
Geography

The Town of Breckenridge encompasses approximately 3,700 acres of land, ranging in elevation from 9,017 to 14,265 feet and including a portion of the Continental Divide. The Blue River flows northerly through Breckenridge along the valley floor. It has a steep narrow channel with a slope of approximately 108 feet per mile from the Goose Pasture Tarn to the Dillon Reservoir and an average width of about 30 feet. Breckenridge is surrounded by three mountain ranges: the Ten Mile Range to the west, Bald Mountain and the Front Range on the east, and Hoosier Pass and the Mosquito Range on the south. Annual precipitation exceeds 30 inches in the higher elevations and includes over 300 inches of annual snowfall.

Population

The population of Breckenridge fluctuates throughout the year because of the resort nature of the community. Thus, the population of Breckenridge has two important components: permanent and peak. The permanent population is the number of people who reside in the town on a year-round basis and was estimated at 4,351 in 2011 and at 4,540 in 2010. Peak population is the total number of people who are in the town at one time, including residents, second homeowners, overnight guests, and day visitors, along with an assumed 100 percent occupancy of all lodging units. Peak population in 2009 was estimated at 38,624. According to the Town's master plan, the months with the largest peak populations are December through March, with a summer spike in July.

Data collected through employer surveys indicated that there were about 3,700 winter seasonal employees and 2,400 summer seasonal employees in 2006. However, this segment of the population is not well-documented or understood.

Select American Community Survey (ACS) 2011 and 2010 US Census demographic and social characteristics for Breckenridge's "permanent" population are shown in Table C.1.

Table C.1. Breckenridge—Demographic and Social Characteristics

Characteristic	2010	2011
Gender/Age		
Male (%)	55.7	52.9
Female (%)	44.3	47.1
Under 5 Years (%)	4.3	6.0
65 Years and Over (%)	5.8	11.2
Race/Ethnicity (one race)		
White (%)	93.1	91.3
Black or African American (%)	0.7	1.4
American Indian and Alaska Native (%)	0.1	4.5
Asian (%)	1.2	0.3
Other (%)	3.4	5.1
Hispanic or Latino (Of Any Race) (%)	9.0	11.7

Characteristic	2010	2011
Other		
Average Household Size	2.09	2.23
High School Graduate or Higher (%)	99.1	99.7

Source: ACS 2011, 2010 US Census, factfinder2.census.gov

History

Long before white settlers from the east crossed the Continental Divide, Breckenridge was part of the summer hunting grounds of the nomadic White River and Middle Park Ute Native Americans. The Town of Breckenridge was born out of the mid-nineteenth century gold rush and formally created in November 1859.

In the fall of 1861, the Town secured the Denver, Bradford, and Blue River Road Wagon Company connection, which gave lifeblood to the little gold mining community. Breckenridge was established as the permanent county seat of Summit County. However, by the mid-1860s there was a drop in the Breckenridge population due to both the Civil War and the increasing difficulty in locating free, accessible gold. Many businessmen and merchants moved on to other boomtowns.

The late-1860s saw the introduction of large-scale hydraulic placer mining and Breckenridge was once again busy with mining endeavors. By 1879, Breckenridge was an important hard-rock mining location and prominent supply center. The discovery of rich silver deposits and lead carbonates in the hillsides nearby put the Breckenridge mining district on the map, and the community was formally incorporated in 1880.

Breckenridge remained a prosperous frontier mining town for many years, but by the turn of the century, the local mining technology had shifted primarily to dredge mining, which employed relatively few people. The population and economy continued to decline during the Great Depression. The last gold dredge shut down in 1942 as resources shifted to the war effort associated with World War II.

In 1961, the Breckenridge Ski Area opened and breathed new life into the Town, drawing new visitors to discover and settle in Breckenridge. To this day, the “recreation” rush to Breckenridge continues.

Economy

Mining activity was the primary economic force from the time Breckenridge was founded in 1859 until the early 1940s. The 1960s marked the beginning of a new era for Breckenridge, as recreation became the principal economic and population generator. Specifically, in 1961 the Breckenridge Ski Area was established, creating an enormous increase in the job market. The completion of I-70, the Eisenhower Tunnel, and Dillon Reservoir further enhanced the area’s attractiveness and continued the drive towards a tourism-based economy.

In addition to the tourism economy, the second-home building market has been a major contributor to the local economy. The second-home building market not only creates numerous jobs in construction, but also creates the need for a number of jobs that support the construction industry (e.g., material supplies, landscaping services, realtors) and the additional need for retail and service businesses to accommodate the construction workers. In turn, this creates the demand for more construction to provide housing for the workforce. The second-home and investment property market in Summit County has become an economic driver approaching the level of tourism and may soon overtake winter tourism in economic importance.

According to the ACS 2011 estimates, the industries that employed the highest percentage of Breckenridge’s labor force were arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (38.5%); professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (12.0%); retail trade (11.1%); and finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (8.3%). Select economic characteristics for Breckenridge from the 2011 ACS estimates and 2010 US Census are shown in Table C.2.

Table C.2. Breckenridge—Economic Characteristics

Characteristic	2010	2011
Families below Poverty Level	3.2%	0.0%
Individuals below Poverty Level	7.6%	4.4%
Median Home Value	\$682,100	\$465,000
Median Household Income	\$54,000	\$55,982
Per Capita Income	\$31,087	\$30,443
Population in Labor Force*	3,733	3,725

Source: ACS 2011, 2010 US Census, factfinder2.census.gov

*Age 16 years and over

C.2 Hazard Identification and Profiles

Breckenridge’s planning team identified the hazards that affect the community and summarized their geographic location, probability of future occurrence, potential magnitude or severity, and planning significance specific to the Town (see Table C.3). In the context of the countywide planning area, there are no hazards that are unique to Breckenridge.

Table C.3. Breckenridge—Hazard Summary

Hazard Type	Geographic Location*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Avalanche	Isolated	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Dam Failure	Small	Unlikely	Critical	Moderate
Drought	Large	Occasional	Limited	Moderate
Earthquake	Large	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Erosion/Deposition	Small	Likely	Limited	Low
Flood	Small	Likely	Critical	High

Hazard Type	Geographic Location*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation)	Isolated	Unlikely	Critical	Low
Landslide, Mudflow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall	Isolated	Occasional	Limited	Low
Lightning	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation	Medium	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Large	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Wildfire	Large	Likely	Catastrophic	High
Windstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Low

*See Section 3.2 for definitions of these factors

The likelihood of mud and debris flow is small within the Town limits. There is no historic evidence of large debris flows.

Information on past events for each hazard can be found in Section 3.2 Hazard Profiles in the body of this document.

C.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess Breckenridge’s vulnerability separately from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been addressed in Section 3.3 Vulnerability Assessment. The following vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of moderate or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 3 Risk Assessment.

Community Asset Inventory

Table C.4 shows the total population, number of structures, land value, and assessed value of improvements to parcels in Breckenridge. Land values have been purposely excluded from the Total Value because land remains following disasters, and subsequent market devaluations are frequently short-term and difficult to quantify. Additionally, state and federal disaster assistance programs generally do not address loss of land or its associated value.

Table C.4. Breckenridge—Maximum Population and Building Exposure

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Land Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value*
Commercial	203	132	\$109,464,599	\$113,100,251	\$113,100,251	\$226,200,502
Government	66	1	\$51,950	\$632,820	\$632,820	\$1,265,640
Industrial	10	6	\$1,725,914	\$7,447,916	\$11,171,874	\$18,619,790
Mixed Use	68	44	\$24,857,850	\$268,864,644	\$268,864,644	\$537,729,288
Other	195	10	\$11,939,599	\$119,433,986	\$119,433,986	\$238,867,972
Residential	2,992	2,478	\$963,674,870	\$2,881,539,697	\$1,440,769,849	\$4,322,309,546

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Land Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value*
Total	3,534	2,671	\$1,111,714,782	\$3,391,019,314	\$1,953,973,424	\$5,344,992,738

Source: Summit County Assessor 2013

*Content Value estimated

Table C.5 lists critical facilities and other community assets identified by Breckenridge’s planning team as extremely important to protect in the event of a disaster.

