defensible space can increase the survivability of a home without firefighter intervention.
- Roofing Material: A home's roofing material has been proven to be a primary factor in a home's survivability during wildfire event. Class A, non-combustible roof construction increases a home's survivability, whereas wood shake shingle roofing material increases a home's wildfire risk drastically.

- Siding Material: Whether a home's siding is made out of combustible material or a non-combustible material also effects survivability. Vinyl/ wood siding is more likely to fail or ignite than a heavy log, stucco or composite siding material.
- Other Combustibles: Firewood piles, patio or deck furniture, propane tanks and other combustibles near a structure can be factors that compromise a home's resistance to wildfire. These materials are often found stacked under elevated decks which can cause the deck to ignite and compromise the structure.
- Decks and Fences: Decking and fencing material have proven to add potential vulnerability to a home's resistance to wildfire. Combustible fencing attached to a structure can become the conduit for a home to ignite. Well maintained wood deck can be less combustible than an unmaintained dry deck.

It is important to consider vulnerability points of the structure. When the wildfire risk assessment was completed, homes were assessed for their 'weakest' point. If a home's siding had both non-combustible material as well as wood siding, the home was considered to have 'wood siding' since the wood siding is a component that increases the home's risk to damage or loss from a wildfire.

### *Scoring*

Each criterion in the wildfire risk assessment has an attached 'score' that corresponds directly with the elements' potential to compromise a structure during a wildfire event. In other words, elements that make a structure significantly more vulnerable to wildfire are given more weight when considering the wildfire risk. Roofing material and defensible space are the two most significant survey criteria and therefore carry the heaviest weight. The following pages show the wildfire risk analysis scoring sheet that was completed for each structure within the community.

CATGEORY	OBSERVED CONDITION	POINTS	CATGEORY	OBSERVED CONDITION	POINTS
Address Visible	Posted and Reflective	0	Defensible Space	Greater than 100'	0
	Posted, NOT Reflective	5		Between 30'-100'	50
	Not visible from the road	15		Between 10'-30'	75
		Less than 10'		100	
Ingress / Egress	Two or more roads In/Out	0	Roofing Material	Class A: Non-Combustible (Tile, Metal, Asphalt)	0
	One road In/Out	10		Class B or C: Combustible (Wood)	200
Driveway Clearance	Greater than 24'	0	Building Exterior	Non-combustible	0
	Between 20'-24'	5		Log, heavy timbers	20
	Less than 20'	10		Wood, vinyl	60
Distance to Dangerous Topography	Greater than 150'	0	Other Combustibles	None, Greater than 30' from structure	0
	Between 50'-150'	30		Between 10'-30' from structure	10
	Less than 50'	75		Less than 10' from structure	30
Slope	Less than 20%	0	Decks & Fencing	None	0
	Between 20%-45%	20		Non-combustible Deck/Fence attached to structure	20
	Greater than 45%	40		Combustible Deck/Fence attached to structure	50
Background Fuels	Light	25			
	Moderate	50			
	Heavy	75			
			<b>Overall Total Rating</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
			Low	25	150
			Moderate	151	175
			High	176	270
			Very High	271	365
			Extreme	366	665

Figure 12 Wildfire Risk Analysis Scoring

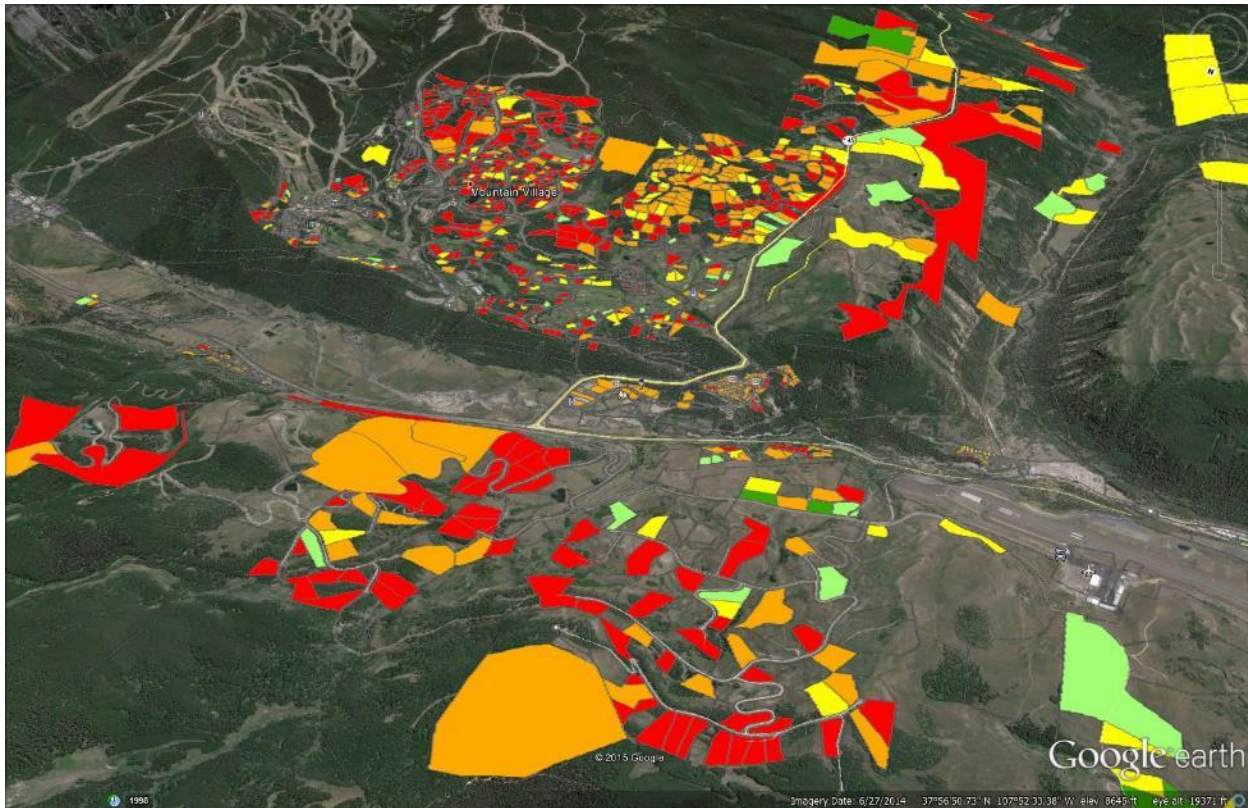


Figure 13 Parcel Level Risk Assessment results in the Telluride Fire Protection District

### Division of Fire Prevention and Control (State)

On July 1, 2012, the State responsibilities for wildland fire management and prescribed fire transferred from Colorado State University to the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) under its Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC). This was a result of legislative action in the form of House Bill 12-1283. The purpose of HB12-1283 is to enhance Colorado's ability to prepare for and respond to fire and other emergencies by creating a single point of authority for fire and consolidating the State's homeland security and emergency management functions in the CDPS.

Colorado law; specifically Section 24-33.5-1226 (3) (a), C.R.S. requires the Director of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control to develop an annual Wildfire Preparedness Plan, in collaboration with a representative of the County Sheriffs of Colorado, a representative of the Colorado State Fire Chiefs' Association, the Director of the Office of Emergency Management and the Adjutant General.

The Wildfire Preparedness Plan shall be designed to address the following:

- The amount of aerial firefighting resources necessary for the state of Colorado at times of high and low wildfire risk;

- The availability of appropriate aerial firefighting equipment and personnel at times of high fire risk to respond to a wildfire;
- The availability of state wildfire engines and staffing of the engines at different levels of wildfire risk;
- The availability of state inmate wildfire hand crews at different levels of wildfire risk; and
- A process for ordering and dispatching aerial firefighting equipment and personnel that is consistent with, and supportive of, the statewide mobilization plan prepared pursuant to Section 24-33.5-705.4, C.R.S.

The Wildfire Preparedness Plan shall also provide recommendations on the use of the Wildfire Preparedness Fund created in §24-33.5-1226 (4) (a), C.R.S.

### Wildfire Annual Operating Plan

The purpose of the Wildfire Annual Operating Plan (AOP) is to set forth standard operating procedures, agreed procedures and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within San Miguel County. Fire cooperators meet annually to adopt the AOP and discuss new laws as they relate to fire response and agency responsibilities, establish communication plans and confirm resource rates.

All parties who participate agree to reciprocal mutual aid assistance throughout the initial attack period that can be up to 24 hours, which may end earlier by mutual agreement, and preferably by 11:59 p.m. for ease in financial accounting of costs incurred. “Initial attack period” is defined as fire suppression from the time of initial report of the fire to the agreed upon termination of mutual aid.

### CRRF

The Colorado Resource Rate Form (CRRF) is the State of Colorado’s only document for a Cooperator to list their equipment and reimbursement rates for resource mobilization. It also provides information for incident management teams, and facilitates the entry and maintenance of this information in WebEOC and ROSS. This document is standardized and stand-alone, and is the only document to be used for incident reimbursement through the State of Colorado.

### Wildfire Preparedness Fund

The Wildfire Emergency Preparedness Fund (WERF) in Colorado was authorized by the 2006 Legislature through Senate Bill 06-096, which also appropriated funding for state fiscal years 2006 through 2010 to support implementation of the actions directed by the legislation.

### Colorado Emergency Fire Fund

San Miguel County also participates in the Colorado Emergency Fire Fund (EFF). This fund, established in 1967, assists the payment of expenses when catastrophic wildfires exceed a participating County's resources. 35 Colorado counties contribute to EFF. A County's annual assessment for EFF is calculated using a formula based on the acreage of private watershed and the annual property tax valuation.

Counties with large amounts of private watershed land and a high assessed valuation pay more into the fund than rural counties with large acreage of federal lands and low assessed valuation. Emergency funding requests must originate from the County Sheriff and State Forester approval is required. The fund has paid for nearly 3 million dollars of suppression costs since its inception *(Source: Colorado State Forest Service)*.

### San Miguel County Mutual Aid Agreement

In the case of a wildland fire that exceeds the capabilities of the Fire Protection District to control or extinguish and that requires mutual aid and outside resources, a mutual aid agreement is in place which outlines that the Sheriff shall assume financial responsibility for the firefighting efforts on behalf of the county and the authority for ordering and monitoring of resources but that a Unified Command structure will be maintained.

### County Road and Bridge Department

Road & Bridge employees are trained to run dozers to help control forest fires plus and they can provide additional support with water trucks as necessary. During fire season tenders with water are staged near high risk areas wherever possible.

### Other Wildfire Capabilities

The CWPP contains extended capability lists by Fire Protection District.

- Coonskin Ridge Prescriptions 2009
- Wildland Interface and High Risk Potential Study on Fire District 2008
- TOMV Wildfire Mitigation/ Forest Health Plan 2010
- Telluride Fire Protection District Master Plan

## WINTER STORM

### Power Redundancy

The region's primary source of power is a 92-mile, 115 kilovolt (kV) transmission line operated by Tri-State that originates at the Hesperus Substation near Durango and traverses over Coal Bank, Molas and Ophir Passes. It is vulnerable to severe winter storms, wildfire and avalanche and if the line experiences an outage, reduced power and rolling blackouts will occur. A secondary power source was a 69 kV line from Nucla-owned by San Miguel Power Association (the primary power provider for San Miguel County and a Tri-State member) that feeds the area and was originally constructed in 1948. The 50-year-old line was at the end of its useful life, vulnerable to lightning strikes and costly to maintain. Additionally, this line was unable to support the electric load during peak energy usage times in the Telluride area if the line's primary source from Durango goes out.

Beginning in June of 2010 Tri-State's Nucla – Sunshine 115 kV transmission project replaced the existing 69 kV line in 2013 and the old line was removed. Constructing a new 19.9-mile-long, 115 kV line from the Nucla Substation to the Norwood Substation, across portions of Montrose and San Miguel counties.

The newly constructed transmission line begins at the Nucla Substation, west of Naturita in Montrose County, and will terminate at the Sunshine Substation near Telluride in San Miguel County. The Nucla-Sunshine Project encompasses approximately 50 miles of new line and transmission facilities, including:

- Constructing a new 30.4-mile-long, 115 kV transmission line from the Norwood Substation to the Sunshine Substation near Mountain Village on Ilium Road (aka South Fork Road), consisting of 20.4 miles of overhead line and 10 miles of underground line (across portions of Specie and Wilson mesas in San Miguel County).
- Expanding the Norwood Substation, near the town of Norwood on two acres of private land.
- Replace the existing Wilson Mesa Substation in San Miguel County.
- Modifying the existing Nucla and Sunshine substations.

2010	2011	2012
<p><b>TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Starting outside Nucla Switchyard (Montrose County) to Norwood Substation (San Miguel County)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 16 miles in Montrose County</li> <li>— 3.8 miles in San Miguel County</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>UNDERGROUND CABLE SYSTEM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Specie Mesa               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Trench installation</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ West Wilson Mesa (west end)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Trench installation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Starting at Norwood Substation to Specie Mesa               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Wrights Mesa</li> <li>— Beaver Mesa</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>UNDERGROUND CABLE SYSTEM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Specie Mesa               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Power cable installation</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ West Wilson Mesa (west end)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Power cable installation</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ West Wilson Mesa (east end)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Trench installation</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ East Wilson Mesa (east end)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Trench installation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Starting at Sunshine Substation (Ilium Road) across Sunshine Mesa</li> </ul> <p><b>UNDERGROUND CABLE SYSTEM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ West Wilson Mesa (east end)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Power cable installation</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ East Wilson Mesa (east end)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Power cable installation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>SUBSTATION CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sunshine substation additions</li> <li>◆ Wilson Mesa substation</li> <li>◆ Norwood 115kV substation</li> <li>◆ Nucla switchyard modifications</li> </ul>

Figure 14 Timeline for Transmission Line

- SMPA will remove the Oak Hill Substation on Wrights Mesa and Specie Mesa Substation, reclaiming the property to its original state. The Project Map for download can be found [here](#).



### Telluride Reliability Project

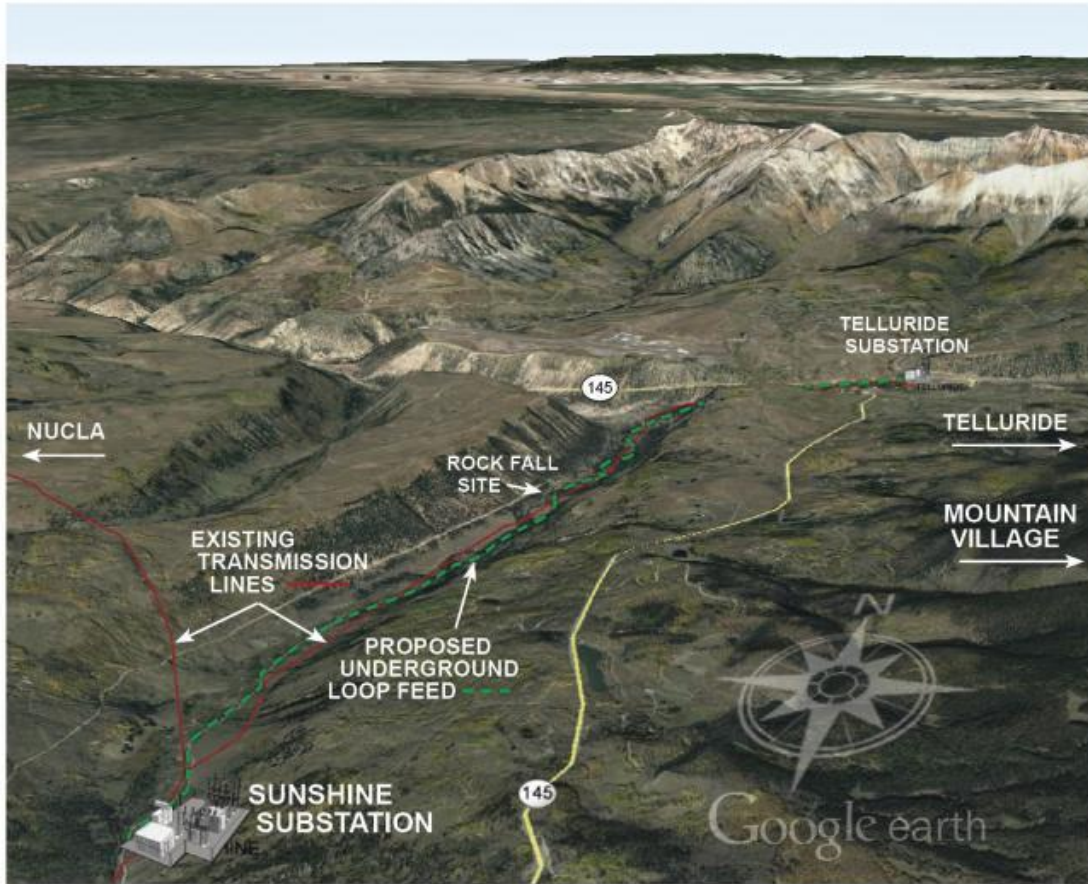
In February, 2016 the Telluride area went without power for over 37 hours during the busiest ski week of the season. Power, cell phone and landline phones were all affected. An electric transmission power pole in Ilium Valley was destroyed by a falling rock, and the transmission and distribution lines were broken.

Because the damaged lines comprised what engineers call a “radial feed,” there was no backup. Therefore, residents and businesses had to wait while crews from Tri-State and SMPA worked through the night to re-install the power pole, lines and components.

The event brought renewed attention to an SMPA proposal called the “Telluride / Mountain Village Reliability Project.” This project proposed to bury heavy distribution lines capable of backing up the transmission line between the Sunshine and the Telluride substations. This redundant feed would allow one substation to cover the load of the other in case of failure. Moreover, because the new line would be buried underground it would be invisible and invulnerable to such events as the infamous rockslide.



Figure 15 Nucla Sunshine Transmission Line Project Map



### *Snow Removal*

Road & Bridge has increased its fleet of snow removal equipment over the years to provide higher levels of service in the populated areas of the County. The department is capable of handling a very severe winter storm with the exception of the outlying areas as these areas may be snowed in for up to three or four days. County Road and Bridge have identified critical areas where snow fencing is beneficial therefore, each year the department plows high ridges in fields adjacent to the roads to act as snow fencing. This is a very effective method of snow fencing which has been in use for many years.

### *AVALANCHE CONTROL*

The Road and Bridge Department periodically performs control work for avalanche mitigation in the Ophir area and other areas as needed. The County Road and Bridge department has a contract with a local avalanche hazard consulting firm and, using the firm's equipment and expertise, avalanches are remotely triggered following heavy snow cycles after any persons that may be at risk have been safely evacuated. Telluride Ski Area also employs its own Ski Patrol staff to control and safely trigger avalanches within the ski area boundaries outside and adjacent to the towns of Telluride and Mountain Village.

### *DROUGHT*

The Colorado Water Conservation Board has a [Drought Planning Toolbox](#) that is designed to assist water users throughout the state with their efforts in planning and response to a drought. Explore the toolbox to find drought information and data, as well as a comprehensive suite of planning resources, financial assistance and tools.

## **COUNTY PLANS**

### *San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan*

The County's Planning Department has the Comprehensive Development Plan and Land Use Code available to the public on the County's web site. The plan originated in 1978, was amended in 2001 and was most recently updated in 2008. The Comprehensive Plan serves to guide future decisions by public and private entities about the physical development of the County. All plans listed in this section can be found at this web site: <http://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/252/Master-Plan>

### *Telluride Regional Area Master Plan 1989, amended 1991*

This plan is part of the County's Comprehensive Development Plan. The Telluride Regional Area Master Plan represents a policy statement about community goals and desires. It is also a statement of community values and ideals. It is to be used as a guide for decision-making by residents and officials in San Miguel County, private investors and developers, Federal agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, the State of Colorado, and other bodies who must understand the County's direction. It is the responsibility of developers to show that a proposed development conforms to the goals and objectives and the Future Land Use Map of the plan.

### *Wright's Mesa Master Plan*

This plan is part of the County's Comprehensive Development Plan. The Wright's Mesa Master Plan is a policy document intended to provide guidance for future land use activities. In accordance with Colorado law, as a part of the county's Comprehensive Plan, it is not a regulatory document. It contains a Vision, goals and policies, a Future Land Use Plan and specific strategies. This Plan is an update to the 1998 Master Plan and reflects the work of a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, as well as a great deal of input from the public.

### **San Miguel County Open Lands Plan**

The purpose of this Open Lands Plan is to develop a strategic framework for open space conservation, as well as to serve as a guide to the Open Space Commission, Recreation District Board and Board of County Commissioners regarding protection and/or acquisition of county open space resources.

### **San Miguel County Land Use Code**

The recommendations spelled out in the Comprehensive Plan are implemented through the County's Land Use Code and Zoning regulations. The San Miguel County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan does not constitute any section of the Comprehensive Plan but serves to emphasize the importance of those elements of the plan related to hazard mitigation. The entire Land Use Code can be viewed online at: <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/243/Land-Use-Code>.

### ***County Emergency Operations Plan***

Rewritten and updated in March 2014, the revised San Miguel County Emergency Operations Plan was signed and put into effect. San Miguel County Sheriff's Office developed this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for incidents that surpass the response capabilities of any one jurisdiction. The EOP provides a flexible blueprint for addressing major emergencies. It unifies County agencies and community partners in a common goal to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose a risk to San Miguel County. In addition, the plan is intended to provide San Miguel County officials and department heads with a basis for the coordinated management of disaster incidents so that impacts to people, property, the environment, public services and economy are minimized and so that normal community conditions can be restored as quickly as possible.

### ***Public Health Emergency Operations Plan***

The San Miguel County Department of Health and Environment maintains the Public Health emergency Operations Plan, originally completed in 2009, to prepare for leading the response to Public Health specific emergencies and disasters.

### ***Environmental Health***

The Environmental Health Department administers County regulations with respect to environmental quality and public health, safety, and welfare. The Environmental Health Specialist conducts routine inspections of food services (restaurants), retail food stores, daycare centers and performs school safety inspections. The Department administers the permitting of individual sewage disposal systems (septic systems), and operates the Norwood Solid Waste Transfer Station.

The County's Environmental Health Office issues septic tank permits that comply with state guidelines. Ground water contamination from individual sewage disposal systems, typically consisting of septic tanks and leach fields, is controlled through a permit system that incorporates soil test pits, percolation (perk) tests and compliance with state mandated setback requirements.

The Environmental Health Department also monitors air quality in the Town of Telluride on a continuous basis. The department monitors water quality and quantity in the San Miguel River. In addition, they help to identify wetlands or geohazards on county resident's property. They help to administer environmental standards contained in the County Land Use Code and promote education on these standards in reclamation, habitat improvement, xeriscaping or selection.

## OTHER COUNTY CAPABILITIES

### *County Emergency Management Program*

Emergency Management is the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all aspects of emergencies, in particularly mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Emergency management involves plans, structures and arrangements established to engage the normal endeavors of government, voluntary and private agencies in a comprehensive and coordinated way to respond to the whole spectrum of emergency needs. This is also known as disaster management. Emergency Management staff at the county include a full time Emergency Manager (2017) and a part-time Emergency Management Coordinator located within the County Sheriff's Office.



### *General Preparedness Campaign*

To provide the public with general preparedness information for a variety of hazards, the County's Preparedness website links citizens to information. Information encourages citizens to take steps toward preparing themselves, their families and their businesses for emergencies. The site directs to the federal site 'Ready.gov' for emergency and disaster information and resources such as personal preparedness kits, pet preparedness and business preparedness.

### *County Wildfire Mitigation Education*

Updated in 2013, the Wildfire Mitigation Brochures were originally created by the Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Coordinator as a way for the public to become informed of mitigation efforts they could make to benefit themselves, their community and the county as a whole by doing mitigation

work on their property after the completion of the CWPP. The brochures are currently updated by the West Region Wildfire Council.

***SAN MIGUEL COUNTY LAND USE CODES***

The unincorporated areas of San Miguel County are zoned through the County’s Land Use Code. The current Code was adopted in 1990 to better manage the impact of growth. There are approximately 146 subdivisions in San Miguel County. The incorporated towns within the County have enacted zoning and other land use regulations for development within their respective jurisdictions. The following table outlines all county land use codes in use and the percentage of the county affected by the respective land use code.

Table 18 County Land Use Codes in Use

Land Use Code	Description	Acres	% of County
AHPUD - Affordable Housing PUD	Section 5-305	197.0921	0.024
AR-1 - Accommodations & Recreation	Not in current code	0.1989	0
AR-2 - Accommodations & Recreation	Not in current code	5.3304	0.001
F - Forestry, Agriculture & Open	Section 5-307	333837.4874	40.413
HC - Heavy Commercial	Section 5-308	13.8958	0.002
HCA - High Country Area	Section 5-321	26869.4063	3.253
I - Low Intensity Industrial	Section 5-309	50.2747	0.006
LD - Low Density	Section 5-304	2916.7838	0.353
MD - Medium Density	Section 5-303	543.1907	0.066
MH - Mobile Home	Section 5-312	199.5383	0.024
OS - Open Space	Section 5-314	792.5227	0.096
P - Park	Section 5-313	12.5402	0.002
PC - Placerville Commercial	Section 5-311	7.0195	0.001
PR - Placerville Residential	Section 5-310	24.9918	0.003
PUB - Public	Section 5-315	319.45	0.039

Land Use Code	Description	Acres	% of County
PUD - Planned Unit Development	Not in current code	1088.694	0.132
PUDR - Planned Unit Development Reserve	Section 5-317	232.7999	0.028
R- Single-family Residential	Section 5-306	186.6595	0.023
RG - Rangeland Grazing	Section 5-318	6986.7453	0.846
Split - has two zone districts		310.8795	0.038
TC - Town Commercial	Not in current code	4.34	0.001
WE - West End	Section 5-320	411000.5015	49.754
WM - Wright's Mesa	Section 5-319	36923.3672	4.47

The majority of the development and growth has been in the East County region, primarily in the box canyon formed by the San Miguel River where the town of Telluride lies. The nature of this dramatic and scenic steep sided valley has resulted in focused development pressures since the late 1980's. While there is significant growth within San Miguel County, the County is managing growth so as not to increase vulnerability to hazards. These measures are discussed further in the Capability Assessment section of this plan. Additional details on projected growth and development, and growth management can be found in the *Telluride Regional Area Master Plan and the San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan*. Because of the large amount of publicly owned land within the County, some growth and expansion constraints are already in place. The limited availability of private land, overall remoteness of the County, presence of the Telluride Ski Resort and scenic splendor has led to a higher than normal cost of living in the County, which is especially noticeable near the Telluride Regional Area. This has contributed to an increase in the number of commuters that live outside the region. Many commute to work in Telluride over mountain passes from neighboring Ouray, Montrose, and Dolores Counties.

### *San Miguel County Vegetation Management*

The State of Colorado gave the County authority to enforce the Colorado Weed Control Act to control foreign and noxious weeds within the County, in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service.

### *Building Department and Codes*

The Building Department issues permits for structural and non-structural building and development within San Miguel County. The Department is also responsible for assigning and reassigning physical addresses outside the municipalities.

The Uniform Building Code had been adopted in all the incorporated areas and the eastern unincorporated areas of San Miguel County in 1972. The code did not apply to the West End of the County to conform to the County Comprehensive Plan's goal to preserve the rural and rugged character of the region. Over the years several updates and modifications to the building code occurred, including adoption of the 2012 International Fire Code, the Prescriptive Energy Code and Green Building Standard requirements.

In January 2011, the International Building Codes were adopted by the Board of County Commissioners. This comprehensive code features time-tested safety concepts, structural, and fire and life safety provisions covering means of egress, interior finish requirements, comprehensive roof provisions, seismic engineering provisions, innovative construction technology, occupancy classifications and the latest industry standards in material design. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new building designs.

All adopted building codes may be accessed on the county's website at: <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/157/Building>.

The County has Geographic Information System (GIS) and Information Technology (IT) Departments that provide mapping and database support to multiple County departments and services. The following efforts will support natural hazard mitigation, in addition to the mapping and analysis that was done to support this planning process:

- **Geohazard Mapping.** The County is participating in a partnership with various State of Colorado agencies to obtain LIDAR data in support of analyzing areas prone to debris flow and flooding, specifically the San Miguel River between the Town of Telluride and Placerville, adjacent to Highway 145.
- **Internet Mapping.** County GIS supports a robust internet mapping system that is available to the public as well as emergency response agencies. Emergency response agencies and emergency management have access to additional spatial data through a site specifically designed for their needs.
- **Mobile Offline Mapping.** County GIS offers support for mobile, offline mapping on responder devices, such as cell phones and tablets. This application will be deployed in early 2018. The offline capability is crucial given the many locations in the county where cell service is not available. This application provides searchable locally-sourced data for addresses, roads and common places.
- **Addressing.** County GIS completed a multi-year project to improve addressing in support of 9-1-1 and other emergency response applications throughout the county, including posting reflective signs. Ongoing cooperation with addressing authorities, such as municipalities, ensures continual

review to maintain consistent and accurate addresses. These address and structure locations are available as digital, searchable layers in the online mapping application.

- **Interagency Data Integration.** A group of local government GIS practitioners worked together toward the ability to integrate key spatial datasets, such as addresses, roads and Emergency Service Zones, across 6+ counties on the Western Slope. San Miguel County GIS provided the technical means for the data to be integrated through automated processes. This effort facilitates monthly updated datasets which can be downloaded by any of the agencies and used in the various communication centers. The project allows seamless cross-boundary response and anticipates the data needs of NextGen 9-1-1.
- **Pictometry.** San Miguel County has contracted three aerial photography flights with EagleView: in 2008, 2013 and 2017. This product provides oblique imagery, along with traditional aerial photography, to be viewed in the county mapping system. Oblique imagery is aerial imagery captured at an angle of 40 to 45 degrees, designed to provide a more natural perspective and make objects easier to recognize and interpret. The communications centers and emergency responders use the data, along with the Assessor's Office, Planning Department and various other town governments.

## COUNTY ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEMS

### *CodeRED Emergency Notification System*

The County utilizes CodeRED emergency notification system to provide targeted, geographically specific emergency notification to residents. Pre-planned target areas have been set up in the system to notify residents in the event of an emergency or disaster. An example of a preplan area is the Trout Lake inundation areas and the larger communities in the county such as Telluride, Mountain Village, Norwood and Ophir.

### *Local Broadcast Media*

The County also utilizes the EAS to broadcast warnings over local radio stations. The authority to initialize this utility lies with the incident commander and/or Sheriff. The request is made through the San Miguel Dispatch Center.

## HAZMAT RESPONSE

The capability in the hazardous materials response area within the Telluride Fire Protection District and San Miguel County has boomed since the last update of this plan. Thanks to efforts made by the Telluride Fire Protection District San Miguel County now has a fully trained emergency response team.

In 2012 the Telluride Fire Protection District (TFPD) began formation of a formally training Hazardous Materials (HazMat) team in response to known and anticipated risks within the district and county, the



lack of existing capabilities and response times and risk to firefighters and others first responders from the nature and complexity of HazMat calls and the changing nature of structure fires.

Telluride HazMat Response Team (THMRT) was announced as fully operational in May of 2013 (but had been responding to HazMat calls starting since in March of 2012 during its formation and training). The Team has been responded to just under 50 calls since 2013.

Currently THMRT is a fully mobile, operational Type II HazMat/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) team based at TFPD Station 1, located in the Town of Telluride.

The team is staffed by five certified firefighters that are additionally Colorado (DFPC) Certified HazMat/WMD Technicians (HMT). Four of the HMTs hold Specialist credentials in one or more areas to include HERS (Highway Emergency Response Specialists), RAD/NUC, IRB. Additionally four HMTs are credentialed as HazMat Safety Officers, three are Colorado certified for Clandestine Lab, two are Colorado Certified Death Investigators and two are HazMat incident leadership (LMSTI) trained.

Additionally as result of THMRT and TFPD efforts, over 40 firefighters and law enforcement officers in the TFPD area are certified at the HazMat Operations levels and can be integrated into the THMRT response package as a force multiplier.

THMRT has equipment and supplies which exceed Type II requirements and is positioned to provide initial response to virtually all HazMat/CBRNE events and is self-sustaining for at least one operational period. THMRT has a comprehensive and active training program to maintain response effectiveness which includes cross training with other organizations. THMRT responds as availability and resources allow to requests within the county and with Western Slope with partner organizations, such as Colorado State Patrol (CSP) HazMat and to other regional agencies, including the Montrose Fire Department.

## **TOWN OF TELLURIDE CAPABILITIES**

### **Water Treatment and Storage**

The Town of Telluride operates three water treatment plants utilizing three different water sources, and this provides both flexibility and redundancy to the water system. The Telluride Water System provides water to the Town of Telluride the downriver communities including Lawson Hill Subdivision, Hillside Subdivision and Falls Subdivision.

There is approximately 1.5 million gallons of water storage that is available for domestic and fire protection uses. Telluride has a Water Master Plan that addresses future needs with a focus on resiliency.

These communities have additional water storage:

- Elk Run

- San Bernardo
- Aldasoro

### Land Use Code

The purposes of the Telluride Land Use Code are to assure the proper and sensitive development of land within Telluride; to protect and enhance the quality of life in Town and its environs; and to establish a clear, consistent, predictable and efficient land development review process.

### Prevent Hazardous Development

Prevent development that creates or adds to existing geologic hazards, erosion, flooding, or other potential dangers to life and safety, or which detracts from the quality of life in the Town. 1-103.G.

### Violation of Geologic Hazard or Floodplain Regulations

Any person who knowingly engages in a development in a designated area of geologic hazard or floodplain hazard or who conducts a designated activity of local or state interest, and who does not first obtain a permit pursuant to this Title, or who does not comply with permit requirements, or who acts outside the authority or contrary to the conditions of the permit, is guilty of a misdemeanor for each such violation or occurrence. Each day of a continuing violation shall be deemed to be a separate offense. 1-303.D.

### Floodplain Management

As a CRS community Telluride has an active floodplain management program as previously discussed. The Town building official is also the floodplain manager who is responsible for implementing the Town's floodplain ordinance.

### Drainage Planning and Improvements

The town has a drainage master plan and conducts ongoing channel and culvert cleaning and maintenance, particularly those areas affected by the Cornet Creek drainage. The Townsend Street Bridge over Cornet Creek was replaced in the summer of 2005 and larger culverts will be installed. The Town staff periodically monitors the Cornet Creek above the falls (in the Uncompahgre National Forest) just outside of town for snags or other debris that can block the channel. Debris flow warning systems have been considered in the past, but no cost effective or reasonable solutions have been determined to date.

### Hazard Mapping

The Town has the Floodplain and Geological Hazards Map available as a PDF document on the Town website.

Telluride also utilizes a Capital Asset Maintenance Plan that details scheduled capital improvements and capital replacements.



## TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CAPABILITIES

### Evacuation and Shelter Plan

Mountain Village has developed a plan for evacuation routes and a shelter in the event of a natural disaster such as a wildfire occurs. A link to the plan and other information may be accessed on the web at: <https://townofmountainvillage.com/residents/public-safety/>

### Water Storage

In the summer of 2015 the Town of Mountain Village completed a new water line which allows the large water tanks with 2.2 million gallons of storage to supply water to a tank that holds 500,000 gallons. This project does not add capacity but rather moves the water more efficiently to cover the entire town for high fire flows.

High production wells feed the 2.2 million gallon tanks so that supply water can be better sustained throughout the entire town. Also replaced during this time was the water line from the Mountain Village to the Ski Ranches. This line also increases the efficiency to move water to the Ski Ranches from the large storage tanks located in the Mountain Village thus increasing the fire protection in the Ski Ranches.

### Town of Mountain Village Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Mountain Village began its Comprehensive planning process in 2008. As of December 2010 the plan has not been formally adopted, but is scheduled to be adopted in 2011. The Mountain Village Comprehensive Plan serves to embody the community's vision and values, enable a community to maintain and enhance its attributes, guide growth, development and economic health, and be a long-range, forward-looking advisory document and set aspirations and intentions.

### Land Use Ordinance

The Town of Mountain Village Land Use Ordinance is established was established to achieve several goals: to promote public health, safety and welfare; to promote the economic vitality of the Town, to guide development within the town limits, etc.

## TOWN OF NORWOOD CAPABILITIES

### *Master Plan and Land Use Code*

The Norwood Master Plan / Land Use Code was updated in 2008. The regulations in this document were established for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and general welfare of the Town of Norwood. They have been designed to lessen the congestion in the streets, to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers, to provide adequate light and air, to prevent the overcrowding of land, to avoid undue concentration of population, to promote energy conservation and to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks and other public requirements to guide development within the town limits.

Both plans may be accessed here: <http://www.norwoodtown.com/townplanning-2/>

### *Water Storage*

Town of Norwood Water Commission has a contract with Farmers Water Development Company to purchase 300 Acre feet of water per year for a set price. The Town has two reservoirs for storage. Reservoir #1 holds 18.4 Acre Feet and Reservoir #2 holds 91 Acre Feet. If the dam on the Gurley reservoir should happen to be breached, the Norwood Water Commission would access water at the reservoirs via the Gurley Ditch system. This system was recently tested in the fall of 2010 when the Gurley Reservoir was drained for repairs.

## OPHIR CAPABILITIES

### *Avalanche Control*

Ophir and San Miguel County are working on an intergovernmental agreement on avalanche control. Gates prevent access to and from town during high hazard periods. Many of the residents of this small community are highly aware of the risks associated with living in the Ophir valley, and are willing to adjust their schedules around Mother Nature as necessary.

### *Water Storage*

Ophir has three water storage tanks totaling 90,000 gallons. One 20,000 gallon tank is located in west Ophir and two 35,000 gallon tanks are located in east Ophir.

### *Water Treatment*

The Town of Ophir began the process of upgrading the water treatment and storage in 2010. The project was financed through a grant from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs and an interest-free loan of \$500,000 as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Previously, the town had relied on an archaic system that took water from Warner Springs with a simple redwood box. Now, Ophir's primary water source is Waterfall Canyon. This is a surface water intake in

Waterfall Canyon, runs through aging pipes that are either above ground or buried relatively shallow. On the north side of the Town of Ophir, they have a secondary groundwater source from Warner Spring (this feature is reaching its expected lifespan).

### *Master Plan*

The Ophir Master Plan is a policy document that establishes a community vision for future development and growth management in the Ophir region. The Plan is comprised of this text and graphics in this text, Future Land Use maps and the Major Streets Plan map. Numerous public meetings, opinion surveys, and studies were conducted as part of creating this Plan. The Plan is intended to promote better decision making by providing a comprehensive view of planning issues related to future development and growth management. The plan may be accessed at: <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/253/Community-Plans>.

### *Town of Ophir Land Use Codes*

The Town of Ophir Land Use Code guides development within town of Ophir in the interest of protecting their local resource, the natural environment, while at the same time allowing for the use of the land. The plan may be accessed at: <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/253/Community-Plans>.

## **SAWPIT CAPABILITIES**

### *Town of Sawpit Land Use Code*

Guides development within town of Sawpit. The plan may be accessed at: <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/253/Community-Plans>.

### *Town of Sawpit Source Water Assessment Report*

The Town of Sawpit Source Water Assessment Report provides the Sawpit public water system an opportunity to use preventative approaches for protection. The plan may be accessed at: <https://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov/253/Community-Plans>.

## STATE AND FEDERAL CAPABILITIES

### *Colorado Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management*

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) is responsible for the state's comprehensive emergency management program which supports local and state agencies. Activities and services cover the four phases of emergency management: Preparedness, Prevention, Response, and Recovery for disasters like flooding, tornadoes, wildfire, hazardous materials incidents, and acts of terrorism.

Planning and training services to local governments include financial and technical assistance as well as training and exercise support. Services are made available through local emergency managers supported by DEM staff assigned to specific areas of the state. During an actual emergency or disaster, DHSEM coordinates the state response and recovery program in support of local governments. DHSEM maintains the state's Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) where representatives from other state departments and agencies come together to coordinate the state response to an emergency situation.

### *Colorado Office of Homeland Security*

The Governor's Office of Homeland Security operates under the DHSEM and coordinates state, regional and local efforts to prepare Colorado's communities to be capable of preventing attacks and protecting against, responding to, and recovering from all hazards by developing, implementing, resourcing, exercising, and evaluating our State Homeland Security Strategy.

### *Colorado Information Analysis Center*

In response to the 2001 September 11th attacks, the United States has created specialized agencies to coordinate efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and prosecute acts of terrorism. The CIAC operates under the DHSEM and is a multi-agency fusion center created to help prevent terrorism incidents in Colorado. The CIAC is designed to link all stakeholders in Colorado, from local and federal law enforcement officers, to bankers and school teachers. It emphasizes detection, prevention, and information-driven response to protect the citizens and critical infrastructure of Colorado. This counterterrorism effort is centralized in order to enhance interagency cooperation and expedite information flow.

### *The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)*

The department serves the people of Colorado by providing high-quality, cost-effective public health and environmental protection services. The department focuses on evidence-based best practices in the public health and environmental fields and plays a critical role in educating our citizens so they can make informed choices. In addition to maintaining and enhancing our core programs, we continue to identify and respond to emerging issues that could affect Colorado's public and environmental health.

The department pursues its mission through broad-based public health and environmental protection programs, including disease prevention; control of disease outbreaks; health statistics and vital records; health facilities licensure and certification; health promotion; maternal, child, adolescent, and women's health; tuberculosis prevention and treatment; refugee health assessment; prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections including HIV; nutrition services; suicide and injury prevention; emergency medical services; disease prevention and intervention services for children and youth; minority health improvement and health disparities reduction; laboratory and radiation services; and emergency preparedness. The department's environmental responsibilities span a full array of activities, including air and water quality protection and improvement; hazardous waste and solid waste management; pollution prevention; environmental leadership; and consumer protection.

### *Colorado Outdoor Recreation Search and Rescue (CORSAR) Card*

Colorado residents and visitors are well served by dedicated volunteer search and rescue teams, but mission costs are often in the thousands of dollars. By purchasing a CORSAR card you are contributing to the Search and Rescue Fund, which will reimburse these teams for costs incurred in your search and rescue. Funds remaining at the end of the year are used to help pay for training and equipment for these teams. Anyone with a current hunting/fishing license, or boat, snowmobile, ATV registration is already covered by the fund.

