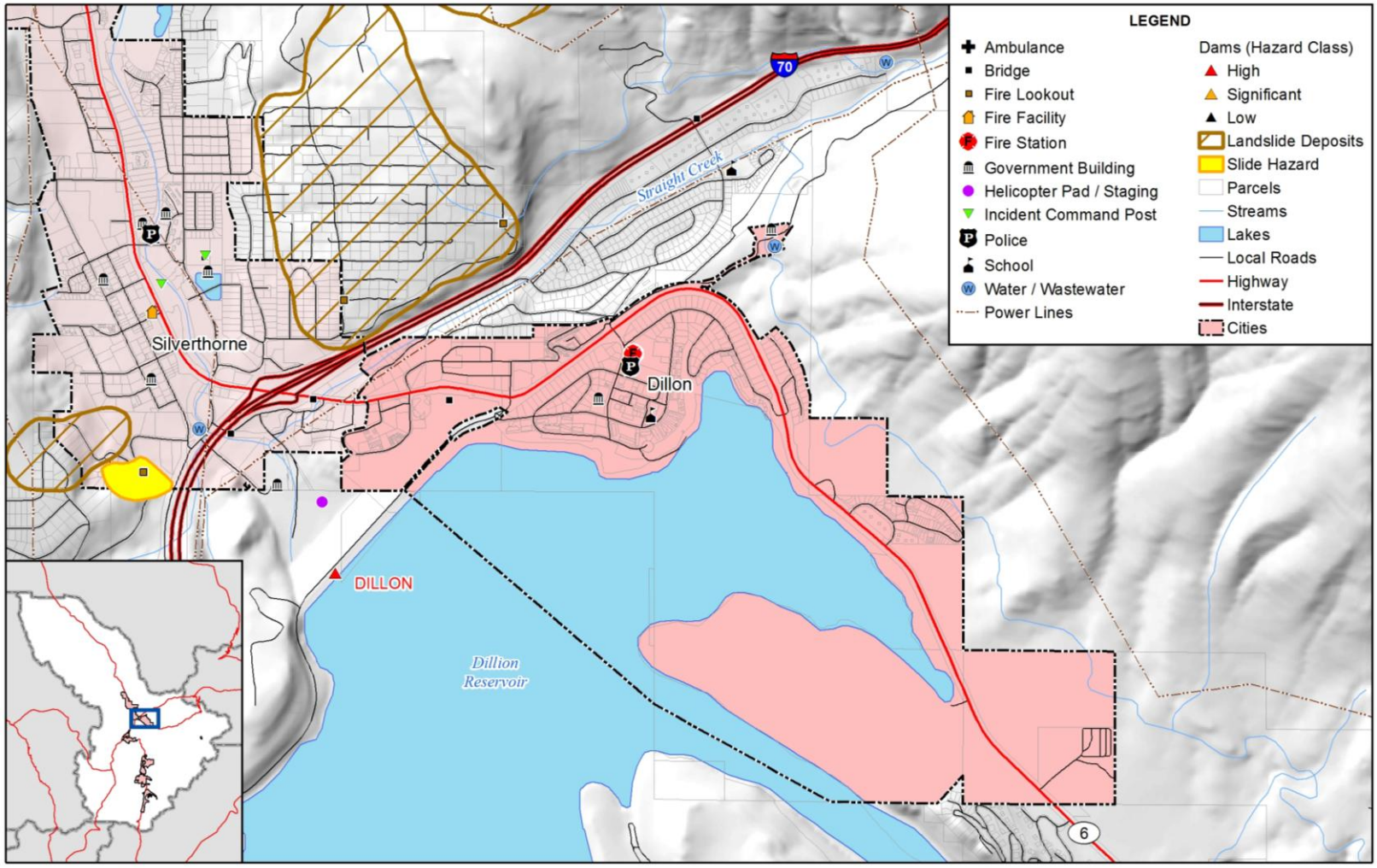
ANNEX D: TOWN OF DILLON

D.1 Community Profile

Figure D.1 shows a map of the Town of Dillon and its location within Summit County. The map also shows critical facilities and landslide deposits.

Figure D.1. Map of Dillon



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Map compiled 5/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1,
Colton/USGS Earth Data Analysis Center

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Geography

The Town of Dillon is located in central Summit County on the north shore of Dillon Reservoir directly south of Interstate 70 (I-70). Straight Creek runs in a southwesterly direction along the northern boundary of the Town. Dillon's total area is 2.3 square miles and the nearest city is Silverthorne, approximately two miles north on the opposite side of I-70. The elevation is 9,087 feet and the climate is typified by cold winters and temperate summers.