Table C.5. Breckenridge—Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets

Name of Asset	Replacement Value (\$)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Info/Comments
Breckenridge Town Hall	3,000,000	N/A	Governmental operations for the Town of Breckenridge
Breckenridge Police Department	4,500,000–facility 150,000–equipment	N/A	Public safety (law enforcement) services for the Town of Breckenridge
Red, White, and Blue Fire District	4,000,000–facilities 3,000,000–equipment	N/A	Public safety (fire/EMS) services for the Upper Blue Valley
Carriage House	1,400,000	104	Childcare facility
Little Red Schoolhouse	1,560,000	102	Childcare facility
Timberline Learning Center	3,900,000		Childcare facility
Breckenridge Elementary	10,000,000	310	Public school
Upper Blue Elementary	10,000,000	275	Public school
Transit Centers	950,000	N/A	Public transportation
Water Treatment Facilities	5,800,000	N/A	Provides safe, healthy water for citizens and guests
Water Storage Facilities	9,592,524	N/A	Provides a water supply for citizens and guests
Colorado State Highway 9	–		Main thoroughfare in and out of Breckenridge
Boreas Railroad Station Site	147,000		On Colorado State Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places
Breckenridge Historic District	660,000		On Colorado State Register of Historic Properties and National Register of Historic Places

Sources: Town of Breckenridge; Directory of Colorado State Register Properties, www.coloradohistory-oahp.org/programareas/register/1503/; National Register Information System, www.nr.nps.gov/

The locations of critical facilities in Breckenridge identified by Summit County GIS are illustrated in Figure C.2 DFIRM and Critical Facilities in Breckenridge.

A major concern of the Town's planning team is the necessary evacuation of the Town residents on Highway 9 (northbound and southbound) in the event of a disaster or significant emergency. There are two areas that seriously impact the possible speed of any evacuation. One is the development at the base areas of Peaks 7 and 8, which would have to enter into the Town limits before being able to leave the area. The other is the Block 11 planned development on Airport Road in Breckenridge, which consists of more than 400 units.

The Town also needs to further evaluate the seasonal workforce, which is greater than the Town's permanent population, to better understand their impact on the community and what needs to be done to protect them.

Vulnerability by Hazard

This section examines those existing and future structures and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of moderate or high significance that vary from the risks facing the entire planning area and estimates potential losses. These hazards include dam failure, flood, and wildfire.

Dam Failure

Existing Development

The Goose Pasture Tarn is located upstream of Breckenridge and has a maximum storage capacity of approximately 812 acre-feet. The Sawmill Reservoir Dam is also located upstream. Likelihood of failure is based on a dam's inspection rating, which in the case of both of the Breckenridge dams is conditionally satisfactory. An inundation map is included in the most recent Emergency Action Plan dated December 2006; however the inundation maps were not available for this project. Therefore, structures and potential loss estimates in these areas could not be calculated. The Goose Pasture Tarn Dam does have a high hazard ranking indicating that loss of life is likely to result from its failure.

Future Development

There are probably no impacts to future development since the inundation zone is already developed below the Goose Pasture Tarn Dam. For the Sawmill Dam, the inundation zone of the Snowflake and Westridge subdivisions below the dam was excluded from development during the platting phases about 10 to 15 years ago. Below those subdivisions development had already occurred before the inundation mapping was updated in 2006.

Flood

The major drainageway through Breckenridge is the Blue River, which flows through the center of Town. The streambed is straight and rough containing large rocks. The floodplain is largely

confined to the channel, but does increase to between 300 to 400 feet in width in the ponds and behind some of the culverts. Most of the floodplain in Breckenridge contains no vegetation but is covered in rocks. The downstream reaches have willow bushes and gravel tailings covering much of the floodplain. Tributaries flowing into the Blue River are steep and shallow (FEMA, 2001).

Flooding in Breckenridge is primarily caused by the overflow of the Blue River, Sawmill Gulch, Illinois Gulch, and Lehman Gulch, which is mostly likely to occur in mid-June due to runoff from snowmelt. According to the 2011 Flood Insurance Study, stream gage records indicate that 97 percent of the annual peak flow in the Blue River basin has been the result of melting winter snow accumulations. The largest discharge recorded during 64 years of record on the Blue River near Dillon was 1,250 cubic feet per second on June 17, 1965. The high discharge was a result of snowmelt and a high-intensity thunderstorm center centered on a tributary above the Town of Breckenridge; it was a 2 percent annual chance flood event. Flooding within the town was caused by backwater from blocked culverts and bridges. Many of the culverts have since been replaced; however, if these become blocked, they would again cause flooding around the major crossings. Some shallow flooding is caused by the culverts backing up and overland flow from gulches (FEMA, 2011).

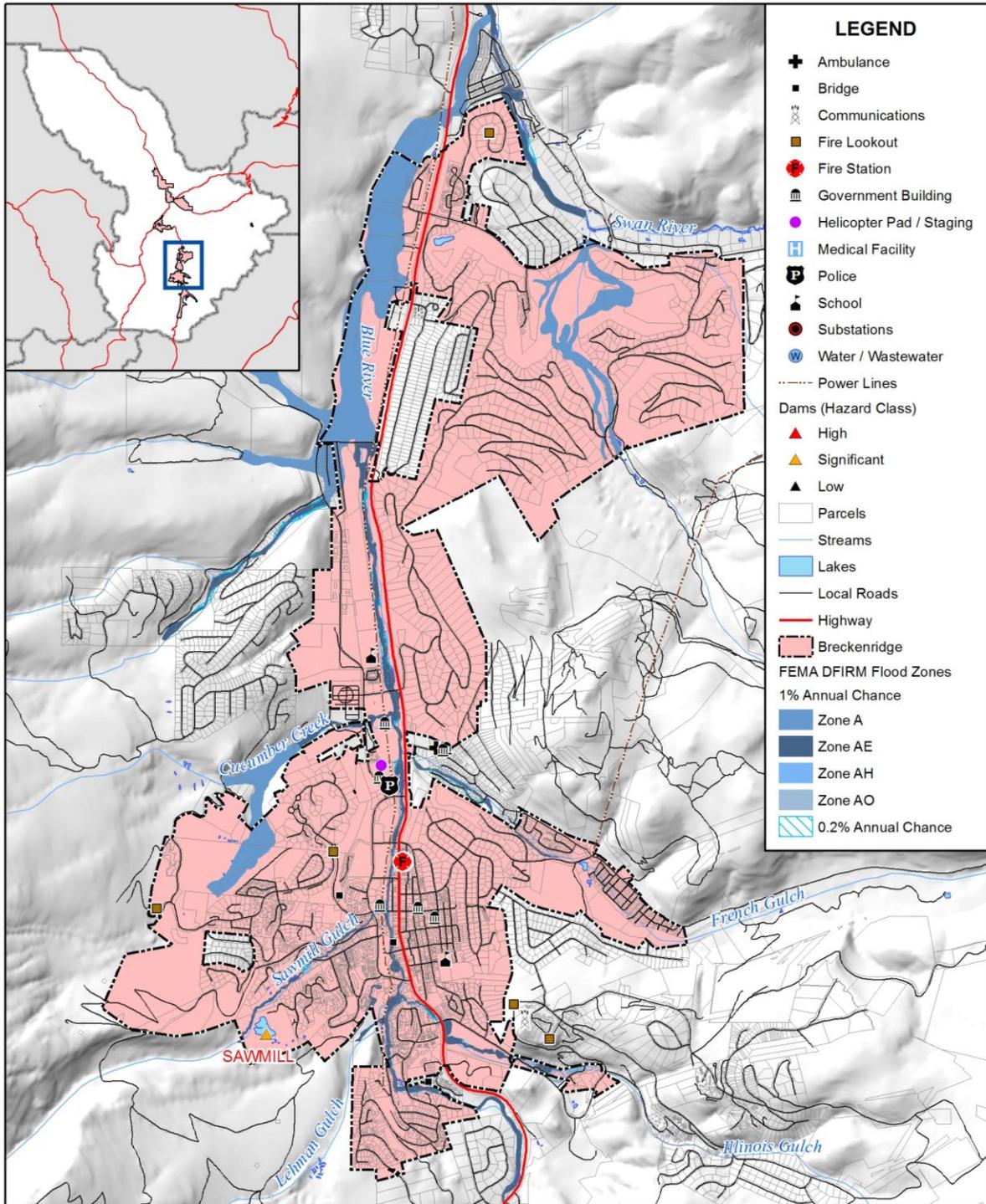
The Goose Pasture Tarn, a small reservoir immediately upstream of Breckenridge, also serves as a flood protection measure for the Blue River. The tarn has a drainage area of approximately 43.5 square miles, a storage capacity of nearly 1,000 acre feet, and a spillway design capacity of 5,000 cubic feet per second. The reservoir is important in reducing the peak discharge of the Blue River due to rainfall. The reduction, however, is only marginal for runoff due to snowmelt, which is normally the major cause of peak flows. Other reservoirs in the Blue River basin above Breckenridge provide only incidental flood protection (FEMA, 2011).