The card is not insurance and does not reimburse individuals nor does it pay for medical transport. Medical transport includes helicopter flights or ground ambulance. If aircraft are used as a search vehicle, those costs are reimbursed by the fund. If the aircraft becomes a medical transport due to a medical emergency, the medical portion of the transport is not covered.

Cards may be purchased at most sporting goods stores in the county, at the Sheriff's Office or online. The CORSAR cards are available for \$3 for one year and \$12 for five years.

### *The Colorado Avalanche Information Center*

The Colorado Avalanche Information Center maintains a mountain weather and avalanche information hotline and website. The number for the Durango and Southern Mountain region is 970-247-8187, 303-275-5360 for Denver, and the website address is <http://geosurvey.state.co.us/avalanche>. The website and phone line provide warnings to backcountry travelers, as well as tips on how to avoid being caught in an avalanche.

### *The Colorado Department of Transportation*

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is responsible for avalanche and rockfall control programs on Highways 62 and 145. Current rockfall mitigation techniques employed include jersey barriers on Highway 145 near the Ophir Road and some recently constructed barriers on Norwood Hill.



CDOT has gates to close Highway 145 near Ophir during high avalanche hazard or control work. CDOT completed a Telluride Debris Flow Report and a Debris Flow Investigation.

Debris flow on Highway 145 has been a concern and a problem for many years. The problems arise due to unique geological, geographical, and soil conditions of the area. Results of debris flow events can include road closures, clogged drainage features, and structural impacts to the corridor.

Maintenance has noticed storms that produce approximately 1" of rainfall cause the events and these events typically occur at the beginning of the monsoon season, approximately the first storm in July.

Statistical analysis of maintenance activities correlated with precipitation events suggests 0.40"-0.50" of rainfall will cause a debris flow event. This value calculates to 20%-30% of annual storms, with each storm having varied road closure durations. Clusters of events are evident beginning in July and can be seen as late as November.

### *State of Colorado Water Conservation*

The State of Colorado Water Conservation Board has prioritized all 64 counties in Colorado with regards to the Floodplain Map Modernization Program. The modernization program will convert paper Flood Insurance Rate Maps to a digital, GIS-based format aimed to improve floodplain management. San Miguel County is priority 17 out of 64.

### *State Geologic Hazard Review Process*

The Colorado Geological Survey performs subdivision development reviews to ensure that potential geologic problems have been identified, and if so, adequately addressed. These reviews are required to be submitted by County planning departments for new subdivisions (voluntary for cities or towns) as required by Senate Bill 35 (1972). School sites must be submitted by school districts as directed by House Bill 1045 (1984). Other proposed uses including airports, landfills, water treatment plants, utility rights of way, highway rights of way, as well as the effects of large developments such as mines and ski areas are required to be reviewed under House Bill 1041 (1974).

### *Natural Resources Conservation Service*

This Federal Agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) helps with the protection and development of soil resources within the County.

### *USDA Brand Inspector*

The USDA Brand Inspector is responsible for inspections and control of livestock ownership.

### *BLM and USFS Resource Management Plans*

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act directs BLM to manage its lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS)

conduct land use planning to develop long-term management policies for BLM public lands and national forests. Their plan may be accessed on their respective web sites.

### *Historic Mitigation Actions*

In previous version of this plan there were several mitigation actions captured. In order to track historic mitigation actions these tables will remain in the plan for reference. The following table notes the mitigation project descriptions and the completion date or status.

Table 19: 2005 Plan Completed Mitigation Actions

<b>Plan Year</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
2005	Develop south end fire protection infrastructure (San Bernardo)	Complete 2009
2005	Improve County addressing for emergency response	Complete readdressing and signage countywide
2005	Additional water storage for fire and drought mitigation	Complete 2014
2005	Hire Wildfire Mitigation Specialist	Complete, WRWC serves role working with EMC
2005	Insect Mitigation Plan for wetlands to prevent vector disease	Complete - Public Health
2005	Emergency Evacuation Plan	Complete - EOP Annex
2005	Redundant Radio Towers	Complete - three 800 DTRS; more needed
2005	New Garage for Emergency Response Vehicles	Complete - Norwood Fire Cache complete in 2009
2005	Rockfall mitigation on Norwood Hill	Complete - Project began July 2012 and completed in November 2016
2005	Improve debris drainage systems Keystone Hill	Complete - CDOT project
2005	Surge Population Mitigation plan	Complete - Public Health
2005	Trout Lake Dam Penstock Reinforcement	Complete - Critical sections replaced after 2005 and again in 2012

<b>Plan Year</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
2005	Develop public officials buy-in and awareness	Complete - SMC adopted in 2010
2005	Education of rural living	Ongoing/Complete - Continuous education campaign/program
2005	Critical facility alternatives analysis	Complete
2005	Develop NIMS training public officials buy-in and awareness	Ongoing Special Districts and Towns
2005	Public Education on hazards and mitigation	Ongoing - Various PSAs, social media, web
2005	Ophir Road Avalanche Studies/Control	Complete/Ongoing - Annual control work
2005	County wildfire education program-Fire Wise construction	Complete - Various PSAs, social media, web; Mtn. Village adopted FireWise Construction materials May of 2010
2005	Bury power lines/Reinforce power lines in Avalanche prone areas	Complete 2013 Sunshine Project
2005	Encourage back country and fishing licenses	Ongoing - Sheriff's Office and vendors sell permits locally
2005	Avalanche mitigation in Lizard Head Pass area	Ongoing - Performed annually, CDOT
2005	Bury power lines in wildfire prone areas	Complete 2013 Sunshine Project

# VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

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Planning Step 6 was to perform a Vulnerability Assessment. After reviewing all of the identified hazards and the existing mitigation capabilities, the AHPG assessed the vulnerability/ impact that each hazard has the potential to have on the County and the jurisdictions within the County. The County's vulnerability to each hazard can only be determined when historical frequency, current AHPG risk perception, existing mitigation capabilities, past mitigation actions, potential for life loss and the potential for property damage is analyzed.

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii):**

**[The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.**

**[The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods.**

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A):**

**The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas.**

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B):**

**[The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.**

**Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C):**

**[The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.**

### Exposure Assessment

As a starting point, the AHPG utilized the County Assessor’s data to define a baseline against which all other disaster impacts could be compared. The baseline is the catastrophic, worst-case scenario: the assessed value of the entire County as a whole. The value is deceptively low in that it only reflects commercial and residential property, but no infrastructure or other economic impact.

Table 20: Total Assessed Value, San Miguel County 2017

<b>CLASS</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
<b>Residential</b>	\$65,870,075,300
<b>Commercial</b>	\$350,899,8149
<b>Industrial</b>	\$11,569,029
<b>Agricultural</b>	\$28,250,731
<b>Natural Resources</b>	\$11,408,268
<b>State Assessed</b>	\$78,893,445
<b>Oil and Gas</b>	\$43,759,485
<b>Vacant</b>	\$586,897,371
<b>Other (Exempt)</b>	828,035,478
<b><i>TOTAL excluding exempt</i></b>	<b>\$6,981,753,448</b>

Table 21: Structures and Population by Jurisdiction 2017

JURISDICTION	TOTAL STRUCTURES (2004)	TOTAL STRUCTURES (2010)	TOTAL POPULATION (2009) estimate
<b>Unincorporated County</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>3,158</b>
<b>Telluride</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>Mountain Village</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,389</b>
<b>Norwood</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Ophir</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Sawpit</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>7,263</b>	<b>7,558</b>

*Source: San Miguel County GIS and US Census Bureau*

From the information above, it was determined that since 2004, 1,803 structures have been built in San Miguel County. It is important to determine which structures are the most vulnerable and to estimate their potential loss. The section below seeks to portray the vulnerability of the County as a whole to each hazard while utilizing information such as:

- Hazard related impacts such as life loss, safety and health
- Insurance coverage, claims paid and repetitive losses
- Values at risk
- Critical Facilities at risk
- Identification of cultural and natural resources at risk
- Overall community impact
- Development trends

Events that have a low historical frequency and thus have been given a lower risk rating may also have a huge impact if they occur. For example, Telluride has never had a wildfire put the town in danger. But, if a wildfire were to threaten the town, it would most likely have a significant impact on the community in terms of property loss and damage, economic loss etc.

## WILDFIRE

San Miguel County recently completed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) which provides a comprehensive, scientifically-based analysis of wildfire related hazards and risks in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas of San Miguel County and a portion of Montrose County within the Norwood Fire Protection District. Using the results of the analysis, recommendations were designed to prevent and or reduce the damage associated with wildfire.

The following tables were taken out of San Miguel County’s Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Subdivisions or populated areas are broken down by Fire Protection District and given a low, moderate, high, very high or extreme wildfire hazard rating.

Table 22: Norwood/Redvale Fire Protection District WUI Communities

WUI NAME	PARCELS	Hazard Rating
Norwood Agricultural Area	275	Low
Redvale	unknown	Low
Gurley Lake Ranch	38	Moderate
Mountain View	23	Moderate
Thunder Road	16	Moderate
Miramonte Ranch	20	High
Beaver Pines	16	Very High
Fitts Subdivision	56	Very High
Deer Mesa	unknown	Extreme
Mailbox	unknown	Extreme

Table 23: Telluride Fire Protection District WUI Communities

WUI NAME	PARCELS	Hazard Rating
Aldasoro	180	Low
Ophir	185	Low
San Bernardo/Priest Lake	33	Low
Hastings Mesa	427	Moderate
Ilium Valley/Ames	87	Moderate
Lower Mountain Village	1322	Moderate
Two Rivers Subdivision	80	Moderate
Telluride/Hillside	2567	Moderate
Iron/ Mackenzie Springs	104	High
Specie Mesa	55	High
Down Valley	292	High
Trout Lake	110	High
Upper Mountain Village	620	High
Brown Ranch	33	Very High
Lawson Hill	198	Very High



Table 24: Egnar/Slickrock Fire Protection District WUI Communities

WUI NAME	PARCELS	Hazard Rating
Egnar	12	Low
County Line Road	19	Low
Slick Rock	6	Moderate
Egnar Agricultural Areas	135	Moderate
Spud Patch	37	Very High

Source: San Miguel County CWPP, 2010

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Growth pressures, Telluride Regional area cost of living and the desire to live in forested areas are continuing growth in WUI in eastern San Miguel County and in other Colorado Counties. Structures in the woods put more people and property at risk to wildfires. San Miguel County is extremely concerned about wildfires and has initiated aggressive efforts to inform property owners of the risks, and what they can do to mitigate impacts.

The CWPP is described in further detail in the *Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs and Capabilities* section. In the West End, limited application of building codes and resulting lack of insurance puts new housing at higher risk. In the East End, some homeowner’s association covenants do not allow for the creation of defensible space.

### *Vulnerability*

Any major wildfire anywhere near populated areas in San Miguel County will have significant impacts on the community as a whole. After considering historical events, existing mitigation capabilities, hazard ratings from the County’s CWPP and considering life, safety and potential economic impacts, the AHPG determined that San Miguel County is **Highly Vulnerable** to the impacts of a significant wildfire. Certain areas in San Miguel County are more likely to experience wildfires than others, which increases the vulnerability for those areas specified in Profiling Hazards.

## **DROUGHTS**

Drought is different than many of the other natural hazards in that it is not a distinct event, and has an unusually slow onset. Drought can severely impact a region both physically and economically. Adequate water is the most critical issue: agricultural, manufacturing, tourism and commercial and domestic use

all require a constant, reliable supply of water. Water supply is affected both by decreased storage in reservoirs and dry wells resulting from a lowering of the water table. Reservoir storage and ground-water supply are related, in that when reservoirs run dry users rely more on wells to pump groundwater, which in turn lowers the water table and also increases pumping charges due to increased use of electricity.

With the recent multi-year drought that affected San Miguel County from 1998 to 2005 and Colorado's drought history it is evident that the entirety of San Miguel County is vulnerable to drought. The impacts of future droughts will vary depending on the region. The agricultural economy of the West End will experience hardships associated with a reduction in water supply, including agricultural losses. The Eastern County will see an increase in dry fuels and beetle kill and associated wildfires, and loss of tourism revenue during the ski season. The hydroelectric power plants within the County may have reduced power generation during times of drought. Water supply issues for domestic needs will be a concern for the entire County during droughts.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

As the population grows so do the water needs for household, commercial, industrial, recreational, and agricultural uses. Vulnerability to drought is likely to increase with these increased water needs.

### *Vulnerability*

After considering historical events, existing mitigation capabilities, potential impacts in terms of life loss, safety and considering future water demands and economic impacts, the AHPG determined that San Miguel County as a whole is moderately vulnerable to drought events. The western portion of the County has a slightly increased vulnerability compared to the County as a whole when climate and agriculture as an economic base are taken into consideration.

## **LANDSLIDES/DEBRIS FLOWS AND ROCKFALL**

Rockfalls and landslides are most likely to impact transportation corridors. There is a serious risk to life safety to travelers due to the relatively frequent occurrence of rockfalls. There are also economic impacts from traffic delays or disruptions, which could be potentially major with the lack of viable alternative transportation corridors in the County. Mudflows originating from Cornet Creek, based on historic incidents, will continue to pose a serious threat to the Town of Telluride's residents and residential and commercial property.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Hazard maps and land use codes have been designed to discourage development in hazard prone areas. Redevelopment of existing properties within some of these areas continues, however, putting new and more expensive homes at risk within the Town of Telluride.

### *Vulnerability*

The eastern portion of San Miguel County including the San Miguel River Canyon East of Placerville and the Town of Telluride are **Highly Vulnerable** to the impact of Debris Flows. Steep canyon walls coupled with summer monsoon rains have caused debris flows and rockfall in the past. The impacts of debris flows cannot be lessened by obtaining flood insurance because 'dirty water' does not qualify for flood claim reimbursement. Historical events and calculated impacts, the potential for life loss and property damage make the **County as a whole moderately vulnerable** to landslide, Debris flow and Rockfall events, with specified areas having increased vulnerability.

## **EXTREME WINTER WEATHER**

Winter storms are primarily a life safety risk, but can also impact the local economy when transportation and commercial activities are disrupted. Winter storms are occasionally severe enough to overwhelm snow removal efforts, transportation, livestock management, and business and commercial activities. Travelers on highways in San Miguel County, particularly along remote stretches of road can become stranded, requiring search and rescue assistance and shelter provisions. The County can experience high winds and drifting snow during winter storms that can occasionally isolate individuals and entire communities and lead to serious damages to livestock and crops.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Urban population growth and suburban sprawl have complicated the task of promptly and adequately responding to winter storm emergencies. The principal public health and safety problems are power outages, stranded motorists, road closures, and limited capabilities to respond to citizen's calls for emergency services. Water system problems and broken water pipes create additional problems for fire services agencies. The trend of an increasing amount of commuters coming from outside the County indicates that more travelers will be at risk to winter storms in the future. Winter storms can also strand visiting skiers, although an extended stay may be a relatively easy, but expensive hardship to endure assuming lodging is available.

### *Vulnerability*

San Miguel County, along with many other Colorado and mountain Counties, look at winter weather and its associated hazards and potential inconveniences as an accepted way of life. Overall, San Miguel County residents are used to dealing with extreme winter weather. The high frequency of occurrence according to historical events makes this hazard a high risk hazard. When factors such as community preparedness, potential for life loss, overall community impact and property damage and infrastructure damage is taken into account, the County as a whole has a **moderate vulnerability** to extreme winter weather.

## SEVERE WEATHER

Severe weather, for the purpose of this plan includes hail, lightning, high winds, heavy rains and tornadoes. All severe weather has the potential to cause life loss, property damage or destruction and cause economic disturbance. Residents in San Miguel County know that the weather can change extremely quickly and are used to dealing with the elements. However severe weather can interrupt daily functioning, potentially destroy buildings and cause disruption to critical infrastructure.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Highly vulnerable structures in San Miguel County such as communication towers and lift towers have been equipped with lightning rods to help mitigate against damage from lightning strikes. Severe weather in San Miguel County is sometimes very location specific, at times occurring in remote unpopulated areas and other times affecting towns or subdivisions. The Western portion of the County is more susceptible for tornado activity solely because of the flatter landscape. However, tornado occurrences in the County are extremely rare. Heavy cloud burst rain, which is usually associated with summer monsoon thunder and lightning storms can cause isolated or extensive riverine and street flooding events as well as debris flows and landslides. High winds have the potential for knocking out power and communication lines as well.

### *Vulnerability*

Overall, the County as a whole is **moderately vulnerable** to severe weather events. Critical infrastructure failure due to severe weather can have significant impacts if extensive repair is needed as a result. Facilities that depend on constant communication and electricity have been equipped with generator back up power in case of a disturbance in service.

## CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FAILURE

For the purpose of this plan, critical infrastructure is defined as including electricity, gas, water, sewer and communication lines (including cellular communication). Critical infrastructure services can be interrupted in San Miguel County for many reasons. Severe weather, extreme winter weather, wildfires, avalanches and floods can knock out any of the services listed above. Outages can range from minutes to days depending on damage and the extent of needed repairs.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

In San Miguel County, power outages and communication disruptions occur occasionally. More intense disruptions of gas and water lines have occurred in the past but happen less frequently. As more and more people move to the area, the demand for such services increases, therefore increasing the impact if an outage occurs. Some County residents have alternate energy sources such as generators or wood stoves.

### *Vulnerability*

The time of year greatly influences the severity of the impact that a critical infrastructure failure would have on the County. Overall, the County is **moderately vulnerable** to a critical infrastructure failure. Vulnerability during the **winter months increases** as the potential for pipes to freeze and warmth is a concern.

## **AVALANCHE**

In addition to the risk to backcountry travelers in the wintertime in the Telluride/Ophir High Country region, avalanches in San Miguel County pose the most risk to transportation and power infrastructure, and the Town of Ophir. Avalanches can have wide ranging impacts inside and outside of the County by disrupting power and transportation over Lizard Head Pass, as was mentioned in the hazard Description. The specific risks to the town of Ophir are discussed in this section.

The Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR) at the University of Colorado in Boulder has studied the Avalanche hazard in the vicinity of the Town of Ophir, at the request of the Town and San Miguel County. The slide zones and impact areas are represented on the following maps. The Spring Gulch slide path represents the greatest threat to the town. The third map represents a proposed mitigation option for the Town

According to County GIS the town of Ophir has 67 structures with a Census 2000 population of 115 persons. According to the map, developed in 1976, approximately seven structures are at risk. There could be more development in the remaining town site. There is also a power line that runs through the valley that is at risk.

In addition to Ophir, nearby Highway 145 has slides that have closed Lizard Head Pass and impacted power lines. County Emergency Management has a map of these slide zones, which are controlled by CDOT.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

The remoteness, climate, and hazards of the Ophir area has kept growth at a slow pace compared to other parts of the County. There is concern among residents that the area may become attractive to those who wish to build second homes. Currently about 80% of the population lives there year round.

### *Vulnerability*

The eastern portion of the County has a significantly higher vulnerability to avalanches due to the geographic layout of the County. Specifically, **Ophir has a high vulnerability** to avalanches because quite often avalanches cut off the only access to and from the town and come exceptionally close to homes and other infrastructure. Mitigation efforts have been made in this area to reduce impacts of avalanche events, but the vulnerability in that specific area remains high when the potential for life loss, property

damage and historical frequency are considered. The remainder of the **County has a low vulnerability** to avalanche events due to the lack of historical events and geographic landscape.

## **FLOOD**

The risk of flooding is greatest in the eastern portion of the County where population growth and suburban development have altered natural drainage systems and can contribute to unpredictable flash floods during storm water runoff. Although structural improvements exist on some streams in San Miguel County, intense thunderstorms can occasionally generate stream flows capable of overwhelming structural design capacities. Urbanization and development along streams also increases the amount of floating debris that can obstruct bridges and culverts, leading to more extensive flood damages.

**Flood Insurance Policy and Claim Analysis.** Also according to the National Flood Insurance Program claims data, San Miguel County has had 2 claims reported in the unincorporated areas between 1978 and 2015; the claims total \$23,037 (note this does not include uninsured losses). Telluride losses total just under \$88,700 during the same time period. San Miguel County has no repetitive loss properties to date. The table below lists the number of policies held per jurisdiction.

Table 25 Flood Insurance Policy Numbers 2017

JURISDICTION	POLICIES
Telluride	463
Unincorporated San Miguel County	49

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Floodplain management ordinances enforced within San Miguel County and Telluride are helping to limit problems with flooding in new development, thus it is the existing structures in the floodplain that remain most at risk. Floodplain management is discussed further in the Existing Hazard Mitigation Programs and Capabilities section.

### *Vulnerability*

Ice Jam floods occur regularly on the San Miguel River during the winter months. The homes along the banks of the river usually see a rise in the water level and large blocks of floating ice pass by during an ice jam flood. Ice jam floods have the potential to back up water behind bridges if enough ice becomes lodged in front or under a bridge. Overall, San Miguel County has a low vulnerability to Ice Jam flooding, while residents along the San Miguel River have a slightly increased vulnerability.

Riverine Flooding poses the greatest impact to the Town of Telluride. Although, it sometimes difficult to separate debris flow and flooding events. Cornet Creek in Telluride has ‘flooded’ many adjacent homes

over differing historical events. Other areas in San Miguel County that could experience flooding are homes located right along the San Miguel River. Quick spring runoff from warming temperatures and a heavy spring rain could lead the river to raise enough to flood some homes. The County as a whole is moderately vulnerable to riverine flooding but the Town of Telluride is highly vulnerable to flooding events.

San Miguel County has a low vulnerability to street flooding events. Due to the small nature of the towns, the amount of impermeable ground that supports street flooding events is mitigated by storm drainage systems. However, localized street flooding events have occurred in the past in the Town of Telluride. Area specific protective measures have been implemented in these localized events to protect against future events.

### *Flood Methodology Previous Plan*

After reviewing the 2005 All Hazards Mitigation Plan and consulting with the County Planning Department and State Mitigation Officers, San Miguel County opted to change the methodology for finding the vulnerability to flood events. In the previous plan, a 300 ft buffer was created around the San Miguel River and parcels that were located within the buffer zone were considered vulnerable structures. See excerpt below from the previous document:

The County used their GIS capability to model flood risk for this plan. Unfortunately there continues to be no digital floodplain maps available for the County, so an overlay of the FEMA floodplain boundaries was not possible during the time this plan was initially prepared or now with this revision.

Alternatively, in the 2010 revision and continuing until now, the County used GIS to create a 300-yard 'buffer' on the San Miguel River from just above the Town of Telluride to the County Line. The 300 yard buffer layer was overlaid on the County's parcel layer to determine the number of developed parcels within 300 yards of the river. Based on this analysis, there are approximately 2,500 parcels and 2,100 structures within 300 yards of the river. This total includes the Towns of Telluride and Sawpit and structures in the unincorporated area as well. According to the FEMA Community Information System, 1997, San Miguel County had 750 persons, 245 residential, and 59 other structures located in flood hazard areas. The 300 yard buffer area is likely to be larger than the actual 100-year floodplain.

### *Flood Methodology*

The County Planning Department regulates development within or near a floodplain, though floodplain maps may or may not exist for the County. The San Miguel County Land Use Code includes a section on Areas and Activities of Local and State Interest/"1041" Environmental Hazard Review. Section 5-403 relates to Floodplain Hazard Areas (see below). This section also addresses Avalanche Areas, Landslide Areas, Potentially Unstable Slopes, Rockfall Areas, Slopes Greater Than 30 Percent, Alluvial Fans, Talus Slopes, Mancos Shale, Faults, Expansive Soil and Rock and Ground Subsidence.

The County Land Use Code states that if no adequate hazard-free area exists on the parcel the applicant will need to obtain a Floodplain Development Permit. The applicant is required to provide information from a registered Colorado Engineer that the proposed development site is outside the 100-year floodplain. If the building site is within the 100-year floodplain and there exists no site outside the 100-year floodplain the engineer will determine what the base flood elevation is for the building site and must comply with the County Floodplain Standards. All activities proposed within a floodway must demonstrate through a floodway analysis and report by a Colorado Registered Professional Engineer that there are no adverse floodway impacts resulting from the project. The County Floodplain Regulations are amended from time to time to follow Colorado's floodplain rule changes.

An applicant who applies for a Floodplain Permit must submit an application for County Planning Commission and/or Board of County Commissioner review and approval. If it is determined that the proposed development will not increase the water surface elevation or cause potential harm during a flood event and receives approval from the BOCC, Planning Department staff send a copy of the approved Floodplain Permit (County Commissioner Resolution) and FEMA Elevation Certificate (for structures) to the FEMA office in Denver.

It should be noted that while the state does not require permits on streams that have not had base flood elevations established, the County requires the above information for all development along all waterways (even if the base flood elevation has not been established). Below are excerpts from the current Land Use Code:

**5-403 Floodplain Hazard Areas**

*In addition to the development standards in 5-402 and the San Miguel County Floodplain Regulations (refer to Appendix A), the standards in this section apply to mapped floodplain hazard areas as depicted in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, National Flood Insurance Program, and to areas later found to be in flood hazard areas.*

5-403 A. ***If no adequate hazard-free area exists on a site,*** development proposed within final base flood elevations Zones A1-30 and/or regulatory floodway shall:

I. *Have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to one foot above the base flood level or be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and*



II. *Be designed by a qualified professional engineer who shall certify that the flood proofing methods identified in Section 5-403 A.I. are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood.*

In the past, when asked what improvements the county would like to see in relation to Floodplain mapping, County staff have continually requested that the following areas have the base flood elevations mapped; at a minimum of where the waterway passes through or is adjacent to private property:

- Howard Fork
- Leopard Creek
- Fall Creek
- Big Bear Creek
- South Fork
- Dolores River
- San Miguel River

The County and each of the jurisdictions have identified that obtaining digital floodplain maps and base flood elevation maps be a high priority mitigation action

## **DAM FAILURE**

San Miguel County has five class I dams. Dam failure can occur as a result of a natural phenomenon occurrence such as overtopping due to spring run-off or heavy rains, an infrastructure failure due to lack of repair or maintenance and as an act of deliberate criminal activity or terrorism. Dam failure can create catastrophic flooding events for populated areas located below dams.

In September of 1909, the only San Miguel County historical record of dam failure occurred at Trout Lake. An entry in a Publication by Christian J. Buys, "Historic Telluride" reads:

*'On September 5, 1909, a powerful cloudburst drenched a precipitous basis above the small settlement of Ames, where years before Lucian Nunn had damned (sic) both Hope Lake and Trout lake to protect his power plant against dry summers. Both dams burst, sending a wall of water and debris rushing down the canyon. Although the torrent of water did not wipe out the power plant, it decimated over a dozen miles of railroad grade along the San Miguel River between Telluride and Placerville.'*

However, like earthquakes, this hazard has a low probability high consequence vulnerability rating.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

There are many homes located below Trout Lake Dam in San Miguel County. Most of the development exists along the San Miguel River in the canyon miles downstream from the dam itself. Dam failure, although not likely in the County could result in property loss or damage, life loss or injury and negative economic impacts.

### *Vulnerability*

San Miguel County as a whole is **moderately vulnerable** to dam failure. Though the likelihood of an event such as this occurring is low, the severe impacts of such an event must be taken into consideration.

## **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE**

San Miguel County has roads that are identified as hazardous materials transportation routes. Hwy 141 which runs through the Western part of the County is one such road. Other highways in San Miguel County also see heavy truck traffic. Inclement winter weather and the nature of mountain roads make hazardous materials spills along transportation corridors a viable concern. Hazardous material spills and the potential secondary impacts related to spills have the chance of occurring on any of the major highways in San Miguel County. The type and impact of the specific chemical spill can have varying consequences.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Although nuclear transportation is limited to Hwy 141 other chemicals that are potentially hazardous are allowed to be transported on Hwy 145 and Hwy 62. The western part of the County, where the transportation of nuclear is allowed, is substantially less populated, especially directly along roadways. However, the other main transportation routes do have significant development close to the roadways.

### *Vulnerability*

The overall vulnerability for the County is moderate, with areas such as Egnar/ Slick rock having a slightly increased vulnerability due to the type of chemicals that are allowed to be transported through the area.

## **TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS**

Transportation accidents, whether severe or minor, are inevitable. Mountainous roads coupled with inclement weather increase the chances for transportation accidents to occur on any State highway or County road. Even with perfect driving conditions, accidents happen for a multitude of reasons.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

As more and more people move to the County and towns expand, roadways become used more and more increasing traffic and the potential for transportation accidents. Because development in San Miguel County also occurs along the transportation routes the potential for secondary impact exists.

The Telluride, Norwood and Egnar Fire Protection Districts all have trained firefighters and emergency medical response (EMT) personnel that are trained to deal with accidents. Telluride Fire Protection District supports a Type II Hazardous Materials Technician/ Specialist Team. They respond to area incidents with Mutual Aid agreements in place. County Road and Bridge and Colorado Department of Transportation work around the clock to keep transportation routes safe and free of obstacles that may cause accidents.

### *Vulnerability*

San Miguel County as a whole has a **low vulnerability**/high likelihood for transportation accidents. Although inconvenient and sometimes tragic accidents are a fact of life and a risk people take daily when they get into their vehicles to drive. Accidents can cause traffic delays but are usually minor. Transportation accidents and their impact are best judged on a case by case individual basis.

## **TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS**

Technological hazards are a low frequency **low vulnerability** for San Miguel County. Computer hacking does not pose an extreme threat for the communities in the County. The amount of confidential or sensitive information stored in 'hackable' computer systems is very little. If a computer system were to be hacked a information was obtained, the AHPG seemed to agree that the impact would not be severe.

## **TERRORISM**

Since the Terrorist Attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup>, 'terrorism' as a concept has taken on a new meaning for most of the world. It is important to note that criminal activity such as setting buildings on fire can be concluded as an act of arson or can be viewed as an act of terrorism. Terrorism is a subjective and case based definition depending on motive etc. San Miguel County has a low vulnerability for terrorist events of epic proportions solely based upon the lack of motive for such an attack in the area. However, that is not to say that San Miguel County is not vulnerable to acts of domestic terrorism or criminal activity deemed to be terrorism.

## **COMMUNICABLE DISEASE OUTBREAK**

A Communicable Disease Outbreak is a major concern for Public Health Officials. Diseases are constantly mutating and can be difficult to prevent completely. San Miguel County works with local, state and federal health officials to monitor the spread of communicable disease and provide the public information for disease prevention, identification and treatment.

Today, an especially severe influenza pandemic could lead to high levels of illness, death, social disruption and economic loss. Impacts could range from school and business closings to the interruption of basic services such as public transportation, health care and the delivery of food and essential medicines.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Influenza has a history in San Miguel County. In fact, the location of the Historic Hospital in Telluride, now the Telluride Historical Museum, was placed far out of town during the 1800's to separate sick patients from the rest of the population.

San Miguel County has had 80% growth since the 1990's. Therefore, people are living in closer quarters and come into more contact with each other. Telluride has a well-established 24 hour emergency clinic, Norwood has the Uncompahgre Medical Center and the County has a nursing practice in both Telluride. There are also other practicing doctors around the area who can see patients for diagnosis. The advent of virtual doctor visits enable patients to consult with a qualified medical provider remotely.

### *Vulnerability*

Assessing the County's vulnerability to pandemic flu is problematic because the severities of the specific strain and the age group and symptoms are hard to predict. However, any pandemic outbreak of any proportion can cause severe illness, death and/or public disruption. San Miguel County and its incorporated jurisdictions are **highly vulnerable** to the effects of a pandemic flu outbreak, simply due to the nature of the disease and the availability or unavailability of a vaccine.

## **PLAGUE**

The epidemic form of the disease has been known since antiquity for the devastation caused by world-sweeping outbreaks such as the "Black Death" in the Middle Ages. Today, improved sanitation practices and rat control have reduced the threat of epidemics in developed countries. Nevertheless, plague is firmly entrenched among wild rodents in North America and individual cases continue to occur among humans exposed to these animals and their fleas. (Source: <http://www.cdph.state.co.us/dc/zoonosis/plague/plaguefacts.html>).

Plague is now firmly established and is now frequently detected in rock squirrels, prairie dogs, wood rats and other species of ground squirrels and chipmunks. Wild rabbits also became involved in the plague cycle. For San Miguel County, the concern lies in the newly established prairie dog colony just outside of the Town of Telluride. The location where the colony exists is in close proximity to the frequently used bike path and is on public open space, popular with dog owners and outdoor enthusiasts. There are also several colonies located in the western side of the County, but they are usually located on large ranches or out in fields.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Pastures once used for agricultural purposes, cattle grazing or areas of land that have been disturbed create ideal colony locations for Prairie Dogs. Therefore, development in general can encourage the rodents to establish themselves in close proximity to human activities and their domesticated animals.

### *Vulnerability*

The town of Telluride has a low vulnerability to a plague outbreak simply because of the difficulty of human transmission. The County as a whole has a low vulnerability to Plague. When life loss, potential for property loss and damage, economic impacts and historical occurrences are taken into account, plague would most likely have individual case impacts versus affecting the County as a whole.

## **WEST NILE VIRUS**

The impact to human health that wildlife, and more notably, insects, can have on an area can be substantial. Mosquitoes transmit the potentially deadly West Nile virus to alike. Most humans infected by the virus have no symptoms. A small portion develops mild symptoms that include fever, headache, body aches, skin rash, and swollen lymph glands. Less than one percent of those infected develop more severe illness such as meningitis or encephalitis, symptoms of which include headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, and paralysis. Of the few people who develop encephalitis, fewer than 1 out of 1,000 infections die as a result.

Mosquitoes carry the highest amounts of virus in the early fall, thus there is a peak of disease in later August and early September. The risk of infection decreases as the weather becomes colder and mosquitoes die off.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Areas of standing water are of particular concern for preventing the spread of West Nile Virus. Public Health Officials in San Miguel County have been working to educate the public about the disease and working with local agencies to help reduce mosquito population and breeding grounds.

### *Vulnerability*

As a whole, San Miguel County has a **low vulnerability** to West Nile Virus. The County has had very few infections compared to other locations in Colorado and none have been deadly. The potential impacts that West Nile could have on the County are minimized by the County's high elevation and shorter growing months. Infections are on a case by case basis and mitigation efforts have significantly reduced mosquito population and desirable breeding grounds for the insects.

## **EARTHQUAKES**

Colorado has a relatively short historic record of earthquakes, which makes for a limited data set when making assumptions based on past events. A lot of unknowns remain about the earthquake potential in San Miguel County and Colorado in general.

Based on the fact that there have been earthquake epicenters inside the County boundaries, as well as in neighboring counties, earthquakes will likely occur in the future. Based on historic events, these will

likely in the range of Magnitude 5.5 or lower, which is strong enough to be felt and potentially cause damage. According to the USGS damage usually occurs with earthquakes in the Magnitude 4-5 range, but many variables affect damage such as building age, soil type, distance from the epicenter, etc. With the historic building stock in Telluride there is potential for a moderate sized event to do some structural damage, but most impacts would likely be to non-structural items within the buildings such as light fixtures, toppling of shelves, cracked walls and chimneys. Falling items within buildings will likely pose the greatest risk to life safety.

According to the Colorado Geological Survey, as identified earlier in this document, the maximum credible earthquake for nearby for a fault in nearby Ouray County (see map in Earthquake hazard Description section) is Magnitude 6.25. Scientists are unable to predict when the next major earthquake will occur in Colorado; only that one will occur. Research based on Colorado's earthquake history suggests that an earthquake of 6.3 or larger has a one percent (1%) probability of occurring each year somewhere in Colorado (Charlie, Doehring, *Oaks Colorado Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program Open File Report 93-01, 1993*).

So the question is what would happen if San Miguel County were to experience a 6.25 earthquake? FEMA's GIS based earthquake loss estimation tool, HAZUS-MH, was utilized to model a hypothetical 'what if?' scenario, based on the Colorado Geological Survey's maximum credible earthquake of M 6.25 for a fault in nearby Ouray County (see map in Earthquake hazard Description section). In 2005, a HAZUS level 1 scenario was run with an M 6.25 event located at the northeast corner of the County, near the junction of San Miguel, Ouray, and Montrose County lines by the Dallas Divide. According to this scenario an estimated 488 buildings will be at least moderately damaged, which is over 16% of the total building inventory in the County (according to HAZUS inventory data). The model estimates 64 households would be displaced due to the earthquake. Casualty estimates, assuming the earthquake occurred at 2 pm, would be 25 persons. Of this total 23 would be minor injuries, 1 serious, and 1 estimated death. Total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is \$55.54 million dollars, which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the HAZUS inventory in the region.

### *Analyzing Development Trends*

Any new construction built to code in the Eastern County should generally be able to withstand earthquakes. Oil and gas development in the West End may be at risk from faults and man-caused earthquakes in the region.

### *Vulnerability*

Earthquakes represent a low probability, high consequence hazard for San Miguel County. Even though the AHPG did not rank earthquake as a high or medium risk hazard, an earthquake event could have potentially high consequences for the County as a whole. Because Earthquakes do not occur often in San Miguel County and when they do occur their effects are not catastrophic, one would judge the vulnerability to San Miguel County to be low. However, if a large magnitude earthquake were to occur

in San Miguel County, the destruction would most likely be severe. County and Town building codes help to mitigate the potential effects of an earthquake, but none the less a significant earthquake, if it were to occur would be devastating. Therefore, San Miguel County's **vulnerability to earthquakes is high**. Mountain Village may have a slightly increased vulnerability based on the built environment of large hotels and condo complexes.

## **VULNERABILITY REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS**

After completing the risk assessment, defining the current mitigation capabilities and reviewing the vulnerability of each jurisdiction to each hazard, the current planning team confirms reaffirms the following general conclusions:

12. Wildfire continues to be a significant threat to the county and its residents. This threat is growing with more development in forested areas and with increased winter drought conditions in 2017/2018. The County's Wildfire Coordination Group, the County Community Wildfire Prevention Plan, community assessments and incentive programs and the continuing partnership with the West Region Wildfire Council will continue to be valuable tools to mitigate future losses.
13. Flooding will continue to be a threat to existing development within the San Miguel River floodplain. Floodplain management ordinances for the Town of Telluride and the county have been effective in reducing risk to future growth in floodplains, but much of the existing Town of Telluride is at risk. Flood insurance is currently the most appropriate mitigation option in Telluride for existing structures, given that the high property values and historic structures in town make acquisition/ elevation projects technically and financially difficult.
14. Avalanches have been responsible for more lives lost than any other recent hazard, but this is primarily due to unwise backcountry travel. Portions of the Town of Ophir and certain county roads and state highways are at risk to large avalanches. Avalanches can restrict access into and out of the County on Highway 145 over Lizard Head Pass for days, as well as access in and out of Ophir.
15. Landslides, mud and debris flows, and rockfall come with the territory of steep, eroding slopes in the eastern county. Debris and mudflows have inundated Telluride and the Downvalley area several times in the past 100 years. Many of the culverts are undersized to handle a flood and debris flow on Cornet Creek. The county and the Town of Telluride have geohazard regulations in their respective land use codes. Transportation corridors remain at risk and pose safety concerns to travelers and emergency responders. More rockfall control efforts are needed along the State Highways in the County.
16. Ongoing drought has impacted the tourism and agriculture economies within the county, and contributed to increasing the wildfire hazard in the past, and it will continue to do so in the future. The 2017/2018 winter season is proving to be the driest on record in 30 years.

17. Problems associated with severe weather and extreme winter weather occur almost every year and exacerbate problems with geologic hazards, avalanches, flooding and wildfire. The technological impacts of severe winter weather, power loss, internet loss, etc., will be prevalent issues for citizens moving forward.
18. Power plant and power outages from severe weather and avalanches are an ongoing concern.
19. Earthquakes pose a low probability but high consequence event, particularly with the presence of historic building stock located in Telluride.
20. Transportation routes over mountain passes are susceptible to severe weather avalanches and rockslides, potentially limiting emergency ingress and egress and causing dangerous driving conditions for commuters and tourists. HazMat spills will continue to be a concern along transportation corridors. With the increased capabilities of the Telluride Hazardous Emergency Response Team the capability of addressing this hazard has improved.
21. Facilities that store gas, propane, chemicals and other hazardous materials could cause additional health and safety concerns if impacted by a natural or man-caused event, these event can also cause a disruption in the services they provide creating more potential issues.
22. Many plans, procedures, and policies exist that either promote public safety or wise development procedures within the county and the incorporated towns. Often the implementation of these capabilities is hindered by lack of funding, staffing, political or public pressures, and respect for private property rights.



# CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVENTORY

The nation's critical infrastructure provides the essential services that underpin our society and serve as the backbone of our nation's economy, security, and health. We know it as the power we use in our homes, the water we drink, the transportation that moves us, the stores we shop in, and the communication systems we rely on to stay in touch with friends and family. Critical Infrastructure (CI) include public safety, emergency response, and emergency medical, designated emergency shelters, communications, public utility plant facilities and transportation lifelines.

## Currently, there are 16 U.S. industry sectors defined as critical infrastructure

85% of critical infrastructure is in private sector hands<sup>1</sup>

Trends exposing industry to increased risk

- Interconnectedness of sectors
- Proliferation of exposure points
- Concentration of assets



<sup>1</sup> GAO Report, Critical Infrastructure Protection: Sector Plans and Sector Councils Continue to Evolve. July 2007, <http://www.gao.gov/assets/100/95010.pdf>  
 Copyright © 2013 Data to the Development LLC. All rights reserved.

Figure 16 Database Development Critical Infrastructure Graphic

San Miguel County maintains a CI list that is accessible through a cloud based mapping system and is used during emergencies and disasters.