History

The Town of Dillon was first incorporated in 1883. Originally, three rivers came together where a trading post and clusters of cabins existed. This was the scene in the late 1800s until Denver needed water storage in the high country. In 1963 a water storage project was completed for the Denver metropolitan area which created Dillon Reservoir. The Town had to relocate to the northeastern shore of the reservoir while the reservoir was completed. The creation of the reservoir, the completion of the Eisenhower Tunnel in the 1960s, and the incorporation of the neighboring Town of Silverthorne all helped to establish Dillon's modern historical era.

Population

The estimated 2011 population of the Town of Dillon was 626. The 2010 Census recorded the population at 904. Select American Community Survey (ACS) 2011 and 2010 US Census demographic and social characteristics for Dillon are shown in Table D.1.

Table D.1. Dillon—Demographic and Social Characteristics

Characteristic	2010	2011
Gender/Age		
Male (%)	51.9	50.6
Female (%)	48.1	49.4
Under 5 Years (%)	5.3	10.1
65 Years and Over (%)	15.3	13.2
Race/Ethnicity (one race)		
White (%)	89.2	93.6
Black or African American (%)	0.3	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native (%)	0.8	0.0
Asian	2.2	1.3
Other	6.1	5.1
Hispanic or Latino (Of Any Race) (%)	10.8	13.4
Other		
Average Household Size	1.99	2.15
High School Graduate or Higher (%)	95.4	95.4

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

Economy

According to the 2011 ACS estimates, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Dillon's labor force were arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (23.6%); educational, health, and social services (20.5%); construction (13.4%); finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (14.4%); and retail trade (12.6%). Select economic characteristics for Dillon from the 2011 ACS estimates and 2010 US Census are shown in Table D.2.

Table D.2. Dillon—Economic Characteristics

Characteristic	2010	2011
Families below Poverty Level	3.8%	4.6%
Individuals below Poverty Level	6.8%	6.9%
Median Home Value	$435,400	$445,500
Median Household Income	$76,042	$78,657
Per Capita Income	$51,216	$49,238
Population in Labor Force*	544	519

Source: ACS 2011, 2010 US Census, factfinder2.census.gov
*Age 16 years and over

D.2 Hazard Identification and Profiles

Dillon'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 D.3). In the context of the countywide planning area, there are no hazards that are unique to Dillon.

Table D.3. Dillon—Hazard Summary

Hazard Type	Geographic Extent*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Avalanche	Isolated	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Dam Failure	Small	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Drought	Large	Likely	Limited	Low
Earthquake	Large	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Erosion/Deposition	Medium	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Flood	Isolated	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Hailstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation)	Isolated	Occasional	Critical	High
Landslide, Mudflow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall	Isolated	Unlikely	Critical	Low
Lightning	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation	Small	Highly Likely	Limited	Moderate
Tornado	Isolated	Unlikely	Critical	Low
Severe Winter Weather	Large	Likely	Critical	High

Hazard Type	Geographic Extent*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Wildfire	Small	Occasional	Critical	Moderate
Windstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Moderate

*See Section 3.2 for definitions of these factors

Information on past events for each hazard can be found in Section 3.2 Hazard Profiles of the main plan.

D.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess Dillon's vulnerability separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 3.3 Vulnerability Assessment in the main plan. This 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 in the main plan.

Community Asset Inventory

Table D.4 shows the total population, number of structures, land value, and assessed value of improvements to parcels in Dillon. 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 D.4. Dillon—Maximum Population and Building Exposure

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Land Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value*
Commercial	145	123	$36,261,400	$57,391,173	$57,391,173	$114,782,346
Government	49	24	$6,115,290	$27,628,750	$27,628,750	$55,257,500
Mixed Use	1	1	$213,172	$672,406	$672,406	$1,344,812
Open Space	11	0	$25,121	$0	$0	$0
Other	1	0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Residential	366	312	$59,466,369	$344,384,136	$172,192,068	$516,576,204
Total	**573**	**460**	**$102,081,352**	**$430,076,465**	**$257,884,397**	**$687,960,862**

Source: Summit County Assessor 2013
*Content Value estimated

Table D.5 lists critical facilities and other community assets identified by Dillon's planning team as important to protect in the event of a disaster.