Existing Development

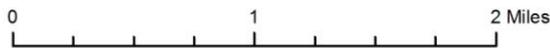
The Town's DFIRM became effective on November 16, 2011.

The DFIRM was used to generate a 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood event in the Town of Breckenridge. Figure C.2 shows the DFIRM and critical facilities.

Figure C.2. DFIRM and Critical Facilities in Breckenridge



Map compiled 3/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
 Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1, Preliminary DFIRM



GIS was used to create a centroid, or point, representing the center of each parcel polygon. Only parcels with improvement values greater than zero were used in the analysis, which assumes that improved parcels have a structure of some type. The DFIRM flood zones were overlaid in GIS on the parcel centroid data to identify structures that would likely be inundated during a 1% annual chance and 0.2% annual chance flood event. An effort was made to remove centroids from the analysis that may have been located within a flood zone, but the actual structure, based on imagery interpretation, was located outside of the flood hazard area. Building improvement values for the points were based on the assessor's data. Property exposure located in flood hazard zones by land use type is shown in Table C.6. Breckenridge's AE Zone has the highest exposure with a total value of nearly \$350 million.

Building related losses are shown in Table C.7, which indicates a total loss estimate of over \$101 million. Flooded structures for the 1% and 0.2% annual chance floods are depicted in Figure C.3. Table C.8 summarizes the footprint count in Breckenridge's flood hazard area. More information on the methodology used for this loss estimation can be found in Section 3.3 Vulnerability Assessment.

There are no critical facilities located in the floodplain in Breckenridge.

Table C.6. Breckenridge—Flood Exposure by Land Use

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Zone A						
Commercial	5	1	\$2,045,079	\$1,754,139	\$1,754,139	\$3,508,278
Mixed Use	6	2	\$3,711,841	\$188,203	\$188,203	\$376,406
Other	10	0	\$327,312	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	10	10	\$3,049,124	\$10,180,832	\$5,090,416	\$15,271,248
Total	31	13	\$9,133,356	\$12,123,174	\$7,032,758	\$19,155,932
Zone AE						
Commercial	3	2	\$1,541,678	\$759,333	\$759,333	\$1,518,666
Government	5	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mixed Use	6	6	\$772,633	\$122,110,696	\$122,110,696	\$244,221,392
Other	7	1	\$1,295,722	\$607,430	\$607,430	\$1,214,860
Residential	26	23	\$5,673,046	\$68,610,362	\$34,305,181	\$102,915,543
Total	47	32	\$9,283,079	\$192,087,821	\$157,782,640	\$349,870,461
Zone AO						
Residential	8	7	\$2,311,849	\$23,614,974	\$11,807,487	\$35,422,461
Total	8	7	\$2,311,849	\$23,614,974	\$11,807,487	\$35,422,461
0.2% Annual Chance						
Mixed Use	1	1	\$924,897	\$255,415	\$255,415	\$510,830
Residential	4	3	\$1,421,213	\$1,575,863	\$787,932	\$2,363,795
Total	5	4	\$2,346,110	\$1,831,278	\$1,043,347	\$2,874,625

Source: AMEC analysis of DFIRM

Table C.7. Breckenridge—DFIRM 1% and 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Estimated Building Losses

Flood Zone	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate	Loss Ratio
Zone A	13	\$12,123,174	\$7,032,758	\$19,155,932	\$4,788,983	0.1%
Zone AE	32	\$192,087,821	\$157,782,640	\$349,870,461	\$87,467,615	1.6%
Zone AO	7	\$23,614,974	\$11,807,487	\$35,422,461	\$8,855,615	0.2%
1% Annual Chance	52	\$227,825,969	\$176,622,885	\$404,448,854	\$101,112,214	1.9%
0.2% Annual Chance	4	\$1,831,278	\$1,043,347	\$2,874,625	\$718,656	0.01%
Total	56	\$229,657,247	\$177,666,232	\$407,323,479	\$101,830,870	1.9%