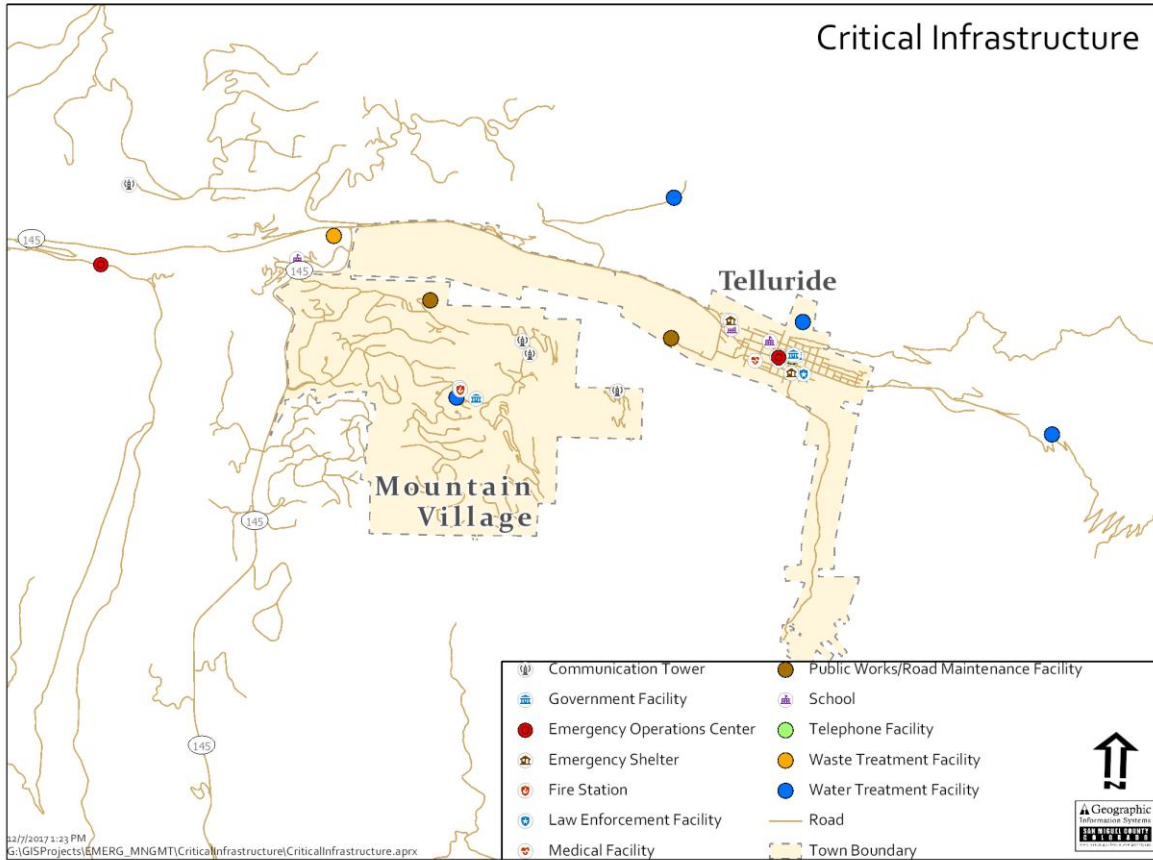


Figure 17: Telluride and Mountain Village Critical Facilities Map

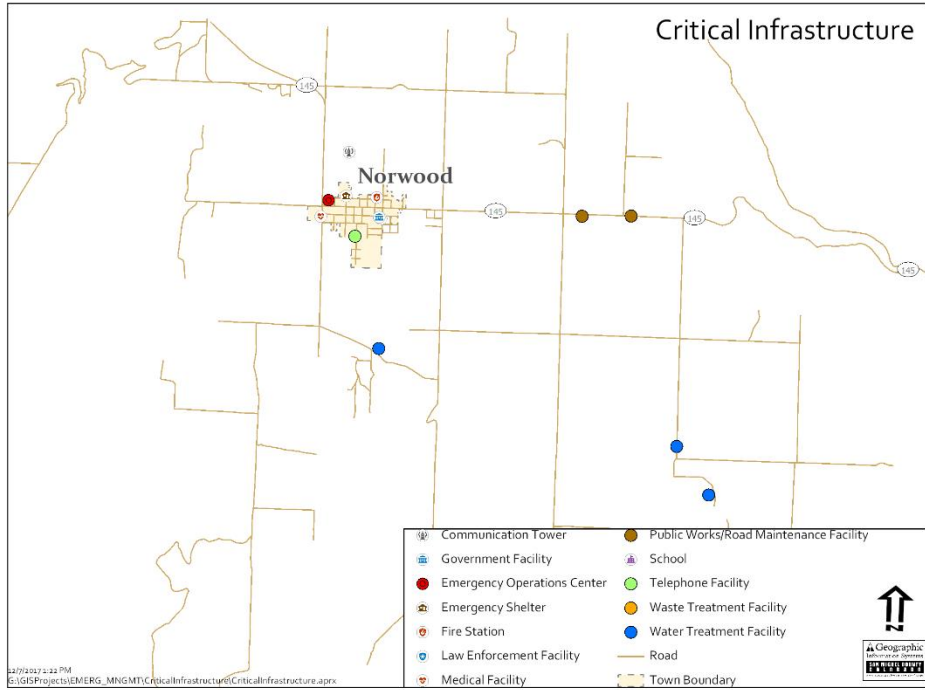


Figure 18: Norwood Critical Facilities Map

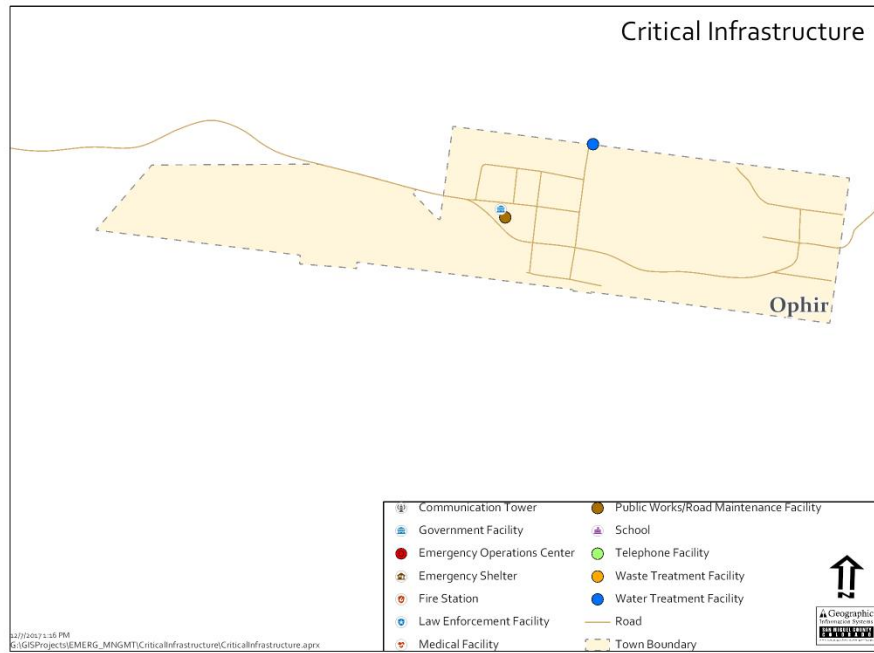


Figure 19: Critical Infrastructure Ophir

The detailed CI list is reviewed and updated annually by the All Hazard Planning Group. The list informs the group and would assist in rapid needs assessments in order to determine objectives and priorities during an event. For the purposes of the plan the lists are below and broken into 1) essential services 2) utility, communication and dam infrastructure and 3) transportation.

Figure 20 Essential Services Infrastructure (Source GIS Dept)

<b>CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE NAME</b>	<b>CLASS</b>
Mountain Munchkins	EDU
Prime Time Early Learning Center	EDU
Rainbow Preschool and Rockies After School	EDU
Telluride Ski Resort Nursery and Kids Camp	EDU
Toddler Town	EDU
Telluride Middle High School	EDU
Telluride Mountain School	EDU
Telluride Elementary School	EDU
Norwood High School	EDU
Telluride Intermediate School	EDU
Egnar Fire Station	FIRE
Norwood Fire Station	FIRE
Telluride Fire Station 1 Telluride	FIRE
Telluride Fire Station 2 Mountain Village	FIRE
Telluride Fire Station 3 Placerville	FIRE
Telluride Fire Station 4 San Bernardo	FIRE
USFS Matterhorn Ranger Station	GOVT
USFS Office Norwood	GOVT
Norwood Public Library	GOVT
Wilkinson Public Library	GOVT
Norwood Post Office	GOVT
Ophir Post Office	GOVT
Placerville Post Office	GOVT
Telluride Post Office	GOVT
Mountain Village Town Hall	GOVT
Norwood Town Offices	GOVT
Ophir Town Hall	GOVT
San Miguel County Annex	GOVT
San Miguel County Courthouse	GOVT
San Miguel County Glockson Building	GOVT
San Miguel County Miramonte Building	GOVT
Telluride Rebekah Hall	GOVT

<b>CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE NAME</b>	<b>CLASS</b>
Telluride Town Hall	GOVT
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office and Jail	LEA
Mountain Village Police Department	LEA
Norwood Marshals Department	LEA
Telluride Marshals Department	LEA
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office Norwood	LEA
San Miguel County Sheriff's Office Telluride	LEA
Sheriff's Office Fire Cache and Search and Rescue (SAR)	LEA/GOVT
Public Health Department	MED
Telluride Medical Center	MED
Uncompahgre Medical Center	MED

Figure 21 Utility, Communication and Dam Infrastructure (Source GIS Dept)

<b>NAME</b>	<b>CLASS</b>	<b>SUBCLASS</b>
Ames Hydroelectric Plant	UTIL	ELECUTIL
Bridal Veil Hydro Generator	UTIL	ELECUTIL
Ilium Switch	UTIL	ELECUTIL
Society Turn Substation	UTIL	ELECUTIL
Sunshine Substation	UTIL	ELECUTIL
Telluride Wastewater Treatment Plant	UTIL	SEWERUTIL
CenturyLink Norwood Central Office	UTIL	TELUTIL
CenturyLink Telluride Central Office	UTIL	TELUTIL
AT&T Cell Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Coonskin Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Egnar Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Gray Head Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Last Dollar Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
North Mountain Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Specie Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Raspberry CenturyLink Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Raspberry Tower #1	UTIL	TOWER
Raspberry Tower #8	UTIL	TOWER
Telluride Airport Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Telluride Conference Center Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Telluride Elks Building Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
The Peaks Hotel Communications Tower	UTIL	TOWER
Cornet Creek Water Treatment Plant	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Mill Creek Water Treatment Plant	UTIL	WATERUTIL

NAME	CLASS	SUBCLASS
Mountain Village Water	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Norwood Water Treatment Blue Tank	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Norwood Water Treatment Coventry Tank	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Norwood Water Treatment Reservoir 1	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Norwood Water Treatment Reservoir 1	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Ophir Water Treatment	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Pandora Water Treatment Plant	UTIL	WATERUTIL
Cone Dam	POI	DAM
Gurley Dam	POI	DAM
Hope Lake Dam	POI	DAM
Miramonte Dam	POI	DAM
Trout Lake Dam	POI	DAM

Figure 22 Transportation Critical Infrastructure (Source GIS Dept)

NAME	CLASS
Alder Creek Bridge	TRANS
Bilk Creek Bridge	TRANS
Cornet Creek Bridge - West Columbia Avenue	TRANS
Cornet Creek Foot Bridge	TRANS
Downvalley Park Bridge	TRANS
Fall Creek Bridge	TRANS
Guest Ranch Bridge	TRANS
Ilium Bridge	TRANS
Jud Wiebe Foot Bridge	TRANS
Leopard Creek Bridge	TRANS
Norwood Bridge	TRANS
Ophir Bridge	TRANS
Placer Valley Village Bridge	TRANS
Placerville Bridge	TRANS
Private Bridge	TRANS
San Bernardo Bridge	TRANS
San Miguel River Bridge - Highway 145	TRANS
San Miguel River Bridge - South Pine Street	TRANS
Silver Pick Bridge	TRANS
Specie Creek Bridge	TRANS
Two Rivers Bridge	TRANS
Telluride Regional Airport	TRANS
Mountain Village Public Works	TRANS/GOVT

NAME	CLASS
Ophir Public Works	TRANS/GOVT
Telluride Public Works	TRANS/GOVT
CDOT Shop Deep Creek	TRANS/GOVT
CDOT Shop Norwood	TRANS/GOVT
Road and Bridge Office	GOVT
Road and Bridge Shop Basin	TRANS/GOVT
Road and Bridge Shop Deep Creek	TRANS/GOVT
Road and Bridge Shop Egnar	TRANS/GOVT
Road and Bridge Shop Norwood	TRANS/GOVT

## CRITICAL FACILITIES POTENTIALLY AT RISK

The table below displays the facilities that were determined to be at risk to a natural or human caused hazard, where existing data allowed.

Table 26: Critical Facilities Information

FACILITY	TYPE	BACKUP POWER	HAZARD VULNERABLE TO
All Communication Tower	Communications Tower	Y	Wildfire, severe weather, extreme winter weather
All Communication Towers	Communications Towers	Y	Wildfire, severe weather, extreme winter weather
TFPD Fire Station 4 Pathfinder	Fire		Rockfall, landslides, wildfire, extreme winter weather
TFPD Station 2 Town of Mountain Village	Fire	Y	Near Landslide deposits, wildfire
TFPD Station 3 Placerville	Fire		Flood, riverine flooding, Debris flow, rockfall, landslide
TFPD Station 1 Telluride/Headquarters	Fire		Debris flow, riverine flooding
County Administration	Government	Y	Debris flow, Flood
Courthouse	Government		Debris flow, riverine flooding,
MV Town Hall	Government		Wildfire
Telluride Town Hall	Government		Debris Flow, riverine flooding

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>BACKUP POWER</b>	<b>HAZARD VULNERABLE TO</b>
MV Police Dept.	Law	Y	Near Landslide deposits, wildfire
Sheriff's Office	Law	Y	Rockfall, Wildfire, access limited by flooding events,
Telluride Marshal	Law		Debris flow, riverine flooding
Public Health Clinic-County Nurse	Medical		Debris flow, riverine flooding, earthquake
Telluride Medical Center	Medical	Y	Debris flow, riverine flooding
Uncompahgre Medical Center	Medical		Extreme winter weather, wildfire, severe weather
Telluride Festival Grounds	Recreational		Severe weather, Flood, Wildfire
Norwood School/Shelter	School/Shelter		Extreme winter weather, wildfire, severe weather
Telluride Middle/High School	School/Shelter		Debris flow, wildfire, rockfall
Gondola	Transportation	Y	Most identified hazards
Norwood Hill Bridge	Transportation	N/A	Rockfall
Placerville Bridge	Transportation		Flood, Ice Jams
Road & Bridge-Deep Creek Shop	Transportation		Flood, Debris flow, rockfall, landslide,
Telluride Regional Airport	Transportation		Debris flow, Landslide, Severe Weather, earthquake, extreme winter weather, human caused
Ames Hydro-Generator	Utilities	Y	Wildfire
Bridal Vail Generator	Utilities		Wildfire
Hope Lake Dam	Utilities	N/A	Earthquake, Flood, human caused
Miramonte Reservoir	Utilities	N/A	Earthquake, Flood, human caused
San Miguel Power & Lines	Utilities	Y	Human caused, severe weather, wildfire, avalanche, extreme winter weather
Telluride Public Works	Utilities		Flood, Wildfire



FACILITY	TYPE	BACKUP POWER	HAZARD VULNERABLE TO
Telluride Water/Sewer Treatment	Utilities		Flood, sever weather, earthquake, extreme winter weather
Trout Lake Dam	Utilities	N/A	Earthquake, Flood, severe weather, human caused

# MITIGATION STRATEGY

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**44 CFR Requirement §201.6(c)(3); The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction’s blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.**

**The mitigation strategy used by the HMPT was developed was developed through a collaborative group process and consists of goals, objectives, and mitigation actions. The following definitions are based upon those found in FEMA publication 386-3 “Developing a Mitigation Plan.”**

- **Goals:** General guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. Goals are defined before considering how to accomplish them so that they are not dependent on the means of achievement: They are usually long-term, broad, policy-type statements.
- **Objectives:** Define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals and are specific and measurable.
- **Mitigation Actions:** Specific actions that help achieve goals and objectives.

**The HMPT developed goals and objectives to provide direction for reducing hazard related losses which were based on the results of the risk assessment. The goals and objectives were agreed on during the second planning meeting.**

**Goal 1: Reduce risk to the people, property, and environment of San Miguel County from the impacts of natural and technological hazards.**

**Objectives:**

- E. Minimize the vulnerability of existing and new development to hazards.
- F. Increase education and awareness of hazards and risk reduction measures.
- G. Improve comprehensive wildfire planning, funding and mitigation.
- H. Enhance assessment of multi-hazard risk to critical facilities and infrastructure.

**Goal 2: Minimize economic losses**

**Objectives:**

- D. Strengthen disaster resiliency of government, business and community members.
- E. Promote and conduct continuity of operations and continuity of governance planning.
- F. Reduce financial exposure of county and municipal governments.

**Goal 3: Implement the mitigation actions identified in this plan**

## Objectives:

- D. Engage collaborative partners, community organizations, businesses and others
- E. Integrate mitigation activities into existing and new community plans and policies.
- F. Monitor, evaluate, and update the mitigation plan.

## IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

**44 CFR Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): The mitigation strategy shall include a section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.**

The HMPC representatives present at the third meeting identified, discussed, and prioritized potential mitigation actions. Representatives chose to focus on the top three hazards with an overall ranking of “High” to develop hazard specific mitigation actions. The three high hazards are: Flooding, Wildfire, and Landslides-Rockfall. At the time the mitigation actions are complete, additional mitigation goals and actions will be developed for the remaining hazards. The additional hazards include: Avalanche, Dam Failure, Drought, Hazardous Materials, Lightning, and Severe Winter Weather. It is important to note that many of the final mitigation actions are multi-hazard actions designed to reduce potential losses from all types of hazard events.

The HMPC discussed the key issues for each priority hazard and discussed potential mitigation alternatives. The mitigation strategy worksheet (worksheet #4) was used to identify all possible mitigation actions for each of the three high hazards. Possible actions were discussed and eventually prioritized for the appropriate jurisdictions.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION ACTIONS

**44 CFR Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): The mitigation strategy shall include an action strategy describing how the actions identified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefits review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.**

Representatives reviewing the proposed mitigation actions prioritized the various mitigation actions based on the hazard that would be mitigated, cost estimate, and benefits to completing the mitigation actions preventing further loss, and possible funding opportunities for the actions. The process of identification and analysis of mitigation alternatives allowed the HMPC to come to consensus and to prioritize the recommended actions. All mitigation actions provided by jurisdictions are included in the final summary table.

The Disaster Mitigation Act regulations state that cost-benefit review is the primary method for mitigation projects to be prioritized. Recognizing the federal regulatory requirement to prioritize by cost-benefit, and the need for any publicly funded project to be cost-effective, the HMPC decided to pursue implementation according to when and where damage occurs, available funding, political will, and jurisdictional priority.

## MITIGATION ACTION WORK PLAN

A summary of the mitigation actions developed by the HMPT are listed below:

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
1	Egnar Slickrock FPD	GPS units for response vehicles	New	1A,C	All Hazards
2	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Satellite Phones	New	1A	All Hazards
3	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Improved radio coverage in area	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
4	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Update mapping for the district	Ongoing	1A,E	All Hazards
5	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Improved emergency communication to local residents through encouraging the public get NOAA weather radios and sign up for CodeRED	Ongoing	1B;3A	All Hazards
6	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Smoke Detectors	New	1B	All Hazards
7	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Pursue PPE for HAZMAT and continuing training or Department Personnel	Ongoing	1A;3A	All Hazards
8	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Fire mitigation and fuels reduction on Public Lands	Ongoing	1C	Wildfire
9	Mountain Village	All Hazard Education	New	1A,B;2A,C;3A	All Hazards
10	Mountain Village	Mountain Village Town Hall Backup Generator	New	1A,E;2B;3B	All Hazards
11	Mountain Village	Maintenance Facility Upgrade	New	1A,E	All Hazards
12	Mountain Village	Public Education Campaign on Drought	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
13	Mountain Village	Continued Compliance with the NFIP program and implementation of measures to help improve CRS ratings where appropriate	New	1A,B;2A;3A	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
14	Mountain Village	Pandemic Flu education	New	1A,B;2A;3A	Pandemic
15	Mountain Village	Address Community Wildfire Protection Plan Actions and prioritize fuels reduction projects	Ongoing	1A,C;2A,C;3A ,B	Wildfire
16	Mountain Village	Water Infrastructure improvements	New	1A,B,E;2A,C;3 B	Wildfire
17	Mountain Village	Secondary ingress/Egress road	New	1A,B;2A,C;3A ,B	Wildfire
18	Norwood FPD	Obtain land for Gurley Fire Station #4	New	1A	All Hazards
19	Norwood FPD	Frontline fire apparatus replacement for fire protection/EMS/rescue with Wildland Urban Interface fire engine	New	1A,C;2C	All Hazards
20	Norwood FPD	Installation of Power-PRO XT powered ambulance cot system into ambulance 2	New	1A	All Hazards
21	Norwood FPD	2000 gallon water tender apparatus replacement for fire protection throughout non-hydrant areas within NFPD	New	1A,C;2C	All Hazards
22	Norwood FPD	MDT's for Fire-EMS-Command Vehicles	New	1A	All Hazards
23	Norwood FPD	Develop a system for testing warning siren systems	New	1A,B;2A	All Hazards
24	Norwood FPD	Natural Gas generator for NFPD station 1	New	1A;2A	All Hazards
25	Norwood FPD	Burn building and Training Center	New	1A;2A	All Hazards
26	San Miguel County	Update GIS imagery (aerial photos) for response and analysis	New	1A,B,C,D,E;2 A,C	All Hazards

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
27	San Miguel County	Obtain good digital data for mapping critical infrastructure in the County	New	1A,B,C,D,E;2 A,C;3B	All Hazards
28	San Miguel County	EOC Backup Generator Project	Ongoing	1A; 2B	All Hazards
29	San Miguel County	Identify and prioritize action if needed for abandoned mines in the County	New	1A,B;2C;	All Hazards
30	San Miguel County	Communicable Disease PIO	New	1A,B;2A;3B	All Hazards
31	San Miguel County	Replace bridge that provides access to Applebaugh Subdivision	Ongoing	1A,E;2C	All Hazards
32	San Miguel County	Obtain technology infrastructure support to maintaining web based communication during emergencies	Ongoing	1A,E;2B,C;3B	All Hazards
33	San Miguel County	Work with CDPHE and other health resources to develop or improve continuity of operations plans for clinics	Ongoing	1A,B;2A,B	All Hazards
34	San Miguel County	Hazmat Transportation Regulation	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2A,C;3 A,B	All Hazards
35	San Miguel County	Continue to refine SMC's Avalanche Control Program through training opportunities	Ongoing	1A,B;2C;3B	Avalanche
36	San Miguel County	Continued Ophir Avalanche studies and Improved Control work	New	1A,B,E;2C;3B	Avalanche
37	San Miguel County	Inventory Snow Removal Capabilities Geographically	Ongoing	1A;2C	Avalanche
38	San Miguel County	Improve and continue Avalanche control work	Ongoing	1A;2C	Avalanche
39	San Miguel County	Landslide Mapping	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2C;3A, B	Erosion, Exp Soils, Landslide
40	San Miguel County	Continue to participate with CDOT in the bridge inspecting program	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
41	San Miguel County	Continue Stream Bank Erosion Mitigation Projects	Ongoing	1A,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
42	San Miguel County	Continue Culvert Improvements and Bridge Maintenance	Ongoing	1A,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
43	San Miguel County	Floodplain Regulations	New	1A,D	Flood
44	San Miguel County	Identify areas where snow drifting is problematic and install snow fences to reduce problem	Ongoing	1A,E	Flood
45	San Miguel County	Map the FEMA floodplain in populated areas of the County in digital format	New	1A,B,D;2A,C	Flood, Landslide
46	San Miguel County	Conduct annual workshop for protective and preventative response measures for pandemic flu	New	1A,B;2B	Pandemic
47	San Miguel County	Upgrade County Snow equipment	Ongoing	1A,C,E;2C	Severe Weather
48	San Miguel County	Obtain GIS satellite imagery for wildfire risk analysis	New	1A,B,C	Tornado
49	San Miguel County EM	Promote Disaster Preparedness	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
50	San Miguel County EM	Test Warning System Capability	Ongoing	1A,B;2C	All Hazards
51	San Miguel County EM	NOAA Radio Transmitter for Telluride Region	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
52	San Miguel County EM	SAR Card Public Education	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
53	San Miguel County EM	Target Notification Campaign	Ongoing	1A,B,D	All Hazards
54	San Miguel County EM	Public Education for Ingress/Egress Issues	Ongoing	1A,B,C;2A	All Hazards
55	San Miguel County EM	Severe Weather Alert List for NWS	Ongoing	1A,B;3A	All Hazards
56	San Miguel County EM	All Hazard Publication Education	Ongoing	1A,B;2A,B	All Hazards
57	San Miguel County EM	Remote controlled Quadcopter/Drone	New	1A,C,D,E	All Hazards

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
58	San Miguel County EM	Recruit Weather Spotters	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
59	San Miguel County EM	Expand Event Pre-Warn Capability with the NWS	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
60	San Miguel County EM	Identify Special Needs Population	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
61	San Miguel County EM	Develop Skyward/HAM Alternate Communication Capability	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
62	San Miguel County EM	Drought Public Education	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought
63	San Miguel County EM	Water Conservation	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought
64	San Miguel County EM	Landslide Public Education	Ongoing	1A,B,D;2A,C	Landslide
65	San Miguel County EM	Wildfire Mitigation Fuels Reduction	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Wildfire
66	San Miguel County EM	Conduct Wildfire Education Workshops	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Wildfire
67	Telluride FPD	Secure AreaRAE	New	1A,E;2A,C	All Hazards
68	Telluride FPD	New Station (Fire/EMS) at Lawson Hill	New	1A	All Hazards
69	Telluride FPD	Provide GIS map books in all TFPD vehicles/ apparatus	Ongoing	1A,C;3B	All Hazards
70	Telluride FPD	Increase rural fire delivery	Ongoing	1A,C	All Hazards
71	Telluride FPD	Training Officer	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
72	Telluride FPD	Assign additional personnel to Station 4	Ongoing	1A,C	All Hazards
73	Telluride FPD	Continue existing apparatus replacement program	Ongoing	1A;2C	All Hazards
74	Telluride FPD	Acquire hose couplings that match regional jurisdictions for interoperability	New	1A,C	All Hazards
75	Telluride FPD	Communications tower HWY 62 at mile marker 10	New; in progress	1A	All Hazards
76	Telluride FPD	HazMat Team Leader/Employee	New	1A,B,E	HazMat



#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
77	Telluride FPD	Hazardous Materials Response Engine	New	1A	HazMat
78	Telluride FPD	Install dry hydrants	Ongoing	1A,C	Wildfire
79	Telluride FPD	Operations Plan	New	1A,B,C	Wildfire
80	Telluride FPD	New Type III Fire Engine	New	1A,C	Wildfire
81	Town of Norwood	Weather Shelter Map	Ongoing	1A,B;2A	All Hazards
82	Town of Norwood	Map Critical Infrastructure	Ongoing	1A,E;2A;3B	All Hazards
83	Town of Norwood	Infrastructure Upgrade	Ongoing	1A,E	All Hazards
84	Town of Norwood	Drought awareness Education Campaign	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Drought
85	Town of Norwood	Establish water usage schedule	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Drought
86	Town of Norwood	Installation of Irrigation System	Ongoing	1A;2C	Drought
87	Town of Norwood	Acquire additional potable water tanks	Ongoing	1A,C,E;2C	Drought
88	Town of Norwood	Pandemic Flu Prevention	Ongoing	1A,B	Pandemic
89	Town of Norwood	Increase snow removal equipment	Ongoing	1A	Severe Weather
90	Town of Ophir	Emergency Response	New	1A,B,E;2B,C	Severe Weather
91	Town of Ophir	Update and expand medical equipment	New	1A,E	All Hazards
92	Town of Ophir	Install street signs and update maps	New	1A,B,C,E;2C	All Hazards
93	Town of Ophir	Bury the Power Line through the Ophir Valley	New	1A,E;2C	All Hazards
94	Town of Ophir	Obtain a fire engine for new fire station near Ophir	New	1A,C,E;2C	All Hazards
95	Town of Ophir	Bury Waterfall Canyon water supply line	New	1A,E	All Hazards
96	Town of Ophir	Road Infrastructure and Drainage	New	1A,E	All Hazards
97	Town of Ophir	Create alternative power source	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche
98	Town of Ophir	Update town's snowplow equipment	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche
99	Town of Ophir	Acquire a snow cat/snowmobile for emergency use during road closures	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche, Severe Weather

#	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Status	Goal / Objective	Hazard
100	Town of Ophir	Conduct Rockfall Mitigation on Ophir Loop on HWY 145	New	1A,E;2C	Landslide
101	Town of Sawpit	Address ingress/ egress issues in the Town of Sawpit	Ongoing	1A,B,C,E	All Hazards
102	Town of Sawpit	Continue to insist that Hwy 145, which runs through Sawpit, remain a non-designated Hazardous Materials transportation route	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2C	All Hazards
103	Town of Sawpit	Storm water Drainage Maintenance	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
104	Town of Sawpit	Map 100 and 500 Year floodplains in the Town of Sawpit	Ongoing	1A,B,D,E;2A, B,C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
105	Town of Telluride	Telluride Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade (TRWWTP)	New	1A,B,E;2C	All Hazards
106	Town of Telluride	Resurfacing highway 145 Spur	New	1A,C,D,E;2A, C	All Hazards
107	Town of Telluride	San Miguel River Restoration on the valley floor	New (phase 1 complete)	1A,D;2C	Erosion, Flood
108	Town of Telluride	Increase public awareness about riverine flooding and debris flow in Telluride	Ongoing	1A,B,D,E;2A,; 3A	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
109	Town of Telluride	Storm Drainage Improvements	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
110	Town of Telluride	Replace Pacific Ave. culverts with a span bridge	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
111	Town of Telluride	Cornet Creek Channel Maintenance	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
112	Town of Telluride	Continue to remove sediments from in-stream sedimentation basin at Bear Creek/ San Miguel confluence	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
113	Town of Telluride	Storm water Runoff Mitigation	New	1A,D,E	Flood

A detailed work plan is listed in [Attachment 1](#) and is organized by jurisdiction. The appropriate agency representative is ultimately responsible for identifying which departments and representatives are responsible for completing an implementation worksheet for each identified mitigation action. The worksheet will document background information, cost estimates, benefits and timeline for each action.

The Mitigation Action Work Plan summarize the project itself, the agency responsible for implementing each of the prioritized strategies determined in the previous step, as well as when and how the actions will be implemented. The Project description worksheet for each prioritized project also details information regarding how the project will be supported and what the time frame is for implementation of the project.

# ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

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## Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i):

**[the plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.**

### *Adoption*

Once the State of Colorado and the Federal Emergency Management Agency approve the plan it will then be formally adopted by each local jurisdiction and special district. To adopt and fully implement the plan, the governing bodies of each participating jurisdiction adopt the plan with a formal resolution. When complete, scanned copies of these Resolutions of adoption are to be included in the supporting documents section in Appendix 2.

### *Implementation*

Where possible, this plan recommends utilizing existing plans and/or programs to implement hazard mitigation in the County. Based on this plan’s capability assessment, the County has and continues to implement policies and programs to reduce losses to life and property from natural hazards. This plan builds upon the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs, and recommends implementing projects, where possible, through the following mechanisms:

Table 27: Implementation Strategy

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1. San Miguel County Comprehensive Development Plan 1978, amended 2001	2. County Land Use Code
3. Existing County subdivision regulations	4. Existing Floodplain Regulations in San Miguel County and the Town of Telluride
5. Telluride Regional Area Master Plan 1989, amended 1991	6. Telluride Capital Improvement Plan
7. Telluride Drainage Master Plan	8. San Miguel County Open Lands Plan
9. County Emergency Operations Plan	10. San Miguel County Wildfire Safety Program data
11. Building Code Utilization	12. Norwood Master Plan
13. Norwood Land Use Code	14. Telluride School Emergency Plan
15. Norwood School Emergency Plan	16. Telluride Ski Area Emergency Plan
17. San Miguel County Community Wildfire Protection Plan	18. Airport Master Plan

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19. Airport Emergency Plan	20. Public Health Emergency Plan
21. Risk Communication Plan	22. Mass Immunization Plan
23. Medical Center Disaster Plan	24. Mountain Village Land Use Ordinance
25. Mountain Village and Town of Telluride Mosquito Abatement Plan	26. Sawpit Source Water Protection Plan
27. Ophir Sourcewater Protection Plan	28. Telluride Sourcewater Protection Plan
29. Debris and Flood Control Plan for Cornet Creek, Telluride, Colorado	30. Wilson Mesa Watershed Protection Plan
31. Last Dollar Watershed Protection Plan	32. Local Homeowners Associations Wildfire Plans, where applicable
33. Ten Year County Road and Bridge Plan	

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### *Maintenance*

Recognizing that many mitigation projects are ongoing and that while in the implementation stage communities may suffer budget cuts, experience staff turnover, or projects may fail altogether, a good plan needs to provide for periodic monitoring and evaluation of its successes and failures and allow for updates of the plan where necessary.

In order to track progress and update the Mitigation Action identified, the County will revisit the San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation plan annually, or after a hazard event. The current Emergency Manager is responsible for initiating this review and facilitating input from All Hazard Planning Group members.

Updates to this plan will:

- Consider changes in vulnerability due to project implementation
- Document success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective
- Document areas where mitigation actions were not effective
- Document any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked
- Incorporate new data or studies on hazards and risks
- Incorporate new capabilities or changes in capabilities (planning and zoning, floodplain regulation changes, etc.)
- Incorporate growth and development-related changes to the County's inventory
- Incorporate new project recommendations or changes in project prioritization

Changes should be made to the plan to accommodate for projects that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review for their consistency with the time frame, the community's priorities, and funding

resources. Priorities that were not ranked high, but identified as potential mitigation strategies, should be reviewed as well during the monitoring and update of this plan to determine feasibility of future implementation.

### *Continuing Public Involvement*

The public will continue to be updated on the status of the current plan through the San Miguel County Emergency Management's Hazard Mitigation Plan website. The most current version of the plan will be available on this site, as well as information regarding any proposed updates or status reports on mitigation actions completed or in progress. Copies of the final adopted plan will be distributed to the Lone Cone Library in Norwood and the Wilkinson Public Library in Telluride.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: MITIGATION ACTION WORK PLAN

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Egnar Slickrock FPD	GPS units for response vehicles	The Egnar FPD encompasses a large remote geographic area. Much of this area is out of range of cellular service, thus making navigation through the area a challenge. Four-six of these GPS units will help volunteer firefighters respond with improved efficiency and response time. Acquisition of these units will also ensure that responders are executing their response to the correct location and prevent them from getting turned around in the extremely remote regions of the county	3k	EFPD	Grants	2020	New	1A,C	All Hazards
High	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Satellite Phones	The Egnar FPD encompasses a large remote geographic area. Much of this area is out of range of cellular service and radio service is erratic and inconsistent, thus making communication in the area a challenge. Communication gaps during emergency response may lead to extended response times. These communication gaps also present life safety issues for responders.		EFPD	Grants	2020	New	1A	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Improved radio coverage in area	There are many dead areas within the Egnar Slickrock Fire Protection District which prohibit communication in the event of an emergency. The need for additional communications towers is high	200K	SMSO, EFPD	DHS, SMC	2021	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
Low	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Update mapping for the district	The department needs to be updated and informed of new roads, road closures and decommissioned roads within the district to ensure timely emergency response	No direct cost	SMSO, SMC GIS, USGS	SMC	Complete	Ongoing	1A,E	All Hazards
Low	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Improved emergency communication to local residents through encouraging the public get NOAA weather radios and sign up for CodeRED	Necessity of early warning to residents of pending severe weather such as severe winter storms, lightning storms, high winds, fire, etc. ESRFD would distribute weather radios to remote residents who do not have other means of acquiring emergency information. This would be coupled with a public education campaign on public alert and warning systems	2k	SMC, EFPD	Grants	Ongoing	Ongoing	1B;3A	All Hazards
Medium	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Smoke Detectors	The Egnar FPD encompasses a large remote geographic area. It may take long periods of time to respond to certain residences for emergencies. Smoke detectors would increase fire safety and awareness among residents	Free Red Cross program	EFPD	American Red Cross	2020	New	1B	All Hazards



Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Egnar Slickrock FPD	HazMat PPE for Firefighters	There are no HAZMAT PPE or qualified personnel in the department at this time. The potential for the department to encounter a HAZMAT situation is extremely high. Response time from other departments qualified in this area is long and may result in life or property loss.	\$250/pp	EFPD, SMC	Grants	2017	Ongoing	1A;3A	All Hazards
Medium	Egnar Slickrock FPD	Fire mitigation and fuels reduction on Public Lands	Areas in the WUI have extremely heavy fuel loads that need to be mitigated to reduce the severity of a wildfire	unknown	SMC, EFPD, USFS, BLM, WRWC	USFS, BLM	2016	Ongoing	1C	Wildfire
High	Mountain Village	Address Community Wildfire Protection Plan Actions and prioritize fuels reduction projects	Based on the San Miguel County CWPP the town of Mountain Village was broken into upper and lower sections - outlines prescriptions for reducing wildfire risk.	Variable on scope	TOMV, WRWC, CSFS, SMSO	Town of Mtn Village, WRWC, FEMA, CSFS, owners	2012	Ongoing	1A,C; 2A,C; 3A,B	Wildfire
Low	Mountain Village	Water Infrastructure improvements	Ski Ranches water infrastructure is at the end of the pipes use. Full life span does not meet fire flow requirements. This may lead to lack of adequate fire protection resources for home owners in the forested areas	\$7.2M	Mountain Village Public Works	TOMV	ongoing	New	1A,B, E;2A, C;3B	Wildfire

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	Mountain Village	Public Education Campaign on Drought	San Miguel County has experienced drought in the past. It is important to educate residents on the effects of drought and how they can help mitigate the effects once in a drought cycle. Also, talking about potential water restrictions in the case of a drought beforehand helps plan for such an event.	2k	TOMV	TOMV	2016	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought
Medium	Mountain Village	Pandemic Flu education	After the recent outbreak of H1N1, the Town of Mountain Village feels it is important to continue to provide the public with resources that are available both during and preceding an outbreak	2k	SMC Public Health, TOMV	SMC Public Health, TOMV	2012	New	1A,B; 2A,;3A	Pandemic
Medium	Mountain Village	All Hazard Education	This plan has identified several high and medium risk hazards for the town of Mountain Village. Providing an educational brochure on the risks to residents is a good way to get people thinking about hazards that could potentially affect them.	2k	TOMV, SMSO	TOMV, SMSO, Grants	2012	New	1A,B; 2A,C; 3A	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Mountain Village	Continued Compliance with the NFIP program and implementation of measures to help improve CRS ratings where appropriate	A community's participation and compliance with NFIP ensures that a community manages ordinances to reduce future flood damage. In exchange, the NFIP makes Federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in these communities. The Community Rating System (CRS) is a way to gauge a community's compliance level and makes community with higher (better) CRS ratings eligible for insurance discounts.	unkno wn	NFIP, TOMV, SMSO	FEMA	2016	New	1A,B; 2A;3 A	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Medium	Mountain Village	Mountain Village Town Hall Backup Generator	As it stands, we have on going power outages in the region. This action will prevent TOMV government to continue with essential functions during region wide prolonged power outages	\$375k	Mountai n Village Public Works	Grants, TOMV	ongoing	New	1A,E; 2B;3 B	All Hazards
Medium	Mountain Village	Secondary ingress/Egress road	The Town of Mountain Village has one road in and out. The "old entrance" needs to be graded and stabilized as a secondary egress. The current identified evacuation routes are not safe for multiple vehicle travel	\$100k	Mountai n Village Public Works/P olice	TOMV	ongoing	New	1A,B; 2A,C; 3A,B	Wildfire
Medium	Mountain Village	Maintenanc e Facility Upgrade	Maintenance facility is not designed for maintenance of all emergency response vehicles. An upgrade will enable emergency response vehicles to be more easily maintained for deployment	\$1M	Mountai n Village Public Works	TOMV and Tellurid e Fire Protecti		New	1A,E	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
						on District				
High	Norwood FPD	Obtain land for Gurley Fire Station #4	The Fire Protection district would like to have a fire house with equipment located near the Gurley Reservoir. The area has become a very popular place to live and there is great wildfire risk.	unknown	Norwood FPD	SMC, Grants, Donation	2015	New	1A	All Hazards
High	Norwood FPD	Frontline fire apparatus replacement for fire protection/EMS/rescue with Wildland Urban Interface fire engine	Fire jurisdiction is approximately 400 sqm, the majority of which is wildland mountainous terrain. In order to provide full and adequate coverage NFPD must have capable/reliable vehicles that are appropriate for our geographic area. Engine 8, as a 2WD vehicle, is incapable of responding to many events within its service area.	300K	NFPD	Grants, SMC	2018	New	1A,C; 2C	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Norwood FPD	Installation of Power-PRO XT powered ambulance cot system into ambulance 2	1 in 4 EMS workers will suffer a career ending, quality of life back injury within their first four years in the field. The number one cause is lifting. The NFPD is an all-volunteer force with the average age of responders being 45 years old. The installation of a powered ambulance cot system has proven to reduce spinal loading. This has led to reduced injuries, lost or modified workdays and workers	45k	NFPD	Grants	ongoing	New	1A	All Hazards
High	Norwood FPD	2000 gallon water tender apparatus replacement for fire protection throughout non-hydrant areas within NFPD	Fire jurisdiction is approximately 400 sqm, the majority of which is wildland mountainous terrain. In order to provide full and adequate coverage NFPD must have capable and portable water abilities/reliable vehicles that are appropriate for our geographic area. Tender 6 and Tender 11 are both 2000 gallon water tenders and are both well beyond their reliable and safe service life (1990 & 2000 models respectively). Both of these vehicles are not NFPA compliant as fire service water tenders, making them unsafe to operate. Additionally, both vehicles are at an age when repair parts may no longer be available.	130k	NFPD	Grants, SMC	ongoing	New	1A,C; 2C	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	Norwood FPD	MDT's for Fire-EMS-Command Vehicles	In order to improve life safety, responses, situational awareness and data integrity, an upgraded mobile data terminal system may prove beneficial	8,500 k/unit	NFPD	AFG Grants Capital Project Plannin g	2017	New	1A	All Hazards
Medium	Norwood FPD	Develop a system for testing warning siren systems	There is a warning system in place but it has not been tested or used for many years	unkno wn	Norwoo d FPD	FEMA	2012	New	1A,B; 2A	All Hazards
Medium	Norwood FPD	Natural Gas generator for NFPD station 1	Currently the fire station has no electrical backup. If the fire station has a loss of power, the ability to perform basic fire and EMS operations will be impeded	20k	NFPD	Grants, NFPD, SMC	ongoing	New	1A;2 A	All Hazards
Medium	Norwood FPD	Burn building and Training Center	Currently, all fire protection districts train at an out of county facility. They have to rent this facility by the hour and also pay the facilities trainers for their service. Having an in county burn building and training center will increase the staffing and response capability within San Miguel County and allow our FPD's to train as needed, at a fraction of the cost.	\$350k	Norwoo d FPD	Grants	Ongoing	New		All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	San Miguel County	Update GIS imagery (aerial photos) for response and analysis	Imagery is of assistance in identifying, planning, responding to and analysis of disasters	\$200,00 for entire county	San Miguel County-GIS/IT	FEMA, State of Colorado CDEM	10 years	New	1A,B,C,D,E;2A,C	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County	Obtain good digital data for mapping critical infrastructure in the County	Mapping of critical infrastructure assists in disaster response by helping to protect it	\$5k Staff Time	San Miguel County-GIS/IT	County, FEMA, Private industry (utilities)	2 years	New	1A,B,C,D,E;2A,C;3B	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County	Floodplain Regulations	Continue to regulate building in floodplains and on parcels along waterways. Portions of San Miguel County have not been mapped for floodplain data. It is important to regulate where development occurs to help prevent property damage and or life loss or injury.	Costs Associated to applicant near floodplain	SMC, SMSO, CDOT	SMC, homeowners	Ongoing	New	1A,D	Flood
High	San Miguel County	EOC Backup Generator Project	The primary EOC does not have backup power in the event of an outage	150000	SMSO	State Generator Grant/Homeland Security Grant	2018	Ongoing	1A; 2B	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	San Miguel County	Identify an prioritize action if needed for abandoned mines in the County	SMC has several abandoned mines that pose potential hazard	unknown	SMC, CDPHE, USGS	CDPHE, EPA	2017	New	1A,B; 2C;	All Hazards
Low	San Miguel County	Communicable Disease PIO	During the phases of a communicable disease outbreak, information sharing is an integral part of the operational and recovery phases	1.6k/month	SMCDHE	SMC Emergency Response Contract	non specified	New	1A,B; 2A;3 B	All Hazards
Low	San Miguel County	Replace bridge that provides access to Applebaugh Subdivision	CDOT bridge inspection program has identified this bridge as being substandard to the travel it receives	\$700k	Road and Bridge, HOA	Federal Bridge Program, FEMA, Applebaugh HOA	2012	Ongoing	1A,E; 2C	All Hazards
Low	San Miguel County	Landslide Mapping	Work with CGS, CDOT and USGS to identify and map vulnerable landslide areas and develop slope stabilization projects to protect homes and infrastructure	range \$10k to \$500k for Geologic analysis	San Miguel County-GIS/IT	SMC, CDOT, USGS	5 years	Ongoing	1A,B, E;2C; 3A,B	Erosion, Exp Soils, Landslide



Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	San Miguel County	Obtain technology infrastructure support to maintaining web based communication during emergencies	Technology infrastructure is currently vulnerable to impact by all hazards	\$100k	San Miguel County-GIS/IT	SMC, Towns, Department of Homeland Security	5 years	Ongoing	1A,E; 2B,C; 3B	All Hazards
Low	San Miguel County	Continue to refine SMC's Avalanche Control Program through training opportunities	SMC, Road and Bridge have performed avalanche mitigation and control work since the 1980's. It is an important goal of the department to continue to refine the control program as to become more efficient at protecting the Ophir citizens from an uncontrolled avalanche. Improved avalanche training would be beneficial for Road and bridge employees who work in the slide zones.	\$2k/year	SMC, Road and Bridge	SMC, Town of Norwood	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B; 2C;3B	Avalanche
Medium	San Miguel County	Continued Ophir Avalanche studies and Improved Control work	Control work must continue as necessary and avalanche studies are important for determining the work that is necessary to keep citizen safe from uncontrolled avalanches	\$20k	Road and Bridge/ Town of Ophir	Road and Bridge, SMC, Town of Ophir	2012	New	1A,B, E;2C; 3B	Avalanche

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	San Miguel County	Obtain GIS satellite imagery for wildfire risk analysis	Satellite imagery can be used to analyze forest characteristics for assessing wildfire danger and post-event damage	500k	San Miguel County-GIS/IT	local counties , private parties	10 years	New	1A,B, C	<b>Tornado</b>
Medium	San Miguel County	Map the FEMA floodplain in populated areas of the County in digital format	Digital floodplain data are currently unavailable	\$1M for surveyed data and \$10k for digitized FIRM maps	San Miguel County-GIS/IT	FEMA	10y years	New	1A,B, D;2A, C	<b>Flood, Landslide</b>
Medium	San Miguel County	Conduct annual workshop for protective and preventative response measures for pandemic flu	SMC Department of Health and Environment has prepared and tested a Pandemic Flu plan that was tested during the H1N1 epidemic. However, the plan needs to be reviewed and exercised annually for improvements and training		SMC, Public Health	Emergency Preparedness Dept, CDPHE, SMC	Ongoing	New	1A,B; 2B	<b>Pandemic</b>

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	San Miguel County	Upgrade County Snow equipment	As more residents move to outlying areas of SMC, heavier, newer equipment is required to handle severe winter conditions and assist in Wildfire events	\$300k	Road and Bridge	Road and Bridge/ Grants	2012	Ongoing	1A,C,E;2C	Severe Weather
Medium	San Miguel County	Identify areas where snow drifting is problematic and install snow fences to reduce problem	Certain stretches of roads that the County Road and Bridge department maintains experience heavy snow drifting in the winter making snow removal more time consuming and dangerous	100k	Road and Bridge	Road and Bridge	2012	Ongoing	1A,E	Flood
Medium	San Miguel County	Continue to participate with CDOT in the bridge inspecting program	The nation's bridges have been and will continue to be evaluated under Federal inspection requirements that are administrated through CDOT. Working with this agency to continue inspecting the bridges along state and county roads endures safety and structure soundness	No direct cost	CDOT, Road and Bridge	CDOT	Annually or after hazard event	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Medium	San Miguel County	Inventory Snow Removal Capabilities Geographically	Residents of the County continue to build their homes and live in remote areas of the County which increases the miles and distances that Road and Bridge must go to provide snow removal services on County Roads	No direct cost	Road and Bridge		Annually	Ongoing	1A;2C	Avalanche

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	San Miguel County	Improve and continue Avalanche control work	SMC's Road and Bridge Department performs control work along a 2 mile section of County Road 065 for the safety of Ophir residents. There are six avalanche paths capable of reaching the road.	\$4-6k/year	Road and Bridge/Town of Ophir	Road and Bridge, SMC, Town of Ophir	Anually	Ongo ing	1A;2 C	<b>Avalanche</b>
Medium	San Miguel County	Continue Stream Bank Erosion Mitigation Projects	Spring runoff or heavy rains may cause stream banks to erode which may cause banks to become unstable and therefore cause road closures. Spring runoff may also soften road shoulders which can be a potential cause for an accident.	Varies depending on project and damage done vs. preventive	Road and Bridge	Road and Bridge Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongo ing	1A,E	<b>Erosion, Flood, Landslide</b>
Medium	San Miguel County	Continue Culvert Improvements and Bridge Maintenance	Damaged or unstable bridges may cause closures for repair work which could affect many homes for which they provide access. Maintenance includes brush clearing, debris removal, crack sealing and rip-rap placement to prevent scouring	Situational	Road and Bridge	SMC Road and Bridge, HOA's, CDOT	Ongoing	Ongo ing	1A,E	<b>Erosion, Flood, Landslide</b>

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	San Miguel County	Work with CDPHE and other health resources to develop or improve continuity of operations plans for clinics	It is the delegated responsibility of the SMC PHE to provide guidance to other health facilities in the County to help them coordinate and develop their continuity of operations plans.	\$15k	SMC, Public Health	SMC DPHE	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B; 2A,B	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County	Hazmat Transportation Regulation	It is important to the citizens of San Miguel County that hazardous materials transportation on the highways and county roads is kept to a minimum.	No direct cost	SMC, SMSO, CDOT	n/a	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B, E;2A, C;3A, B	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County EM	Promote Disaster Preparedness	Promote disaster preparedness including obtaining disaster preparedness kits and provide general information to the public via printed material and website information. Obtain disaster preparedness kits.	\$2k	Emergency Management	EM Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County EM	Drought Public Education	Encourage public awareness surrounding awareness during drought and non-drought periods and have Public Information Campaign when in drought period.	\$1k/year	Emergency Management	EM Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B	Drought

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stakeholder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	San Miguel County EM	Landslide Public Education	Encourage public awareness surrounding landslides in the County on topics such as preparedness and flood insurance education	\$1k	Emergency Management	EM Operating Budget	ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B,D;2A,C	Landslide
High	San Miguel County EM	Test Warning System Capability	Improve and exercise county wide warning systems for hazards	No direct cost	Emergency Management, SMSO	EM Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B; 2C	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County EM	Wildfire Mitigation Fuels Reduction	The TFPD has many areas as identified in the County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan that are high risk of wildfire. Completing mitigation actions in prescribed areas would reduce the severity of a wildfire if one were to occur	\$1M	TFPD, WRWC	Grant Funding, TFPD, WRWC	10 years	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Wildfire
High	San Miguel County EM	NOAA Radio Transmitter for Telluride Region	Currently, the majority of the county is not in a coverage area to receive warning messages through the National Weather Service. Full coverage of the county would be ideal; however, to obtain NOAA Radio Transmitter for Telluride Region first would benefit the largest population. A second tower in the Wright's Mesa Area and a third tower in the Egnar Area would allow coverage for most of the county.	\$60k	Emergency Management	Grants	funding dependent	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	San Miguel County EM	SAR Card Public Education	Continue public education to encourage back country rescue cards/hunting and fishing licenses for SAR efforts. In the event an individual needs to be rescued, the SAR fund covers costs. Add information to SMC Website	\$1k	Emergency management, SMSO	SO Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County EM	Target Notification Campaign	Continue to develop Target Notification System Campaign for both landline and mobile phone for floodplain occupants	\$1k	Emergency management, SMSO	EM Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B, D	All Hazards
High	San Miguel County EM	Public Education for Ingress/Egress Issues	Homes and properties must be accessible by emergency responders to effectively assist with warning, evacuation, fire fighting measures, etc. to protect lives and property.	2000	Emergency Management/ Telluride Fire/ WRWC	grants, EM Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B, C;2A	All Hazards
Low	San Miguel County EM	Water Conservation	Work with water supply organizations to promote conservation and efficiency initiatives	\$1k	Emergency management, Water Orgs	Water supply Orgs	Ongoing	Ongoing		Drought

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	San Miguel County EM	Severe Weather Alert List for NWS	Currently, the NWS service responds to request for assistance on an 'as needed basis'. Prepare a list of severe weather events that would prompt dispatch to notify NWS forecasters in Grand Junction	No direct cost	Emergency management, SMSO	n/a	ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B; 3A	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County EM	All Hazard Publication Education	Have a 'one stop shop' for the public to get their preparedness information on all hazards within the county	No direct cost	Emergency Management	EM Operating Budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B; 2A,B	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County EM	Remote controlled Quadcopter /Drone	Many of the areas we respond to and develop plans for can be challenging to access. We often need to view large areas in order to gain situational awareness. This vehicle will also be useful in hazmat assessments and responses as well as possible search and rescue applications. Post disaster damage assessments are another area in which an expanded view of large swaths of land would be needed.	\$3k	Emergency Management, SMSO, SAR, Hazmat	Grants		New	1A,C, D,E	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County EM	Recruit Weather Spotters	Recruit and train more volunteer weather spotters in the County with an emphasis on areas that aren't currently covered	\$2k	Emergency management	Grants, EM Budget and NWS	2016	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards



Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	San Miguel County EM	Expand Event Pre-Warn Capability with the NWS	Currently, the NWS service responds to request for assistance on an 'as needed basis'. If there were a group of pre-warn events the NWS could assist with events sooner. IPAWS and EAS.	\$2k	Emergency Management, NWS, SMC, TRUG Dispatch Centers	Grants	funding dependent	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County EM	Identify Special Needs Population	Identify special needs population to ensure needs are met during extreme weather	No direct cost	Emergency Management	County staff time	Ongoing outreach	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County EM	Develop Skyward/HAM Alternate Communication Capability	Recruit and organize Skyward/ HAM Radio operators for emergency communication in the county.	\$2k	Emergency Management	Grants, Grayhead Equip and Regional Partners	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A	All Hazards
Medium	San Miguel County EM	Conduct Wildfire Education Workshops	Conduct public education workshops for training property owners to manage fuel on their own land to mitigate the impact of wildfire on their property	\$1k/year	Emergency Management, FPDs, WRWC, CSFS	Grant funding, EM Operating Budget, WRWC, CSFS	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B, C	Wildfire

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Telluride FPD	Install dry hydrants	Installing dry hydrants provides water resources and additional access points for firefighters during events	\$8k/site location	TFPD	Grants, Budget for Capital Resources	5 years	Ongoing	1A,C	Wildfire
High	Telluride FPD	Operations Plan	work with WRWC to develop an initial attack/operations plan using parcel level risk assessment data	15k	TFPD/WRWC/SMC	Grants, TFPD, SMSO	In progress, WRWC ongoing 2018	New	1A,B,C	Wildfire
High	Telluride FPD	AreaRAE	Telluride has many large festivals which are of great importance to the local economy. This hazardous material monitoring system (Chemical, Biological, Nuclear) will be instrumental in bolstering life safety of our residents and festival attendees.	\$70k	TFPD	Grant, Budget		New	1A,E; 2A,C	All Hazards
High	Telluride FPD	New Station (Fire/EMS) at Lawson Hill	TFPD needs offices and to shift responder quarters to make space for additional emergency equipment. This will improve standards of cover, housing for responders and offices for staff. This will also decrease insurance rates	\$12-14M	TFPD	Grant, Mill Levy, Bond		New	1A	All Hazards
High	Telluride FPD	Provide GIS map books in all TFPD vehicles/apparatus	Map books provide vital area specific information for first responders. Currently, only some of the response vehicles have map books.	unknown	TFPD, SMC GIS	Grants, TFPD Budget	2 years	Ongoing	1A,C; 3B	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Telluride FPD	Increase rural fire delivery	In the TFPD, there are many homes or properties that require considerable response time from the district fire stations. District would like to improve their ISO rating.	unknown	TFPD	TFPD	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,C	All Hazards
Low	Telluride FPD	Training Officer	Increase District Training Capabilities	?	TFPD	TFPD	2017	Ongoing	1A,B	All Hazards
Low	Telluride FPD	Assign additional personnel to Station 4	Currently, there are very few volunteer firefighters that reside in the town of Ophir or in the subdivisions in that area. Therefore, volunteers from Mountain Village often respond to Ophir incidents.	\$5k/person	TFPD	TFPD	2 years	Ongoing	1A,C	All Hazards
Low	Telluride FPD	Continue existing apparatus replacement program	TFPD has some outdated equipment but has a replacement program/schedule for acquiring new apparatus. Funding for continuation would ensure the district has up to date technology and equipment.	\$1.2M over long term	TFPD	AFG Grants Capital Project Planning	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A;2C	All Hazards
Medium	Telluride FPD	Acquire hose couplings that match regional jurisdictions for interoperability	It is important that surrounding jurisdiction work collaboratively to acquire equipment that is interoperable for multi-agency event response.	300	TFPD	TFPD	2012	New	1A,C	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Telluride FPD	HazMat Team Leader/Emp loyee	TFPD acts as DERA for SMC, Montrose County (MC) and Montrose FPD. This position will provide leadership, coordination and training, including grants and budgeting for Telluride HazMat.	\$100k	TFPD			New	1A,B, E	HazMat
Medium	Telluride FPD	Hazardous Materials Response Engine	TFPD acts as San Miguel County (SMC) DERA to and area mutual aid. This will allow us to consolidate HazMat equipment to one apparatus/vehicle	\$400k	TFPD	Grants, Capital budget		New	1A	HazMat
Medium	Telluride FPD	New Type III Fire Engine	Add wildfire suppression resources to TFPD	\$380k	TFPD	Grant, Budget (reserve s/Capita l)		New	1A,C	Wildfire
Medium	Telluride FPD	Communica tions tower HWY 62 at mile marker 10	The geographical characteristics of SMC cause radio communications dead zones. This would improve communications gaps in these dead zones	\$200k	TFPD			New; in progr ess	1A	All Hazards
High	Town of Norwood	Increase snow removal equipment	The town of Norwood has limited equipment that is antiquated and limited employees to run the equipment. Norwood has approximately 4 miles of streets that snow is removed from. This does not include alley ways or public parking lots. Per an agreement with CDOT, the town must remove the snow in the	\$50k	Town of Norwood	General funds/ grants	2011	Ongo ing	1A	Severe Weather

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
			middle of Grand Ave. within 72 Hours of a snow event.							
Low	Town of Norwood	Weather Shelter Map	Educate town residents and visitors of the locations of the extreme winter weather shelters in the area.	less than 1K	Town of Norwood	Town of Norwood	2011	Ongoing	1A,B; 2A	All Hazards
Low	Town of Norwood	Map Critical Infrastructure	In the case of a disaster event, having Norwood's infrastructure lines mapped would be beneficial for determining damage, and preventative measures.	\$2,500	SMC and Town of Norwood	SMC, Town of Norwood	2012	Ongoing	1A,E; 2A;3 B	All Hazards
Low	Town of Norwood	Pandemic Flu Prevention	With the recent outbreak of the H1N1 pandemic, the town of Norwood feels it is important to educate its citizens on prevention and protective measures regarding the flu.	No direct cost	Town of Norwood and SMC DPHE	N/a	2012	Ongoing	1A,B	Pandemic
Low	Town of Norwood	Drought awareness Education Campaign	The service area includes 85 miles of water line within two counties. Drought has had severe effects on the area in the past and it is important to educate residents about drought mitigation and water usage reduction	No direct cost	Town of Norwood and NWC	N/a	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B, C	Drought

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	Town of Norwood	Establish water usage schedule	Setting policies and educating the area residents regarding water use restrictions. The NWC has a policy for restricted use at different levels of water shortages.	No direct cost	Town of Norwood/ Norwood Water Commission	N/a	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B,C	Drought
Low	Town of Norwood	Installation of Irrigation System	The town residents would be able to enjoy green lawn without the cost of using treated water. Norwood would be able to utilize the 119 shares of irrigation that they hold from the Gurley Reservoir. This would promote conservation of treated town water and would also provide a way for residents to help mitigate against wildfire by irrigating their property.	100000	Town of Norwood	Water conservation agencies, SMC, Town of Norwood	TBD	Ongoing	1A;2C	Drought
Medium	Town of Norwood	Acquire additional potable water tanks	The NWC has low pressure zones due to service line installed above the elevation of the water treatment plan. Installation of potable water tanks at strategic locations would alleviate low pressure within the system. Also, water storage in potable tanks could be useful during wildfire or drought events.	\$150 per 100,000 gal of holding capacity	Town of Norwood	Town of Norwood, NWC	2011	Ongoing	1A,C,E;2C	Drought

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Fundin g	Timelin e	Stat us	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Town of Norwood	Infrastructu re Upgrade	Much of the water infrastructure in over 30 years old and was not properly installed. A portion of the infrastructure is undersized for the amount of customers. The NWC needs to replace the water mains with new large pipe and loop the line so stagnation does not occur. Additional pressure reducing valves need to be installed to help maintain constant pressure.	3 phase: phase #1 \$5M	Town of Norwood	DOLA, Colorado Water Power Authority	outlined in 2009 Capital Improvement Plan	Ongoing	1A,E	All Hazards
Medium	Town of Ophir	Emergency Response	Extreme weather events, infrastructure failure occur often. Hiring planning and response staff would help mitigate the impacts of these events.	50k	Town of Ophir	Ophir, Grants, Relief funding, Volunteers		New	1A,B, E;2B, C	Severe Weather
High	Town of Ophir	Update and expand medical equipment	Much of the Towns EMS and Search and Rescue equipment is outdated, Ophir is a secluded area and response time from Fire Departments is long.	15k	FPD, County	Town of Ophir, Fire Protection District, SMC	2012	New	1A,E	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Town of Ophir	Install street signs and update maps	Ophir has no street signs and emergency response has been lost in the past when trying to respond to an incident	5k	Ophir/ SMC Emergency Management	Town of Ophir grant	2012	New	1A,B, C,E;2C	All Hazards
High	Town of Ophir	Create alternative power source	Ophir experiences power outages frequently. Whether the power is knocked out by an avalanche or severe weather, having back up power would highly benefit the town's residents	200k-500k	Town of Ophir	Grant Fund	2012	New	1A,E; 2C	Avalanche
High	Town of Ophir	Update town's snowplow equipment	Ophir receives a tremendous amount of snow and high winds which cause snow to drift over roads. Upgraded snow equipment would help keep the town's one access road open.	250k	Town of Ophir	grants, donation	2013	New	1A,E; 2C	Avalanche
High	Town of Ophir	Conduct Rockfall Mitigation on Ophir Loop on HWY 145	Rockfall is a common issue along this stretch of State Highway. Many cars have been damaged and a large enough event could cause loss of life or shut down the highway.	500k	Town of Ophir/ CDOT	CDOT	2013	New	1A,E; 2C	Landslide
High	Town of Ophir	Bury the Power Line through the Ophir Valley	In the past, Power has been lost due to avalanches, windstorms and other severe weather that knock down the lines.	1M+	Town of Ophir/ SMC	Grants, SMC, Tri-State	2016	New	1A,E; 2C	All Hazards



Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Town of Ophir	Obtain a fire engine for new fire station near Ophir	The town of Ophir has looked into obtaining a fire engine for the volunteer fire fighters who reside in Ophir. Funding for the truck is lacking, thus fire fighters must leave Ophir to get the truck and return to the incident	200k-500k	FPD, County	Grants, Fire Protection District, County	2013	New	1A,C,E;2C	All Hazards
Medium	Town of Ophir	Acquire a snowcat/snowmobile for emergency use during road closures	The town of Ophir is cut off frequently from the rest of the world when avalanches block the only road to the town. Having a snowcat and or snowmobile would allow a means of transportation over the avalanche path for medical emergencies, supply delivery etc.	55k	Town of Ophir	grants	2013	New	1A,E;2C	Avalanche, Severe Weather
Medium	Town of Ophir	Bury Waterfall Canyon water supply line	This water line provides Ophir with its drinking water. It is an above ground water line, subject to freezing and damage due to hazards	1M+	Town of Ophir	Grants	2016	New	1A,E	All Hazards
Medium	Town of Ophir	Road Infrastructure and Drainage	Extreme weather, snow, heavy traffic, rain, runoff	100k	Town of Ophir	Town of Ophir, Grant, Collaborative efforts	Ongoing	New	1A,E	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
High	Town of Sawpit	Stormwater Drainage Maintenance	The town of Sawpit experiences street flooding, debris flow and riverine flooding during the summer monsoon season. Preparing and implementing a maintenance plan for keeping the drainage ways and culverts free of debris helps to mitigate the severity of these flooding events	\$5k annually	Town of Sawpit, SMC	SMC Road and Bridge, FEMA	1-5 years	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Low	Town of Sawpit	Address ingress/egress issues in the town of Sawpit	The town of Sawpit needs to address this issue to allow for fire apparatus to access homes and properties.	\$25k	CDOT, Sawpit and SMC	Grants, homeowners and SMC	2015	Ongoing	1A,B,C,E	All Hazards
Medium	Town of Sawpit	Map 100 and 500 Year floodplains in the Town of Sawpit	The town of Sawpit currently has no 100 or 500 year floodplain maps.	5000	Town of Sawpit, SMC GIS	SMC, FEMA	1-5 years	Ongoing	1A,B,D,E;2A,B,C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Town of Sawpit	Continue to insist that Hwy 145, which runs through Sawpit, remain a non-designated Hazardous Materials transportation route	Hwy 145 is currently not a designated hazardous materials transportation route. However, in the winter, it is designated as an alternative route. Sawpit residents are concerned about the Hwy becoming a primary route and want to ensure that this action does not take place.	No direct cost	CDOT, Sawpit and SMC	n/a	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B,E;2C	All Hazards
High	Town of Telluride	Telluride Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade (TRWWTP)	A combination of regional growth, more stringent discharge limits, and aging infrastructure has required development of a masterplan for improvements to be implemented from 2017-2027	40M	Telluride Public Works and Planning Depts	Grants, Loans, service fees, tap fees, bonds	2027	New	1A,B,E;2C	All Hazards
High	Town of Telluride	Resurfacing highway 145 Spur	The highway 145 spur is the only available access to and from Telluride. Resurfacing will ensure safe and reliable connectivity to the broader highway system for emergency response, evacuations, etc.	3M	Telluride Public Works and Planning Depts	Street, Bridge & Alley Fund (Town Capital Funds)		New	1A,C,D,E;2A,C	All Hazards

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stakeholder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Low	Town of Telluride	San Miguel River Restoration on the valley floor	Historic channelization of the San Miguel River has disconnected the riverfront from its floodplain. Restoring this 3 mile segment of th San Miguel will serve to attenuate flood flow in the river	5M	Town Managers office	Grants, Town funding (open space capital fund)	Ongoing	New (phase 1 complete)	1A,D; 2C	Erosion, Flood
Low	Town of Telluride	Increase public awareness about riverine flooding and debris flow in Telluride	Telluride has experienced two significant debris flow events on the Cornet Alluvial fan. The San Miguel River is highly constrained. It is important that the residents in the town understand the risks and are educated about preventative measures.	\$1k/year	Telluride planning and public works departments	operating budget	Ongoing	Ongoing	1A,B, D,E;2 A,;3A	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Medium	Town of Telluride	Stormwater Runoff Mitigation	Mitigating the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff in an urbanizing town	50k-100k annually	Telluride Public Works and Planning Depts, Environmental & Engineering division	Capital budget	Ongoing	New	1A,D, E	Flood

Priority Ranking	Jurisdiction	Mitigation Action	Description	Cost Est	Stake holder	Target Funding	Timeline	Status	Goal Obj	Hazard
Medium	Town of Telluride	Storm Drainage Improvements	Telluride is located in a river valley. Portions of the town were once wetlands, crating low spots with poor/difficult drainage	\$30k annually	Telluride Public Works	Operating and Capital Improvement budgets	2015	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Medium	Town of Telluride	Replace Pacific Ave. culverts with a span bridge	Cornet Creek carries significant sediment loads, which it deposits at its downstream flat segment, prior to the confluence with the San Miguel River. The culverts trap sediment, sometimes reducing flow capacity and are more difficult to maintain.	\$1M	Telluride Public Works	Capital Improvement Budget or grants	2017	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Medium	Town of Telluride	Cornet Creek Channel Maintenance	Cornet Creek has a history of debris flows of various sizes. Small to moderate events can be mitigated by channel maintenance.	up to \$50k annually	Telluride Public Works	Operating and Capital Improvement budgets	Annually	Ongoing	1A,D,E;2C	Erosion, Flood, Landslide
Medium	Town of Telluride	Continue to remove sediments from In-stream sedimentation basin at Bear Creek/San Miguel confluence	The San Miguel River does not have sufficient energy to transport its sediment load from the upper basin and maintain sufficient flood flow capacity. A 2001 restoration design created the ISB to solve this problem	\$10-20k annually	Telluride Public Works	Capital Improvement Budget or grants	Annually	Ongoing	1A,D,E	Erosion, Flood, Landslide

## APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

### Stakeholder Letter



### San Miguel County Sheriff's Office

684 CR 63L

Telluride, Colorado, 81435

**William S. Masters, Sheriff**

*"Upholding Liberty and Personal Responsibility"*

August 11, 2015

To Whom It May Concern,

Our office is facilitating a required update to the countywide San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan was last updated in 2011 and was compiled to assist in reducing and mitigating future losses from natural and technological hazard events. The plan outlines historical hazard events, profiles individual hazards and analyzes potential impacts of these hazards to the people, property, infrastructure and critical facilities in San Miguel County.

Your special district, jurisdiction or agency is receiving this letter as an invitation to participate in this important process to update the plan. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all local governments to have an approved plan to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and mitigation funding programs. These funding programs include FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

The planning process depends on local participation. To support this project, I am forming a planning team with representatives from the County, Towns, Special Districts and other local, state and federal agencies that are located in or that serve San Miguel County. Your jurisdictional representative will need to attend planning team meetings, assist with plan development, provide information for risk assessment and capabilities assessment and provide feedback on drafts of all chapters. Additionally, they will develop and prioritize mitigation actions for their jurisdiction and then work with their jurisdiction to assign responsibility to implement these mitigations.

We ask that your special district, jurisdiction or agency participate in this important process. If you have multiple representatives that you would like to attend, please feel free to invite them.

#### San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation Plan Kickoff Meeting

August 25<sup>th</sup> at 10 am - 12 Noon

Telluride Fire Station

135 W Columbia Ave, Telluride, CO 81435

Please respond if you or your representative will or will not be able to attend via email to [jenniferd@sanmiguelcounty.org](mailto:jenniferd@sanmiguelcounty.org) or give me a call at the number listed below. Thank you in advance for your participation in this vital planning process.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Dinsmore".

Jennifer Dinsmore, Emergency Management Coordinator  
(970) 728-9546

Administration (970) 728-4442

24 Hour Dispatch (970) 728-1911

[www.sanmiguelsheriff.org](http://www.sanmiguelsheriff.org)

***Stakeholder Meeting Signup Sheets***  
**Meeting 1 August 25, 2015**

San Miguel County  
 Hazard Plan Update  
 Planning Team Sign-in

Name	Agency	Phone	Email
Dave Schneek	S.M.C. Env. Health	729 1187	Dave.S@sanmiguelcounty.co.gov
KARER HENDERSON	S.M.C. PLANNING	728-3683	KAREN.H@sanmiguelcounty.co.gov
Carrie Andrews	Love Care Library District	708-0986	carrie@lovecarelibrary.org
Kierman Lannon	Telluride Historical Museum	728-3344	Kierman@telluridemuseum.org
TIM FRINGALE	NATL. WEATHER SERVICE	970-728-7007 x726	james.fringale@noaa.gov
IMMAN. BILBACH	S.M.C.	728-3644	
Ted Mueller	Norwood Fire Dist	970-327-4850	norwoodted@aol.com
Randy Barnes	Town of Opituv	970-728-4943	admin@town-opituv.org
Gordon Reichard	T.M.C.	728-9782	greichard@telluride.org
STEVEN ZURKE	S.M.C. ATTY	728-3874	steve.zurke@sanmiguelcounty.gov
CHARS BRONN	M.V.P.O.	728-9281	cbrown@mtvillage.org
FINN KUSTANE	T.M.V. Pub. Works	729 3441	f.kjone@mtvillage.org
WAYNE PANDORF	DOWL, LLC	497-8827	wpandorf@dowl.com
Laurie Brandt	DOWL	497-8821	lbrandt@dowl.com
JAMES HURAC	TELLURIDE F.P.	728-3819	jshurac@telluride-co.gov
JOHN BENNETT	TELLURIDE FPO	728-3807	jbennet@telluridefire.com
Jean Dinsmore	S.M.C. EM	728-9540	jeand@sanmiguelcounty.org

AUGUST 25, 2015





**Meeting 3 and 4**  
Not on File

## Worksheets Utilized in the Planning Process

### **Worksheet 1: Historic Hazard Event** **Data Collection Sheet**

*Instructions: Please fill out one sheet for each event that has occurred within the last five years (or that was not captured in the current plan) with as much detail as possible. Attach supporting documentation, photocopies of newspaper articles or other original sources.*

Type of natural hazard event:	
Date of event:	
Description of the nature and magnitude of the event:	
Location (community or description with map):	
Injuries:	
Deaths:	
Property damage:	
Infrastructure damage:	
Business/Economic impact:	
Road/School/Other closures:	
Other damage:	
Total damages:	
Insured losses:	
Fed/State Disaster relief funding (\$):	
Opinion on likelihood of occurring again:	
Source of information:	
Comments:	

Contact Information	
Name of Jurisdiction:	
Submitted By:	
Email:	
Phone:	

San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet

## Worksheet #2: Vulnerability Assessment

*Instructions: Please complete (to the extent possible) the vulnerable buildings, populations, critical facilities and infrastructure for each hazard that affects your jurisdiction. This information will be used to estimate disaster losses, which can then be used to gauge potential benefits of mitigation measures. Attach supporting documentation, photocopies of engineering reports or other sources.*

**Hazard:**

**Location and Description of Potential Impact:**

**Building Inventory:**

<b>Residential</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>
<b>Comments</b>		
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>
<b>Comments</b>		

<b>Industrial</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>
<b>Comments</b>		
<b>Agricultural</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>
<b>Comments</b>		

<b>Other (Define, e.g., gov.)</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Estimated Value</b>
<b>Comments</b>		

### Worksheet #3: Local Capabilities

Jurisdiction:	Y/N/NA/Unknown	Comments
Comp Plan/General Plan		
Special Plans		
Subdivision Ordinance		
Zoning Ordinance		
NFIP/FPM Ordinance		
Substantial Damage Language		
Admin./Certified Floodplain Manager		
# of Flood threatened Buildings		
# of Flood Insurance Policies		
# of Repetitive Losses		
Maintain Elevation Certificates		
CRS Rating, if applicable		
Stormwater Program		
Erosion or Sediment Controls		
Building Code Version		
Full-Time Building Official		
Conduct "as-built" Inspections		
BCEGS Rating		
Local Emergency Operations Plan		
Fire Department ISO Rating		

**Local Capabilities Continued...**

San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet



## **Worksheet #4: Mitigation Strategy - Identify Mitigation Actions**

*Instructions: For each type of loss identified on previous worksheets, determine possible actions. Record information below.*

**Hazard:**

Priority	Possible Actions (include Location)	Sources of Information (include sources you reference and documentation)	Comments (Note any initial issues you may want to discuss or research further)	Planning Reference (Determine into which pre-existing planning suggested projects can be integrated)

**Contact Information:**

**Name of Jurisdiction:**

**Submitted By:**

**Email Address:**

**Phone:**

San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet

## **Worksheet #5: Potential Mitigation Projects**

*Instructions: Use this guide to record potential mitigation projects identified during the planning process. Provide as much detail as possible and use additional pages as necessary. These will be collected following Planning Team meetings on mitigation goals and measures and included in the plan.*

**Jurisdiction:**

**Point of Contact:**

**Mitigation Project:**

**Issue/Background:**

**Other alternatives:**

**Responsible Agency:**

**Priority (High-Medium-Low):**

**Cost Estimate:**

**Benefits (Avoided Losses):**

**Potential Funding:**

**Schedule:**

**Worksheet Submitted By:**

**Name & Title:**

**Phone:**

**Email:**

San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Worksheet



## ***Key Project Tasks for All Hazard Planning Team***

### **Task 1. Planning Process**

- ✓ 1.1 Project Initiation
- ✓ 1.2 Develop Public Outreach Strategy
- ✓ 1.3 Multi-jurisdictional Planning Team Meetings
- ✓ 1.4 Individual Jurisdiction Meetings
- ✓ 1.5 Conduct Public Outreach
- ✓ 1.6 Document Planning Process

### **Task 2. Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment**

- ✓ 2.1 Data Collection and Analysis
- ✓ 2.2 Hazard Identification
- ✓ 2.3 Hazard Profiles and Mapping
- ✓ 2.4 Inventory of Community Assets
- ✓ 2.5 Vulnerability Assessment
- ✓ 2.6 Summarize Findings and Conclusions

### **Task 3. Capability Assessment**

- ✓ 3.1 Review Existing Capabilities
- ✓ 3.2 Summarize Findings and Conclusions
  - Task 4. Mitigation Strategy
- ✓ 4.1 Update Goals and Objectives
- ✓ 4.2 Analyze Mitigation Actions and Projects
- ✓ 4.3 Prepare Mitigation Action Plans
- ✓ 4.4 Complete Mitigation Action Prioritization

### **Task 5. Plan Maintenance Process**

- ✓ 5.1 Update Procedures for Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating the Plan
- ✓ 5.2 Update Process for Implementation through Existing Planning
- ✓ Mechanisms
- ✓ 5.3 Update Procedures for Continued Public Involvement

#### **Task 6. Plan Adoption and Approval**

- ✓ 6.1 Acceptance of Planning Team
- ✓ 6.2 Assist County with Plan Approval

6.3 Assist Jurisdictions with Plan Adoption

#### **Roles and Responsibilities**

##### **Emergency Management Coordinator**

- Oversee, manage, and document completion of all project tasks
- Serve as lead coordinating agency
- Assist with collection of documents, GIS data and other information
- Coordinate logistics for all project meetings
- Hosting and managing project collaboration and sharing
- Responding to general inquiries from the public, stakeholders, etc.
- Coordinating with all participating jurisdictions

##### **Participating Jurisdictions**

- Designate Local Jurisdiction Lead (primary POC)
- Attend Planning Team meetings
- Coordinate logistics for local jurisdiction meetings (if applicable)
- Assist with data collection and information sharing
- Coordinate with and report back to other local staff, officials, etc.
- Assist with public outreach
- Develop/Update Mitigation Action Plans

- Review and comment on draft plan materials
- Coordinate local plan adoption procedures

## APPENDIX 3: ADOPTION DOCUMENTATION

### Requirement §201.6(c)(5):

The local hazard mitigation plan shall include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, county commissioner, Tribal Council).

### RESOLUTION TEMPLATE

RESOLUTION # \_\_\_\_\_

#### FOR ADOPTION OF PRE-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**Whereas**, the \_\_\_\_\_ Board/Council of \_\_\_\_\_, San Miguel County, Colorado, recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within our community; and

**Whereas**, undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people and property from future hazard occurrences; and

**Whereas**, an adopted All Hazard Mitigation Plan is required as a condition of future funding for mitigation projects under multiple FEMA pre- and post-disaster mitigation grant programs; and

**Whereas**, the \_\_\_\_\_ Board/Town Council of \_\_\_\_\_ fully participated in the mitigation planning process to prepare this All Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

**Whereas**, the Colorado State Emergency Management Division and Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VIII officials have reviewed the All Hazard Mitigation Plan and approved it contingent upon this official adoption of the participating governments and entities;

**Now, therefore, be it resolved**, that the \_\_\_\_\_ Board/Town Council of \_\_\_\_\_ hereby adopts the San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan as an official plan; and

**Be it further resolved**, that the San Miguel County Emergency Management Coordinator will submit this Adoption Resolution to the Colorado State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VIII to enable the San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan's final approval.

**Placeholder for adoption by ordinance or public hearing for:**

- San Miguel County
- Town of Mountain Village
- Town of Norwood
- Town of Ophir
- Town of Telluride

## APPENDIX 4: INFORMATION SOURCES

1. San Miguel County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2010
2. Mesa County Hazard Mitigation Plan
3. Montezuma County Hazard Mitigation Plan
4. 2005 and 2011 San Miguel County All Hazards Mitigation Plans
5. Buys, Christian J, Historic Telluride 1998
6. Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
7. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment - [www.cdphe.com](http://www.cdphe.com)
8. Colorado Department of Transportation
9. Colorado Division of Local Affairs- <http://dola.colorado.gov>
10. Debris and Flood Control Plan for Cornet Creek Telluride, Colorado. Dibble and Associates August 1983
11. Federal Emergency Management Agency
12. Ferrick, Michael G. and Murphey, Dennis M. Investigation of River Ice Processes on the San Miguel River, 1999.
13. Flood Insurance Study, San Miguel County, Colorado 1978
14. High Plains Regional Climatic Center- [www.hprcc.unl.edu/](http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/)
15. Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research-University of Colorado
16. National Climatic Data Center- [www.ncdc.noaa.gov/](http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/)
17. NOAA in correlation with National Weather Service and NOAA Storm Prediction Center- [www.noaa.gov/](http://www.noaa.gov/)
18. Norwood Fire Protection District- [www.norwoodfiredistrict.org](http://www.norwoodfiredistrict.org)
19. San Miguel County- [www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov](http://www.sanmiguelcountyco.gov)
20. State of Colorado Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
21. Sheldus Database
22. Telluride Fire Protection District- [www.telluridefire.com](http://www.telluridefire.com)
23. Town of Telluride- [www.telluride-co.gov/](http://www.telluride-co.gov/)
24. Town of Norwood- [www.town.norwood.co.us/](http://www.town.norwood.co.us/)
25. Town of Mountain Village- [www.mountain-village.co.us/](http://www.mountain-village.co.us/)
26. Town of Ophir- [www.town-ophir.co.gov/](http://www.town-ophir.co.gov/)
27. Colorado State Demography
28. US Census Bureau –[www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)
29. U.S Drought Monitor- <http://drought.unl.edu/dm>
30. Westminster Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan 2010
31. Mears, A.I., Baumgart, .S., Carrara, P.E., and Madole, R.F., 1974. Debris Flow Hazard on Cornet Creek at Telluride, Colorado. Report prepared by the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado, through NASA-PY Grant NGL-06-003-200, January.
32. Local Mitigation Planning Book, 2013
33. FEMA Mitigation Ideas, 2013

**RESOLUTION NO. 2018 - \_\_\_\_\_****RECITALS:**

- A.** The Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado hereby recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within the Town of Mountain Village.
- B.** Undertaking hazard mitigation actions will reduce the potential for harm to people and property from future hazard occurrences.
- C.** Adopting an All Hazard Mitigation plan is often a required condition of funding for mitigations projects under many Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) pre and post disaster mitigation grant programs.
- D.** The Town of Mountain Village fully participated in the mitigation planning process which resulted in this All Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- E.** The Colorado State Department of Emergency Management, FEMA and Region VIII officials have reviewed the All Hazard Mitigation Plan and have approved it contingent upon the official adoption of the participating governments and entities including the Town of Mountain Village.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, the Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village hereby adopts the San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation plan as an official plan of the Town of Mountain Village.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the San Miguel County Emergency Management Coordinator shall submit this Resolution to the Colorado State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, FEMA and Region VIII to enable the San Miguel County All Hazard Mitigation Plan’s final approval by such agencies.