Table D.5. Dillon—Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets

Name of Asset	Replacement Value ($)	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Information
MGD Water Treatment Plant	4,750,000	5/1.5 mgd	Vulnerability assessment completed
Gold Run Sewage Lift Station	1,000,000	0	
Elevated Water Storage Tank	500,000	400,000 gallon	400,000 Gal.
Buried Water Storage Tank	750,000	500,000 gallon	500,000 Gal.
Public Works Maintenance Building	500,000	15	
Town Hall/Police Department	2,500,000	103	
Dillon Valley Emergency Water Interconnect	150,000	0	Emergency connect to Dillon Valley
Silverthorne Emergency Water Interconnect	200,000	0	Emergency connect to Silverthorne
Straight Creek Water Diversion	150,000	0	Supply for Dillon and Dillon Valley
Old Dillon Reservoir	4,770,000	0	Dillon, Silverthorne, Summit County
Lake Dillon Fire District Station 8	n/a	n/a	
Lake Dillon Preschool	n/a	n/a	
Dillon Reservoir/Denver Water	n/a	n/a	
Porcupine Peak Site (prehistoric site)	n/a		National Register of Historic Places

Sources: Town of Dillon; 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 Dillon identified by Summit County GIS are illustrated in Figure D.2 DFIRM and Critical Facilities in Dillon.

For municipal water, Dillon shares the Old Dillon Reservoir with Silverthorne and Summit County, which greatly reduces the community's vulnerability to drought.

Vulnerability by Hazard

This section analyzes 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. This only includes wildfire. Flood is also analyzed below despite the low risk in Dillon because of readily available data.

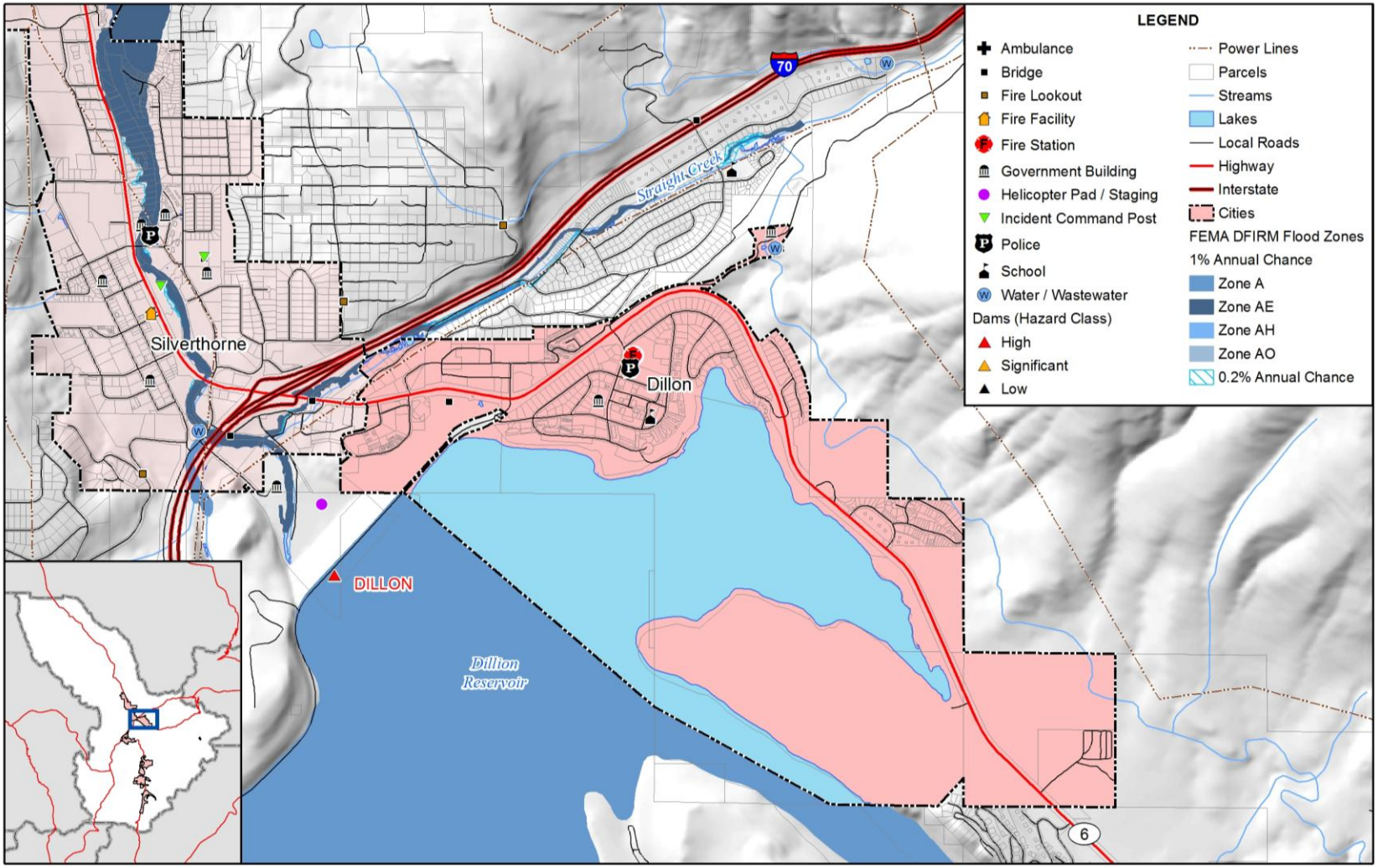
Flood

Existing Development

The Town of Dillon does not have any Special Flood Hazard Areas identified in the DFIRM. Therefore, the Town has no critical facilities at risk to flooding. Figure D.2 depicts the location of Dillon's critical facilities.