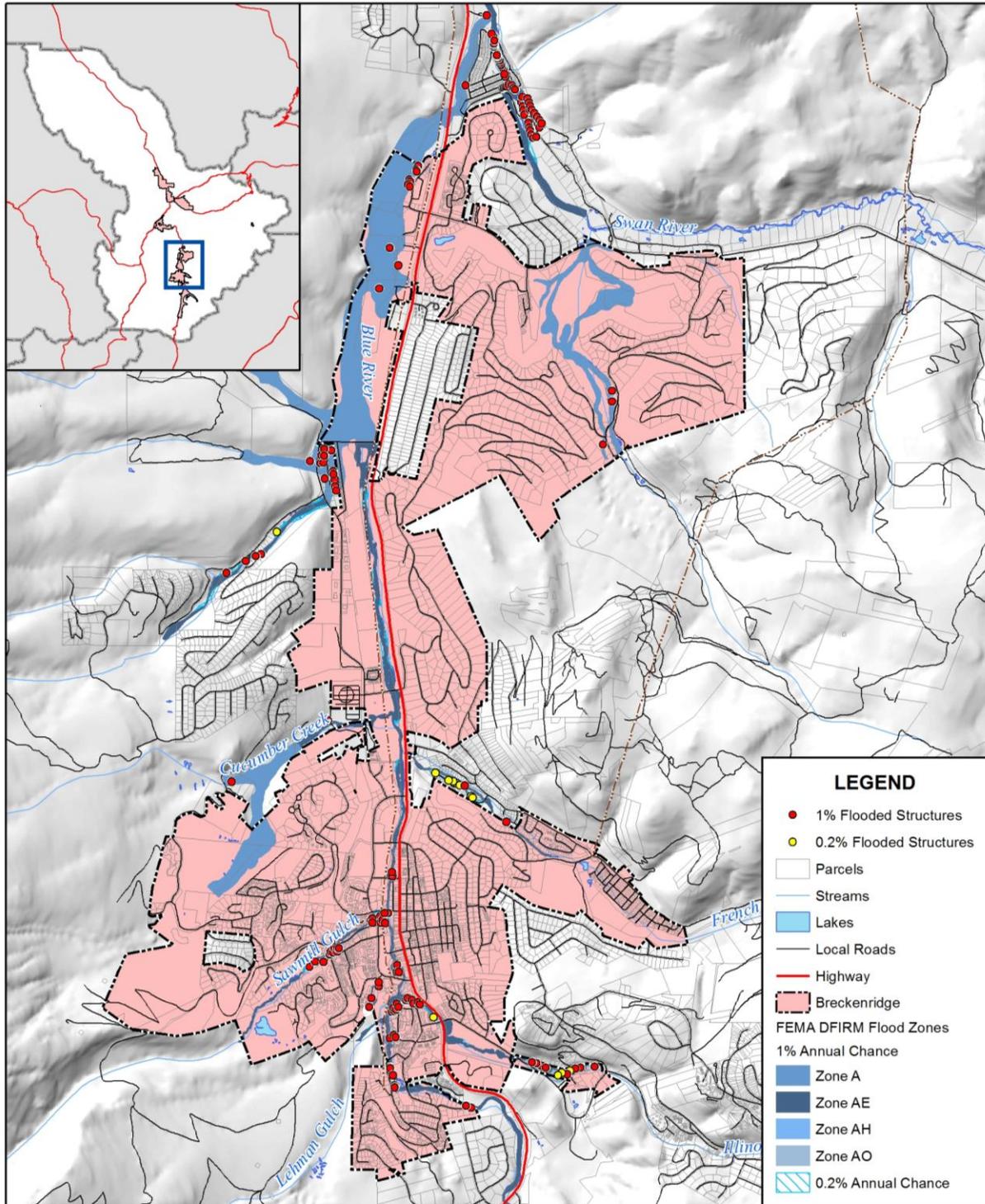
Source: AMEC analysis of DFIRM

Table C.8. Breckenridge Building Footprints in DFIRM Flood Zones

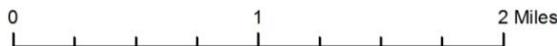
Flood Zone	Footprint Count
Zone A	38
Zone AE	36
Zone AO	8
1% Annual Chance	82
0.2% Annual Chance	3
Total	85

Source: AMEC analysis of DFIRM

Figure C.3. DFIRM and Floodprone Properties in Breckenridge



Map compiled 5/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, Preliminary DFIRM



National Flood Insurance Program

Breckenridge joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on June 4, 1980. NFIP insurance data indicates that as of March 25, 2013, there were 46 flood insurance policies in force in the County with \$10,905,700 of coverage. This is an increase of 27 policies since 2008. Thirteen of the policies were in A zones, and 33 were located outside of the Special Flood Hazard Area.

There have been two historical claims for flood losses totaling \$28,060. There were no repetitive or severe repetitive loss structures.

Future Development

The Breckenridge Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance meets minimum NFIP requirements and regulates development in special flood hazard areas. In addition, the Town addresses floodplain management policies in its Master Plan and Development Code (see Regulatory Capabilities section below).

Landslide, Mud Flow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall

Possible landslide areas are identified on steep slopes with unstable soil conditions. Areas identified in the Breckenridge area for possible landslides are in the Sawmill and Lehman gulches, Shock Hill, Ford Hill, Little Mountain, Silver Shekel, and Warriors Mark West (Breckenridge Comprehensive Plan, 2008).

Existing Development

Potential losses for landslide areas were estimated using Summit County GIS and assessor's data and were examined in terms of values and critical facilities at risk. GIS was used to create a centroid, or point, representing the center of each parcel polygon, which was overlaid on the landslide hazard polygons. The assessor's land and improved values for each parcel are linked to the parcel centroids. For the purposes of this analysis, if the parcel's centroid intersects the landslide hazard polygon, that parcel is assumed to be at risk to the landslide. Values were summed and sorted by landslide hazard zone. Additional landslide hazard analysis was completed using the more comprehensive USGS landslide deposits layer during the 2013 update. The results of the overlay analysis for the Town of Breckenridge are presented in Table C.9. Breckenridge has 13 building footprints in Colton landslide deposit areas based on data obtained from Summit County.

Table C.9. Breckenridge—Landslide Exposure by Land Use

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Colton Landslide Deposits						
Other	2	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	5	4	\$1,297,960	\$3,971,600	\$1,985,800	\$5,957,400
Total	7	4	\$1,297,960	\$3,971,600	\$1,985,800	\$5,957,400

Future Development

The Town’s Comprehensive Plan (2008) addresses requirements for development in areas with steep slopes. An engineer’s report is required prior to construction for development on slopes of 15% or greater. The Town discourages development on slopes of 15% or greater, and encourages the density allocated to these sites to be transferred to areas suitable for development.

Wildfire

Existing Development

A wildfire threat ranking was developed for the Summit County Community Wildfire Protection Plan by the County, fire protection districts, and U.S. Forest Service. It is based on fuel hazards, risk of wildfire occurrence, essential infrastructure at risk, community values at risk, and local preparedness and firefighting capability and classifies the wildfire threat as low, medium, high, and extreme. The wildfire threat GIS layer, updated in 2011, was used to determine the number of acres in each wildfire threat zone and map the wildfire threat in Breckenridge (see Table C.10 and Figure C.4). Figure C.5 shows the wildfire focus areas from the County CWPP and treatment areas in Breckenridge.

Table C.10. Breckenridge—Acreage in Wildfire Threat Zones

Low		Medium		High		Extreme		Total Acres
Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	
477	12%	3,259	85%	86	2%	2	0.06%	3,824

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

Based on the methodology described for wildfire in Section 3.3.3 Vulnerability by Hazard, the property values in Breckenridge were separated into wildfire threat zones. The breakdown of property values in Breckenridge by wildfire threat zone is shown in Table C.11.