**ADOPTED AND APPROVED** by the Town Council of the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado, at a regular meeting held on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2018.

TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE,  
COLORADO, a home rule municipality

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Laila Benitez, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Jackie Kennefick, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM: By: \_\_\_\_\_  
James Mahoney, Town Attorney



**WestCO**  
Western Colorado Regional  
Dispatch Center

PO Box 790  
434 South First Street  
Montrose, Colorado 81402

[www.wcrdc.net](http://www.wcrdc.net)

March 29, 2018

Town of Mountain Village, Town Council  
455 Mountain Village Blvd. Suite A  
Mountain Village CO 81435

*RE: Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws*

Dear Town Council,

On March 26, 2018 at a Regular Meeting, the WestCO Board of Directors adopted Resolution 2018-02 which recommends to each Member the adoption of an Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws concerning the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.

You are receiving this letter in conjunction with that resolution. With your support, WestCO has been in operation for two years and plans to continue our unblemished record of operation. As one of the founders of WestCO, I respect your commitment and strive to provide your organization the highest level service.

As you may know, WestCO is operating in an ever-changing market. Over the past couple years, other organizations have noticed WestCO's continued success and high quality work product. As such, WestCO has received inquiries to provide services outside of its current membership. However, thus far WestCO has not had an efficient mechanism to expand membership. Through a series of long discussions and consideration, your Board representative has provided input on the issue of WestCO Membership.



The Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws accomplishes a number of objectives. It streamlines operational procedures that have developed since the inception of WestCO. And importantly, the amendments provide a method to accept additional voting members to the WestCO Board of Directors. Of course, the addition of new members are at the discretion of the Board.

I encourage you to review this updated document and discuss the changes with your Board representative. If you have further questions or concerns, I would be happy to address those directly. Again, WestCO appreciates your continued commitment to providing high quality dispatch and emergency communications throughout the Western Slope.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mandy L. Stollsteimer". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mandy L. Stollsteimer, Executive Director  
Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center

**RESOLUTION NO. 2018-02**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER, RECOMMENDING ADOPTION OF AN AMENDED AND RESTATED INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT, AND BYLAWS, CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER PROVIDING EMERGENCY DISPATCH SERVICES THROUGHOUT WESTERN COLORADO.**

**WHEREAS**, Article XIV, Section 18(2)(a) of the Colorado Constitution, Part 2 of Article 1, Title 29, C.R.S, encourages and authorizes governments to cooperate and contract with one another to provide any function, service, or facility lawfully authorized to each; and

**WHEREAS**, on September 21, 2015, the City of Montrose, Montrose Fire Protection District, Telluride Fire Protection District, and Towns of Telluride, Mountain Village, and Olathe, executed and adopted an Intergovernmental Agreement, and bylaws, concerning the establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center providing emergency dispatch services throughout Western Colorado, including Ouray, San Miguel, and Montrose Counties; and

**WHEREAS**, in anticipation of additional members and expanded services, the Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center ("WestCO") wish to execute and adopt a revised and restated Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER:**

**Section 1.** The Board of Directors recommends to each of its Members the adoption of the attached Intergovernmental Agreement and exhibits thereto, including the Bylaws of WestCO. Upon execution of all Members, the following shall be the controlling Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws of WestCO.

**INTRODUCED, READ, and ADOPTED** this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018

**WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH  
CENTER**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Tom Chinn, Chairperson

ATTEST

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Tad Rowan, Secretary

**AMENDED & RESTATED INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT CONCERNING  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH  
CENTER PROVIDING EMERGENCY DISPATCH SERVICES THROUGHOUT  
WESTERN COLORADO.**

**THIS AMENDED & RESTATED INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT (“Agreement”)** is made and entered into as of this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, by and between the City of Montrose, the Montrose Fire Protection District, the Telluride Fire Protection District, the Town of Telluride, the Town of Mountain Village, and the Town of Olathe.

**RECITALS**

**WHEREAS**, Article XIV, Section 18(2)(a) of the Colorado Constitution, Part 2 of Article 1, Title 29, C.R.S, encourages and authorizes governments to cooperate and contract with one another to provide any function, service, or facility lawfully authorized to each; and

**WHEREAS**, jurisdictional entities throughout Ouray, San Miguel, and Montrose Counties, including multi-jurisdictional representation from law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical services, and bodies politic, believe that an advisory board with operational capacity will provide the most cost efficient and effective emergency dispatch services throughout Western Colorado; and

**WHEREAS**, the member jurisdictions and residents of Ouray, San Miguel, and Montrose Counties would benefit in terms of life safety and efficiency of service from a consolidated 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) providing services for the counties, municipalities, fire protection districts, and emergency medical service providers throughout Western Colorado; and

**WHEREAS**, the undersigned governmental jurisdictions wish to establish and maintain a consolidated PSAP known as the “Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center;” and

**WHEREAS**, the establishment of the PSAP will provide improved police, fire, and emergency medical service communications within the boundaries of the participating jurisdictions; and

**WHEREAS**, by the parties to this Agreement entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center on September 21, 2015 and accompanying Bylaws; and

**WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center wish to amend and restate the aforementioned Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws;

**NOW THEREFORE**, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereby agree as follows:

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The parties to this Agreement agree to support the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center (“WestCO” and “Dispatch Center”) and shall comprise the Governing Body represented by the Board of Directors. The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall provide emergency dispatch services throughout the service area its Members occupy. The operation of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall be set forth in this Agreement.

## II. THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER BOARD

- A. **Membership.** Membership of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall include those Agencies which were a party to the 2015 Intergovernmental Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Any future Agency that wishes to join the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center as a Member must meet a threshold burden in order to qualify for Membership, which is one percent (1%) of the Western Colorado Dispatch Center’s total services based on that Agencies Computer-Aided Dispatch “CAD” Radio Logs for the prior calendar year. Any individual Agency, or any combination of Agencies who together, meets the aforementioned threshold burden may apply to the Board of Directors for Membership. The Board of Directors must vote to approve a new Member by a two-thirds majority vote of all current Members.
- B. **Board Members.** A Board of Directors shall act as the Governing Body of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center and shall consist the six (6) members listed below, who each represent a Governmental Entity or Political Subdivision. Each Member shall be selected by his or her respective Governing Board, Council, Commission, or Entity and shall be appointed by formal action or resolution.

### MEMBERS:

- 1) The City of Montrose, Colorado;
  - 2) The Montrose Fire Protection District;
  - 3) The Town of Telluride, Colorado;
  - 4) The Town of Mountain Village, Colorado;
  - 5) Telluride Fire Protection District;
  - 6) The Town of Olathe, Colorado.
- C. **Administrative Representative.** Under Section V, Subsection (G), the City of Montrose commits to providing support staff and administrative services for the Dispatch Center. So long as the City continues to provide such support services, the City of Montrose may appoint an administrative representative with voting capacity to serve on the Board of Directors. However, the Board of Directors may, at their discretion and by resolution, remove the City of Montrose’s administrative representative. Only voting members, listed under Section II, Subsection (A), shall participate in that resolution.

### III. RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center may pass supplementary rules and regulations as it deems necessary, provided the supplementary rules and regulations are in compliance with this Agreement.

### IV. POWERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

- A. **Dispatch Services.** The purpose of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, located at 434 South 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Montrose, Colorado 81401, is to provide emergency dispatch services throughout the jurisdictions and service areas occupied by its Members. The Board of Directors shall have all authority over personnel at the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center and performing services related to this Agreement. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, delegate authority to an employee or employees to manage operations and services provided at the Dispatch Center.
- B. **Reports.** Members of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall receive monthly management reports, which shall consist of financial, personnel, and operational information. The Board of Directors shall also receive monthly dispatch reports, which shall provide the following information, CAD incidents, CAD radio log, and radio push to talk. Members are entitled to receive any additional reports or information concerning the financials, management, and operations of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center upon request, allowing a reasonable time for response depending on the scope of the report. Members shall not be charged for any requested report or information.
- C. **Ownership of Records and Data.** All records of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center related to calls dispatched, including electronically stored data, geographic information system (“GIS”) data, computer aided dispatch (“CAD”) data, and audio tapes, shall be collectively owned by the Members. Copies of any such records may be made at any Member’s request, and shall not be disposed of without prior authorization from, or in compliance with a retention schedule adopted by, the Board of Directors.
- i. **Access to Data.** Each Member shall have access to all data and audio recordings maintained by the Dispatch Center for use in internal analysis and criminal investigations. It is the responsibility of each Member to provide any criminal justice records for case filing purposes directly to the respective courts or district attorney’s office(s).
- ii. **Colorado Open Records Act.** Records owned, created, or maintained by the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall be subject to the provisions and limitations of C.R.S. § 24-72-201, et. seq.
- D. **Separate Legal Entity.** Part 2, Section 203 of Article 1, Title 29, C.R.S, allows any combination of counties, municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions of the State of Colorado to enter into a contract to establish a separate legal entity. The

parties to this agreement hereby establish and support a separate legal entity that is the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.

## V. ADMINISTRATION

- A. **Operational Bylaws.** All members to this Agreement hereby approve the Bylaws of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, attached and incorporated as *Exhibit A*.
- B. **Administrative Core Team.** It is the overriding and critical desire of all Members to ensure that the working relationship of all Parties to this agreement remain strong and united. To accomplish that objective, the Parties shall form an Administrative Core Team, which shall comprise the Officers of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director. Administrative Core Team Meetings may be called by any member, upon seventy-two hours advance notice. All decisions made by the Administrative Core Team must be ratified by the Board of Directors. The Administrative Core Team may consider the following:
- i. **Operating Procedures.** The Administrative Core Team may develop and establish Standard Operating Procedures and Dispatch Performance Standards for the Dispatch Center.
  - ii. **Purchasing Procedures.** The Administrative Core Team may establish purchasing procedures for equipment and services necessary to provide emergency dispatch services.
  - iii. **Personnel Matters.** The Administrative Core Team may establish employee regulations and make staff recommendations for the Dispatch Center.
  - iv. **Budget.** The Administrative Core Team may draft a preliminary budget for the upcoming fiscal year to present to the Board of Directors.
  - v. **Dispute Resolution.** The Administrative Core Team will conduct preliminary discussion of all disputes, between Members, or otherwise, and may discuss with legal counsel.
  - vi. **Matters of Concern.** The Administrative Core Team may consider other matters of concern related to the operation and management of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, this Agreement, or any future agreements.
- C. **Capital Equipment Purchases.** It is necessary to purchase hardware, software, and all other equipment necessary to serve the needs of the Dispatch Center and provide dispatch services. The Parties to this Agreement shall collectively own all property acquisitions of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center following the execution of this Agreement. All purchases must be made in compliance with budget and purchasing procedures approved by the Board of Directors.

- D. Budget.** The costs allocated to each member shall be set forth in the Annual Budget, which shall be approved by the Board of Directors. The formulation of an Annual Budget for Dispatch Services shall be by mutual agreement of the Board of Directors and shall include an estimate of the operational costs for each Member.
- i. Preliminary Budget.** An initial preliminary planning budget and cost estimates for Dispatch Services for the next fiscal year shall be presented to the Board of Directors by the Administrative Core Group on or before July 31 of each year.
  - ii. Recommended Budget.** No later than August 31, each Member shall provide the Recommended Budget to their Governing Board, Council, or Entity for comment.
  - iii. Final Budget.** The Final Budget for Dispatch Services for the next fiscal year shall be approved by the Board of Directors no later than September 30 of each year.
  - iv. Default Budget.** In the event the Board of Directors fails to pass a resolution approving a Final Budget, the Default Budget for the upcoming fiscal year shall be capped at a three percent annual inflation increase of the current budget.
- E. Employees.** The Board of Directors shall have the authority to hire individuals to perform operational and administrative duties for the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, including but not limited to a Dispatch Center Director, Financial Officers, Managers, and Dispatchers. Employees of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall receive compensation for their services, which shall be paid out of the yearly budget.
- F. Administrative Services.** The City of Montrose shall provide support staff and administrative services for the Dispatch Center; however, nothing in this Agreement nor the Bylaws shall compel the Board of Directors to exclusively utilize nor shall the Board provide the City of Montrose compensation for these administrative services. An appendix of services provided shall be attached and incorporated as *Exhibit B*.

## VI. BOOKS AND RECORDS

- A. Records and Accounts.** The Board of Directors shall maintain adequate and correct accounts of its funds, properties, business transactions, annual audits or exemptions, and such records shall be open to inspection at any reasonable time by members, their attorneys, or agents.
- B. Annual Audit.** The books and records of the Board of Directors shall be subject to an annual audit. The audit shall be conducted by an independent Certified Public Accountant licensed to practice in the State of Colorado.

## VII. DEFAULT

- A. **Intent to Terminate.** In the event that any Member fails to pay its share of the operating expenses due or to perform any of its covenants and undertakings under this Agreement, the Governing Authority shall consider that Member in default and shall provide written notice of intent to terminate the defaulting Member's from membership in the Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Notice of default shall be provided to the defaulting Member's Governing Board, Council, or Entity, providing such Member thirty days from the date of such notice to cure the default. Upon failure to cure, the defaulting member shall no longer have voting rights as a Member, shall not be entitled representation as a Member on the Board of Directors, and shall not receive services from the Dispatch Center.
- B. **Forfeiture.** Any Member which is terminated under the provisions of this Section shall forfeit all right, title and interest in and to any property or monies, liquid or investment funds, acquired or held by the Governing Body to which the Member may otherwise be entitled upon the dissolution of this Agreement. This Section is not intended to limit the right of any Member to this Agreement to pursue any and all other remedies it may have for breach of this Agreement.

## VIII. TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

- A. **Term.** This Agreement shall be in full force and effect upon execution of this Agreement by all of the Members to this Agreement, and shall continue in full force and effect, subject to amendments and addendums, or until sooner terminated by a majority vote of the Members.
- B. **Termination.** Any Member's participation in this Agreement may be terminated by written notice from the Member or Members to the Board of Directors at least sixty days prior to January 1 of any given year. Upon termination, the terminating Member shall forfeit all right, title, and interest in and to any property or monies, liquid or investment funds, acquired or held by the Board of Directors.
- C. **Dissolution.** Upon termination of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center by mutual agreement of a majority of the Members to this Agreement, the powers granted to the Board of Directors under this agreement shall continue to the extent necessary to make an effective disposition of the property, equipment, and monies required to be held pursuant to this Agreement.
- D. **Appropriation.** Pursuant to Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, the Parties' financial obligations under this Agreement and the renewal of this Agreement are specifically contingent upon annual appropriation of funds sufficient to perform such obligation. Should adequate appropriations not be made by either Party, this Agreement shall automatically terminate. This Agreement shall never constitute a debt of either Party within any statutory or constitutional provision.



## IX. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. **Notices.** Any formal notice, demand, or request provided for in this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed properly served, given, or made if delivered in person, by facsimile, or sent by certified mail, postage prepaid to the Members at the addresses as set forth on each attached signature page.
- B. **Insurance.** The Board of the Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center agree to procure and maintain the following insurance coverages:
- i. Workers Compensation Insurance that compliant with the Colorado Workers Compensation Act found under C.R.S. Section 8-40-101, *et seq.*
  - ii. General Liability Insurance, including without limitations, insurance covering employment related claims, and;
  - iii. Property Insurance to cover all Dispatch Center property, including equipment and facilities utilized by the Dispatch Center.
- C. **Amendments.** This Agreement may be amended by the Board of Directors from time to time. Any such amendment must be in writing and executed by the majority of the Members to this Agreement.
- D. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of Colorado and venue for any legal action arising out of this Agreement shall be in Montrose County, Colorado.
- E. **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unlawful or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
- F. **Integration.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and no additional or different oral representation, promise, or agreement shall be binding on any party with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.
- G. **No Third-Party Beneficiaries.** There are no intended third-party beneficiaries to this Agreement.
- H. **Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties to this Agreement, and each of their respective successors, assigns, or heirs.
- I. **Governmental Immunity.** Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed or deemed as a waiver of any and all rights and immunities of any Party, any Director, Officer, or Employee under the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, codified under C.R.S. Section 24-10-101, *et seq.* Further, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as an indemnification between and among the contracting Parties.

**J. Duplicate Originals.** This agreement shall be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one in the same instrument.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

**EXECUTED** by the parties on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**[SIGNATURES INTENTIONALLY OMITTED]**

**EXHIBIT A.**  
**AMENDED & RESTATED BYLAWS**  
**OF**  
**THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER**

**RECITALS**

*WHEREAS*, THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER was created by execution of a September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015 Intergovernmental Agreement, concerning the establishment and operation of a regional dispatch center and creating Board of Directors, by and between the following parties: the City of Montrose, the Montrose Fire Protection District, the Town of Telluride, the Telluride Fire Protection District, the Town of Mountain Village, and the Town of Olathe. The Board of Directors approved an amended and restated Intergovernmental Agreement on \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ARTICLE I. NAME & PURPOSE**

The name of the authority shall be THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER. The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors shall oversee and manage the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.

**ARTICLE II. PRINCIPAL OFFICE**

The principal office of Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall be located at 434 South 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Montrose, Colorado 81401. At any time and by majority vote, the Board of Directors may change the principal office of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Upon approval of the Board of Directors, other office locations may be established to facilitate communication and ease of access for Board Members.

**ARTICLE III. MEMBERS**

**The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors shall comprise the six Members that were party to the 2015 Intergovernmental Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Other Entities may petition the Board of Directors to join as a Member. Admission of additional Members must receive two-thirds majority approval of all current Members of the Board of Directors.

The Members of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors include the following Entities:

- The City of Montrose
- The Montrose Fire Protection District
- The Town of Mountain Village
- The Town of Telluride
- The Telluride Fire Protection District
- The Town of Olathe

## ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Section 1. General Powers and Number.** The Board of Directors shall have voting capacity to manage the business and affairs of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Each Member shall have at minimum one appointed Board Member.

**Section 2. Appointment.** Each Member participating in the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall appoint, by official action or resolution, one voting Representative to the Board of Directors.

- i. Administrative Representative.** In addition to a voting Member, the City of Montrose may also appoint an administrative voting representative, who shall represent the interests of the City Departments providing administrative support for the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.
- ii. Removal of Administrative Representative.** The Board of Directors may, at their discretion and by resolution, remove the City of Montrose's administrative representative. Only voting members shall participate in that resolution.

**Section 3. Tenure and Qualifications.** Each Board Member shall hold office until one of the following events occurs: An appointing Governmental Entity, Board, Council, or Official revokes the appointment of the Board Member and a successor is chosen. The Board Member is unable to perform his or her duties due to sustained illness or death. The Board Member is no longer associated or employed by the appointing Governmental Entity, due to termination, resignation, or removal. With the exception of the preceding events, Board Members shall serve unlimited terms. The Board of Directors may not impose term limits without amending these Bylaws.

**Section 4. Compensation.** The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall not compensate any Board Member for his or her service on the Board of Directors, through operational funds or otherwise.

## ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

**Section 1. Annual Meetings.** The Board of Directors shall hold an Annual Meeting. The Annual Meeting shall occur each January, and the Board shall designate a time and location for the Annual Meeting. In the event the Board of Directors fails to designate a time and a place, the Annual Meeting shall occur at 1:30 P.M. on the Fourth Monday of January, and shall be held at the Principal Office, designated under Article II of these Bylaws. The Board of Directors may reschedule an Annual Meeting by majority vote and with adequate notice of no less than seventy-two hours prior. However, Annual Meetings must occur on a yearly basis, and may not be cancelled. The Officers of the Board of Directors shall be elected by a majority vote of Board Members present at the Annual Meeting.

**Section 2. Regular Meetings.** During the Annual Meeting, the Board of Directors shall establish a calendar scheduling Regular Meetings throughout the year, which must occur at minimum upon a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors shall decide the time and location of Regular Meetings by majority vote. In the event the Board of Directors fails to designate a time and a place, the Regular Meeting shall occur at 1:30 P.M. on the fourth Monday of the Month, at least every three

Months, and shall be held at the Principal Office, designated under Article II of these Bylaws. The Board of Directors may cancel or reschedule a Regular Meeting by majority vote and with adequate notice of no less than seventy-two hours prior.

**Section 3. Special Meetings.** The Board of Directors may hold a Special Meeting by request of the Chairperson or by the request of any three Board Members. The Chairperson or the Board Members requesting the Special meeting may request the time and location for the Special Meeting. All Special Meeting requests, including the requested time and location, must be ratified by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

**Section 6. Notice of Meetings.**

**A. Regular Meetings.** In accordance with Article V, Section 2, the Board of Directors shall adopt a resolution fixing the time and place where Regular Meetings shall occur. The adopted resolution shall constitute formal notice of Regular Meetings. The Executive Director shall notify all Board Members by email and exert a good faith effort to notify all members at least seven days prior to a Regular Meeting.

**B. Special Meetings.** Special Meetings shall be limited to the scope and purpose set forth in the notice or request. Unless exigent circumstances require, the Executive Director shall provide Board Members with at minimum three days prior notice for any Special Meeting. Such notice may be provided in writing, and may be provided personally, through first class mail, email, or by facsimile. Notice of all Special Meetings must contain the following information:

- i.** The date, time, and place where the Special Meeting shall take place; and
- ii.** The purpose for which the Special Meeting was requested.

**C. Notice.** The Secretary shall maintain a list of current contact information, including an email distribution list, for all Board Members. If a Board Member has not specified a preferred method of notice, email shall be the default form of notice. Notice in the case of personal delivery, facsimile, or email shall be provided at minimum seventy-two hours prior to any meeting. Notice in the case of first class mail, shall be delivered at least four calendar days prior to the meeting, and shall be deemed delivered when deposited with United States Mail, postage prepaid. Notwithstanding the above, notice for any meetings at which the Bylaws or an Intergovernmental Agreement is to be amended shall be provided and confirmed received at least ten calendar days prior to the meeting, no matter what method of notification is utilized. The Secretary may delegate duties to the Executive Director as prudent and necessary.

**Section 7. Notice of Waiver.** Where notice is required prior to any meeting under Article V, any Board Member may waive the right to notice through either written waiver, or through attendance and participation in the meeting. Notice is not waived where a Board Member attends a meeting for the sole purpose of objecting to the transaction of business at that meeting due to insufficient notice. Business to be transacted at any Special Meeting shall be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of that meeting.

**Section 8. Electronic Meetings.** Where it is not possible or practical for Board Members to be physically present at any scheduled meeting, any Board Member may attend Regular and Special Meetings through an electronic method of communicating by which all participating Board Members may simultaneously hear each other during the meeting.

**Section 9. Public Meetings.** All business of the Board shall be conducted only during Annual, Regular, or Special Meetings and shall be open to the public. Any such meeting shall be held within any County where dispatch services are provided by the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. The Board may meet in executive session in accordance with C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4), and only upon the vote of a majority of the Members present. No vote or other formal action shall be taken in any executive session.

## **ARTICLE VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**

**Section 1. Quorum and Voting.** A majority of current Board Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors. Board Members may vote either in person, by United States Mail, facsimile, email, or verbally where Article V, Section 7 permits.

**Section 2. Order of Business.** All meetings of the Board of Directors shall be governed by commonly accepted parliamentary procedures. The following order of business shall be used as a guide insofar as applicable and desirable:

- i. Determination of Quorum;
- ii. Proof of Due Notice and Meeting;
- iii. Reading and Disposition of Minutes;
- iv. Report of Officers and Committees;
- v. Report of Personnel;
- vi. Unfinished Business;
- vii. New Business;
- viii. Election of Officers (when applicable); and
- ix. Adjournment.

**Section 3. Manner of Acting.** The Board of Directors shall act only in form of resolution and motions. Board Members may vote in person, or by written or electronic proxy. All proxy votes must be delivered and received by the Secretary prior to the commencement of that meeting. Proxy votes are only valid for one meeting and must be noted in the written proxy. Unless the Intergovernmental Agreement or these Bylaws requires a majority vote of all Board Members, a majority vote among a quorum of Board Members present at any meeting shall constitute an official act of the Board of Directors.

**Section 4. Conduct of Meetings.** The Chairperson, or Vice Chairperson if absent, shall call Board Meetings to order and shall act as the Presiding Officer. In the event the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson are both absent, the Secretary shall act as the presiding officer of any Board Meeting.

**Section 5. Vacancy of a Board Member.** If a vacancy of a Board Member occurs, the unrepresented or underrepresented Governmental Entity shall appoint a new member.

**Section 6. Presumption of Assent.** A Board Member's presence and attendance at any meeting, Special, Annual, Regular, or otherwise, where any official action is taken, shall be considered assent to that official action. Any Board Member who desires to dissent from any action must enter such dissent into the minutes of that meeting, or must submit an official dissent, in writing, to the Secretary during that meeting or immediately after that meeting adjourns. Board Members who vote in favor of an official action shall not have the right to submit a dissent.

**Section 7. Committees.** The Board of Directors may establish committees by resolution and majority vote. The establishing resolution must clearly state the duties and responsibilities of the Committee. The powers of any committee must not exceed the powers of the Board of Directors.

**Section 8. Unanimous Consent without Meeting.** The Board of Directors may take action without a meeting if the Board Members provide unanimous written consent setting forth the action to be taken. The Board Members must all sign the written consent and may do so in counterparts, by facsimile, or by scanned copy.

**Section 9. Conflict of Interest.** Board Members shall not conduct private business in any manner which places them at a special advantage because of their association with the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Board Members with a possible conflict of interest must disclose that interest to the Board of Directors. In the case of a clear conflict of interest, the conflicted Board Member shall not be allowed to vote or provide advisement. The decision of a majority of the Board Members present at the meeting shall control as to whether or not there is a clear conflict of interest.

## ARTICLE VII. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

**Section 1. Budget.** The annual budget cycle and fiscal year shall conform to the City of Montrose. The fiscal year shall begin one minute past midnight on January 1 and shall end at Midnight on December 31. The budget shall be provided to each Board Member and their appointing Government Entity no later than September 30 of each calendar year. The Board of Directors must approve the annual budget by majority vote of all Board Members. The Board of Directors may approve any amendments to an existing budget by majority vote at any meeting where notification was provided to all Board Members that a budget issue would be discussed.

**Section 2. Audit.** An audit of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center finances for the previous year shall be conducted by an independent Certified Public Accountant licensed to practice in the State of Colorado. The annual audit shall be submitted to each Board Member and their appointing Board, Council, or Entity no later than September 30 of each calendar year.

**Section 3. Administrative Support.** The City of Montrose shall provide support staff and administrative services for the Dispatch Center; however, nothing in these Bylaws shall compel

the Board of Directors to exclusively utilize the City's services, nor require the Board to provide the City of Montrose Compensation for such services.

## **ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS**

**Section 1. Officers of the Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors shall elect three Officers: a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson, and a Secretary. Each Officer shall serve a one year term. The Board of Directors shall hold an election for Officers at each Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors may hold a special election to fill a vacancy in any office at a Regular or Special Meeting, where notice is provided.

**Section 2. Removal.** Where it serves the best interests of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, the Board of Directors may remove any officer by resolution and majority vote of current Board Members.

**Section 3. Vacancy of Office.** A vacancy in office due to death, resignation, removal, or otherwise shall be resolved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors during a Regular or Special Meeting, where the purpose of such meeting has been provided through sufficient notice.

**Section 4. Chairperson of the Board of Directors.** The Chairperson shall preside over all meetings. Subject to these Bylaws, the Chairperson has the authority to sign, execute and acknowledge all deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, leases, reports and other documents or instruments necessary or proper to be executed in the course of regular business of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, or which shall be authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Chairperson may authorize the Vice Chairperson to act as his or her agent with the authority of the Chairperson under these Bylaws.

Where exigent circumstances require, the Chairperson may act without the Board of Directors approval by resolution. However, the Chairperson may never incur debt without approval from the Board of Directors. All actions taken by the Chairperson without first obtaining the Board of Directors approval or resolution, must then be ratified by the Board of Directors during the next meeting proceeding such action. If not stated in this section, the Chairperson shall have all authority as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws.

**Section 5. Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors.** In the absence of the Chairperson, or in the event of the Chairperson's death, sustained illness, or inability to act, the Vice Chairperson shall perform the duties of the Chairperson. When so acting, the Vice Chairperson shall have all the powers of and is subject to all the restrictions upon the Chairperson. The Vice Chairperson shall perform such other duties and have such authority as may be assigned by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

**Section 6. Secretary of the Board of Directors.** The Secretary shall act as the custodian of records for the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. The Secretary shall keep minutes at all meetings of the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall assure that all notices are provided in accordance with these Bylaws and as required by Colorado law. The Secretary shall keep, arrange, and record contact information, including email addresses, for all Board Members. The Secretary shall have general oversight of the books and financial records of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, and shall provide updates and reports to the Board of Directors on all financial



matters. In general, the Secretary shall perform all duties incident to the office of the Secretary, and may delegate those duties to the Executive Director as prudent and necessary.

**Section 7. Assistants to Officers.** The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint an assistant to aid in performance of duties of any Officer in the event it is impracticable for such officer to act personally. The appointed Assistant shall have the power to perform the duties of the office only as delegated by the Board of Directors. Assistants need not be members of the Board of Directors.

## **ARTICLE IX. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT**

**Intergovernmental Agreements Control.** In the event a conflict arises between any provisions of these Bylaws and any provisions of the Intergovernmental Agreement, the later shall control.

## **ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS**

**Amendment or Repeal & Adoption of Bylaws.** The Board of Directors may amend and alter these Bylaws, or may repeal and adopt new Bylaws, by affirmative vote of the majority of Board Members present at any Annual, Regular, or Special Meeting, so long as the Secretary provided notice to all Board Members that the meeting would involve the amendment, adoption, or repeal of the Bylaws.

## EXHIBIT B

**Appendix of Administrative Services.** Pursuant to Section 5, Subsection (F) of the Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement, executed on \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, at the request of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors, the City of Montrose shall provide the following administrative services free of charge.

- a. Legal Services.** The City of Montrose Office of the City Attorney shall represent the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center in all matters of legal concern and provide legal counsel when requested.
- b. Financial Services.** The City of Montrose Financial Department shall assist the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors with any financial requirements related to the operation of the Dispatch Center. The City of Montrose Finance Director shall assist the Board of Directors and the Administrative Core Team with formulating the annual budget, as well as providing any other financial services as reasonably requested by the Board of Directors.
- c. Human Resources.** The City of Montrose Human Resources Department shall provide all employment related services necessary to operate the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, including, but not limited to, hiring, termination, consultation, and personnel issues.
- d. Information Technology Services.** The City of Montrose Information Services Department shall provide general information technology services, including routine maintenance of equipment. However, any equipment that requires specific training, expertise, or certification shall be handled by outside services or the equipment manufacturer.
- e. Facilities & Maintenance Services.** The City of Montrose Facilities Manager shall provide services related to the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Facilities. However, alteration or construction of the Facility which requires specific training, expertise, or certification shall be handled by outside services supervised by the City of Montrose Facilities Manager.

**AMENDED & RESTATED INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT CONCERNING  
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH  
CENTER PROVIDING EMERGENCY DISPATCH SERVICES THROUGHOUT  
WESTERN COLORADO.**

**THIS AMENDED & RESTATED INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT (“Agreement”)** is made and entered into as of this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, by and between the City of Montrose, the Montrose Fire Protection District, the Telluride Fire Protection District, the Town of Telluride, the Town of Mountain Village, and the Town of Olathe.

**RECITALS**

**WHEREAS**, Article XIV, Section 18(2)(a) of the Colorado Constitution, Part 2 of Article 1, Title 29, C.R.S, encourages and authorizes governments to cooperate and contract with one another to provide any function, service, or facility lawfully authorized to each; and

**WHEREAS**, jurisdictional entities throughout Ouray, San Miguel, and Montrose Counties, including multi-jurisdictional representation from law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical services, and bodies politic, believe that an advisory board with operational capacity will provide the most cost efficient and effective emergency dispatch services throughout Western Colorado; and

**WHEREAS**, the member jurisdictions and residents of Ouray, San Miguel, and Montrose Counties would benefit in terms of life safety and efficiency of service from a consolidated 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) providing services for the counties, municipalities, fire protection districts, and emergency medical service providers throughout Western Colorado; and,

**WHEREAS**, the undersigned governmental jurisdictions wish to establish and maintain a consolidated PSAP known as the “Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center;” and

**WHEREAS**, the establishment of the PSAP will provide improved police, fire, and emergency medical service communications within the boundaries of the participating jurisdictions; and

**WHEREAS**, by the parties to this Agreement entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center on September 21, 2015 and accompanying Bylaws; and

**WHEREAS**, The Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center wish to amend and restate the aforementioned Intergovernmental Agreement and Bylaws;

**NOW THEREFORE**, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties hereby agree as follows:

## I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The parties to this Agreement agree to support the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center (“WestCO” and “Dispatch Center”) and shall comprise the Governing Body represented by the Board of Directors. The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall provide emergency dispatch services throughout the service area its Members occupy. The operation of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall be set forth in this Agreement.

## II. THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER BOARD

- A. Membership.** Membership of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall include those Agencies which were a party to the 2015 Intergovernmental Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Any future Agency that wishes to join the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center as a Member must meet a threshold burden in order to qualify for Membership, which is one percent (1%) of the Western Colorado Dispatch Center’s total services based on that Agencies Computer-Aided Dispatch “CAD” Radio Logs for the prior calendar year. Any individual Agency, or any combination of Agencies who together, meets the aforementioned threshold burden may apply to the Board of Directors for Membership. The Board of Directors must vote to approve a new Member by a two-thirds majority vote of all current Members.
- B. Board Members.** A Board of Directors shall act as the Governing Body of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center and shall consist the six (6) members listed below, who each represent a Governmental Entity or Political Subdivision. Each Member shall be selected by his or her respective Governing Board, Council, Commission, or Entity and shall be appointed by formal action or resolution.

### MEMBERS:

- 1) The City of Montrose, Colorado;
  - 2) The Montrose Fire Protection District;
  - 3) The Town of Telluride, Colorado;
  - 4) The Town of Mountain Village, Colorado;
  - 5) Telluride Fire Protection District;
  - 6) The Town of Olathe, Colorado.
- C. Administrative Representative.** Under Section V, Subsection (G), the City of Montrose commits to providing support staff and administrative services for the Dispatch Center. So long as the City continues to provide such support services, the City of Montrose may appoint an administrative representative with voting capacity to serve on the Board of Directors. However, the Board of Directors may, at their discretion and by resolution, remove the City of Montrose’s administrative representative. Only voting members, listed under Section II, Subsection (A), shall participate in that resolution.

### III. RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center may pass supplementary rules and regulations as it deems necessary, provided the supplementary rules and regulations are in compliance with this Agreement.

### IV. POWERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY

- A. Dispatch Services.** The purpose of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, located at 434 South 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Montrose, Colorado 81401, is to provide emergency dispatch services throughout the jurisdictions and service areas occupied by its Members. The Board of Directors shall have all authority over personnel at the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center and performing services related to this Agreement. The Board of Directors may, from time to time, delegate authority to an employee or employees to manage operations and services provided at the Dispatch Center.
- B. Reports.** Members of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall receive monthly management reports, which shall consist of financial, personnel, and operational information. The Board of Directors shall also receive monthly dispatch reports, which shall provide the following information, CAD incidents, CAD radio log, and radio push to talk. Members are entitled to receive any additional reports or information concerning the financials, management, and operations of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center upon request, allowing a reasonable time for response depending on the scope of the report. Members shall not be charged for any requested report or information.
- C. Ownership of Records and Data.** All records of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center related to calls dispatched, including electronically stored data, geographic information system (“GIS”) data, computer aided dispatch (“CAD”) data, and audio tapes, shall be collectively owned by the Members. Copies of any such records may be made at any Member’s request, and shall not be disposed of without prior authorization from, or in compliance with a retention schedule adopted by, the Board of Directors.
- i. Access to Data.** Each Member shall have access to all data and audio recordings maintained by the Dispatch Center for use in internal analysis and criminal investigations. It is the responsibility of each Member to provide any criminal justice records for case filing purposes directly to the respective courts or district attorney’s office(s).
- ii. Colorado Open Records Act.** Records owned, created, or maintained by the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall be subject to the provisions and limitations of C.R.S. § 24-72-201, et. seq.

**D. Separate Legal Entity.** Part 2, Section 203 of Article 1, Title 29, C.R.S, allows any combination of counties, municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions of the State of Colorado to enter into a contract to establish a separate legal entity. The parties to this agreement hereby establish and support a separate legal entity that is the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.

## V. ADMINISTRATION

**A. Operational Bylaws.** All members to this Agreement hereby approve the Bylaws of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, attached and incorporated as *Exhibit A*.

**B. Administrative Core Team.** It is the overriding and critical desire of all Members to ensure that the working relationship of all Parties to this agreement remain strong and united. To accomplish that objective, the Parties shall form an Administrative Core Team, which shall comprise the Officers of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director. Administrative Core Team Meetings may be called by any member, upon seventy-two hours advance notice. All decisions made by the Administrative Core Team must be ratified by the Board of Directors. The Administrative Core Team may consider the following:

- i. Operating Procedures.** The Administrative Core Team may develop and establish Standard Operating Procedures and Dispatch Performance Standards for the Dispatch Center.
- ii. Purchasing Procedures.** The Administrative Core Team may establish purchasing procedures for equipment and services necessary to provide emergency dispatch services.
- iii. Personnel Matters.** The Administrative Core Team may establish employee regulations and make staff recommendations for the Dispatch Center.
- iv. Budget.** The Administrative Core Team may draft a preliminary budget for the upcoming fiscal year to present to the Board of Directors.
- v. Dispute Resolution.** The Administrative Core Team will conduct preliminary discussion of all disputes, between Members, or otherwise, and may discuss with legal counsel.
- vi. Matters of Concern.** The Administrative Core Team may consider other matters of concern related to the operation and management of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, this Agreement, or any future agreements.

- C. Capital Equipment Purchases.** It is necessary to purchase hardware, software, and all other equipment necessary to serve the needs of the Dispatch Center and provide dispatch services. The Parties to this Agreement shall collectively own all property acquisitions of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center following the execution of this Agreement. All purchases must be made in compliance with budget and purchasing procedures approved by the Board of Directors.
- D. Budget.** The costs allocated to each member shall be set forth in the Annual Budget, which shall be approved by the Board of Directors. The formulation of an Annual Budget for Dispatch Services shall be by mutual agreement of the Board of Directors and shall include an estimate of the operational costs for each Member.
- i. Preliminary Budget.** An initial preliminary planning budget and cost estimates for Dispatch Services for the next fiscal year shall be presented to the Board of Directors by the Administrative Core Group on or before July 31 of each year.
  - ii. Recommended Budget.** No later than August 31, each Member shall provide the Recommended Budget to their Governing Board, Council, or Entity for comment.
  - iii. Final Budget.** The Final Budget for Dispatch Services for the next fiscal year shall be approved by the Board of Directors no later than September 30 of each year.
  - iv. Default Budget.** In the event the Board of Directors fails to pass a resolution approving a Final Budget, the Default Budget for the upcoming fiscal year shall be capped at a three percent annual inflation increase of the current budget.
- E. Employees.** The Board of Directors shall have the authority to hire individuals to perform operational and administrative duties for the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, including but not limited to a Dispatch Center Director, Financial Officers, Managers, and Dispatchers. Employees of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall receive compensation for their services, which shall be paid out of the yearly budget.
- F. Administrative Services.** The City of Montrose shall provide support staff and administrative services for the Dispatch Center; however, nothing in this Agreement nor the Bylaws shall compel the Board of Directors to exclusively utilize nor shall the Board provide the City of Montrose compensation for these administrative services. An appendix of services provided shall be attached and incorporated as *Exhibit B*.

## VI. BOOKS AND RECORDS

- A. **Records and Accounts.** The Board of Directors shall maintain adequate and correct accounts of its funds, properties, business transactions, annual audits or exemptions, and such records shall be open to inspection at any reasonable time by members, their attorneys, or agents.
- B. **Annual Audit.** The books and records of the Board of Directors shall be subject to an annual audit. The audit shall be conducted by an independent Certified Public Accountant licensed to practice in the State of Colorado.

## VII. DEFAULT

- A. **Intent to Terminate.** In the event that any Member fails to pay its share of the operating expenses due or to perform any of its covenants and undertakings under this Agreement, the Governing Authority shall consider that Member in default and shall provide written notice of intent to terminate the defaulting Member's from membership in the Board of Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Notice of default shall be provided to the defaulting Member's Governing Board, Council, or Entity, providing such Member thirty days from the date of such notice to cure the default. Upon failure to cure, the defaulting member shall no longer have voting rights as a Member, shall not be entitled representation as a Member on the Board of Directors, and shall not receive services from the Dispatch Center.
- B. **Forfeiture.** Any Member which is terminated under the provisions of this Section shall forfeit all right, title and interest in and to any property or monies, liquid or investment funds, acquired or held by the Governing Body to which the Member may otherwise be entitled upon the dissolution of this Agreement. This Section is not intended to limit the right of any Member to this Agreement to pursue any and all other remedies it may have for breach of this Agreement.

## VIII. TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

- A. **Term.** This Agreement shall be in full force and effect upon execution of this Agreement by all of the Members to this Agreement, and shall continue in full force and effect, subject to amendments and addendums, or until sooner terminated by a majority vote of the Members.
- B. **Termination.** Any Member's participation in this Agreement may be terminated by written notice from the Member or Members to the Board of Directors at least sixty days prior to January 1 of any given year. Upon termination, the terminating Member shall forfeit all right, title, and interest in and to any property or monies, liquid or investment funds, acquired or held by the Board of Directors.