The HMPC only knew of one area where flooding sometimes occurs, which is Little Beaver Creek near I-70 and the Town of Silverthorne. Flooding sometimes occurs when a beaver dam is built up and backs up water. In this case, the Public Works department removes the dam.

Figure D.2. DFIRM and Critical Facilities in Dillon*



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Map compiled 5/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1, Preliminary DFIRM

*The Town of Dillon has no special flood hazard areas.

National Flood Insurance Program

The Town of Dillon has not been mapped by FEMA and is not a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program. There are no repetitive loss properties.

Future Development

Based on existing floodplains and growth patterns, future development in flood hazard areas is unlikely to occur in Dillon. Although the Town does not have a floodplain ordinance in place, it addresses development in flood prone areas in its subdivision regulations. Proposed subdivisions impacting a flood-prone area must be designed to minimize flood damage within the flood-prone area; must locate and construct all public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electric and water systems, to minimize and eliminate flood damage; and must provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

Landslide, Mud Flow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall

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. Additional landslide hazard analysis was completed using the more comprehensive USGS landslide deposits layer during the 2013 update. No parcels or building footprints were identified in landslide deposit areas in Dillon.

Future Development

The severity of landslide problems is directly related to the extent of human activity in hazard areas. Adverse effects can be mitigated by early recognition and avoiding incompatible land uses in these areas or by corrective engineering. The mountainous topography of the County presents considerable constraints to development, most commonly in the form of steep sloped areas. These areas (defined as having a grade change of 30% or more) are vulnerable to disturbance and can become unstable. Dillon does not currently have any landslide hazard areas within the Town's boundaries, but this issue should be considered during future annexation and 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 Dillon (see Table D.6 and

Figure D.3). Figure D.4 shows the wildfire focus areas from the County CWPP and treatment areas in Dillon.

Table D.6. Dillon—Acreage in Wildfire Threat Zones

Low		Medium		High		Extreme		
Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Total Acres
102	7%	1,374	93%	7	0.5%	-	-	1,482

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

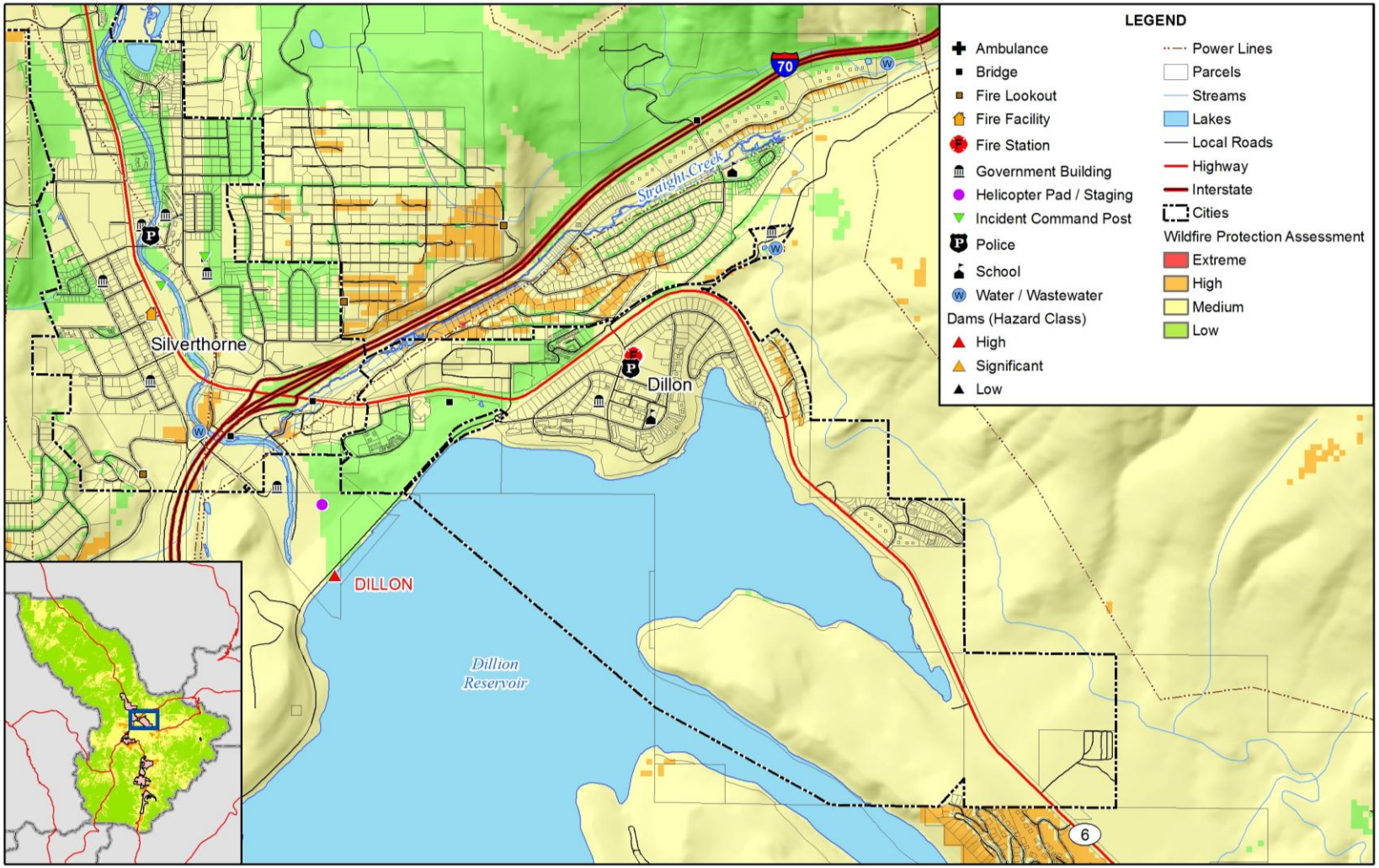
Based on the methodology described for wildfire in Section 3.3.3 Vulnerability by Hazard, the property values in Dillon were separated into wildfire threat zones. The breakdown of property values in Dillon by wildfire threat zone is shown in Table D.7.