Table C.11. Breckenridge—Property Values in Wildfire Threat Zones

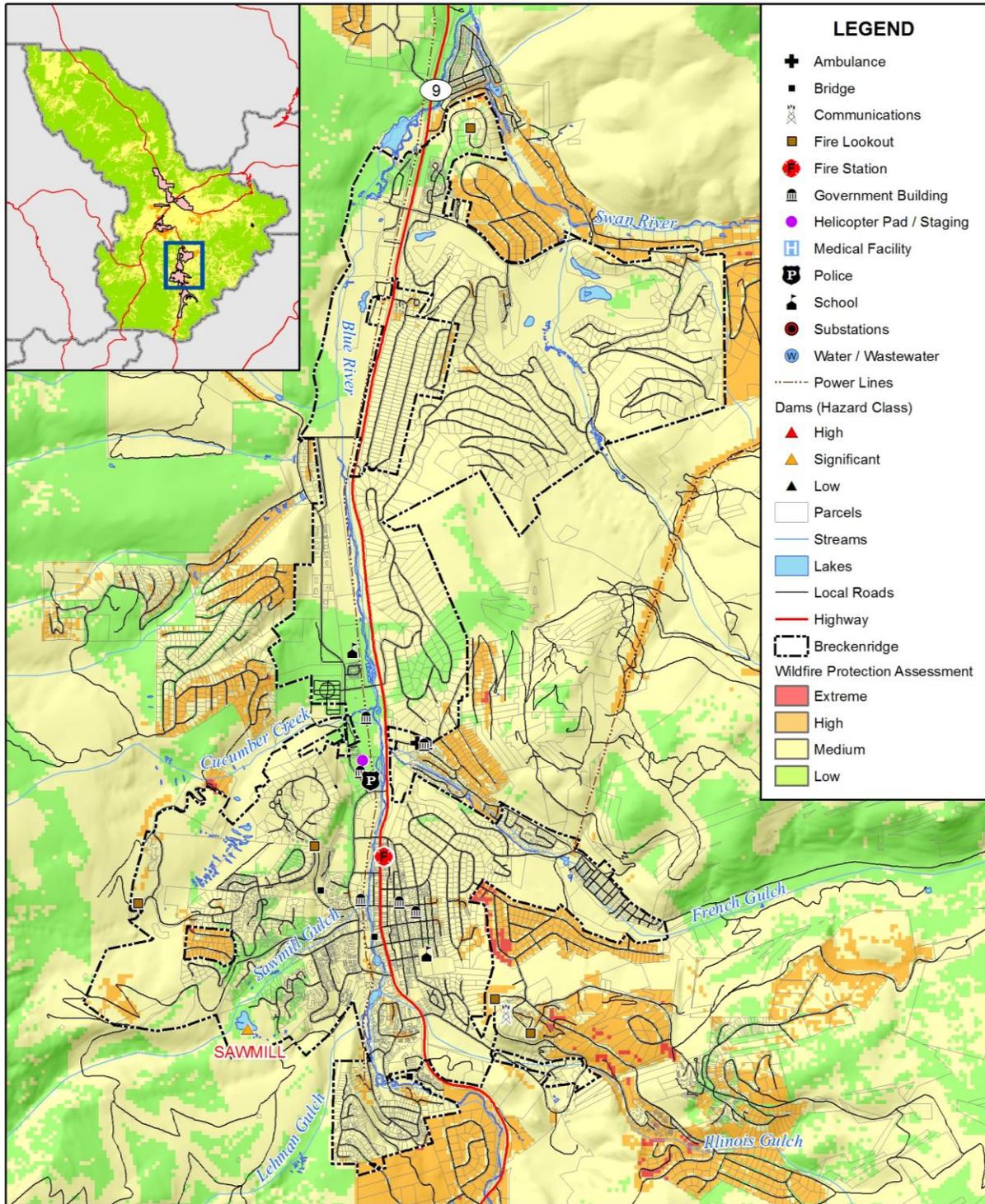
Threat Zone	Land Use	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Low	Commercial	1	\$490,854	\$1,150,167	\$1,150,167	\$2,300,334
	Residential	264	\$106,186,624	\$183,636,405	\$91,818,203	\$275,454,608
	Total	265	\$106,677,478	\$184,786,572	\$92,968,370	\$277,754,942
Medium	Commercial	131	\$98,577,079	\$111,950,084	\$111,950,084	\$223,900,168
	Government	1	\$0	\$632,820	\$632,820	\$1,265,640
	Industrial	6	\$979,583	\$7,447,916	\$11,171,874	\$18,619,790
	Mixed Use	42	\$10,752,967	\$237,862,821	\$237,862,821	\$475,725,642
	Other	10	\$6,179,631	\$119,433,986	\$119,433,986	\$238,867,972
	Residential	2,149	\$665,500,771	\$2,637,310,133	\$1,318,655,067	\$3,955,965,200
	Total	2,339	\$781,990,031	\$3,114,637,760	\$1,799,706,652	\$4,914,344,412
High	Mixed Use	2	\$0	\$31,001,823	\$31,001,823	\$62,003,646
	Residential	63	\$18,699,990	\$60,101,284	\$30,050,642	\$90,151,926
	Total	65	\$18,699,990	\$91,103,107	\$61,052,465	\$152,155,572
Extreme	Residential	2	\$455,228	\$491,875	\$245,938	\$737,813
	Total	2	\$455,228	\$491,875	\$245,938	\$737,813
Grand Total		2,671	\$907,822,727	\$3,391,019,314	\$1,953,973,424	\$5,344,992,738

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

No critical facilities were identified in either extreme or high wildfire zones in Breckenridge. Two thousand nine hundred and thirty (2,930) buildings are located in Breckenridge’s wildfire hazard areas, based on footprint count. This includes 3 buildings in extreme wildfire threat zones, 127 in high threat zones, 2,615 in medium threat zones, and 185 in low threat zones. There is one critical facility, a helicopter pad/staging area, in a high wildfire threat zone in Breckenridge. Areas or subdivisions of particular concern are the following:

- Boulder Ridge
- Breckenridge South
- Christie Heights
- Corkscrew Flats
- Goldflake
- Highlands
- Iowa Hill
- Kenington Place
- Shock Hill
- Sunbeam Estates
- Vista Point
- Warriors Mark
- Wellington Neighborhood

Figure C.4. Wildfire Threat and Critical Facilities in Breckenridge

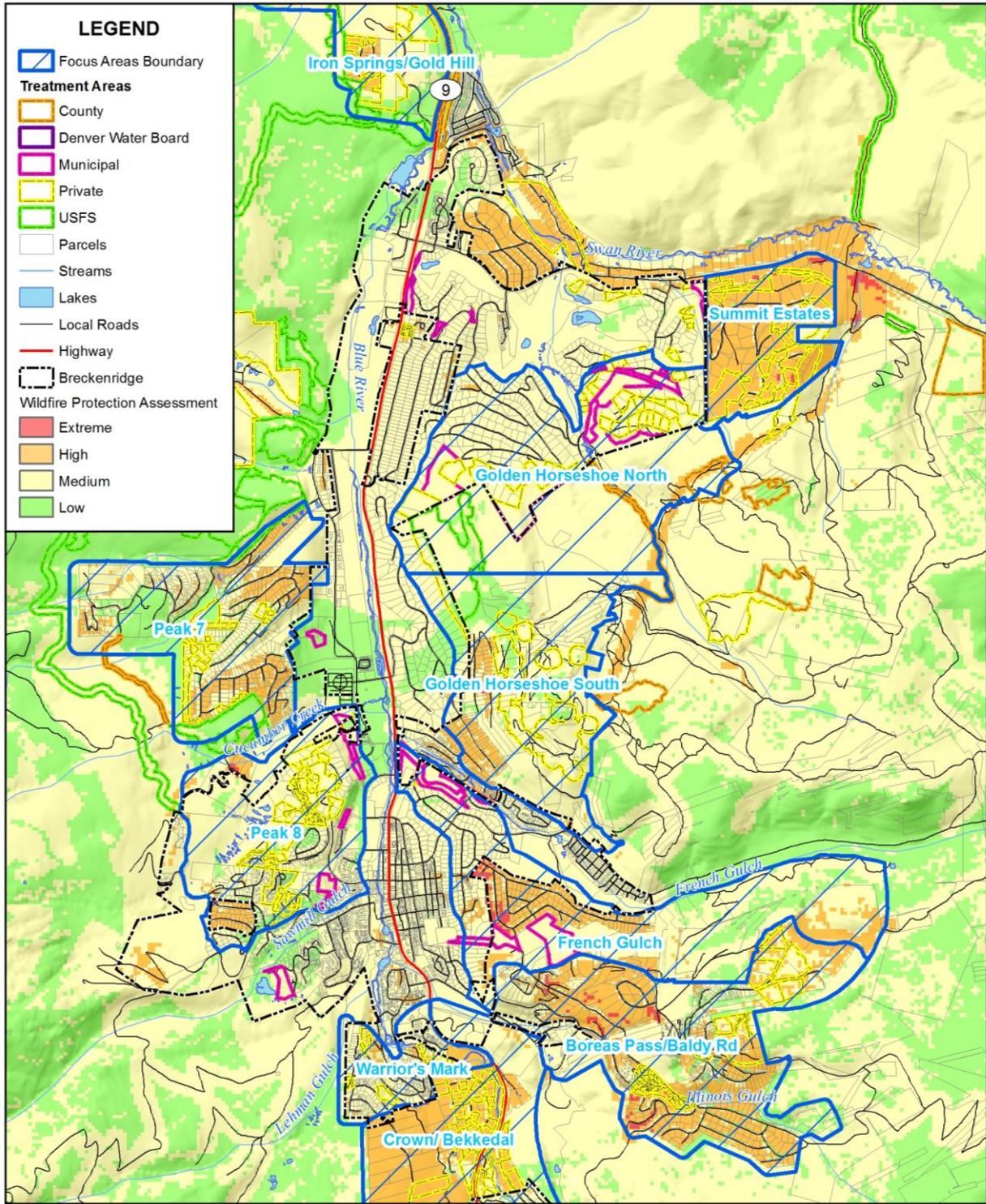


0 1 2 Miles



Map compiled 3/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1

Figure C.5. Wildfire Focus Areas and Treatment Areas in Breckenridge



Map compiled 3/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County

The Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District, which provides fire protection services to Breckenridge, Blue River, and the surrounding area, is considered an initial attack center for wildland fires on all private land and takes a joint responsibility with the U.S. Forest Service for fires on federal land.