- C. **Dissolution.** Upon termination of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center by mutual agreement of a majority of the Members to this Agreement, the powers granted to the Board of Directors under this agreement shall continue to the extent necessary to make an effective disposition of the property, equipment, and monies required to be held pursuant to this Agreement.
- D. **Appropriation.** Pursuant to Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, the Parties' financial obligations under this Agreement and the renewal of this Agreement are specifically contingent upon annual appropriation of funds sufficient to perform such obligation. Should adequate appropriations not be made by either Party, this Agreement shall automatically terminate. This Agreement shall never constitute a debt of either Party within any statutory or constitutional provision.

## IX. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. **Notices.** Any formal notice, demand, or request provided for in this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed properly served, given, or made if delivered in person, by facsimile, or sent by certified mail, postage prepaid to the Members at the addresses as set forth on each attached signature page.
- B. **Insurance.** The Board of the Directors of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center agree to procure and maintain the following insurance coverages:
- i. Workers Compensation Insurance that compliant with the Colorado Workers Compensation Act found under C.R.S. Section 8-40-101, *et seq.*
  - ii. General Liability Insurance, including without limitations, insurance covering employment related claims, and;
  - iii. Property Insurance to cover all Dispatch Center property, including equipment and facilities utilized by the Dispatch Center.
- C. **Amendments.** This Agreement may be amended by the Board of Directors from time to time. Any such amendment must be in writing and executed by the majority of the Members to this Agreement.
- D. **Governing Law.** This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of Colorado and venue for any legal action arising out of this Agreement shall be in Montrose County, Colorado.
- E. **Severability.** If any provision of this Agreement is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unlawful or unenforceable for any reason, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
- F. **Integration.** This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and no additional or different oral representation, promise, or agreement shall be binding on any party with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.

**G. No Third-Party Beneficiaries.** There are no intended third-party beneficiaries to this Agreement.

**H. Binding Effect.** This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties to this Agreement, and each of their respective successors, assigns, or heirs.

**I. Governmental Immunity.** Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed or deemed as a waiver of any and all rights and immunities of any Party, any Director, Officer, or Employee under the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, codified under C.R.S. Section 24-10-101, *et seq.* Further, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as an indemnification between and among the contracting Parties.

**J. Duplicate Originals.** This agreement shall be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original, but all of which together shall constitute one in the same instrument.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

**EXECUTED** by the parties on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018

**THE CITY OF MONTROSE, COLORADO**

\_\_\_\_\_  
William Bell, City Manager

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa DelPiccolo, City Clerk

**MONTROSE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COLORADO**

---

Tad Rowan, Fire Chief

Attest:

---

Name:

Title:

**TELLURIDE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COLORADO**

---

John Bennett, District Chief

Attest:

---

Name:

Title:

**THE TOWN OF TELLURIDE, COLORADO**

---

Ross Herzog, Town Manager

Attest:

---

Name:

Title:

**THE TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, COLORADO**

---

Laila Benitez, Mayor

Attest:

---

Jackie Kennefick, Clerk

**THE TOWN OF OLATHE, COLORADO**

---

Patty Gabriel, Town Manager

Attest:

---

Name:

Title:

**AMENDED & RESTATED BYLAWS  
OF  
THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER**

**RECITALS**

*WHEREAS*, THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER was created by execution of a September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015 Intergovernmental Agreement, concerning the establishment and operation of a regional dispatch center and creating Board of Directors, by and between the following parties: the City of Montrose, the Montrose Fire Protection District, the Town of Telluride, the Telluride Fire Protection District, the Town of Mountain Village, and the Town of Olathe. The Board of Directors approved an amended and restated Intergovernmental Agreement on \_\_\_\_\_, 2018.

**ARTICLE I. NAME & PURPOSE**

The name of the authority shall be THE WESTERN COLORADO REGIONAL DISPATCH CENTER. The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors shall oversee and manage the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.

**ARTICLE II. PRINCIPAL OFFICE**

The principal office of Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall be located at 434 South 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Montrose, Colorado 81401. At any time and by majority vote, the Board of Directors may change the principal office of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Upon approval of the Board of Directors, other office locations may be established to facilitate communication and ease of access for Board Members.

**ARTICLE III. MEMBERS**

**The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors shall comprise the six Members that were party to the 2015 Intergovernmental Agreement Concerning the Establishment of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Other Entities may petition the Board of Directors to join as a Member. Admission of additional Members must receive two-thirds majority approval of all current Members of the Board of Directors.

The Members of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors include the following Entities:

- The City of Montrose
- The Montrose Fire Protection District
- The Town of Mountain Village
- The Town of Telluride
- The Telluride Fire Protection District
- The Town of Olathe



## ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Section 1. General Powers and Number.** The Board of Directors shall have voting capacity to manage the business and affairs of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Each Member shall have at minimum one appointed Board Member.

**Section 2. Appointment.** Each Member participating in the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall appoint, by official action or resolution, one voting Representative to the Board of Directors.

- i. Administrative Representative.** In addition to a voting Member, the City of Montrose may also appoint an administrative voting representative, who shall represent the interests of the City Departments providing administrative support for the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center.
- ii. Removal of Administrative Representative.** The Board of Directors may, at their discretion and by resolution, remove the City of Montrose's administrative representative. Only voting members shall participate in that resolution.

**Section 3. Tenure and Qualifications.** Each Board Member shall hold office until one of the following events occurs: An appointing Governmental Entity, Board, Council, or Official revokes the appointment of the Board Member and a successor is chosen. The Board Member is unable to perform his or her duties due to sustained illness or death. The Board Member is no longer associated or employed by the appointing Governmental Entity, due to termination, resignation, or removal. With the exception of the preceding events, Board Members shall serve unlimited terms. The Board of Directors may not impose term limits without amending these Bylaws.

**Section 4. Compensation.** The Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center shall not compensate any Board Member for his or her service on the Board of Directors, through operational funds or otherwise.

## ARTICLE V. MEETINGS

**Section 1. Annual Meetings.** The Board of Directors shall hold an Annual Meeting. The Annual Meeting shall occur each January, and the Board shall designate a time and location for the Annual Meeting. In the event the Board of Directors fails to designate a time and a place, the Annual Meeting shall occur at 1:30 P.M. on the Fourth Monday of January, and shall be held at the Principal Office, designated under Article II of these Bylaws. The Board of Directors may reschedule an Annual Meeting by majority vote and with adequate notice of no less than seventy-two hours prior. However, Annual Meetings must occur on a yearly basis, and may not be cancelled. The Officers of the Board of Directors shall be elected by a majority vote of Board Members present at the Annual Meeting.

**Section 2. Regular Meetings.** During the Annual Meeting, the Board of Directors shall establish a calendar scheduling Regular Meetings throughout the year, which must occur at minimum upon a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors shall decide the time and location of Regular Meetings by majority vote. In the event the Board of Directors fails to designate a time and a place, the Regular Meeting shall occur at 1:30 P.M. on the fourth Monday of the Month, at least every three

Months, and shall be held at the Principal Office, designated under Article II of these Bylaws. The Board of Directors may cancel or reschedule a Regular Meeting by majority vote and with adequate notice of no less than seventy-two hours prior.

**Section 3. Special Meetings.** The Board of Directors may hold a Special Meeting by request of the Chairperson or by the request of any three Board Members. The Chairperson or the Board Members requesting the Special meeting may request the time and location for the Special Meeting. All Special Meeting requests, including the requested time and location, must be ratified by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

**Section 6. Notice of Meetings.**

**A. Regular Meetings.** In accordance with Article V, Section 2, the Board of Directors shall adopt a resolution fixing the time and place where Regular Meetings shall occur. The adopted resolution shall constitute formal notice of Regular Meetings. The Executive Director shall notify all Board Members by email and exert a good faith effort to notify all members at least seven days prior to a Regular Meeting.

**B. Special Meetings.** Special Meetings shall be limited to the scope and purpose set forth in the notice or request. Unless exigent circumstances require, the Executive Director shall provide Board Members with at minimum three days prior notice for any Special Meeting. Such notice may be provided in writing, and may be provided personally, through first class mail, email, or by facsimile. Notice of all Special Meetings must contain the following information:

- i.** The date, time, and place where the Special Meeting shall take place; and
- ii.** The purpose for which the Special Meeting was requested.

**C. Notice.** The Secretary shall maintain a list of current contact information, including an email distribution list, for all Board Members. If a Board Member has not specified a preferred method of notice, email shall be the default form of notice. Notice in the case of personal delivery, facsimile, or email shall be provided at minimum seventy-two hours prior to any meeting. Notice in the case of first class mail, shall be delivered at least four calendar days prior to the meeting, and shall be deemed delivered when deposited with United States Mail, postage prepaid. Notwithstanding the above, notice for any meetings at which the Bylaws or an Intergovernmental Agreement is to be amended shall be provided and confirmed received at least ten calendar days prior to the meeting, no matter what method of notification is utilized. The Secretary may delegate duties to the Executive Director as prudent and necessary.

**Section 7. Notice of Waiver.** Where notice is required prior to any meeting under Article V, any Board Member may waive the right to notice through either written waiver, or through attendance and participation in the meeting. Notice is not waived where a Board Member attends a meeting for the sole purpose of objecting to the transaction of business at that meeting due to insufficient

notice. Business to be transacted at any Special Meeting shall be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of that meeting.

**Section 8. Electronic Meetings.** Where it is not possible or practical for Board Members to be physically present at any scheduled meeting, any Board Member may attend Regular and Special Meetings through an electronic method of communicating by which all participating Board Members may simultaneously hear each other during the meeting.

**Section 9. Public Meetings.** All business of the Board shall be conducted only during Annual, Regular, or Special Meetings and shall be open to the public. Any such meeting shall be held within any County where dispatch services are provided by the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. The Board may meet in executive session in accordance with C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4), and only upon the vote of a majority of the Members present. No vote or other formal action shall be taken in any executive session.

## **ARTICLE VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS**

**Section 1. Quorum and Voting.** A majority of current Board Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors. Board Members may vote either in person, by United States Mail, facsimile, email, or verbally where Article V, Section 7 permits.

**Section 2. Order of Business.** All meetings of the Board of Directors shall be governed by commonly accepted parliamentary procedures. The following order of business shall be used as a guide insofar as applicable and desirable:

- i.** Determination of Quorum;
- ii.** Proof of Due Notice and Meeting;
- iii.** Reading and Disposition of Minutes;
- iv.** Report of Officers and Committees;
- v.** Report of Personnel;
- vi.** Unfinished Business;
- vii.** New Business;
- viii.** Election of Officers (when applicable); and
- ix.** Adjournment.

**Section 3. Manner of Acting.** The Board of Directors shall act only in form of resolution and motions. Board Members may vote in person, or by written or electronic proxy. All proxy votes must be delivered and received by the Secretary prior to the commencement of that meeting. Proxy votes are only valid for one meeting and must be noted in the written proxy. Unless the Intergovernmental Agreement or these Bylaws requires a majority vote of all Board Members, a majority vote among a quorum of Board Members present at any meeting shall constitute an official act of the Board of Directors.

**Section 4. Conduct of Meetings.** The Chairperson, or Vice Chairperson if absent, shall call Board Meetings to order and shall act as the Presiding Officer. In the event the Chairperson and

Vice Chairperson are both absent, the Secretary shall act as the presiding officer of any Board Meeting.

**Section 5. Vacancy of a Board Member.** If a vacancy of a Board Member occurs, the unrepresented or underrepresented Governmental Entity shall appoint a new member.

**Section 6. Presumption of Assent.** A Board Member's presence and attendance at any meeting, Special, Annual, Regular, or otherwise, where any official action is taken, shall be considered assent to that official action. Any Board Member who desires to dissent from any action must enter such dissent into the minutes of that meeting, or must submit an official dissent, in writing, to the Secretary during that meeting or immediately after that meeting adjourns. Board Members who vote in favor of an official action shall not have the right to submit a dissent.

**Section 7. Committees.** The Board of Directors may establish committees by resolution and majority vote. The establishing resolution must clearly state the duties and responsibilities of the Committee. The powers of any committee must not exceed the powers of the Board of Directors.

**Section 8. Unanimous Consent without Meeting.** The Board of Directors may take action without a meeting if the Board Members provide unanimous written consent setting forth the action to be taken. The Board Members must all sign the written consent and may do so in counterparts, by facsimile, or by scanned copy.

**Section 9. Conflict of Interest.** Board Members shall not conduct private business in any manner which places them at a special advantage because of their association with the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. Board Members with a possible conflict of interest must disclose that interest to the Board of Directors. In the case of a clear conflict of interest, the conflicted Board Member shall not be allowed to vote or provide advisement. The decision of a majority of the Board Members present at the meeting shall control as to whether or not there is a clear conflict of interest.

## **ARTICLE VII. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**Section 1. Budget.** The annual budget cycle and fiscal year shall conform to the City of Montrose. The fiscal year shall begin one minute past midnight on January 1 and shall end at Midnight on December 31. The budget shall be provided to each Board Member and their appointing Government Entity no later than September 30 of each calendar year. The Board of Directors must approve the annual budget by majority vote of all Board Members. The Board of Directors may approve any amendments to an existing budget by majority vote at any meeting where notification was provided to all Board Members that a budget issue would be discussed.

**Section 2. Audit.** An audit of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center finances for the previous year shall be conducted by an independent Certified Public Accountant licensed to practice in the State of Colorado. The annual audit shall be submitted to each Board Member and their appointing Board, Council, or Entity no later than September 30 of each calendar year.

**Section 3. Administrative Support.** The City of Montrose shall provide support staff and administrative services for the Dispatch Center; however, nothing in these Bylaws shall compel

the Board of Directors to exclusively utilize the City's services, nor require the Board to provide the City of Montrose Compensation for such services.

## **ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS**

**Section 1. Officers of the Board of Directors.** The Board of Directors shall elect three Officers: a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson, and a Secretary. Each Officer shall serve a one year term. The Board of Directors shall hold an election for Officers at each Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors may hold a special election to fill a vacancy in any office at a Regular or Special Meeting, where notice is provided.

**Section 2. Removal.** Where it serves the best interests of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, the Board of Directors may remove any officer by resolution and majority vote of current Board Members.

**Section 3. Vacancy of Office.** A vacancy in office due to death, resignation, removal, or otherwise shall be resolved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors during a Regular or Special Meeting, where the purpose of such meeting has been provided through sufficient notice.

**Section 4. Chairperson of the Board of Directors.** The Chairperson shall preside over all meetings. Subject to these Bylaws, the Chairperson has the authority to sign, execute and acknowledge all deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, leases, reports and other documents or instruments necessary or proper to be executed in the course of regular business of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, or which shall be authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors. The Chairperson may authorize the Vice Chairperson to act as his or her agent with the authority of the Chairperson under these Bylaws.

Where exigent circumstances require, the Chairperson may act without the Board of Directors approval by resolution. However, the Chairperson may never incur debt without approval from the Board of Directors. All actions taken by the Chairperson without first obtaining the Board of Directors approval or resolution, must then be ratified by the Board of Directors during the next meeting proceeding such action. If not stated in this section, the Chairperson shall have all authority as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws.

**Section 5. Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors.** In the absence of the Chairperson, or in the event of the Chairperson's death, sustained illness, or inability to act, the Vice Chairperson shall perform the duties of the Chairperson. When so acting, the Vice Chairperson shall have all the powers of and is subject to all the restrictions upon the Chairperson. The Vice Chairperson shall perform such other duties and have such authority as may be assigned by the Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

**Section 6. Secretary of the Board of Directors.** The Secretary shall act as the custodian of records for the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center. The Secretary shall keep minutes at all meetings of the Board of Directors. The Secretary shall assure that all notices are provided in accordance with these Bylaws and as required by Colorado law. The Secretary shall keep, arrange, and record contact information, including email addresses, for all Board Members. The Secretary shall have general oversight of the books and financial records of the Western Colorado Regional

Dispatch Center, and shall provide updates and reports to the Board of Directors on all financial matters. In general, the Secretary shall perform all duties incident to the office of the Secretary, and may delegate those duties to the Executive Director as prudent and necessary.

**Section 7. Assistants to Officers.** The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint an assistant to aid in performance of duties of any Officer in the event it is impracticable for such officer to act personally. The appointed Assistant shall have the power to perform the duties of the office only as delegated by the Board of Directors. Assistants need not be members of the Board of Directors.

#### **ARTICLE IX. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT**

**Intergovernmental Agreements Control.** In the event a conflict arises between any provisions of these Bylaws and any provisions of the Intergovernmental Agreement, the later shall control.

#### **ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS**

**Amendment or Repeal & Adoption of Bylaws.** The Board of Directors may amend and alter these Bylaws, or may repeal and adopt new Bylaws, by affirmative vote of the majority of Board Members present at any Annual, Regular, or Special Meeting, so long as the Secretary provided notice to all Board Members that the meeting would involve the amendment, adoption, or repeal of the Bylaws.

**Appendix of Administrative Services.** Pursuant to Section 5, Subsection (F) of the Amended and Restated Intergovernmental Agreement, executed on \_\_\_\_\_, 2018, at the request of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors, the City of Montrose shall provide the following administrative services free of charge.

- a. Legal Services.** The City of Montrose Office of the City Attorney shall represent the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center in all matters of legal concern and provide legal counsel when requested.
- b. Financial Services.** The City of Montrose Financial Department shall assist the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Board of Directors with any financial requirements related to the operation of the Dispatch Center. The City of Montrose Finance Director shall assist the Board of Directors and the Administrative Core Team with formulating the annual budget, as well as providing any other financial services as reasonably requested by the Board of Directors.
- c. Human Resources.** The City of Montrose Human Resources Department shall provide all employment related services necessary to operate the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center, including, but not limited to, hiring, termination, consultation, and personnel issues.
- d. Information Technology Services.** The City of Montrose Information Services Department shall provide general information technology services, including routine maintenance of equipment. However, any equipment that requires specific training, expertise, or certification shall be handled by outside services or the equipment manufacturer.
- e. Facilities & Maintenance Services.** The City of Montrose Facilities Manager shall provide services related to the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center Facilities. However, alteration or construction of the Facility which requires specific training, expertise, or certification shall be handled by outside services supervised by the City of Montrose Facilities Manager.

# Town of Mountain Village

Item #13

Date: 4/16/18

To: Town Council

From: Finn Kjome Public Works Director

Re: April 26, 2018 Consideration of implementation of exterior water restrictions for the irrigation season

I have provided a copy of the USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center SNOTEL Report from April 18<sup>th</sup>. As you can see from the report southwest Colorado is already at 34% of normal and most likely more severe by the time you get this memo. Bikis Water Consultants has provided a drought plan for 2018 which staff is recommending the Town follow until wetter conditions return. I have revised the Water Conservation Plan letter used in 2015 to be inserted in to the May water bills should you act on this recommendation.

Staff recommendation: Motion to implement exterior water restriction for water customers of the Mountain Village water system for the 2018 irrigation season.

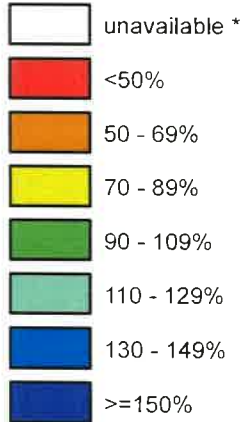


# Colorado SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Apr 18, 2018

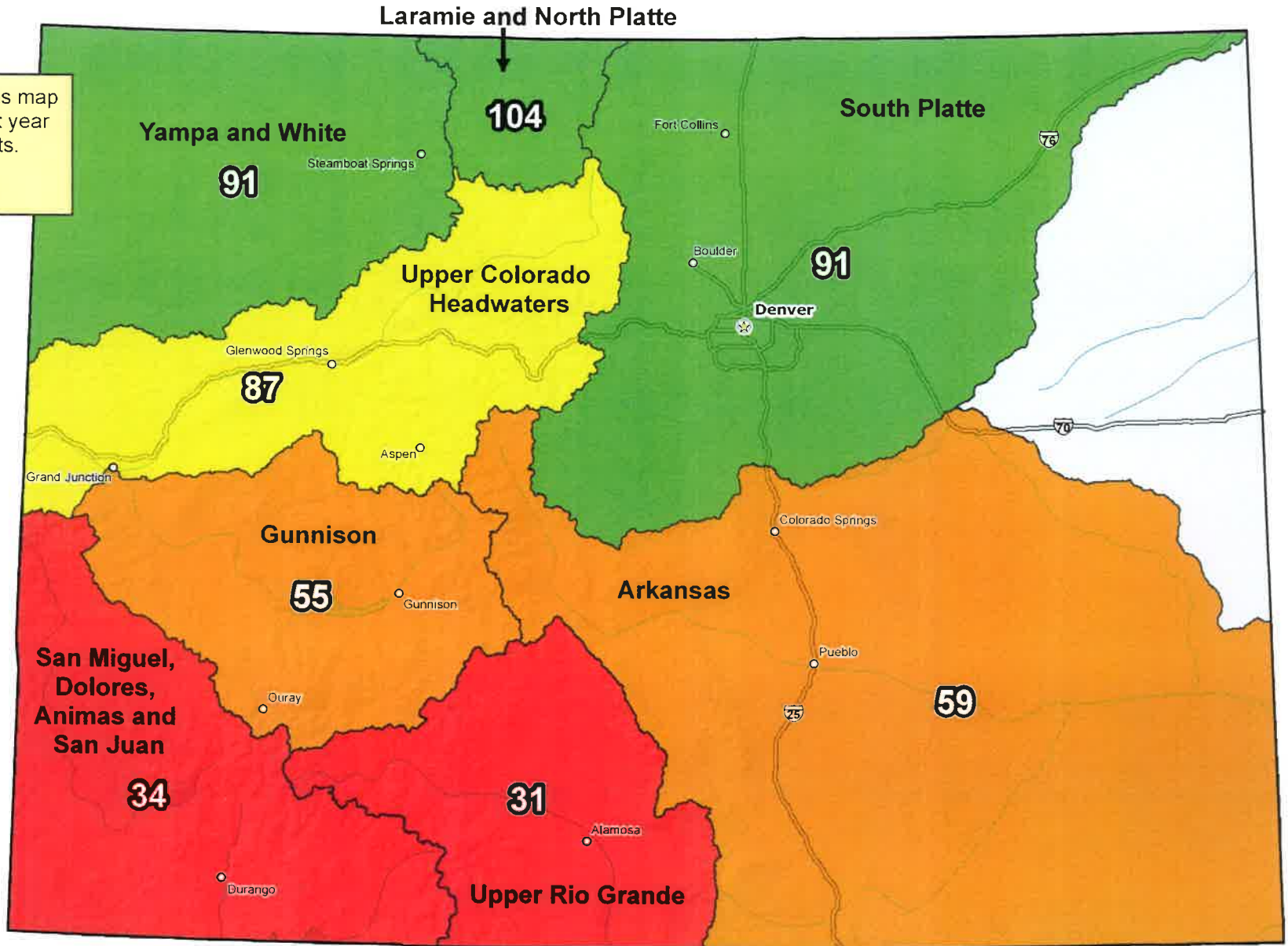
Notice: We anticipate this map will not be available next year due to staffing constraints. Alternate maps: <https://go.usa.gov/xnzxk>

Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Basin-wide Percent of 1981-2010 Median



\* Data unavailable at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this time of year

Provisional Data  
Subject to Revision



The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

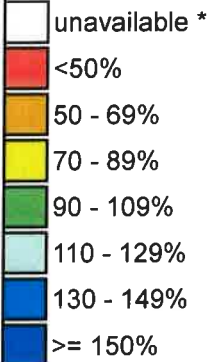
Prepared by:  
USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center  
Portland, Oregon  
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

# Westwide SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Apr 18, 2018

Notice: We anticipate this map will not be available next year due to staffing constraints.  
 Alternate maps:  
<https://go.usa.gov/xnzxk>

Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Basin-wide Percent of 1981-2010 Median



\* Data unavailable at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this time of year

Provisional data subject to revision



The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by:  
 USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center  
 Portland, Oregon  
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

# MEMORANDUM

**To:** Kim Montgomery, Town Manager, and Finn Kjome, Public Works Director  
Town of Mountain Village

**From:** Eric Bikis, P.G., and Jordan Dimick, P.E.  
SGM, Inc.

**Date:** April 9, 2018

**Re:** Drought Planning for 2018

Many people already realize that 2018 is shaping up to be an extremely dry year. If dry conditions prevail throughout the summer, it likely will provide hardship to many water users. There is good cause to develop drought planning measures now and inform your constituency as soon as possible so that their awareness is elevated. Here are a few facts:

- To date, 2002 is the driest year on record. In 2002 a call was placed on the San Miguel River on June 21 and extended to October 31. During this call period junior water rights were required to cease diverting in order to provide a supply to senior irrigation rights in the Norwood area.
- During 2002 the flow in the San Miguel River did not drop below 6.5 cubic feet per second (cfs), which is the amount of the Colorado Water Conservation Board instream flow (CWCB ISF). This is important to the Town of Mountain Village (TMV) because the alluvial wells (Nos. 9 and 10) must cease or curtail diversions if the flow drops below 6.5 cfs at the Mahoney Street gage. However, thus far into 2018, the measured streamflows in the San Miguel River have been as low or lower than the streamflows measured in 2002.
- As of April 9, 2018, the Colorado NRCS SNOTEL sites are reporting for the San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan River Basins SNOTEL snow water equivalent (SWE) at 43 percent of normal. 2012 was also another very dry year with very low snowpack that melted quickly and was recorded as having a higher SWE on this day at 47 percent, four percentage points higher than 2018. As previously mentioned 2002 is the driest year on record and reported 21 percent of normal on April 9, 2002. The 2018 SWE is higher than 2002; however, absent additional precipitation in the near forecast the 2018 SWE levels will continue to decrease and will likely melt early (similar to 2002) before the monsoonal season begins in mid-summer.

Based on the way things look today, SGM believes it is prudent to consider the following drought planning measures:

1. Notify your water users that dry conditions have prevailed in the early part of 2018 and proactively enforce the Town of Mountain Village's Water Conservation Program, including watering restrictions. Your initial restrictions could include limiting outdoor irrigation to specific days of the week, along with preferred hours of irrigation, and limiting the use of outdoor water features (such as fountain). If conditions worsen over the next the month, you may consider additional water restrictions, such as further outdoor irrigation restrictions and refraining residents from activities such as washing vehicles and "sweeping" the driveway with a hose and nozzle.
2. Pump the valley floor wells early in the summer with the anticipation that the CWCB ISF may cause these wells to cease pumping later in the summer. This will allow the on-mountain aquifer to recharge

from its well pumping during the winter for domestic and snowmaking uses. The on-mountain wells can then be used later in the summer and into the fall.

3. Keep the upper snowmaking ponds filled until a call is placed on the San Miguel River. These ponds contain precious augmentation water that may be needed later in the year to offset potable and golf course irrigation water use. If desired, SGM can estimate the water demands and depletions within the Mountain Village at the current build-out and compare these to the historical consumptive use credits available under your Plan for Augmentation. Based on this comparison SGM will advise on the potential impact to TMV and TSG Ski and Golf, LLC water use including whether a portion of the golf course may need to be dried up. The use of your additional augmentation water (70 AF) in Trout Lake, may be required this summer, and we recommend that TMV and TSG Ski and Golf ensure the leased water is funded before May 1, 2018.
4. Be vigilant with respect to water system leaks and line breaks so that water is not wasted unnecessarily.
5. Continue recording static water levels for the on-mountain wells to help determine how aquifer levels are recovering during the spring runoff, and once the wells are used, if they water levels are declining more than they typically would. SGM does not expect a severe groundwater decline in the initial year of drought. Typically, it takes multiple consecutive dry years to significantly impact groundwater levels, but monitoring these groundwater levels is prudent.

SGM will keep the TMV water resources staff apprised of stream conditions as the summer progresses. As always, we are available to assist you with any water issues in the upper San Miguel River basin.

April 27, 2018

Dear Mountain Village Water Customer:

In anticipation of dry irrigation season, the Town of Mountain Village will be restricting outside watering. Based on recent reports from the USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center (Snotel) and Bikis Water Consultants, the Town is being proactive in initiating this year's restrictions in May in an attempt to conserve water from the start of irrigation season rather than waiting until June when we could potentially be in a more sensitive drought situation. These conservation efforts will be effective in Mountain Village, Ski Ranches, Elk Run and Skyfield and are the same restrictions that were put into effect during 2013 season. If applicable, please consult with your landscape company to ensure compliance.

Water Conservation Program Schedule:

**Effective May 1, 2018,**

- All properties north of Mountain Village Boulevard and Elk Run residents may water their landscaping on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays ONLY, Irrigation clocks must be set to run at a level of 70-75% of normal water consumption for the 3 days a week you are allowed to water. Irrigating hours will be either before 10:00 am or after 5:00 pm.
- All properties south of Mountain Village Boulevard, plus the Ski Ranches and Skyfield, may water their landscaping on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ONLY, Irrigation clocks must be set to run at a level of 70-75% of normal water consumption for the 3 days a week you are allowed to water. Irrigating hours will be either before 10:00 am or after 5:00 pm.
- All exterior water features must be turned off during this conservation effort.
- **Due to potential water contamination "cross-connection" occurrences, NO trucked in water will be allowed to be hooked up to existing irrigation systems.**

**Effective June 1, 2018,**

- All properties north of Mountain Village Boulevard and Elk Run residents may water their landscaping on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays ONLY, Irrigation clocks must be set to run at a level of 70-75% of normal water consumption for the 3 days a week you are allowed to water. Irrigating hours will be either before 8:00 am or after 7:00 pm.
- All properties south of Mountain Village Boulevard, plus the Ski Ranches and Skyfield, may water their landscaping on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ONLY, Irrigation clocks must be set to run at a level of 70-75% of normal water consumption for the 3 days a week you are allowed to water. Irrigating hours will be either before 8:00 am or after 7:00 pm.
- All exterior water features must be turned off during this conservation effort.
- **Due to potential water contamination "cross-connection" occurrences, NO trucked in water will be allowed to be hooked up to existing irrigation systems.**

New Landscaping:

Effective May 1, 2018, because of the need for new landscaping to receive additional watering to become established, landscaping installed since the spring of 2017 and future landscaping projects may apply for additional watering permission. All permit applications which include landscaping additions or changes shall be reviewed on a case by case basis by the Mountain Village Planning Dept. 970-369-8203 [dbangert@mtnvillage.org](mailto:dbangert@mtnvillage.org)

Please be aware that if the San Miguel River goes under administration (on call) further water restrictions may be necessary as the Town follows its augmentation requirements. If the weather conditions do not cooperate, this could result in a ban on all exterior watering from the Towns

water system. On the other hand if the region does see a significant increase in moisture the Town may retract its water conservation efforts.

If you have any questions regarding the conservation program, please contact me at 369-8206.

Sincerely,

Finn Kjome  
Public Works Director  
Town of Mountain Village

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 2018

TO: Mayor Benitez and Town of Mountain Village Town Council

FROM: Finn Kjome, Public Works Director

RE: Meadows Improvement Update and Council Direction

**BACKGROUND**

During the 2018 Budget process Town Council allocated \$300,000 for the 2018 Meadows Improvement projects. Three projects with high priority were selected from a pool of comments received during last September's open house. A restroom facility for the Meadows playground and parking lot, a connector trail from the west end of the valley to the Meadows Parking Lot, and a safe pedestrian access route through the Meadows Parking Lot to the bus stop and the playground.

**Trail**

This year's trail project was to install a connector trail from the Meadows Parking Lot to the Meadows View Apartments. The request from residents was to make trails that looped rather than a one way down and back sidewalk. This year's trail construction was phase one of a plan for a trail to continue through the future Meadows Park and then connecting to the sidewalk along Adams Ranch Road. This would allow quick access to the future park from the east end of the valley and a direct line from the west end to the Post Office and Meadows parking lot.

A route was explored by staff and Russell Engineering to construct the trail between the north property line of Fairway Four and the south property line of North Star Apartments. The assumption was we could use the general easements in this location to construct the trail. During the surveying of this location it was discovered that there are no general easements on the Fairway Four property. Staff initiated a request from the Fairway Four HOA, asking if they would consider granting the Town an easement for this trail. After reviewing the trail plan and asking relevant questions about the trail the Fairway Four HOA came to the decision that it was not in the best interest of their residents to allow the easement and trail on their property.

Other viable routes for this trail have not been located.

**Restrooms**

The second project for this year's Meadows Improvement was to construct a restroom facility to replace the porta toilet that is currently located on the north end of the Meadows Parking Lot. The Meadows Parking lot is located on open space OSP 35E. Since it is open space no utilities were provided for this piece of land during the initial construction of the Mountain Village infrastructure. Water and power are adjacent to the property but the only sewer line close by and downhill is located on the North Star Apartments property. In researching this sewer line it was discovered that it is a private line owned by the North Star Apartments HOA. Staff floated the idea with the HOA that if the sewer line meet the Town standards that the Town could take over the ownership of the sewer line. After investigating the construction, condition and location of the sewer line it was determined that the line runs under one of the units. Staff does not recommend to Council to accept a sewer main located under a private residence. Staff did offer to enter into an agreement for the future maintenance of the line if North Star would consider allowing the Town's restrooms to tie into the line. The decision of the North Star HOA was not to enter into a maintenance agreement, but would consider further discussion of the Town taking ownership of the sewer line.

No other sewer solutions have been discovered.

#### **Safe pedestrian access through the Meadows Parking Lot**

Restriping of the Meadows Parking Lot with safe pedestrian walk lanes will take place this spring. No parking space reduction is anticipated with this plan.

#### **Staff Direction**

Staff is requesting direction from Council on how to proceed with the 2018 Meadows Improvements. There is a balance of around \$285,000 remaining that can be re-allocated to other projects.



## Finn KJome

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**From:** Michelle Sherry <michelle@sherrygroup.net>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 02, 2018 2:12 PM  
**To:** Finn KJome  
**Cc:** patrick berry; Larry Forsythe; Tuck Gillett; wcarsontaylor@gmail.com  
**Subject:** RE: Proposed Trail-Fairway Four

Finn,

Thank you for answering all of our questions regarding the proposed connecting trail.

During our Fairway Four HOA annual meeting on February 27th, 2018 the trail proposal was discussed in great detail and input was received from all in attendance. While almost everyone applauds the effort and supports the idea of more trails in the Town of Mountain Village, major concern was voiced about long term detriments to our HOA. It was 100% unanimous that the current proposal is not in the HOA's best interest.

Initial reactions were strong among owners and board alike. Many were drawn to the property because of the lack of easements and are unwilling to give that up without major compensation. Other responses and concerns included: The immediate legal expense and unforeseen future legal ramifications, the increased spending of tax dollars for maintenance, the potential liability for injury beneath our residences and snow storage area was revisited frequently and there is also a general concern about the increased disturbances to the park and the residents from trail maintenance and passerby alike.

Please note, all present did support the concept of a trail and there was also discussion on possible alternate locations for a path. The primary area discussed was something to the north of NorthStar. We realize this is more challenging due to construction considerations-with probable need for cut & fill, etc., but the benefits are that it could connect into the existing path, be a better loop than directing people across the parking lot, would get more sun, be easier to maintain and will have less freeze/melt/maintenance issues.

We realize that NorthStar residents may have the same objection that some Fairway Four owners have regarding noise from a path near their units. However, because NorthStar has had issues with people using their driveway to walk right through their property to access the apartments and play area at all hours of the day/night, we thought they are the most likely to be impacted by the lack of a path. So, they will have the most benefit from a new path that directs foot traffic north of their property as opposed to people using the paved drive as a means to access the parking and post office. Also, if a path was on the southside of their property, it would still have an impact on their units-just on the opposite side of their property.

The members voted to NOT pursue any further discussion at this time. Members did express the desire to support more paths, improve community development and reduce carbon impacts and we appreciate the town continuing to develop these in the Meadows area, we just don't feel this location is the best spot for that goal and the terms the town has offered are not something the HOA was amenable to.

Thank you for understanding our position.

Sincerely,

The Board of Directors, Fairway Four HOA

## Finn KJome

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**From:** Finn KJome  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 05, 2018 11:35 AM  
**To:** 'Dave Doemland'  
**Subject:** RE: North Star waste lines

Dave,

That's what I figured. Just to make it clear anything related to the bathrooms impacting the sewer line would be on the Town to repair, ie. a blockage in the line. A repair due to the settling of the Northstar building crushing the sewer line would be on the HOA to repair. If that makes sense. I'm still trying to get to an agreement without the Town owning the main line, but being responsible for all normal maintenance and impacts from the restrooms.

Finn

**From:** dave.doemland@gmail.com [mailto:dave.doemland@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Dave Doemland  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 05, 2018 11:05 AM  
**To:** Finn KJome <FKJome@mtnvillage.org>  
**Subject:** Re: North Star waste lines

That's correct. We don't want the liability unless it is related to our homeowners. Everyone seemed OK with it if the town were to own it but a public bathroom on our line and our cost if something goes wrong seems to be the sticking point.

On Thu, Apr 5, 2018 at 8:17 AM, Finn KJome <FKJome@mtnvillage.org> wrote:

Thanks Dave,

I will circulate your board's decision. I assume when you say responsibility you mean ownership?

Finn

**From:** dave.doemland@gmail.com [mailto:dave.doemland@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Dave Doemland  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 04, 2018 12:18 PM  
**To:** Finn KJome <FKJome@mtnvillage.org>  
**Subject:** Re: North Star waste lines

Finn,

Everyone has weighed in from our board. They are against it unless the Town was interested in taking responsibility for the entire line then the discussion can be opened up again.

Sorry.

On Thu, Mar 29, 2018 at 8:43 AM, Finn KJome <FKJome@mtnvillage.org> wrote:

**Town of Mountain Village  
Proclamation**

A Proclamation Declaring May 2018 as  
**Mental Health Awareness Month**

WHEREAS, mental health is essential to everyone's overall health and well-being; and

WHEREAS, all Americans experience times of difficulty and stress in their lives; and

WHEREAS, prevention is an effective way to reduce the burden of mental health conditions; and

WHEREAS, there is a strong research that diet, exercise, sleep, and stress management can help all Americans protect their health and well-being; and

WHEREAS, mental health conditions are real and prevalent in our nation; and

WHEREAS, with effective treatment, those individuals with mental health conditions can recover and lead full, productive lives; and

WHEREAS, each business, school, government agency, healthcare provider, organization and citizen share the burden of mental health problems and have a responsibility to promote mental wellness and support prevention efforts.

THEREFORE, we, the Mountain Village Town Council, do hereby proclaim May 2018 as  
**Mental Health Awareness Month**

NOW THEREFORE, as the Mountain Village Town Council, we also call upon the citizens, government agencies, public and private institutions, businesses and schools in the Town of Mountain Village to recommit our community to increasing awareness and understanding of mental health, the steps our citizens can take to protect their mental health, and the need for appropriate and accessible services for all people with mental health conditions.

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of April 2018

By: \_\_\_\_\_ Attest: \_\_\_\_\_  
Laila Benitez, Mayor Jackie Kennefick, Town Clerk

**Town of Mountain Village  
Proclamation**

A Proclamation Declaring May 2018 as  
**Sexual Assault Awareness Month**

WHEREAS, sexual violence is widespread and impacts every person in this community;

WHEREAS, 1 in 5 women have experienced completed or attempted rape in their lives, 1 in 2 women have experienced sexual violence other than rape in their lifetime, and 1 in 6 boys are sexually abused before the age of 16;

WHEREAS, it is estimated that 67.5% of instances of rape go unreported;

WHEREAS, sexual violence thrives when it is not taken seriously and victim blaming goes unchecked.

NOW THEREFORE, we, the Mountain Village Town Council, do hereby proclaim the month of May 2018 as  
**Sexual Assault Awareness Month**

In Mountain Village, we join advocates and communities across the country in taking action to prevent sexual violence. Although we recognize May as Sexual Assault Awareness Month, each day of the year is an opportunity to create change for the future.

The theme of this year's Sexual Assault Awareness Month campaign is "*Embrace Your Voice*". The campaign informs individuals on how they can use their words to stop sexual violence before it happens by promoting safety, respect, and equality. Our words shape the world around us. Whether you speak out against locker room talk or help someone better understand these issues, everyone's voice is powerful and necessary in this conversation.

Individuals can embrace their voices to show their support for survivors, stand up to victim blaming, shut down rape jokes, correct harmful misconceptions, promote everyday consent, and practice healthy communication with kids.

Dated this 26th day of April 2018

By: \_\_\_\_\_ Attest: \_\_\_\_\_  
Laila Benitez, Mayor Jackie Kennefick, Town Clerk



**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT**

455 Mountain Village Blvd.  
Mountain Village, CO 81435  
(970) 728-1392

**Item No.17a**

**TO:** Town Council  
**FROM:** Michelle Haynes, Planning and Development Services Director  
**FOR:** Meeting of April 26, 2018  
**RE:** Consideration of Approval of a Fee-for-Service Proposal from EcoAction Partners to produce a Greenhouse Gas Inventory in 2018 for the Town of Mountain Village

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**REQUEST**

Consistent with the Green Team's mission to first understand a baseline greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for the Mountain Village community, and then create policies and programs that quantify GHG reductions, EcoAction Partners has provided a Fee-For-Service Proposal to generate a Town of Mountain Village GHG emissions inventory.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- *GHG Inventory Proposal from EcoAction Partners*

**GREEN TEAM RECOMMENDATION**

The Green Team unanimously recommended Town Council approve the EcoAction fee for service proposal at their regular meeting on March 27, 2018.

**ANALYSIS**

Green Team members and staff worked with EcoAction Partners to define the scope of the proposal. The proposal addresses questions and concerns raised in advance of a final proposal. The Green Team and staff believe the cost is commensurate with the deliverable. Once produced, the GHG inventory will create a community baseline from which we can use for project, progress and analysis purposes moving forward.

**GREEN TEAM/STAFF REQUEST**

The Green Team and Staff recommend Town Council approve the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Proposal from EcoAction Partners.