Table D.7. Dillon—Property Values in Wildfire Threat Zones

Threat Zone	Land Use	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Low	Commercial	74	$8,300,890	$22,683,531	$22,683,531	$45,367,062
	Residential	37	$4,400,157	$11,337,272	$5,668,636	$17,005,908
	Total	**111**	**$12,701,047**	**$34,020,803**	**$28,352,167**	**$62,372,970**
Medium	Commercial	49	$25,409,905	$34,707,642	$34,707,642	$69,415,284
	Government	24	$6,067,794	$27,628,750	$27,628,750	$55,257,500
	Mixed Use	1	$213,172	$672,406	$672,406	$1,344,812
	Residential	269	$52,231,623	$331,236,603	$165,618,302	$496,854,905
	Total	**343**	**$83,922,494**	**$394,245,401**	**$228,627,100**	**$622,872,501**
High	Residential	6	$1,203,289	$1,810,261	$905,131	$2,715,392
	Total	**6**	**$1,203,289**	**$1,810,261**	**$905,131**	**$2,715,392**
Grand Total		**460**	**$97,826,830**	**$430,076,465**	**$257,884,397**	**$687,960,862**

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

Figure D.3. Wildfire Threat and Critical Facilities in Dillon



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Map compiled 5/2013; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: Summit County, HAZUS-MH 2.1