Future Development

The Breckenridge Development Code requires that a wildfire plan is prepared and implemented for all areas designated with a “severe” wildfire rating and for all vegetated areas designated with a “hazard intensified due to slope” rating on the map of wildfire hazard and for all vegetated areas in excess of 30 percent slope. These plans must address wildfire prevention, mitigation, and control and shall further incorporate the recommendations contained within *Wildfire Hazards: Guidelines for Their Prevention in Subdivisions and Developments* prepared by the Colorado State Forest Service. The Town requires fuels mitigation for all properties seeking a development permit. Property owners with active development permits are now required to reduce fuels by limbing dead branches up to 10 feet off the ground and removing woody litter off the forest floor.

Growth and Development Trends

Table C.12 illustrates how Breckenridge has grown in terms of population and number of housing units between 2000 and 2011.

Table C.12. Breckenridge—Change in Population and Housing Units, 2000-2011

2000 Population	2011 Population Estimate	Estimated Percent Change 2000-2011	2000 # of Housing Units	2011 Estimated # of Housing Units	Estimated Percent Change 2000-2011
2,408	4,351	+80.7	4,270	6,765	+58.4

Source: ACS 2011 and US Census 2000, factfinder2.census.gov

Part of the growth in recent years can be attributed to the annexation of the Warrior’s Mark area in 2002.

The Town’s comprehensive plan estimates that the maximum build-out of housing units (7,514 excluding lodging and 7 accessory units) will eventually cap the maximum permanent population for the Town, assuming the current policy of approving no new density remains. Based on this build-out, the Town’s permanent population is projected to top out at approximately 5,681. Based on a medium growth rate of 6 percent, the Town should reach the maximum permanent population sometime in 2015. Even with the low growth rate projections (4 percent), the Town could expect to reach maximum population no later than sometime in 2020. As of the writing of the 2008 comprehensive plan, the Town estimated that maximum population could be reached as soon as sometime in 2011 with a high growth rate (8 percent), but evidently this did not occur. Regardless of which growth rate proves to be most accurate, in all likelihood, the Town can expect to reach maximum unit and population figures in the near future.

There is new development planned on the recently annexed Stan Miller property (155 units), at the base of Peak 7, 8, and 9 (mostly condominium and hotel units, 450-500 units, depending on size, mostly will be short-term rentals and time shares), some more units planned at Wellington Neighborhood Phase II (160 units, some already finished or under construction), about 45 units at Valley Brook (north of police and new childcare center), 250-300 units planned for Block 11 Airport (the old runway), and at Pinewood Village Phase 2 (30-40 units). The Town is also planning for the build-out of the skier parking lots in town (about 30 residential units and about 130 condominium and hotel units with about 35,000 square feet of commercial/skier services).

As far as new facilities, the Town is working on a new design for the Breckenridge Nordic Center located on Ski Hill Road, which also may double as a nature center.

C.4 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. The capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table C.13 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Breckenridge.

Table C.13. Breckenridge—Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, Codes, Plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Master Plan	Yes	Town of Breckenridge Comprehensive Plan (March 25, 2008)
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Growth Management Ordinance	Yes	Upper Blue Master Plan, updated 2011/Nonbinding agreement with Summit County government
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Other Special Purpose Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Yes	Preventive Management Area Ordinance, Pine Beetle Ordinance
Building Code	Yes	Version: 2006 International Building Code
Fire Department ISO Rating	Yes	Rating: 4
Erosion or Sediment Control Program	Yes	
Stormwater Management Program	Yes	
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	
Economic Development Plan	No	

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, Codes, Plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Town of Breckenridge Emergency Operations Annex, revised 2012
Other Special Plans	Yes	Master Drainage Plan, 1993; Open Space, 2007
Flood Insurance Study or Other Engineering Study For Streams	Yes	FEMA Flood Insurance Study, November 16, 2011
Elevation certificates on file	Yes	
Other	Yes	Capacity Analysis for the Upper Blue Valley

Town of Breckenridge Master Plan, 2008

The Breckenridge Master Plan guides the future development of the town. The purpose of the Master Plan is to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the community and provide guidelines for the conservation and development of community resources. The Plan identifies goals and policies for the following primary sections: Natural Environment, Population and Demographics, Transportation, Community Facilities, Economy, Housing, Recreation and Tourism, Cultural Resources, Historic Character, Community Character, and Land Use. It includes the following goals and policies related to hazard mitigation:

- **Goal:** Erosion/Landslide prevention and mitigation
 - **Policy:** Discourage development on slopes of 15 percent or greater or on land subject to natural hazards and require engineering when development on such sites is allowed.
 - **Policy:** Maintain undeveloped steep-slope areas exceeding 30 percent as natural open space to protect soils, vegetation, water, fish and wildlife, and open space resource value.
- **Goal:** Wildfire prevention and mitigation
 - **Policy:** Support hazardous and diseased tree removal and wildfire mitigation including the discouragement of wood shingles; but balance them with other goals such as landscaping, visual resources, buffers, etc.
- **Goal:** Flood loss prevention and mitigation
 - **Policy:** Maintain floodway areas in open and undeveloped land uses where legally permissible, including agriculture, parks, and open space.

Breckenridge Town Code

The Breckenridge Town Code serves as the legal framework for the Town and contains 12 titles and various subsections. Sections of the Town Code related to hazard mitigation are summarized below:

Title V. Public Health and Safety

The Public Health and Safety section of the Town Code includes several ordinances related to wildfire prevention and mitigation:

-
- Chapter 5: Except where otherwise allowed by this Code, it shall be unlawful for any person to conduct open burning anywhere in the town.
 - Chapter 7: No person shall use or explode any fireworks, or supervise the use or explosion of any fireworks, other than permissible fireworks during times when the use or explosion of permissible fireworks is permitted pursuant to section 6-3C-11 of this code, in connection with, or as part of, a fireworks display unless a permit for such display has first been obtained from the town pursuant to this chapter.
 - Chapter 11: ...all trees infested with mountain pine beetle must be removed from the property by July 15 of the year in which the notice is given, or that an acceptable plan and schedule for removal of the beetle infested trees must be submitted to the director by such date.