/mbh



**To:** Michelle Haynes  
**Cc:** Audrey Morton, Kim Montgomery  
**From:** Heather Knox, EcoAction Partners  
**RE:** Fee-For-Services Proposal for MV GHG Inventory

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As requested, the following outlines a proposal from EcoAction Partners to develop a **Comprehensive 2017 Mountain Village Governmental and Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory**. This inventory will be developed using Mountain Village governmental, business and community utility data, as well as values for food, waste, transportation, and other emissions sources, gathered from a variety of points for year-end 2017.

Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact me with comments, questions or suggested modifications to this proposal.

### **Background**

EcoAction Partners is a sustainability organization focused on reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the greater San Miguel County region by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, and tracking progress toward reduction goals. Programs are focused on energy and waste reduction, as well as other sustainable practices. EcoAction Partners is our region's resource for collecting, analyzing and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions data for government jurisdictions and the region.

In 2010, through a grant awarded to EcoAction Partners (previously The New Community Coalition), the University of Colorado at Denver Center for Sustainable Infrastructure Systems\* guided the development of a comprehensive GHG Inventory baseline report for San Miguel and Ouray Counties. Since 2010, EcoAction Partners updates the report annually and performs further analysis of energy use and emissions factors at both regional and local levels. Annual GHG reporting aggregates emissions from utility energy, transportation (including

airline travel), waste, food, and other trans-boundary contributions. Seven-year data trends reflect progress toward the region's goal of reducing emissions 20% by 2020 from the 2010 baseline in the context of our region's weather, economic, visitor and population fluctuations.

EcoAction Partners interprets annual GHG reporting results by working with the Sneffels Board, a group of local leaders developed by EcoAction Partners to facilitate intergovernmental collaboration and cooperation on GHG reduction goals, and each of the government's Energy Coordinators. The information is then shared with each government and their communities to facilitate continued progress towards reduction goals. Ongoing analysis of the energy usage data helps determine success of energy efficiency programs, renewable energy projects, and where to continue to direct efforts.

**Current 2018 Mountain Village Funding supports the following:**

- **Sneffels Energy Board:** Mountain Village Council member and staff are invited to participate in quarterly meetings to learn about energy efficiency opportunities, projects, and collaborations focused on GHG emissions reduction, and guidance in implementing projects in MV.
- **Regional GHG Inventory:** Presentation of the Annual GHG Regional Emissions Report in support the Mayoral Commitment to Climate Action. This work includes analysis of variations from year to year, and in-depth work currently being completed to update methodologies to comply with the most recent Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Cities.
- **Governmental Energy Use Analysis Per Jurisdiction:** Annual collection, analysis, and presentation of detailed jurisdiction specific utility and resources data.

**Fee-for-Service Proposal for Mountain Village Community GHG Inventory**

Using Global Greenhouse Gas protocol and methodologies, EcoAction Partners will develop a Mountain Village specific communitywide GHG inventory inclusive of government, businesses, residents and visitors as a baseline report which tracks with the municipal boundary of the town. Based on our experience with the hours required to develop the initial inventory for the Town of Telluride, as well as input from the team at the University of Colorado at Denver, we assume this work will require approximately 120 hours.

Beyond the standard inventory, we will work to address the following items requested within the hours estimated. ***However, please see the notes associated with each item requested, because some of the work is outside of our scope. These items would likely require other service providers, which could include Mountain Village staff and/or contractors hired by the Town of Mountain Village.***

**Items requested to be addressed:** All items below will be discussed, addressed and incorporated (as appropriate) into the MV GHG Inventory

- ***Carbon Sequestration*** – *account for the 60% open space requirement within our municipal boundaries and open space areas that will not be developed. Carbon sequestration is incorporated into the Telluride community emissions inventory. Should it be included in the town's calculations what is considered important to the town is that the factors remain relatively equal between communities.*

**NOTE:** The carbon sequestration value for Mountain Village will require detailed mapping of exact metric area (or acreage) of all open space lots, as well as classifying the type of vegetation on each lot (or portions per lot), such as meadow, grass, shrub, wetland, forest, riparian, etc. Based on the total acreage and type of vegetation there would be associated carbon sequestration values, from which EcoAction Partners could then calculate an associated GHG emissions offset. However, the mapping of MV Open Space and categorizing the vegetation is beyond EcoAction Partners scope of services. Lance McDonald provided this service to the Town of Telluride for the sequestration value for their GHG inventory; he could be a resource for more information.

Telluride's Open Space carbon sequestration savings is a tiny fraction, and it includes the entire Valley Floor and other open space. Please consider if this is a critical component of the initial Mountain Village inventory, or something to be potentially added later after an Open Space land study is completed. Additionally, per the current global GHG emissions protocol for cities, Telluride's carbon sequestration values will now be shown as an itemized offset of their emissions, instead of a direct reduction in the GHG Inventory calculations.



- **Solar Panel and Green Blocks community wide**

**NOTE:** This data is currently collected annually and incorporated into the regional GHG Inventory information; it will be allocated appropriately in the MV GHG Inventory.

- **Transportation** - Shuttle and transportation services – this community relies on shared transportation (dial a ride, hotel shuttles, the galloping goose, shared transportation for the town of mountain village employees and possibility TSG).

**NOTE:** Transit-related emissions reductions will be incorporated in current Transit Study data. Has a MV resident transportation study been completed, outside of the Region 10 Transit Studies? This could be helpful in order to obtain more refined transportation data for Mountain Village. Additionally, EcoAction Partners will communicate with Region 10 to determine if more detailed regional transit data is currently available.

- **Affordable Housing** – better calculate the community’s inventory as to relate to our resident population, two-thirds of which live in deed restricted housing. Understanding the relationship between housing and commuter miles to work is important for the town.

**NOTE:** Mountain Village’s commitment and efforts in providing affordable housing for our work force is significant and should be heralded as an accomplishment. We will look at how this relates to the data sources we currently track.

### **Division of Regional Assets per Jurisdiction**

EcoAction Partners hears and understands that Mountain Village has questions on how many of our region’s assets are allocated per jurisdiction. Many of the decisions on how the assets are allocated were determined a number of years ago. Because of this EcoAction Partners would like to revisit this topic with a sub-group of the Sneffels Energy Board. EcoAction will coordinate and facilitate meeting(s) with leaders from Mountain Village, Telluride, San Miguel County and Telluride Ski and Golf, to discuss and determine allocations of GHG emissions associated with the following community assets:

- *Regional airports*
- *Waste Water Treatment Plant (Mountain Village’s 15% ownership and contribution of \$30,000 for solar panels)*

- *Gondola (100% offset)*
- *Telluride Ski and Golf's utilities including water use*
- *Festival impacts*
- *Transit services*

Once determined, EcoAction Partners will provide a detailed list of how these community assets are allocated and include this in our report and presentation to Mountain Village Council. The decisions made on these allocations will remain in effect for an agreed upon period of time by the group (3 – 5 years) at which point they will be revisited again.

### **Summary**

#### **EcoAction will:**

- Complete and present MV governmental energy data (a new service since the previous Energy Coordinator position vacated), in conjunction with our regional GHG inventory presentation in April/May, TBD.
- Develop a comprehensive Mountain Village communitywide GHG inventory, addressing items specified, and others that arise as the GHG work is completed.
- Provide a detailed report and presentation to Mountain Village Town Council on the MV Specific GHG Inventory by August/September, TBD.
- Track MV GHG data as a baseline for Mountain Village going forward.
- Update the allocations per jurisdiction for our community's regional assets.
- Perform approximately 120 hours of work to accomplish the work above.

#### **Mountain Village will provide:**

- Annual data (staff has been providing this and is aware of what is needed).
- Previous files with data and charts (staff is aware of what is needed) for EcoAction to update the reporting on MV governmental energy data.
- Staff availability for discussions on GHG items requested to be reviewed.
- Staff and council participation in meeting(s) related to allocations of regional assets.
- Funding of \$12,000 for the 120 hours of data analysis and technical services.

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In an effort to continue to engage Mountain Village in EcoAction Partners regional GHG emission reduction efforts, for **2018**, EcoAction Partners will provide the following services to Mountain Village **IN-KIND**:

- Building Energy Codes: Continue to provide information and assistance to Randy Kee as needed for updating the Building Energy Code with appropriate amendments and in communication with SMC & Telluride Building departments
- Update REMP calculations for MV in consistency with updating calculations for other jurisdictions
- Green Team participation
- Regional Community Program Offerings: Green Lights, SMPA IQ, Green Business Certification (including TSG for all of their properties & businesses), School Energy Efficiency Assistance, Truth or Dare, and all other regional EcoAction Partners Programs.
- Carbon Neutral Coalition: Leading role in this group & guidance to coordinator

#### **Other Fee-For-Service Options for Mountain Village:**

Waste reduction assistance in compliance MV Zero Waste Initiative

- Comprehensive MV CDPHE RREO Waste Planning Grant Application to address significant waste points within Mountain Village (Telluride Conference Center, hotels, restaurants, plazas, etc.)
- CDPHE RREO Implementation Grant
- Mountain Village Sunset Concert Series recycling support: This service was provided in 2017; approximately 3 hours per Sunset Concert
- Possible composting program launch and on-going support

Mountain Village Smart Building Program

- Allocating REMP funds for community GHG-reduction projects through a grant program

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**AGENDA ITEM 17.b**

To: Town Council Members

From: Kim Montgomery on Behalf of the Green Team Committee

Re: Proposed Compost Incentive Program

Date: March 28, 2018

The Green Team has been actively developing several projects and programs to advance the Town's desire to reduce its overall carbon footprint and zero waste goal. The proposed Compost Incentive Program supports both aspirations. The attached Composting Incentive Program Description and associated Application provide the details of the proposed program.

The Green Team Committee unanimously recommends approval of this incentive program including a 2018 allocation of \$25,000 to fund this program. The Council budgeted \$50,000 in 2018 for the Green Team's use in creating programs and projects and this incentive program would be funded out of that allocation.



## COMPOST INCENTIVE PROGRAM DESCRIPTION 2018

Town of Mountain Village (TMV) is working to reach a Zero Waste or *Darn Close* goal by 2025 which means reducing the amount of trash sent to landfills. The Composting Incentive Program supports TMV's zero waste goal by incentivizing HOA's and multi-unit facilities to educate themselves about how to keep food scraps, yard trimmings and food-soiled paper out of the landfill through TMV's financial support for the installation and operation of composting units for these facilities. The compost generated can then amend local soils for use in gardens and landscaping beds.

This incentive program is available for Home Owners Associations, multi-unit residential or mixed-use buildings.

The rebate is available for 100% of compost unit purchase up to \$5,000 maximum. A portion of the \$5,000 can be utilized for equipment to mix compost, scale for tracking the weight of the materials, signage/educational materials and consulting experts on the composting unit specifications, installation and operation.

Interested parties are required to submit the appropriate design review applications to the town and/or the building department as applicable, to ensure installation and appearance of the unit meets all design regulations and building codes. As part of the DRB application, please include information regarding location for curing the compost as it needs to sit in a pile to cure for the appropriate amount of time before being used on plants.

Rebate recipients are required to have participating households track and record the weight of compostable materials each time they access the unit for disposal, and complete an annual report by December of each year to the Green Team Committee. Reporting details required include: details of the unit's operation, weight and approximate volume of materials removed from the waste stream, weight and approximate volume of usable compost materials produced, purpose and use of the finished compost material, best practices for the operation of the unit. The Town hopes to use this information to inform and educate the Green Team, staff and other interested constituents as to the do's and don'ts of composting systems.

The property where the unit is to be installed must be within the boundaries of the Mountain Village. Approved uses of the finished compost material include: use on landscaping and

gardens on the property, provided to the Town for utilization on landscaping for public facilities, or hauled by a Town approved hauling company.

A Compost Incentive Program Application must be completed and submitted by the applicant. The program will be in the form of a rebate which will be provided once installation is complete and copies of all receipts for the purchase of the unit have been provided to the town. Final pictures of the enclosure and installed unit must also be provided prior to receipt of the rebate.

If the unit is removed from the property or no longer being utilized prior to 5 years of operation, a portion of the rebate must be repaid to the Town as follows:

5 years – 0%

4 years – 20%

3 years – 40%

2 years – 60%

1 year – 80%



## COMPOST INCENTIVE PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

I, \_\_\_\_\_, as the owner of Unit # \_\_\_\_\_ a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ HOA or HOA Board President of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert address), (the "Property") located within the Town of Mountain Village, Colorado, do hereby agree to the following terms and conditions related to the rebate provided by the Town of Mountain Village, a home rule municipality and political subdivision of the State of Colorado (the "Town"), for the purchase and installation of a composting system.

1. I am requesting a rebate in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$\_\_\_\_\_) ("Rebate") from the Town for my purchase of a \_\_\_\_\_ pound per day composting system. (The rebate is available for 100% of compost unit purchase up to \$5,000 maximum. A portion of the \$5,000 can be utilized for equipment to mix compost, scale for tracking the weight of the materials, signage/educational materials and consulting experts on the composting unit specifications, installation and operation).
2. I am aware that all interested parties are required to submit the appropriate design review applications to the town and/or the building department as applicable, to ensure installation and appearance of the unit meets all design regulations and building codes. As part of the DRB application, please include information regarding location for curing the compost as it needs to sit in a pile to cure for the appropriate amount of time before being used on plants.
3. Compost materials will be used on the above properties landscaping and gardens. Additionally, finished compostable product may be provided to the Town for utilization on landscaping for public facilities throughout the Town of Mountain Village. Any extra compostable materials or compostable product may be hauled by a Town approved hauling company. The property where the unit is to be installed must be within the boundaries of the Mountain Village. Approved uses of the finished compost material include: use on landscaping and gardens on the property, provided to the Town for utilization on landscaping for public facilities, hauled by a Town approved hauling company.
3. Please provide all the following:
  - a. Provide copies of all receipts for the purchase of the unit
  - b. Provide HOA consent allowing installation of the unit on the property.
  - c. Attach proof/photos of completed installation including the enclosure and operable unit
4. The rebate may be mailed directly to me at the following address:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. I understand that the town will send me a Federal 1099 Form if the rebate amount is over \$600.

SS# (resident) or Tax ID # (business): \_\_\_\_\_

6. Where did you hear about the Mountain Village Compost Incentive Program?

\_\_\_\_\_

I have agreed to the terms and conditions of this rebate program by executing this document on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 201\_\_\_\_.

Owner or HOA President:

\_\_\_\_\_

*Please return completed compost incentive application form to Kim Montgomery, Town Manager:  
Town of Mountain Village, 455 Mountain Village Boulevard, Suite A, Mountain Village, CO. 81435.  
You may also deliver the form to Mountain Village Town Hall, or email the form to [kmontgomery@mtnvillage.org](mailto:kmontgomery@mtnvillage.org).*





**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT**

455 Mountain Village Blvd.  
Mountain Village, CO 81435  
(970) 728-1392

**Item No.17c**

**TO:** Town of Mountain Village Green Team  
**FROM:** Michelle Haynes, Planning and Development Services Director  
**FOR:** Meeting of April 26, 2018  
**RE:** Town Council Support Regarding an Income Qualified Farm to Community Pilot Program and enhanced local produce, food items and education available at the Market on the Plaza in 2018

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**REQUEST**

The Planning and Development Services Department and the Green Team request Town Council support regarding an income qualified Farm to Community Pilot Program. The town would accept applications from Mountain Village residents who meet the income limitation requirements set forth below, and in exchange our local farms provide a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) share (food box) each week distributed during the Market on the Plaza which runs from June 20 and ends August 22. The Market on the Plaza distribution booth will also sell local produce and food from Wright's Mesa farms, 35 miles west of Mountain Village, to community members and visitors, provide additional information regarding CSA shares available in the region and educate member participants regarding their food share boxes. We estimate that with a \$20,000 funding reallocation, the TMV could support between twenty (20) to forty-five (45) families with this program in 2018. Staff recommends the town reallocates existing incentive program money to support this pilot program in 2018. This is a budget neutral request.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- a) Table 4 Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies by Category Food Excerpt, Page 25 of the Town of Telluride Community Climate Action Plan and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary <https://www.telluride-co.gov/DocumentCenter/View/3248>
- b) Mountain Roots <https://mountainrootsproduce.com/> (weblink only)
- c) Fresh Food Hub <http://norwoodcolorado.com/2016/05/f-r-e-s-h-food-hub/> (weblink only)
  - o Indian Ridge <http://indianridgefarm.org/> (weblink only)
  - o There may be other west end producers who could provide local eggs, bread, meat, cheese or milk through the Fresh Food Hub.
- d) Telluride Foundation <https://telluridefoundation.org/new-partnerships-to-address-food-insecurity/>

**SUMMARY**

With Deanna Drew's departure, the Planning and Building Department assumed the administration of a majority of the town's incentive programs. Below is a comprehensive list of our existing and active programs:

1. Heat Trace Incentive Program
2. Solar Energy Incentive Program
3. Wildfire Mitigation Incentive Program
4. Smart Water Controls Incentive Program
5. Cedar Shake Rebate Program
6. Compost Unit Incentive Program -TBD

These incentive programs are found on our website under “Green Living” and focus on reducing nonrenewable energy use, wildfire mitigation and zero waste goals. I have been evaluating the participation in each incentive program and propose moving \$20,000 out of the solar incentive program and into the Farm to Community Pilot Program. In my analysis the town has averaged rebates of \$3,000 a year for the solar incentive program, well below the \$30,000 budgeted for the program this year. \$10,000 will remain in the solar incentive program for use in 2018.

## **BACKGROUND**

Creating a Climate Action Plan is identified in our Town of Mountain Village Comprehensive Plan on page 87 under the heading, *Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan*. The purpose of a Climate Action Plan is to create a road map for a community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Climate Action Plans also focus on community resilience “such as reducing a community’s reliance on non-renewable energy, developing local food sources, and increasing local transportation and energy security.”<sup>1</sup> Creating an income qualified Farm to Community Program will support local food production, distribute it to a demographic in our community that due to financial constraints may not otherwise have the resources to purchase nutrient rich locally grown produce, support the regional economy, and demonstrate a lowering of our greenhouse gas emissions by implementation of the program. Although the Town of Mountain Village has not created an official Climate Action Plan, with the formation of the Green Team, and many past regulation, incentive and policy decisions, we have long prioritized the importance of reducing GHG emissions. Quantifying those emissions reductions through projects and policies is a stated goal of the Green Team.

## **ADDITIONAL BENEFITS**

By distributing CSA shares on Wednesdays during the Market on the Plaza, the TMV will also bring additional variety of local sourced food available for purchase. Information regarding regional food will be provided so that should any visitor or resident wish to participate in a local CSA, purchase locally grown food outside of the Market on the Plaza, or visit a local farm or ranch they will have the information available to them to do so. Transportation of the food shares from Mancos Valley and Norwood, will also lend the opportunity for the participating regional farmers to build relationships with Mountain Village restaurant managers and transport wholesale produce and food at the same time. Finally, Sam Andrews, who is a long time local and board member of the Fresh Food Hub speaks English and Spanish, and will be available to share information and resources as she tends the CSA booth.

## **REGIONAL SUPPORT**

Mountain Village staff has been collaborating with the following groups and individuals regarding this pilot program and intends to join forces and share resources:

- Mountain Roots Produce, CSA based in the Mancos Valley
- FRESH Food Hub, Norwood, CO
  - Indian Ridge Farm and Bakery, Norwood, CO
  - May be other local farm, meat, cheese, egg or bread providers
- The Telluride Foundation
- EcoAction Partners
- Kris Holstrom, regional food guru & San Miguel County Commissioner
- Ursula Cristol, Telluride School District Cultural Ombudsman

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<sup>1</sup> 2014, *Town of Telluride Community Climate Action Plan and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Summary*, Michelle Haynes, Planning & Building Director, Town of Telluride

## REGIONAL SYNERGY

Although the Farm to Community pilot program began as a Climate Action Plan initiative project for the TMV, there is a lot of regional synergy around this type of program. For example, the Telluride Foundation's Local Food Initiative (LFI) is a three-year coordinated effort between local producers and organizations in the West End region. The goals of the LFI is to improve access to local, healthy foods for low-income individuals and families, as well as improving the local food economy by supporting producers and ranchers of the West End. Although the TMV was not part of this initiative, the Telluride Foundation supports the MV pilot program because our missions are aligned by supporting local farmers. The Telluride Foundation supports the Norwood based Fresh Food Hub's distribution program, outreach and educational opportunities.

## GREEN TEAM RECOMMENDATION

At the regular March 27, 2018 Green Team meeting, the Green Team provided a unanimous recommendation to Town Council to support this pilot program. The Green Team additionally felt that education and communication were important elements of this pilot program.

## APPLICATION DETAILS

We will distribute an application in English and Spanish that includes the following requirements:

- 1) The resident must live within the municipal boundary of the Mountain Village.
- 2) The resident must fill out a Lawful Presence Affidavit associated with their application, if one is not already on file with the TMV.
- 3) The resident must demonstrate their income meets the income qualifications. The town has 88 Village Court Apartment units subject to 50% and 60% AMI standards that could be the income qualifying threshold. Considering that we have data that supports a minimum of 88 households that could qualify for the Farm to Community Pilot Program, staff recommends the income qualifications be set at the 60% AMI standard.

Below is a table that illustrates the maximum income per household at the 60% AMI level.

## QUALIFYING RESIDENTS

AMI	1 PERSON	2 PERSON	3 PERSON	4 PERSON	5 PERSON	6 PERSON	7 PERSON	8 PERSON
60%	\$33,180	\$37,920	\$42,660	\$47,400	\$51,240	\$55,020	\$58,800	\$62,580

- 4) The recipients of the CSA will acknowledge their responsibility to pick up their basket each week or arrange for pick up.

## COST ALLOCATION DETAILS

The cost per farm share box is on average between \$25-\$35 per share per week. We will commit to distributing the farm share boxes during the nine (9) week period of the Market on the Plaza. We will also consider share distributions at a different location after the Market on the Plaza is finished because the most abundant local food production occurs in late summer and early fall. Staff would like to allocate up to \$16,000 towards farm share boxes, \$2,500 for administration, and \$1,500 as a buffer for advertising, marketing and promotion. \$16,000 could provide up to 50 families food for a nine (9) week period, by way of example. For a pilot program staff believes providing food share boxes for 20-45 families is a good starting point.

## SURVEY

As a means to better understand the desire and need of the programs target demographic, if Town Council approves of the reallocation of funds to support the program in 2018, we will provide a community survey targeted to the community members who could qualify for the program. Understanding food habits, best pick up times and locations, cooking habits, desired food items and other information will help us understand how best to administer the program. For example,

some community members do not have vehicles, or may not be mobile due to a disability or illness and we will consider a second pick up location as needed. We also could provide food items like local bread, eggs, milk, meat, cheese, or dried beans and would like to understand if a greater variety of food items is need or desired.

### **GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS CALCULATION**

Consistent with the mission of the Green Team, we will quantify the GHG emissions reductions with implementation of this program and report out each year. EcoAction Partners has offered to provide the GHG calculation for this program. Climate Action Plans and GHG emissions inventories include methodology to account for the embodied energy in the trans-boundary delivery of food, cement and fuel which are not produced locally, but are necessary, and increase the GHG carbon dioxide equivalents of the community. Supporting local food production and distribution has a direct correlation in reducing a communities GHG emissions.

### **ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO EXPLORE**

As stated earlier in the memo, the Fresh Food Hub and Indian Ridge Farm and Bakery indicated a willingness to provide farm shares and local food to paying and interested community members and guests at the Market on the Plaza at the same time. We also discussed capitalizing on the transportation route from farm to the TMV for the purposes of transporting wholesale produce to local restaurants. Finally, if we had enough community participation with any one CSA, like Mountain Roots, we may be able to provide a CSA pick up location in the Mountain Village as a convenience to our residents. The greater the local food support grows, the greater our carbon emissions calculations will show a reduction. Staff is supportive of all of the aforementioned additional ideas.

### **STAFF REQUEST**

The Green Team Committee is unanimously recommending approval and funding for this pilot program. The Green Team and staff requests Town Council support the Farm to Community Pilot Program with a reallocation of incentive funds of \$20,000 for 2018, with the following conditions to be included in the contracts with Mountain Roots and the Fresh Food Hub:

- 1) Food shares will be distributed at the Market on the Plaza, a secondary alternative location may be provided and in addition to the Market on the Plaza location, to accommodate qualifying households day, hour or mobility constraints.
- 2) Educational materials will be available to participants and the general public at the Market on the Plaza.
- 3) Additional food items will be available for purchase by the general public at the Market on the Plaza.
- 4) Encourage transportation of wholesale local food for TMV restaurants and coordinate with the transportation route on Wednesdays.
- 5) Provide a weekly report of pounds of produce delivered to the TMV for the purposes of the GHG calculation for the duration of the program in 2018.
- 6) The town will provide a tent space free of charge and cover the cost of the business license to help facilitate the program.
- 7) Green Team Committee/staff will evaluate the program each fall and make improvements as necessary.

With the finding that the Farm to Community Pilot Program is consistent with our Comprehensive Plan community goals and vision.

**Transportation**

Consider a community electric charging station or other alternative energy support of vehicles, and transportation less reliant on fossil fuels. (ECR)
Continue to support the community transportation system, the Galloping Goose, and encourage small van pool commuter systems. (ECR)
Continue reinforcing pedestrian and bike friendly circulation and planning efforts. (ECR)
Prioritize building affordable housing units within the Town of Telluride in order to reduce fossil fuel consumption associated with commuter miles. (ECR)
Encourage employers with more than 15 employees to provide local affordable housing opportunities for their employees. (ECR)
Encourage affordable housing mitigation units be constructed onsite, off-site or concurrent with large scale commercial and mixed use development. (ECR)

**Food**

Consider a “Cap and Spade” Program (Greenaway, 2012). It is similar to a carbon tax in that excess energy usage (to be determined what “excess” means) would require a tax with the funding allocated to support the production and distribution of local food. For example the funds could be used to guarantee a percentage of local food production and distribution through an existing and established regional CSA, farm or community garden. The funds could also facilitate building soil, plant cover crops, manage grazing practices to sequester carbon, or deed restrict property to farming and agricultural use. The funds that support the Production of additional produce, goods or services would be recirculated in the local community like at the farmer’s market, pocket park market sales or purchased by the local grocery stores for resale. These efforts reduce the transportation costs for goods and services by supporting systems to grow and raise local regional food, provide more nutrition in food and support the local workforce and economy. OM
Better quantify existing regional food production within a defined region, including farmer’s market and pocket park sales within the Town of Telluride also include CSA purchases to help determine a goal to increase local food production and food security. (ECR)

**Refuse and Recycling (aka waste)**

Prioritize a composting program which could divert up to 50% of waste otherwise transported to the local landfill. The City of Boulder pilot program diverted 55% to 69% of residential refuse (Yepsen, 2009). It could require mandatory residential curbside organic collection and be limited to fruits, vegetables, food-soiled paper and compostable products to reduce bear attractant materials (like meat or poultry). It could include alternate pick up every other week with recyclables. Diverting refuse by reuse reduces transportation miles to landfills and promotes better waste efficiencies by reusing valuable compostable materials. (ECR)
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Staff Note: This is being shown by way of example that a correlation between food and GHG emissions is understood nationally as part of Climate Action Plan implementation strategies.

**From:** [Marisa Marshalka](#)  
**To:** [Michelle Haynes](#)  
**Subject:** RE: follow up  
**Date:** Tuesday, March 27, 2018 4:21:15 PM  
**Attachments:** [Colorado+Blueprint+to+End+Hunger+Final.pdf](#)

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Michelle,

Here is some information about our food programs. Sorry if this is too much – not really a “blurb.” I do not have much information on food insecurity in Telluride/Mountain Village as our programs focus on the West End. Also, I have attached a document from the Colorado Health Foundation about food insecurity.

### **Local Food Initiative’s Backpack Program:**

The Telluride Foundation’s Local Food Initiative (LFI) is a three-year coordinated effort between local producers and organizations in the West End region, which encompasses the towns of Norwood, Nucla, Naturita, Bedrock, and Paradox. The goals of the LFI are to improve access to local, healthy foods for low-income individuals and families, as well as improving the local food economy by supporting producers and ranchers of the West End. The LFI hosted two community-oriented, public Roundtables in January and March of 2017 to create a list of Action Steps and bring together community stakeholders. One of the Action Steps identified was to support and implement the West End Family Link Center’s (WEFLC) Backpack Program.

WEFLC is a family resource center that offers afterschool and summer programs for youth, parenting and nutrition classes, as well as emergency relief services. Afterschool and summer lunch programs serve students in the West End Public School (WEPS) District RE-2, as well as the charter Paradox Valley School in Paradox. The CATCH Kids Club, a physical activity and nutrition education program, is attended by 30 elementary and middle school aged children. There is a gap in WEFLC services on the weekends, throughout the school year and during the summer. The WEPS District does not have school on Fridays. Children dependent on WEFLC and school meal programs do not have these services Thursday-Sunday.

The rate of children in this region who qualify for Free and Reduced Lunch has reached over 70%. Students rely on breakfast and lunch at the school, as well as a meal that WEFLC provides Monday-Thursday after school. Our Backpack Program will fill a backpack with food for children to take home on Thursday evenings, with food to make meals over the weekend. The food is pre-packaged from the Food Bank of the Rockies, usually including canned vegetables, canned chicken, and other processed-food options. WEFLC will be partnering with the LFI to provide additional local, fresh, and healthy produce to the Backpacks from the FRESH Food Hub in Norwood. WEFLC’s vision is to build stronger, healthier families in the West End and the LFI aims to connect low-income individuals to healthy, local foods; we believe the implementation of the Backpack Program is crucial to reaching these goals.

### **Food Insecurity and Demand at Food Banks:**

There has been an increasingly high demand at food banks in the region. West End Family Link Center saw a dramatic increase of 441% in the number of services they provided to unique individuals in the past year. In Norwood, the food bank serves an additional 15 people each month, and currently serves 130 families total each month. Angel Baskets, serving Dove Creek, Norwood and

Telluride, supports more than 650 food-insecure people a month. Over 60% of children in the West End Public School District qualify for Free and Reduced Lunch, relying on the school district for two meals a day.

**Source: CO Health Foundation – Blueprint to End Hunger**

**What is food insecurity?**

Many Colorado households experience food insecurity at times during the year, meaning their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. Food insecurity is a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Hunger is an individual-level physiological condition that may result from food insecurity. The effects of hunger on individuals and families are far-reaching and impact communities across the state. Being food secure and having reliable access to enough healthy foods, positively influences the overall health and well-being of our neighbors at every stage of life.

**Hunger in Colorado**

Mirroring national trends, hunger is common and widespread in Colorado. One in 10 Coloradans, including one in six children and one in 10 seniors is considered to be food insecure. Children and seniors, communities of color, immigrants, people with disabilities and low-wage workers are much more likely to experience hunger.

In Colorado, it is not just the very low-income populations that experience hunger; 36 percent of Coloradans experiencing hunger earn too much income to qualify for SNAP and/or WIC. This is even more problematic as Colorado has a significantly higher cost of living than the national average. This means that more of Colorado's workforce, in higher income levels, are food insecure and need to access community food resources provided by Feeding Colorado's extensive food bank network and community food pantries to meet their family's basic needs.

Let me know if you have any questions or if this is not what you were looking for. Thanks!

Marisa Marshalka

*Paradox Community Development Coordinator*

[Telluride Foundation](#)

W: (970) 728-8717

C: (781) 775-5587

*Make More Possible*

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**From:** Michelle Haynes <MHaynes@mtnvillage.org>

**Sent:** Tuesday, March 27, 2018 12:51 PM

**To:** Marisa Marshalka <vista@telluridefoundation.org>

**Subject:** follow up

Marisa:

Thank you so much for meeting with me this week. I have a request. Do you mind writing a short blurb regarding food security. Also a short blurb about the grant that was award to help facilitate west end food security?

To: Mayor and Town Council

From: Rob Johnson

For: April 26, 2018 Town Council Meeting

Date: April 18, 2018

Re: 2019 Affordable Care Act Financial Exposure

**Background**

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires an employer to provide health insurance to all employees scheduled to work more than 30 hours per week or 1,560 hours per year. The measurement period is January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>. Health insurance must be offered the following year. Annual hours for seasonal operators depend on the calendar. In most years seasonal operators work approximately 40 weeks. 2018 will have approximately 42 work weeks for seasonal operators. Some seasonal operators will work more hours due to extended hours on Friday and Saturday nights. The extended hours program began during the 2017 summer season. Additional work weeks and extended hours can push seasonal operators beyond 1,560 hours.

**2019 Exposure**

Twenty-seven seasonal operators were on staff April 8, 2018. The 2018 annual health insurance premium for an employee is \$12,513. Total exposure for 27 employees is \$337,851. Ten return as seasonal operators for the summer season. ACA exposure for the ten operators is \$125,130. All are currently projected to exceed 1,560 hours. Please see the table below.

	Operator	Returning	Promoted to FTYR	Hours Per Week	Excess Hours	Total Hours	2019 Revised ACA Exposure	2019 Gross ACA Exposure
1	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	10.38	1,570.38	\$12,513	\$12,513
2	Seasonal Operator	Yes	Yes	40.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
3	Seasonal Operator	Yes	Yes	40.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
4	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	91.89	1,651.89	12,513	12,513
5	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	19.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
6	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
7	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
8	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	11.88	1,571.88	12,513	12,513
9	Seasonal Operator	Yes	Yes	38.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
10	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
11	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
12	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	22.97	1,582.97	12,513	12,513
13	Seasonal Operator	Yes	Yes	40.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
14	Seasonal Operator	Yes	Yes	40.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
15	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
16	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	4.85	1,564.85	12,513	12,513
17	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
18	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513



19	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	88.63	1,648.63	12,513	12,513
20	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	91.88	1,651.88	12,513	12,513
21	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	39.00	-94.38	1,465.62	0	12,513
22	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
23	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	53.63	1,613.63	12,513	12,513
24	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	39.00	65.88	1,625.88	12,513	12,513
25	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
26	Seasonal Operator	No	No	0.00	NA	NA	0	12,513
27	Seasonal Operator	Yes	No	38.00	21.22	1,581.22	12,513	12,513
	Total						\$125,130	\$337,851
	Hrs/Week	38.00	39.00	40.00				
	Weeks	42.01	42.01	42.01			37.04%	100.00%
	Projected Hours	1,596.38	1,638.39	1,680.40				

### Management Plan

Staffing has been managed to minimize the impact of the ACA since its inception. The 2018 challenge is greater than in years past due to 2018's extended seasons and the extended hours program. **Management believes the exposure can be minimized as long as additional hours are not added to the operating schedule.**

### Current Practices

- Scheduling: Operators work 38, 39, or 40 hours per week with the extended hours program. Schedules are managed to ensure employees with ACA exposure are working 38 hours per week. Thirty-eight-hour work weeks are preferred shifts because they have zero or one weekend day scheduled. Most operators prefer to work schedules with zero or one weekend shift.
- Additional Hours: Overtime is limited or non-existent for most seasonal operators.
- Situational Staffing: Management "ramps up" and "ramps down" staffing at the beginning and end of seasons.
- Time Off: Management works very hard to allow seasonal operators to take time off. In fact, seasonal operators are encouraged to take time off during the season.
- Turnover: Transit employee's many individuals that are in town for a season or two. Turnover will happen. We expect to lose 50% of our seasonal operators each season. We also lose a portion of our fulltime year-round operators each year and promote from within. Currently, we have three seasonal operators returning for the summer season who have worked the past three full seasons. Last year, we had one seasonal operator who qualified for insurance in 2018 and he left the gondola in January. Although, it sounds like turnover is a problem, it is not. We embrace the workforce as it exists and focus on shift utilization.

### Practices Not Employed

- Operator hours are not cut due to ACA concerns.
- Part time operators are generally not hired. It is difficult for Transit to employee part time operators. First, it is difficult to afford housing with a part time position. Second, part time employees usually work multiple jobs and their loyalty lies with the employer who offers the most hours.
- Communication: Hours are discussed with operators in terms of the budget and not the ACA. Operators who work more than 1,560 hours exceed the budget for both wages and benefits.

## **INTRO**

The Town of Mountain Village is seeking to engage the services of a qualified and creative consulting team to develop a comprehensive trails master plan for the Town and the immediate surrounding area. This plan is intended to refine the open space and recreation vision as outlined in the Town's 2014 Comprehensive Plan. The plan will look at trails in and around the existing Town network, evaluate the feasibility of proposed trails from the comprehensive plan, and make further recommendations for future trails based on the community's vision and goals.

## **ABOUT US**

Located in southwest Colorado at 9540' and just a stone's throw from historic Telluride, the Town of Mountain Village is a vibrant year-round destination resort community and home to the Telluride Ski and Golf Company. At 3.27 square miles, we share borders with the USFS, the Town of Telluride, San Miguel County along CO Highway 145, as well as private land. Our residents and guests enjoy an active mountain lifestyle with easy access to world-class skiing, golfing, mountain biking, hiking, and everything else that the rugged San Juan Mountains have to offer.

The Town is comprised of several high density geographic zones, each having a unique function within the community. The commercial core, Mountain Village Center, acts as the hub of resort activity and has the highest concentration of hot beds, restaurants, and merchants. Connected by gondola to the commercial core is the Town Hall Sub-Area where the intercept parking garage, market, government offices, and for-rent affordable housing are located. Located at the bottom of the Village is the Meadows area which is characterized by dense residential development. Surrounding these three zones and weaving around ski runs and golf holes are the residential areas.

## **THE NEED**

As the Town nears buildout and the destination becomes more popular, having an integrated, well-constructed, safe, and usable trail network is a necessity to enhance and promote the use of non-motorized means of getting around for both transportation and recreation. Currently, many of our main arteries in residential areas do not have options for bike/ped traffic off of the road right-of-way. In many cases, trail connections require non-motorized traffic to travel in, or just adjacent to heavily trafficked roads. To compound matters, the golf course and ski runs make logical connections between population and commercial centers very challenging. We hear these concerns from residents and guests on a regular basis.

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

With public and stakeholder input, this trails master plan will help to identify and prioritize areas of concern and serve as the guiding document for future trail development and improvement. The successful team shall use a comprehensive and inclusive public process during preparation of the

proposed trails master plan including hosting public meetings, workshops, and stakeholder interviews. This updated community input will be utilized in creating the framework needed for the plan.

The consulting team shall prepare a draft plan and implementation strategy, utilizing information provided through community and staff analysis process for final review and adoption by the Town Council.

In developing the scope for this RFP, Town staff envisions several phases of work and areas of key focus by the consulting team that should be outlined when submitting proposals. These include the following:

### **Plan Elements**

The Trails Master Plan should, at a minimum, include these key elements in a way that will make the plan specific and tailored to the needs of the Town of Mountain Village. The consultant is encouraged to propose any other elements for our consideration in the proposal that may make the plan more effective.

- Redefine and update priorities as identified in the 30 year comprehensive plan
- Master trail plan inventory, map and descriptions
- Trail standards, user type, and typologies
- Key town connectivity corridors and recreational opportunities
- Implementation matrix of priority projects, estimated costs, maintenance plan, and responsibilities

### **Process**

The following steps are suggested for the creation of the Trails Master Plan, but the consultant may provide alternative or additional steps and more detail about these steps in their proposal.

1. Identify and convene an advisory group made up of partners, citizens, stakeholders, staff
2. Conduct stakeholder interviews to gain insights – goals, needs, desires, strengths, challenges, and opportunities
3. Initial community engagement event to introduce the Trails Master Plan project and gain citizen insights – goals, needs, desires, strengths, challenges, and opportunities
4. Initiate GIS mapping and data gathering utilizing data available from partners and other agencies: Inventory of trails, trail heads, community activity areas (all partner recreation areas, parks, commercial/service areas, transit center, etc.), community connectivity opportunities, natural resource/open space areas
5. Advisory group meeting to confirm stakeholder and community inputs, share trail and activity area inventory data, and initiate future mapping process
6. Evaluation and mapping of future trail system: Identify and propose trail gaps, new trails, trail links to existing trails, connectivity corridors
7. Develop Draft I of Trails Master Plan including plan document narrative, maps, trail descriptions, typologies, trail standards, best practices, and implementation matrix
8. Advisory group meeting to review and discuss Draft I

9. Community engagement event #2 to present Draft I to provide an interactive opportunity for citizen responses and inputs to the proposed plan
10. Develop Draft II of Trails Master Plan document narrative, maps and implementation strategy
11. Advisory group meeting to review and discuss Draft II
12. Presentation to Mountain Village Town Council and public
13. Adoption by Town of Mountain Village and partners

**Project schedule**

This is a tentative schedule and may be modified depending on the proposal, and staff and consultant’s workloads. The final plan must be completed no later than December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. The consultant should propose a realistic and justified timeline that will yield the outcome that is described in this RFP.