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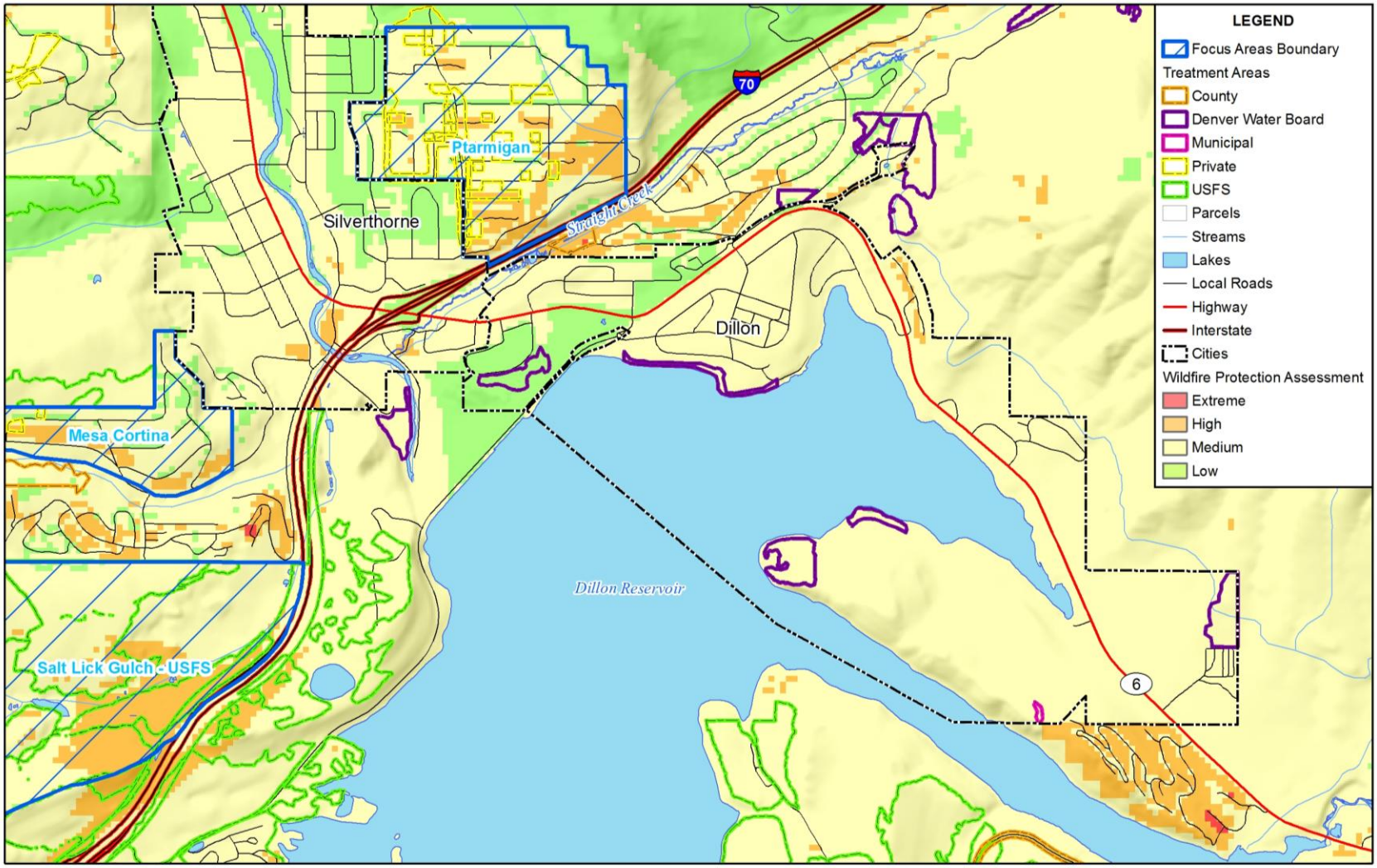
Figure D.3. Wildfire Focus Areas and Treatment Areas in Dillon



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

The Dillon Treatment Plant is located in the high fire threat zone. Four hundred and eighty (480) buildings are located in Dillon's wildfire hazard areas, based on footprint count. This includes 17 buildings in high wildfire threat zones, 419 in medium threat zones, and 44 in low threat zones. Since 2006, much of the wildfire hazard in Dillon has been reduced as a result of the removal of trees infested with mountain pine beetle. The Town has removed a significant amount of infested trees as part of a program managed by the Public Works Department. The Town has been actively participating with the Summit County Wildfire Council in the establishment of a wildland-urban interface map. These efforts allow the County to apply for federal assistance in establishing defensible space around buildings under threat from wildfire. It is important to note the wildfire risk to watersheds, which can impact Dillon and most of the other jurisdictions. In particular, the risk to the watershed on USFS property to the northeast of Dillon is considerable.

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, which provides fire protection services to the Town of Dillon and 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

Chapter 18 of the Dillon Municipal Code specifies building codes and mitigation measures for development in high wildfire hazard areas. The comprehensive plan also has policies related to assisting homeowners in creating defensible space around homes and continuing to remove and replace beetle kill trees throughout Town.

Growth and Development Trends

Table D.8 illustrates how Dillon has grown in terms of population and number of housing units between 2000 and 2011.

Table D.8. Dillon—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
802	626	-21.9	1,280	1,723	+34.6

Source: ACS 2011, factfinder2.census.gov

Dillon is surrounded by the Dillon Reservoir, I-70, and open space, and there is not a significant amount of new residential development occurring. New commercial development is planned in the Dillon Ridge Shopping Center. A goal of the Town's Comprehensive Plan is to provide open space throughout the community in order to protect features that are unique to Dillon, particularly open space along Dillon Reservoir and the hillsides that frame the existing community. Future goals include redevelopment of the Core area zone district of the Town.

D.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 D.9 lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Dillon.