Title IX. Land Use and Development

The Breckenridge Development Code includes the following policies and guidelines related to development in hazardous areas:

- Chapter 1: No development shall occur in any area of, or affected by, a geologic hazard unless mitigated to the satisfaction of the Town. Proof of mitigation may require reports as specified by the Town.
- Chapter 1: Erosion control measures shall be installed where required by the Town through the Breckenridge Water Quality and Sediment Transport Control Ordinance.
- Chapter 1: A wildfire plan shall be prepared and implemented for all areas designated with a “severe” wildfire rating and for all vegetated areas designated with a “hazard intensified due to slope” rating on the map of wildfire hazard and for all vegetated areas in excess of 30 percent slope. Such plans shall address wildfire prevention, mitigation, and control and shall further incorporate the recommendations contained within *Wildfire Hazards: Guidelines for Their Prevention in Subdivisions and Developments*, prepared by the Colorado State Forest Service.
- Chapter 1: No development shall increase danger to life or property from flood hazard within the Town. This shall include but not be limited to prohibition of actions which might increase the size of the floodway, reduce flood channel capacity, constrict the size or flow of the flood channel, create a significant backflow condition, increase the potential for debris in the floodway, or increase the volume or velocity of flood waters.
- Chapter 1: For all areas located within the special flood hazard areas as delineated on the Flood Boundary Floodway Map, the Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and the Flood Insurance Study, a plan of onsite flood prevention, control, and hazard mitigation shall be prepared and implemented according to the provisions of the Breckenridge Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.
- Chapter 1: Improvements to the floodway or any part thereof which will result in an overall reduction of flooding potential or a reduction to the flood hazard area are encouraged.

Title X. Flood Control

This section includes ordinances for storm drainage, flood damage prevention, and water quality and sediment transport control standards:

- **Storm Drainage Ordinance:** Sets certain rules and standards for the control and drainage of storm and surface waters.
- **Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance:** The floodplain ordinance establishes the Town's special flood hazard areas (as identified by the flood insurance study and flood insurance rate map) and prohibits development, construction, or improvement within such floodplains in an effort to prevent flood damage and protect public health, safety, and general welfare.

Town of Breckenridge Emergency Operations Annex, revised 2012

The purpose of the Town of Breckenridge Emergency Operations Annex is to provide general guidelines and principles for planning, managing, and coordinating the overall response and recovery activities of the town departments; Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District; participating agencies; and volunteer agencies to be used before, during, and after a threatened, imminent, or actual major emergency or disaster. The plan's guidelines are consistent with the accepted standards of the National Incident Management System as well as emergency planning guidelines developed by FEMA as adopted by the Town of Breckenridge.

Master Drainage Plan, 1993

The Master Drainage Plan's purpose was to identify existing deficiencies and provide recommendations for corrections. This document identified and analyzed the drainage basins affecting the Town of Breckenridge. To date, all of those deficiencies have been corrected except for the addition of drainage structures to Main Street. In 2004, the Town initiated the planning process for improvements to Main Street. As part of these improvements, drainage will be evaluated and appropriate measures included with construction.

Engineering Standards, 1987

Street, storm drainage, flood damage prevention, water quality and sediment transport control standards (Engineering Standards) were developed in 1987 to address the design and implementation of the Town's drainage systems. Any newly developed area is required to meet these standards and therefore provide a functioning drainage system. These standards deal with water quantity and quality.

Breckenridge Open Space Plan, 2007

The Breckenridge Open Space Plan provides the framework for how the open space sales tax revenues should be used. The plan addresses land acquisition, natural resource protection, land conservation values, stewardship and management of open space, and land protection strategies.

Breckenridge Open Space Advisory Commission

In 1997, the Town Council established the Breckenridge Open Space Advisory Commission (the BOSAC), which advises the Council on the appropriate goals and objectives of the Town's Open Space Program, such as the acquisition, stewardship, and preservation of open space. The BOSAC helps define the types of open space to be protected, the criteria used to select parcels for acquisition, and the priorities for stewardship practices. The BOSAC is also the public forum for discussion on open space issues.

Town of Breckenridge Mountain Pine Beetle Program Guidelines, 2008

The overall goal of the Town of Breckenridge Mountain Pine Beetle Program Guidelines is to contain the spread of the pine beetle infestation that plagues lodgepole pine forests. This program supports efforts to prevent or mitigate wildfires, due to the fact that trees killed by the pine beetle contribute to escalated wildfire risk.

The program is a joint effort between the Town and property owners. Free beetle inspections are provided by Town staff for property owners, and beetle-infested trees that are a declared nuisance are required to be removed. Permits issued by the Town are required for tree removal. Property owners are responsible for cutting down the trees and the Town chips them at curbside and hauls the remaining debris.

Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table C.14 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Breckenridge.

Table C.14. Breckenridge—Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position	Comments
Planner/Engineer with Knowledge of Land Development/Land Management Practices	Yes	Engineering and Community Development	
Engineer/Professional Trained in Construction Practices Related to Buildings and/or Infrastructure	Yes	Engineering	
Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an Understanding of Natural Hazards	No		
Personnel Skilled in GIS	Yes	Engineering	
Full Time Building Official	Yes		
Floodplain Manager	Yes	Town Engineer	
Emergency Manager	No	Partner with Summit County government	
Grant Writer	No		
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, Cable Override, Outdoor Warning Signals)	Yes	Summit County Communications	Reverse 911

Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table C.15 identifies financial tools or resources that Breckenridge could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table C.15. Breckenridge—Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes	
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes	
Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric Services	Yes	
Impact Fees for New Development	Yes	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes	Town currently has two: golf course expansion and the indoor ice arena
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes	Town has done so in the past, but has not issued any in several years
Incur Debt through Private Activities	No	
Withhold Spending in Hazard Prone Areas	No	

In November of 1996, voters in Breckenridge passed a .5 cent sales tax to be used exclusively for open space and trails. The sales tax produced \$1.64 million in 2006.

Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

- The Town of Breckenridge uses the semiannual “Breckenridge Bulletin” to provide information to citizens in the Upper Blue Valley. It also uses local media (press releases), Town Council meetings, and pamphlets with information on wildfire, pine beetle, flooding, etc. that are available in town facilities and are free to the public.
- Each spring, the governments of Summit County, Breckenridge, Dillon, Frisco and Silverthorne distribute a packet of information to inform the communities about how to prepare for possible high water in May and/or June resulting from snowmelt.

Past Mitigation Efforts

- The Town of Breckenridge constructed a flood bank project to keep the Blue River within its flood banks in the event of a significant flood.
- In the 1990s, the Town rerouted Sawmill Creek to remove structures from the floodplain.
- In 2005 and 2006, the Town’s staff inspected all Town-owned properties, including public rights of way, for beetle-infested or dead trees. The Town then had trees removed that were beetle infested. The Town also sprayed trees on visually sensitive Town-owned land as a preventive measure against pine beetle infestation.
- Breckenridge has received a Section 206 grant from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a stream restoration project along approximately one mile of the Blue River north of Town.

C.5 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Breckenridge had adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 4 Mitigation Strategy.

C.6 Mitigation Actions

The planning team for Breckenridge identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible agency, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline also are included.

Breckenridge will continue participation in and compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program. Specific activities that the Town will undertake to continue compliance include the following:

- Working with FEMA and the Colorado Water Conservation Board in the review and adoption of new digital flood insurance rate maps (DFIRMs) as part of the map modernization program
- Reviewing the flood damage prevention ordinance and identifying opportunities to strengthen requirements and enforcement when adopting new DFIRMs
- Considering joining the Community Rating System after adopting the new DFIRMs and updating the floodplain ordinance
- Continuing strong enforcement of the floodplain ordinance and working with developers and property owners to understand the program
- Restoring a section of the Blue River damaged by past mining activities to improve overall ecological functions of the river and floodplain

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—1 Culvert Inspections

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Inspect metal culverts to determine risk of failure
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Failure of culverts could lead to potential flooding issues or road collapse.
Ideas for Implementation:	The Town of Breckenridge would hire an inspection company to inspect metal culverts throughout the Town to determine risk of failure.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge
Partners:	Colorado Department of Transportation Summit County Road and Bridge Department
Potential Funding:	Town of Breckenridge; other unknown
Cost Estimate:	\$50,000 for consultation services
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reliable culverts for water to move through reducing the risk of flooding• Mitigated risk of water moving across roadways, which could lead to damage or collapse• Passable transportation corridors
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Ongoing. Culverts are inspected annually.