**Mountain Village Trails Master Plan Timeline - 2018**

	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
RFP Development									
RFP Award and Contracting									
Project Start-Up: Meetings w/ Consultants, Partners, and Stakeholders									
Confirm Project Goals, Processes, Outcomes, w/ Consultants and Partners									
Trail Inventory, Assessment, and Mapping									
Initial Community Engagement Event: Introduction and Initial Community Input									
Draft 1 of Trails Master Plan									
Followup Community Engagment Event: Draft 1 Review and Comments									
Draft 2 of Trails Master Plan									
Presentation to Town Council and Public									
Final Trails Master Plan Completed and Adoption									

**Final Deliverables**

- GIS Maps – Community Activity areas (Town Center, Town Hall Sub-Area, Meadows, USFS trail heads, community parks, recreation, transit hub, etc.), key open space areas, wildlife habitat or other sensitive areas.
- GIS Maps – Inventory of existing trails and related facilities in and around the Town of Mountain Village, trail heads, parking areas, and existing corridors for both intra and inter-community connectivity

- GIS Maps – Proposed future recreational trails system, community connectivity corridors
- For proposed future trails, an inventory of affected property owners and definition of existing easements and where easements will need to be acquired
- Analysis and description of trail needs, issues, and opportunities
- Summary and documentation of citizen outreach meetings and inputs
- Recommended trail/corridor design standards for type of use, best practices, and maintenance recommendations
- Other concepts/images for design features of trail heads, landscape features, that will help to integrate the master trail plan into the community
- Final Trails Master Plan including a narrative, vision and goals, maps and implementation strategy and matrix (projects, priorities, estimated costs, and management responsibilities over the long term)
- Final document shall be provided in an emailed electronic copy, one copy on a flash drive, and one unbound paper copy for reproduction purposes

#### **REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS**

Firms interested in this Request for Proposals (RFP) must submit a detailed proposal as outlined above by **5:00PM, Friday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018**. Please submit either one bound paper proposal or a PDF electronic copy (on a flash drive) addressed to: Jim Loebe, Director of Transportation and Recreation, Town of Mountain Village, 455 Mountain Village Blvd, Suite A, Mountain Village, CO 81435, [jloebe@mtnvillage.org](mailto:jloebe@mtnvillage.org), 970-729-3434. **Proposals must be received by mail, email, or hand delivery to the second-floor reception desk of Mountain Village Town Hall by 5:00PM, Friday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018.**

All responses to the RFP become the property of the Town and are subject to the Open Records Act. Brevity and substantive content are strongly encouraged but there is no suggested page limit to the proposal. Trails master planning experience should be highlighted along with a general overview of the consultant firm including size of staff and current clients. The following must be submitted:

1. A cover letter that introduces your firm with a statement of your general qualifications, the firm name; business address; telephone/Fax number; email address/Web site address; and related types of services your firm is qualified to perform. Identify project manager and lead contact for the lead firm.
2. A list of personnel assigned to the project team, project roles, including a list of sub consultants and their roles. Please include brief resumes or bios and prior related work experiences.
3. For each firm, the title, location, and description of at least three (3) relevant or comparable projects (completed or underway), and names and phone numbers of references for those projects.
4. An explanation of the approach to be taken by the consultant team and a detailed scope of work that clearly and specifically illustrates the tasks that you will be completing and accomplishing to reach and develop the final Trails Master Plan work product.
5. An estimated time line for completion of the project.

6. A budget proposal for the project including a breakdown of the fees associated with each firm and a list of billable rates for each team member. An estimated breakdown of costs for each phase or key task of the project that you have outlined within scope of work, and provide the “not to exceed” final total project cost, including expenses.

### **PROPOSAL EVALUATION CRITERIA**

The following factors will form the basis for evaluating the proposals:

- Quality, creativity, ability, and approach put forth in the detailed scope of work outlined by the consultant that clearly and specifically illustrates the tasks that will be completed and accomplished to reach and develop the final Trails Master Plan.
- Summary of qualifications demonstrating experience and knowledge
- Knowledge and understanding of the geographic region, mountain towns, and the variety of uses of trails in these environments
- Proposing firm’s fee structure and overall proposed fee
- Availability and project timeline
- Results of reference checks and past performance for other clients

Finalists will be selected based upon the proposal’s response to the RFP, experience, knowledge of the region, and references, as noted above. A Trails Master Plan selection committee will convene on June 4<sup>th</sup> to review and discuss proposals, and finalists will be notified on June 5<sup>th</sup> and invited to an interview. Finalist interviews will be conducted on June 6<sup>th</sup> and June 7<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Proposing consultants are encouraged to keep time available in their schedules to accommodate this selection and interview schedule. We will try to be as flexible as possible on those dates to accommodate consultants. The Town acknowledges this is a quick turnover time from RFP issuance to selection, but we would like to get this project underway and have an implementable trails master plan for our use. We encourage your submittals!

**Questions concerning the RFP or the selection process may be submitted in writing by Friday, May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at 5:00PM via email to [jloebe@mtnvillage.org](mailto:jloebe@mtnvillage.org). All questions and responses will be posted on the Town of Mountain Village website at [www.townofmountainvillage.com/RFP](http://www.townofmountainvillage.com/RFP) by May 25th, at 5:00PM.**

### **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUCCESSFUL PROPOSING FIRM:**

1. Successful proposing firm shall enter into a contract with the Town of Mountain Village that will be prepared by the Town Attorney. Contract includes requirements for insurance coverages.
2. Successful proposing firm may not assign or subcontract the whole or any part of the contract without prior written consent of the Town of Mountain Village.
3. Work should be completed according to the agree-upon proposal and timeline, but no later than December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018, unless extensions are agreed to by the Town of Mountain Village.



Job Title: Community Engagement Coordinator

FLSA: Exempt

Effective Date: May 2018

#### NATURE OF WORK:

Duties will include coordinating, planning, managing and administering town programs, events, policies, outreach and regulations to achieve an active Mountain Village Center, community vitality, energy reduction goals, regional cooperation and community resiliency goals.

#### DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

- Ability to communicate well with the appropriate Town of Mountain Village (TMV) staff or stakeholders to achieve town economic, vitality and energy conservation and resiliency goals.
- Cultivate community partnerships and relationships with key organizations, businesses, and become the Town's subject-matter expert on their goals and missions, as a means to develop engagement opportunities to achieve town vibrancy.
- Ability to be a big picture thinker along with tracking on deadlines, organization, administration of conditions and execution of approval documents.

#### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Assists with promotion of Town projects, programs, activities, events, practices and policies, attends community meetings; reports back worthy information to appropriate town departments; presents timely information at these meetings, when applicable.
- Serve as Town Special Events Liaison which includes administration of special event permits, plaza license agreements, busking applications and administer the Market on the Plaza to permit and oversee all special events for the town per regulations in the Community Development Code. Work closely with event promoters throughout the application, review, approval, and implementation process.
  - Reviews, both minor and major special events applications, and coordinates with Plaza Services Dept. to ensure all events on town property are run in accordance with town guidelines.
  - Monitor compliance of Plaza Uses regarding third party uses of public plazas, review and update plaza use license agreements and plaza use policies in the Community Development Code and assist with enforcement when necessary.
  - Plan and produce the Town's 'Market on the Plaza' summer event series, solicit and engage vendors, execute contracts, fulfill all duties related to applications, and weekly operations of summer event.
  - Respond to merchant requests; serve the needs and desires of merchants and oversee plaza development projects.
- Serve as liaison and staff representative for the Mountain Village Green Team Committee.



- Assist with the promotion of Mountain Village amenities, activities, programs, and events for town “Village Vibrancy” efforts throughout Village Center.
- Create measurable goals and evaluation strategies for Mountain Village community engagement initiatives.
- Attend regional meetings on the Town’s behalf and as an advocate of the town’s interests by direction of the Marketing Director (e.g. Carbon Neutral Coalition, TMV Green Team, Region 10, and Merchant Meetings).
- Work with other departments to effectively implement coordinated projects; provides input on efforts to improve the level and quality of Town services; participates in identifying efficient operations and funding solutions.
- Direct and develop information for departmental communications including website pages, newsletters, press releases.
- Assist with economical development grant writing as needed.
- Manage and develop town-led incentive and environmental programs.
- Serve as the town’s comfortable and consistent point-of-contact for new and existing businesses.
- Act as liaison and ombudsmen for businesses who need help navigating town government’s policies, processes, regulations, etc. for future economic development
- Help foster economic diversification in conjunction with the business corridor and other key organizations.

**MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:**

Preferred college degree in communications, events, marketing or a related field AND two years of marketing, public relations, business development/enhancement, economic development, community engagement and media relations experience; or an equivalent combination of education, training and experience. Local government and nonprofit experience encouraged.

Applicants will be required to undergo drug testing prior to employment and may be subject to further drug and alcohol testing throughout their employment.

**Licenses/Certification(s):**

Possession of a valid Colorado State Driver’s License is required. A Driving record search will be conducted on all applicants prior to employment and will be subject observation throughout their employment.

**KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS & ABILITIES REQUIRED:**

**Knowledge of:**

Skills in: Communications, preparing and presenting information to public bodies; assessing and prioritizing multiple tasks, projects and demands; communicate effectively in verbal and written forms; establish and maintain effective working relationships with co-workers and customers. Strong presentation and writing skills required.

Skills of:

Experience with event planning, public speaking and project execution from beginning to end. Experience with social media, print media and Microsoft office suite and Adobe Creative Suite computer programs.

Environmental Factors: Work is performed both in the field in a variety of weather conditions and in a standard office environment; work involves competing demands, performing multiple tasks, working to deadlines, occasional work beyond normal business hours, and responding to customer issues. Ability to work some evenings, weekends, holidays as needed.

Physical Factors: While performing the duties of this job, the employee is frequently required to sit for extended periods of time and may occasionally be required to lift and/or move items weighing up to 30 pounds.

Reviewed By: Kim Montgomery	Date:
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Print Employee Name \_\_\_\_\_

Employee Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT**

455 Mountain Village Blvd.  
Mountain Village, CO 81435  
(970) 728-1392

**Agenda Item 24a**

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**TO:** Town Council  
**FROM:** Michelle Haynes, Planning and Development Services Director  
**FOR:** Meeting of April 26, 2018  
**DATE:** March 23, 2018  
**RE:** Planning and Development Services Update

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Our last update to Council was on October 9, 2017. Building, Housing and Planning activities remain busy between transactional and administrative work.

**PLANNING**

**Village Center**

**Town Hall Center and Village Center Subarea Planning**

Both Memorandum of Understanding documents have now been executed for work to occur in 2018. AECOM is working through a Town Hall Scope of work financial detail. AECOM conducted a site visit and Village Center observations from March 13 thru March 19. TMVOA, TSG and the Town of Mountain Village were busy coordinating and meeting with them during that week.

**Village Center Sketch Up 3-D Model and Google Update**

In accordance with the Planning and Development Department's goals, along with a customer and business friendly community, staff collaborated with Telluride Mountain Village Owners Association and Telluride Ski and Golf, LLC. to engaged Oz Architecture to develop a high quality 3D model of the village center. This free 3D model can be used by tourists to view the town's built environment in Google Earth, while developers and architects can use this model in Sketchup to provide context for surrounding projects. As of March, both Google Earth and Sketchup versions of this model have been made available on the towns website, under Building and Development.

Google, Inc. has recently begun scanning various landmarks and cities (e.g. Mesa Verde, Mt. Rushmore San Francisco, New York, etc.), using a remote sensor technology, that allows for satellites to accurately scan 3D features and cities in high resolution. To enhance the new model, Planner Sam Starr has engaged in ongoing conversations with Google to determine the feasibility of having the Town of Mountain Village scanned via Google's remote sensing technology. Not only will this allow for the town's model to be updated to a higher resolution model, but having this will allow for the model to be available in other formats, and accessible by web browser.

During the process of engaging with Google the Planning Department staff learned of the Google Treks program which offers a street-view like feature for hiking trails. This technology would allow the town to put the most prominent hiking trails into Google Maps, and make the beauty of our

natural amenities available for view in google mapping applications. Although this is not an immediate goal for the Planning Department, it remains a viable option for future marketing and engagement opportunities.

<https://townofmountainvillage.com/governing/building-development/3d-modeling-of-mountain-village/>

### **Village Center Roofing Update**

The DRB continued the Village Center roofing discussion at the meeting dates listed below:

- December 12, 2017 special DRB roof material meeting
- February 22, 2018 special DRB and Town Council roof material and village center design theme meeting
- March 1, 2018 worksession
- March 29, 2018 worksession
- May 3, 2018 A review and recommendation to Town Council regarding amendments to the CDC regarding Village Center roofing requirements.

The DRB considered by worksession, a CDC amendment to the roofing material section, along with information to help Village Center HOA and owners in advance of this summer to consider small replacements or planning for roof replacements at the regular DRB meeting on March 29, 2018. The Town Council will review the DRB's CDC amendment recommendation at their meetings in May and June.

My department in conjunction with TMVOA will create a web page for Village Center HOA's and building owners as a resource related to a one stop resource for the following:

- 1) How best to replace and maintain existing concrete tile.
- 2) Where to purchase the remaining inventory of concrete tile.
- 3) Resources to preserve with a coating treatment, existing concrete tile to extend the life.
- 4) Information regarding the upcoming CDC amendment and how that will affect HOA's and building owners should they wish to replace roofing material in whole or part moving forward.

### **Sandwich Boards in the Village Center**

In the past year, Town of Mountain Village staff and TMVOA leadership have received multiple comments about the poor quality and the growing number of sandwich boards in the Village Center. To address these concerns the town is developing a new concept regarding sandwich boards in conjunction with TMVOA, sharing our current policies around approved sandwich boards, and enforcing our sign design regulations. Planner Sam Starr spoke to the Telluride Mountain Village Merchants Meeting on March 14 to update business owners of the new sandwich board concepts, and both the merchants and the TMVOA attendees were supportive of the measure.

In the coming offseason staff will work with owners of noncompliant signs to bring all sign materials and information in conformance with the Community Development Code. Additionally, staff is coordinating with TMVOA to develop a design palette of sandwich boards that will be purchased in advanced and provided with a deposit. These boards will be acquired and distributed by TMVOA in a manner similar to how the Planning and Development Services Department issues development review signs with a monetary deposit. This distribution method will streamline the approval process, and assist the town in identifying signs that have not been approved. Ultimately the result will be signage in the core that is consistent with community standards and meets the expectation of a high quality alpine resort aesthetic. This project will be ongoing.

### Special Events

The Town of Mountain Village continues to be desired location for Special Events in San Miguel County. The graph below marks the incredible rise of special events requested on town of Mountain Village property:

YEAR	2015	2016	2017	2018 (As of 4/1)
# of Events	31	35	37	22

By all accounts, 2018 should be another record year in terms of the number of events requested, but also in terms of scope. Many of the common, recurring festivals have decided to expand their scope. For instance, the Mountain Film Festival will use Heritage Plaza for the celebration of their 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary; this event will bring in upwards of 3,000 people for an evening of live music and libations. Planning and Development Services continue to coordinate with JD Wise and other Plaza Services members to streamline the process for review and oversight, so these events can bring as much vitality to the Town of Mountain Village as possible.

### Market on the Plaza

Mountain Village's Market on the Plaza continues to be success. To quantify how this program performs, Planning and Development Services counts not just the total number of vendors, but how many of these stay for the required 7 markets. In 2015 there were **21** permanent vendors, in 2016 there were **20** permanent vendors, and in 2017 there were **27** permanent vendors. The large spike in 2017 is not a statistical aberration; many of the vendors from last year's market have already applied for the 2018 market. As of March 30<sup>th</sup> 2018, we have had 10 applicants apply, and the deadline remains open until the start of the Market on June 20<sup>th</sup>. All 10 applicants have indicated that they will be permanent vendors this year.

### Forest Management and Fire Mitigation

The wildfire incentive program had 7 total projects completed in 2017 totaling \$20,485 in funds reimbursed to homeowners that completed defensible space on their properties. A total of 137 tree permits were issued in 2017. Cedar Shake rebate program. In 2017 we issued three cedar shake rebates for a total reimbursement of \$10,894.37.

### Wetland Information Sheet for the Public

The Town of Mountain Village in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers, Telluride Ski and Golf and the Environmental Protection Agency, agree to produce a one-page information handout regarding wetlands in the Mountain Village. Staff drafted the document and it is in review with the Army Corps and the EPA with expected comments to be received this spring. We anticipate the information sheet to be finalized in 2018.

### Incentive Programs

- **Energy Mitigation Fund.** We collected a total of \$54,210 in our energy mitigation fund in 2017, which is funded by our Renewable Energy Mitigation Program (REMP). The green team will utilize some of these funds for projects, like the meadows bathroom project which would include solar pv panels.
- **Solar rebate program.** No resident utilized the solar rebate program in 2017. We recently updated the website to better describe the rebate which is that the TMV will reimburse .40 cents per watt. We also added information regarding the 30% federal solar incentive tax and the up to \$1,500 cash rebate from San Miguel Power. An average home would install a 4,000 watt system which equates to a \$1,600 rebate from the TMV. I believe sharing

more information about this rebate program up front will encourage use of the program in 2018. The revised solar incentive web page can be found at the following link:

<https://townofmountainvillage.com/green-living/incentive-programs/solar-energy/>

- **Heat Trace.** We had one application with a rebate of \$250 in 2017 and will be evaluating the program this year in conjunction with the energy code updates.
- **Green Lights** We expended \$1530.81 in 2017 and will not pursue the program in 2018. We will re-evaluate in 2019.

## HOUSING

**Village Court Apartments** continued to improve policies, a sense of community and the property. Below is a list of activities since the last bi-annual report.

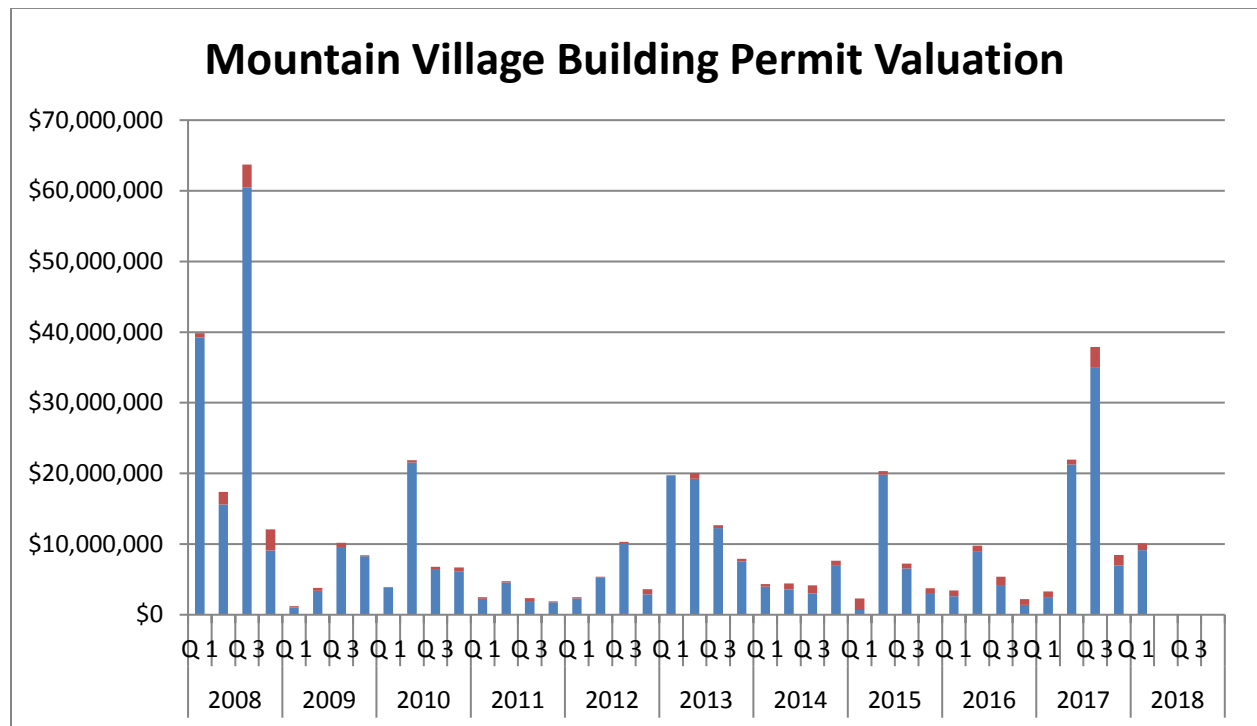
- Finalized a policy and procedure manual.
- Painted a mural in the Building 3 laundry room in cooperation with the Ah Haa School and True North.
- Painted the administrative offices.
- Added additional shelves/storage in all of the two-bedroom units.
- Enhanced staff training including carpet repair and installation training.
- Implemented Tenant of the Month. Tenants can submit a Tenant of the Month form for tenants that are observed doing nice things (like picking up trash) that enhance a sense of community. The tenant that receives the month award receives a \$50 rent credit. This program has been very successful.
- Planning monthly activities. For example, "Spread the Love" included making Valentine's Day cards and "Lucky" including finding 4 leaf clovers and winning a prize. The children at VCA also participated in an Easter egg hunt.
- Hired a maintenance cleaning staff position in March.
- We have received between 8-10 applications to participate in the EcoAction Partners and SMPA IQ weatherization program from VCA tenants. Those qualified will receive enhanced weatherization of their unit including an energy star refrigerator (if one is not already installed in the unit). The tenant is then eligible to participate in the solar farm and receive a discount on their power bill each month. This program is ongoing in 2018.
- Four contractors attended the pre-bid meeting for the laundry room addition to building 8. Two contractors bid on the project. Bids came in higher than expected. We are evaluating the bids, budget and timeline.
- Civil engineering work continues related to the VCA parking lot improvements.
- We intend to restripe the VCA parking lot to increase the number of parking spaces, provide better ADA identified spaces and include more temporary loading spaces. This will be completed by bluegrass.

## BUILDING

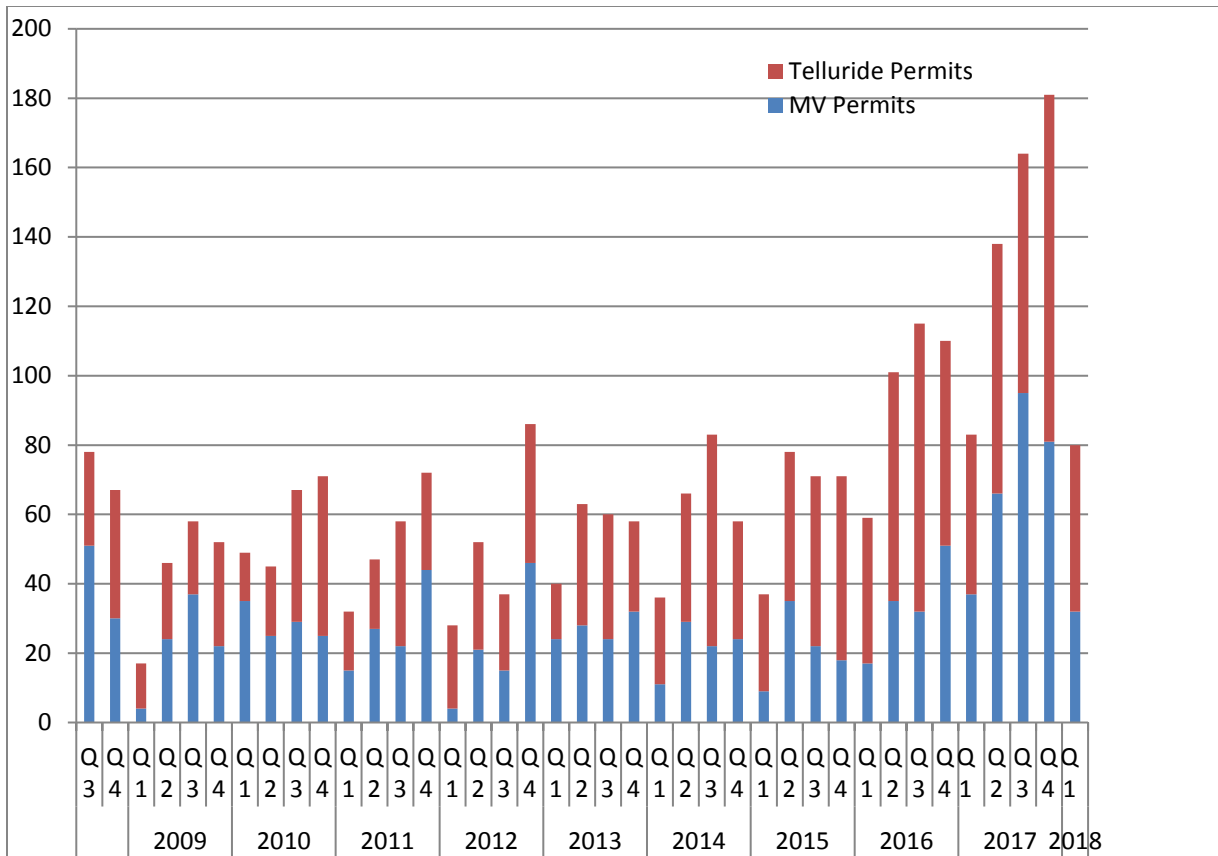
The Building Department was busy the last quarter with plan review, inspections and reviewing the 2018 building codes for adoption. The 2018 building code books were ordered and review began on the 2018 code adoption. This is an involved project with many moving parts however work is progressing nicely and the target date for adoption is July of this year. Building Permit valuation for Mountain Village for 2017 was \$65,554,929.40 and there were 270 permits issued. Telluride permit valuation for 2017 is \$6,154,741.47. There were 303 permits issued for Telluride in 2017.

### Development Services Activity

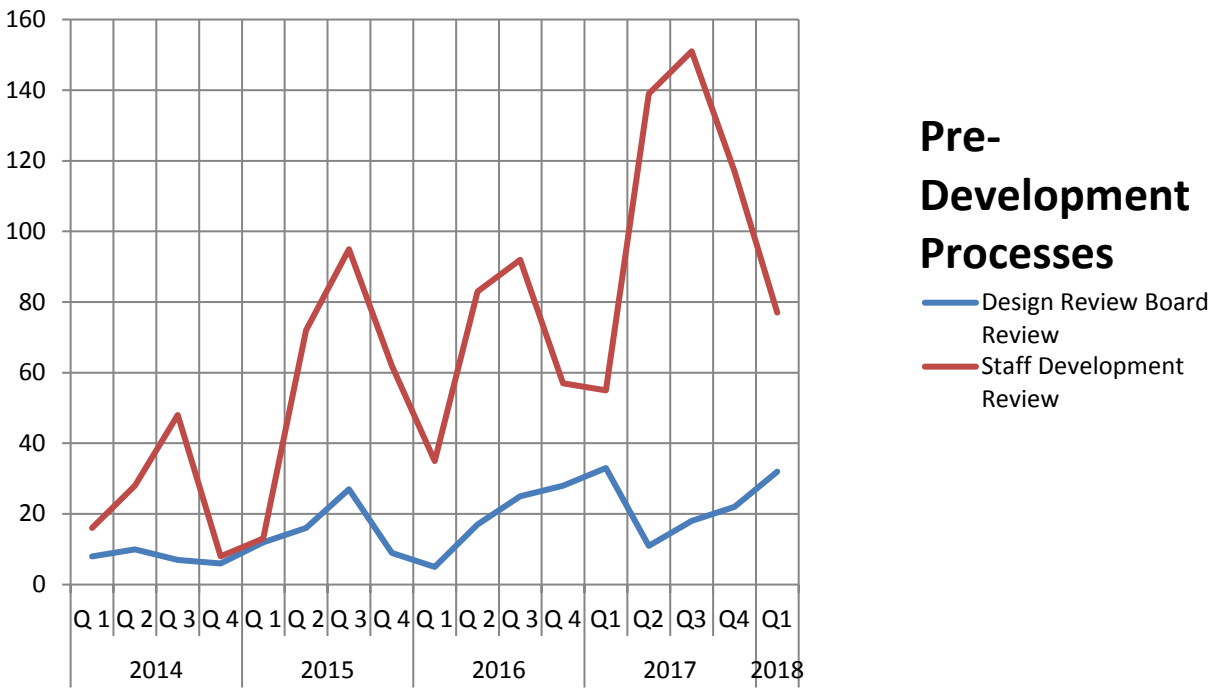
The two graphs below map the value of new construction in Mountain Village over the last ten years, and the number of Town of Telluride and Mountain Village permits. Valuations peak leading into spring with the construction season each year.



The building department staff also spends a significant amount of their time working on plumbing and electrical permits in Telluride. The graph below indicates the amount of Telluride permits versus Mountain Village permits.



Design Review Board agenda items typically peak third quarter and are trending upward.



Thank you for your support of the Planning and Development Services Department.





**TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE  
TOWN MANAGER  
CURRENT ISSUES AND STATUS REPORT  
APRIL 2018**

**1. Great Services Award Program**

- **Great Services Award – March**
  - **Kandice Andrews, Gondola Operations**, nominated by Carly Hayden (a guest), “I just wanted to take a moment to shine some light + gratitude on one of your gondola operators, Kandice, who found and was able to return (via mail!) my diamond necklace to me this weekend. It was a gift from my mother that I never take off and I can’t even begin to express how much it means to me to have someone return it to me when I thought it was gone forever. I just wanted to make sure that this enormous act of kindness was recognized. Kandice is clearly very special. I love Telluride to begin with, but people like Kandice are what truly make Telluride one of the most extraordinary, welcoming, and community-driven places in this world. With gratitude + wishes for a fantastic summer, Carly” -**WINNER FOR MARCH**
  - **Shawn Cline, Community Services**, nominated by Rachelle Redmond, taking on tasks above and beyond his duties by transporting Mountain Village Police Department fleet vehicles to Delta for mandatory recalls

**2. Cassidy Ridge Condo Unit**

- Robert J and Stacey R Whitaker were officially pre-qualified by their lender for the purchase of the unit (several other employees higher in priority declined the unit). Rob has worked for the Town at VCA for over 5 years and is very grateful for this opportunity
- A contract for purchase by the Whitakers is being drafted and closing will happen likely within 30 days

**3. IT Status**

- After advertising and the mandatory pre-bid meeting, only one qualified bidder emerged for the RFP
- The Committee unanimously decided to re-advertise the RFP and extend the response requirements by one month
- The mandatory pre-bid meeting was conducted the week of April 16<sup>th</sup> and four qualified bidders attended
- Bids are due by 5:00 p.m. April 30<sup>th</sup>

**4. Miscellaneous**

- Met with AECOM regarding the Village Center Sub-Area Plan
- Attended the Green Team meeting and three programs were unanimously endorsed for consideration of approval by Town Council at the April meeting. The three programs are:

a. Fee for service proposal from Eco Action partners to produce a greenhouse gas emissions inventory in 2018 for the Town of Mountain Village

b. Compost incentive program and

c. Income qualified farm to community pilot program

- The Town's annual CIRSA audit was conducted on March 27th
- Attended the *Communities that Care* Key Leader meeting at Palm Theatre to participate in a presentation from our Youth Committee as to the initiatives they are developing and implementing
- Participated in a Lot 30 conference call to discuss strategies and policies moving forward
- Attended a joint meeting with Telluride staff, Mountain Village staff and Planet Bluegrass to discuss parking options once the current parking agreement expires after this year's festival. Craig Fergusson is exploring all possible options to reduce the parking currently occurring on Mountain Village Blvd.
- Attended the Intergovernmental dinner hosted by San Miguel County at High Pie
- Participated in two webinars to evaluate contract management software. This is another initiative to work toward succession so that with long term staff turnover we do not lose our ability to manage all Town contracts, agreements, etc.
- Participated in a team building "social" with Town and TSG staff
- Attended the first roll out of the financial analysis and rate study relative to the Telluride Regional Waste Water Treatment Plant. We will likely target our May Council meeting for a joint work session with Town of Telluride Council for a presentation of the initial findings
- Worked with Bill Kight and Michelle Haynes to develop the Community Engagement Coordinator position
- Met with Chief Broady and Lieutenant Redmond on multiple occasions to receive updates on the status of the house fire which occurred on April 8<sup>th</sup> and subsequent investigation



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To: Town Council

From: Bill Kight, marketing and business development director

For: April 26, 2018 Town Council Meeting

Date: April 18, 2018

Re: Consideration for a transfer of Guest Services funds and services from Telluride Tourism Board to Telluride Ski & Golf

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This memo is in support of a transfer of services and funding for Telluride Tourism Board to Telluride Ski & Golf (TSG) for Guest Services in 2018.

The Town is in support of a recommendation by Telluride Ski & Golf's CEO, Bill Jensen to Michael Martelon, president, and CEO of the Telluride Tourism Board to expand on the current guest services in our community.

TSG's commitment to high-level engagement, consistent presence, and informed hosts will include:

- Consistent uniform appearance with all TSG frontline staff and Town of Mountain Village gondola employees
- Existing radio fleet that will be used by all Guest Services employees to communicate with summer recreational staff
- Broad employee pool to pull from to ensure daily staffing of each Guest Services location
- Operational consistency from winter to the summer season
- Guest Services standards and framework has been in place and adhered to since 2008 (Appendix A).
- Emergency Response Plan app and training for all Guest Services staff which includes protocols for the following:
  - Fire, Gas, Medical Emergency, Power Outage, Violence, Shooter, Bomb, Wildfire, Technological Disaster and Emergency Numbers
- The Experience drives the organization, the Experience drives the Guest Services Department.
- Current Director of TSG Guest Services, Kevin Maughan, previously operated Mountain Village summer Guest Services program for two seasons and has eleven years of Guest Services experience.
- Current Manager of TSG Guest Services, Eric Jorgensen, previous Supervisor for Mountain Village Guest Services program for two seasons and had been a continuous Guest Services employee since 2005.

## APPENDIX A

### Guest Services Expectations

The Guest Services Department of Telluride Ski Resort (TSG) is the leading force in facilitating the smooth, stress-free enjoyment of our world-class destination. We are a key factor in differentiating TSG, Town of Mountain Village and Town of Telluride from our competitive set and establishing Telluride Ski Resort as the top destination ski resort in North America.

#### Greeting

- Acknowledge all guests.
- Whatever you are doing when a guest approaches, face and acknowledge the guest.
- Body language should project openness and warmth; Employees are not to 'cluster' and exclude the guest from conversations.
- If you are already engaged (on radio or with a guest) and you are approached by another guest, acknowledge them and let them know that you will be with them as soon as possible.

#### Guest Interaction

- Personalize your interaction based on prior knowledge of the guest.
- A guest studying a map is a most opportune time for guest interaction.
- Thank our guests for choosing Telluride.
- Never speak disparagingly of the resort, any guest, or any other team member!

#### Excellent Overall Appearance

- Excellent *facility* appearance – (information station/kiosk, brochures, and magazine, trash in the plaza and surrounding area)
- Excellent *personal* appearance – (uniforms clean and zipped-up, name tags **always** worn)

#### Exceed the Guest's Expectations

- Exceed the guest's expectations by meeting their needs without being asked. Read and respond to the guest's cues!
- **BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE**

#### Consistency

- Every day is a new opportunity to be great! Seize them all!

# EXISTING CONDITION

CIVIL, UTILITY,  
& ROADWAY

SURVEY

WETLAND  
DELINEATION

Town Hall Phase 2 - Limits of Work  
AECOM - 3/28/2018

# PROPOSED MASTER PLAN

**CIVIL, UTILITY,  
& ROADWAY**

**SURVEY**

**WETLAND  
DELINEATION**

## LEGEND

- A **ROUNDABOUT** at Mountain Village Boulevard entry to Town Hall Center Subarea
- B **ROADWAY CONSOLIDATION** moving to the north edge of west-bound lane
- C **COMMUNITY PARK** with green, paths, and small pavilions
- D **BUS STOP** off of Mountain Village Boulevard
- E **MIXED USE BUILDING** and **TUNNEL** to park.
- F Temporary **SHUTTLE STOP** south of Mountain Village Boulevard
- G **TUNNEL** from Double Cabin ski run under Mountain Village Boulevard
- H **EXPANDED PLAZA** improvements with reconfigured parking
- I **COMMUNITY HALL** next to gondola building
- J **TOWN HALL FACADE** improvements
- K Improved and safe **PLAZA PATHWAY TO GARAGE**
- L Improved and safe **PATH FROM VCA TO GARAGE**
- M **PARKING GARAGE EXPANSION**, adding levels
- N **VCA EXPANSION**, 40 UNITS and reconfigured parking
- O **VCA EXPANSION**, 8 TOWNHOME UNITS, and reconfigured parking
- P Possible **VCA EXPANSION**, 14 UNITS, pending wetland delineation
- Q **VCA EXPANSION**, 8 UNITS, after construction of Item E
- R Improved and safe **PATHWAY FROM VCA TO PARK AND BUS STOP**
- S **BRIDGE** to parking garage
- T **TUNNEL** from Town Hall parking lot under Mountain Village Boulevard
- U **FUTURE SKI SERVICES**, per the Comprehensive Plan
- V **FUTURE HOTEL**, per the Comprehensive Plan
- W **FUTURE CIVIC SERVICES**, north of existing Town Hall
- X **INTERPRETIVE BOARDWALK TRAIL** through wetland
- Y **TRAIL** from Mountain Lodge

# MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

Village Center - Data Gathering

Committee Meeting #2

March 19, 2018



# AGENDA

Goals for the AECOM Team Visit

Summary of Data Collection

What We Heard

What We Saw

Ideas on Initial Goals & Objectives (DRAFT)

Low-Hanging Fruit

Next Steps





# GOALS FOR THE VISIT

- ✓ Support Town Council approval of the MOU.
- ✓ Observe the Village Center on series of weekdays and a weekend during the ski season.
- ✓ Hold meetings/interviews with local resources to solicit feedback and comments on the Village Center.
- ✓ Clarify scope for the Town Hall Phase 2 and Village Center efforts.



# SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION

**1**

**TOWN  
COUNCIL  
SESSION**

**2**

**COMMITTEE  
MEETINGS**

**30**

**INTERVIEWS**

**1**

**SAM STARR  
SITE WALK**



# SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION

**144+**  
**OBSERVATIONS**

**6** LOCATIONS

**6** TIMES/DAY

For **4** DAYS

**2,500+**  
**PHOTOGRAPHS**  
&  
**150+**  
**VIDEOS**

**48+**  
**HOURS OF**  
**OBSERVATION**



# SITE OBSERVATION



# SITE OBSERVATION



Thursday 7:30pm

**MOUNTAIN VILLAGE**  
Village Center

**AECOM**



# SITE OBSERVATION



# WHAT WE HEARD

## 1. What aspects of the Village do you like?

- **Pedestrian focus / walkability**
- Gondola
- Scenery
- Concerts / Sunset Concert Series
- Outdoor Movies
- European character of architecture / “Euro Village Feel”

Note: Not in order of priority; main points from interviews



# WHAT WE HEARD

## 2. What are the biggest changes you would like to see in the Village?

- **More activity / vitality**
- **Need variety of retail opportunities to drive traffic / less sports stores**
- **Need better access for deliveries and trash removal**
- **Lack of quality activities in the plazas for kids / adults**
- **Need variety of better restaurants**
- Extend open container area (table service into plazas)
- Need to enhance entry / arrival to the Core
- Improve lighting and retail signage / entry (storefronts too far apart)
- Re-do / activate pond area
- Need more parking
- Lack of arts presence
- Promoting green, sustainable, smart infrastructure.

Note: Not in order of priority; main points from interviews





# WHAT WE HEARD

## 3. What activities, facilities and uses do you recommend?

### Summer:

- **Mountain biking**
- **Outdoor music / concerts / substantial amphitheater**
- **Family activities (but strategic and not haphazard)**
- Food and wine festival
- Arts walk
- Guided hikes / interpretive programs / organized tours
- Enhanced ropes course



# WHAT WE HEARD

## 3. What activities, facilities and uses do you recommend? (cont.)

### Winter:

- **Evening attractions / music**
- **Fire pits**
- **Expanded ice rink**
- **Sledding / tubing**
- **Curling**

### Shoulder Seasons:

- **More conferences**
- **More dining options / extended hours**
- **Festivals**



# WHAT WE HEARD

## 4. How can we attract more people and keep them?

- **Better restaurants**
- **Variety of stores / experiential retail / pop up retail / “Airbnb retail”**
- **Events and festivals (i.e. improved Food and Wine festival)**
- **More quality activities / family-friendly activities**
- **Expanded gondola season**
- World class music venue / performing arts center
- 5-6 star hotel
- Create opportunities for full-time residents
- Nightlife
- Convention type groups

Note: Not in order of priority; main points from interviews



# WHAT WE HEARD

## 5. Other comments / considerations:

- **Enhance flexibility for retail storefronts / plaza design**
- **Hire and empower Director of Experience, Activities, and Business**
- **Create variety / unique identity of each plaza**
- **Create additional hot beds**
- **Redevelop Conference Center**
- **Improve Wi-Fi, create Mountain Village App and “smart” infrastructure**
- **Incentivize and subsidize retail / food and beverage**
- Improve infrastructure / pedestrian access along to the road
- Develop immediate strategy for vitality in near-term
- Consider opportunity to move the gondola to drive pedestrian traffic.

Note: Not in order of priority; main points from interviews



# WHAT WE SAW

## Different Location / Same Time of Day Friday 3/16 (3pm)



# WHAT WE SAW

## Same Location / Different Day Wed & Fri (3pm)



# WHAT WE SAW

## Same Location / Same Day Friday 3/16



# NEXT STEPS

## Create Robust Public Engagement Opportunities





# NEXT STEPS (DRAFT)

1. **Confirm Schedule**
2. **Identify Scope of Work (Phases 1, 2, 3...)**
3. **Confirm Low-Hanging Fruit & Develop Execution Plan**
4. **Review Existing Information**
5. **Develop Opportunities and Constraints**
6. **Launch Website**
7. **Create Survey**
8. **Begin Economic Analysis (mobilize Sam Starr)**
9. **Summer Data Gathering / Workshop #1 Preparation (June)**





# IDEAS ON INITIAL GOALS + OBJECTIVES (DRAFT)

Improve the Village Center to be a vibrant, pedestrian-oriented, world class resort community for visitors and residents.

1. Create the energy and buzz desirable in the Village Center.
2. Create year-round occupancy opportunities and hotbeds.
3. Develop the right mix of retail environments.
4. Orchestrate a series of events to enhance Mountain Village identity.
5. Enhance and enliven plazas and connections.
6. Address and conceal back of house activities.
7. Update policies to support the vibrancy of businesses & special events.
8. Identify “low hanging fruit” for implementation.
9. Future-proof infrastructure.
10. Develop an appropriate balance that allows for flexibility.



# LOW-HANGING FRUIT (DRAFT)

1. **Develop maintenance management plan**
  - a. Equip Trash Removal with Sound-Proof Trailer
  - b. Define and Enforce Service Routes and Hours
  - c. Develop Service Elevator at Tomboy
2. **Hire and empower Director of Experience, Activities, and Business**
3. **Strategize Vending Carts / Activation Features across the Core**
4. **Hire a Consultant to Develop a Lighting Strategy for the Core**
5. **Dial-A-Ride Dropoff at Blue Mesa (strategic location)**
6. **Develop an Open Container Policy for Heritage Plaza**
7. **Activate Empty Spaces (Graphics and Interim Uses)**
8. ...