Table D.9. Dillon—Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, Codes, Plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Master Plan	Yes	Reviewed/revised 2013
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	No	
Other Special Purpose Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Yes	
Building Code	Yes	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	Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan updated each year
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Urban Renewal Authority formed in 2009
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	Incorporated in Summit County Emergency Operations Plan
Other Special Plans	Yes	Forest Management Plan
Flood Insurance Study or Other Engineering Study For Streams	No	No SFHAs identified for Dillon in Summit County FIS dated November 16, 2011
Elevation Certificates	No	

Dillon Comprehensive Plan, 2013

The purpose of the Dillon Comprehensive Plan is to provide a framework for decision making regarding future development that is in the best long-term interest of the community. Goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan related to hazard mitigation are listed below and address the hazards of wildfire, flood, landslide, erosion/deposition, and drought.

- **Goal**: To protect the environment and improve it whenever and wherever possible

- Policy: Discourage development within or adjacent to areas identified as potential hazardous areas (steep slopes, unstable soils, flood plains, etc.), and developments proposed for any areas considered to pose a hazard should submit engineering investigations of the site and mitigate any potential negative impacts.
- Policy: Limit development on slopes greater than 20 percent and require engineering investigations of sites over 20 percent during project review. Development on slopes in excess of 20 percent if allowed, should maintain the maximum vegetative cover possible to protect soils, prevent land slippage, and retain wildlife habitat, view corridors and open space resources.
- Policy: Require that the implications of any potential geological and geo-technical constraints be appropriately addressed by persons experienced and legally qualified to do so. Such evaluative and mitigation procedures should incorporate analytical and design methods representing current generally accepted professional practices.

- **Goal:** To preserve and foster the unique natural, physical, and man-made characteristics and cultural aspects of Dillon
  - Policy: Preserve shorelines and wildlife habitats from intensive development. If development occurs, developers should be encouraged to develop on land with minor constraints, and utilize clustering of development to minimize development impacts on sensitive areas.

- **Goal:** To preserve community water sources and the water quality of the community to enhance the livability of the Town.
  - Policy: Improve the Town's landscaping regulations including the adoption of regulations that would reduce the amount of water utilized for the maintenance of landscaping.
  - Policy: Continue to enact watering restrictions in times of drought and encourage voluntary water reduction at all times.
  - Policy: Provide guidance to the community in selection of drought resistant xeriscape plant species.
  - Policy: Work with Denver Water Board to preserve the areas near the lake to reduce erosion.
  - Policy: Monitor areas of high mortality due to pine beetle infestation and take steps to mitigate erosion following tree removal.

- **Goal:** To provide a water distribution and treatment system that meets the future needs of the community.
  - Policy: Continue to strive toward conservation of the community's water resources through policies in Town development ordinances.
  - Policy: Revise the current landscaping regulations and drought response program to reflect best management practices concerning water conservation and the use of drought-tolerant native plant species.

- **Goal**: To cooperate with Lake Dillon Fire Rescue to provide fire protection system that is of high quality and can meet the existing and future needs of the community and keep fire insurance rates as low as possible in the community.
  - Policy: Continue to work with the Joint Fire Authority to provide for the community's fire protection needs.
  - Policy: Continue to provide water lines and maintenance adequate to meet fire flow requirements, and the Town should not allow new developments unless adequate fire protection can be provided.
  - Policy: Evaluate existing development ordinances to insure they provide adequate measures for fire protection, and modify them if necessary.

- **Goal:** The Town should continue to cooperate in wildfire preparation with other jurisdictions.
  - Policy: Continue participation in the County Wildfire Council.
  - Policy: Assist homeowners in creating defensible space around homes.
  - Policy: Continue to remove and replace beetle kill trees throughout the Town.

Dillon Municipal Code

The Dillon Municipal Code serves as the legal framework for the Town. Sections related to hazard mitigation are described below.

Chapter 16 Zoning Regulations

The Dillon Municipal Code includes the following policies and guidelines related to development in hazardous areas:

- Sec. 16-3-110 Residential Estate (RE) Zone
  - In a RE zone, the following regulations shall apply: (2) Allowed density. Density shall be calculated at a density of one (1) unit per acre of developable land. Developable land shall include all land within the parcel, minus any area containing slopes over fifteen percent (15%), any wetlands and any land impacted by geologic hazards.
- Sec. 16-5-10 Planned Unit Development Purpose
  - (a) The purpose of a Planned Unit Development (PUD) is to encourage flexibility in the development of land in order to promote appropriate and high quality use; to improve the design, character and quality of new development; to facilitate the adequate and economical provision of streets and utilities; to protect the natural environment and avoid development in hazardous areas; and to provide the appropriate natural and scenic features of open space.