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—2 Erosion Traps

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Install erosion traps
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Erosion hazards can contaminate the water supplies to the Breckenridge. The hazard could be severe after a wildfire.
Ideas for Implementation:	Install erosion traps throughout the valley to catch erosion silt that could contaminate water supplies to the Town of Breckenridge.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge
Partners:	Breckenridge Water and Sanitation District
Potential Funding:	Town of Breckenridge; other unknown
Cost Estimate:	\$1,000,000 (+)
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce impacts to water quality from erosion hazards• Sustain healthy water sources for the Town of Breckenridge• Continue to provide water services after a wildfire
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Ongoing. Erosion traps are installed as necessary. Sediment detention improvements.

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—3 Defensible Space and Beetle-Infested Trees

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Promote defensible space and removal of beetle-infested trees
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Wildfire risk is high in several neighbourhoods in Breckenridge and public policy and education promoting defensible space could be further improved.
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>Create public policy and public education initiatives enforcing 15 feet of defensible space around homes. Public policy would be accomplished by the passing of ordinances by the Breckenridge Town Council. This would include development of mitigation rules and guidelines for the removal of beetle kill trees within the determined defensible space perimeter.</p> <p>Public education would be accomplished by hiring a production company to produce public service announcements for local television stations and radio stations and through awareness articles published in a biannual newsletter to citizens of Breckenridge.</p> <p>This action may also include the development of a program to subsidize homeowners for their compliance efforts, in the form of reforestation assistance or assistance in the removal of beetle kill trees</p>
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge
Partners:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District
Potential Funding:	U.S. Forest Service, Town of Breckenridge
Cost Estimate:	\$250,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of a Firewise community• Reduce wildfire risk to people and property
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Ongoing. A defensible space ordinance is in place. All new construction must create defensible space as part of the project as of January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 1, 2011). The Mountain Pine Beetle Ordinance requires all property owners to remove dead and infested trees by July 15 th annually (Ord. 13, 2010).

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—4 Winter Preparedness Kits

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Educate public about winter preparedness kits
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Severe winter weather is a priority hazard in Breckenridge, where frequent cold temperatures, high winds, and heavy snow events can make travel very dangerous for citizens and visitors.
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>The Town of Breckenridge would hire a production company to educate the public on preparing household winter preparedness or survival kits to have readily available during times of severe winter weather. These public service announcements would be run on local television and radio stations.</p> <p>The Town would partner with local merchants/grocers to educate the public about the types of supplies to include in the kits.</p> <p>The Town would host Winter Preparedness Kit sessions at local grocery stores, demonstrating a prepared kit, in addition to distributing a “shopping list” of items they can purchase while at that location.</p>
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge Police Department
Partners:	Local merchants
Potential Funding:	Town of Breckenridge, donation from local merchants
Cost Estimate:	\$20,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce number of cars/citizens on roadways during times of severe winter weather, as supplies would be kept in homes• Sustain food resources in local markets in the event deliveries to the area become impaired by road and weather conditions
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Complete

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—5 Evacuation Planning

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Update and enhance evacuation plan
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	Evacuation of Town residents along Highway 9 (northbound and southbound) in the event of an emergency is a major concern. There are two areas that seriously impact the possible speed of any evacuation. One is the development at the base areas of Peaks 7 and 8, which would have to enter into the Town limits before being able to leave the area. The other is the Block 11 planned development on Airport Road in Breckenridge, which consists of more than 400 units.
Ideas for Implementation:	Update and expand upon current evacuation plans, such as egress and ingress routes. The enhanced plan would focus on high occupancy complexes and population centers and would include awareness notification, wayfinding, and sheltering options. Once the evacuation plans are developed, they will be reproduced in book form and distributed to all first responders (fire, police and EMS personnel).
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge Police Department
Partners:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District Summit County Sheriff's Department
Potential Funding:	Staff time
Cost Estimate:	\$10,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Planned, safe, and effective evacuation of at risk populations during times of disaster.
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Complete

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—6 Hazardous Materials Mapping and Planning

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Inventory and map locations of hazardous materials
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	Locations of hazardous materials need to be better understood by emergency responders.
Ideas for Implementation:	The Town of Breckenridge would hire a consultant to compile an inventory of hazardous materials processes and their storage (i.e. bodyshops, woodworking businesses, plastics fabrication, pool and spa water treatments, etc.). These locations would be mapped and provided to first responders.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge
Partners:	Red, White, and Blue Fire Protection District, Summit County Local Emergency Planning Committee
Potential Funding:	TBD
Cost Estimate:	\$20,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve responder knowledge of potential hazardous material release• Identify of populations at risk
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Ongoing by fire department

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—7 Portable Wayfinding Signage

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Locate portable wayfinding signage around Town during emergency events
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	During emergency events, communication with the public is essential. Communication could be enhanced through using wayfinding signage.
Ideas for Implementation:	Purchase portable “wayfinding” signage to place throughout the Town of Breckenridge to assist citizens and guests with navigation in times of disaster. Additionally, it would be necessary to purchase a trailer to store the signage and make ready the rapid deployment of it during times of need.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge
Partners:	
Potential Funding:	Town of Breckenridge
Cost Estimate:	\$15,000 for the creation of signage and purchase of the trailer
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Improve safety of citizens during emergency events
Timeline:	2009-2013
Status:	Ongoing

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—8 Emergency Generators

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Emergency generator power connections at pump stations
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	Quick connections and manual transfer switches for temporary power generators are needed during long term power outage at pump stations in order to fill water tanks.
Ideas for Implementation:	Received quotes from two local industrial electrical contractors.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Breckenridge Water Division, Gary Roberts, Water Division Manager
Partners:	None
Potential Funding:	Town of Breckenridge Water Fund-2014 Budget
Cost Estimate:	\$100,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Fill water tanks to sustain fire protection of structures during long term power outage.
Timeline:	Proposed for 2014
Status:	New in 2013

Mitigation Action: Breckenridge—9 Watershed Protection Plan

Jurisdiction:	Town of Breckenridge
Action Title:	Watershed Protection Plan
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The Town of Breckenridge produced a Forest Health Plan with proposed fuels treatments for the Breckenridge area. During the planning for that effort in conjunction with the pine beetle epidemic, the Town had increased concerns over vulnerability for the Town's sole water source, the Goose Pasture Tarn. According to the Blue River Watershed Assessment prepared by JW Associates, the drainages south of the Tarn are within a zone of concern, classified as Category 5. The Town then secured a grant for the USGS to produce a debris flow study in a post fire setting for this area. This narrowed down particular areas within Indiana Gulch which were highest risk post-fire to the Goose Pasture Tarn. The Town is taking this background information to produce a Watershed Protection Plan. This preplanning effort is intended to address immediate remediation efforts post fire as necessary and assist the BAER team after a burn.
Ideas for Implementation:	Tetra Tech is currently exploring the best options to reduce sediment and debris run off post fire. Revegetation, strategically located sediment basins and rock debris basins are potential options at this stage in the draft plan.
Responsible Agency:	Julia Puester, Planner II
Partners:	Town of Breckenridge, USFS. (Input on project from USFS, BAER Team rep, NRCS rep)
Potential Funding:	Town of Breckenridge self funded for planning efforts. May look for additional funding for implementation.
Cost Estimate:	\$38,000 for consultant (Peggy Bailey, Tetra Tech) /plan preparation
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Based on other municipalities which have experienced wildfire in their watersheds and primary water sources, the Town stands to save millions of dollars with preplanning efforts by giving the Town the ability to act quickly before a heavy rain event post fire.
Timeline:	The plan is expected to be completed in July 2013. Implementation is not expected until post fire.
Status:	New in 2013