Chapter 17 Subdivision Regulations

The Improvements, Reservations, and Design Standards include the following policies related to hazard mitigation:

- Land which the Town determines to be unsuitable for subdivision or development due to flooding, improper drainage, steep slopes, rock formations, adverse earth formations or topography, utility easements, adverse visual impacts or other features which could be harmful to the safety of citizens can not be subdivided or developed unless adequate mitigation methods are in place.
- Development, including the placement of public improvements and the creation of sites for the placement of structures, shall only be allowed on slopes in excess of 15 percent if no other reasonable alternatives exist and the subdivider mitigates any potential negative impacts created by development on these slopes. No development should take place on slopes in excess of 20 percent.
- If a proposed subdivision impacts a flood-prone area: 1) it shall be designed to minimize flood damage within the flood-prone area; 2) all public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electric and water systems, shall be located and constructed to minimize and eliminate flood damage; and 3) adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- Wetland regulations that limit development activity in and around wetland areas.

Chapter 18 Building Regulations

Chapter 44 of the Building Regulations details fire hazard mitigation requirements for new construction. This includes requirements for roofing and construction materials, as well as defensible space requirements according to the structure's wildland fire hazard level assigned by the Colorado State Forest Service.

- "Section 4404 Required Mitigation.
    - "Class A roof. All new construction, including additions, regardless of the designated response zone or the wildfire hazard rating assigned to the property, shall be provided with a Class A roof as defined in R902.
    - "Low hazard. Construction in an area with a 'Low' Fire Hazard Rating shall require no additional mitigation measures beyond the installation of a Class A roof.
    - "Moderate hazard. Construction in an area with a 'Moderate' Fire Hazard Rating shall provide a defensible space area in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and Table 44-A. Additionally, based upon the higher fire loading potential, structures 6,000 square feet and larger in building size shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system, and structures 4,000 square feet to 6,000 square feet in building size shall implement a fire-resistive construction measure as defined herein.

- "High hazard. Construction in an area with a 'High' Fire Hazard Rating shall provide a defensible space area in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and Table 44-A. Additionally, structures 4,000 square feet and larger in building size shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system, and structures ranging from 2,400 square feet up to 4,000 square feet in building size shall implement a fire-resistive construction measure as defined herein.
- "Additions. An addition located in a high or moderate wildfire hazard rated subdivision, added to any structure built before January 1, 2000, will require that a defensible space be provided around the addition as well as the existing structure, in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and Table 44-A. If the building size of the addition itself would require fire-resistive construction by this chapter, the addition shall be of fire-resistive construction but not the existing structure. If the building size of the addition itself would require a sprinkler system under this chapter, the entire building, including the additions, the existing structure and any other applicable structures, must be equipped with a sprinkler system. An addition to a building that was previously required to be of fire-resistive construction or was required to have a sprinkler system or monitored smoke detector system installed will require the same level of protection.
- "Alternates and exceptions to Section 4404.
    - "1) Unless otherwise required by this code, an automatic sprinkler system may be installed in lieu of required fire-resistive construction.
    - "2) A monitored smoke alarm system may be provided in lieu of fire-resistive construction.
    - "3) Alternate materials and methods, such as installing a draft hydrant in lieu of fire-resistive construction, may be considered by the Building Department in accordance with Section R104.11 in its discretion on a case-by-case basis.

Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table D.10 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Dillon.

Table D.10. Dillon—Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position	Comments
Planner/Engineer with Knowledge of Land Development/Land Management Practices	Yes	Planning/Engineering Department	
Engineer/Professional Trained in Construction Practices Related to Buildings and/or Infrastructure	Yes	Planning/Engineering Department	
Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an Understanding of Natural Hazards	Yes	Planning/Engineering Department	
Personnel Skilled in GIS	Yes	Planning/Engineering Department	
Full Time Building Official	No	Summit County Building Department	Contract
Floodplain Manager	No		
Emergency Manager	No	Summit County Emergency Manager	
Grant Writer	No		
Other Personnel	No		
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	Yes	Planning/Engineering Department	
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, Cable Override, Outdoor Warning Signals)	Yes	Through Summit County Communications Center	
Other	Yes		Level 1 Inspector of Commercial Vehicles; Mountain Pine Beetle Program

Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table D.11 identifies financial tools or resources that Dillon could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table D.11. Dillon—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	With vote
Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric Services	Yes	Water and sewer fees
Impact Fees for New Development	Yes	Water, sewer, and housing
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes	With vote
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes	With vote
Incur Debt through Private Activities	No	
Withhold Spending in Hazard Prone Areas	No	

Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

- 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.
- The Dillon Town Council and Dillon Water Department request water conservation from citizens and businesses on a voluntary basis by eliminating the use of sprinklers and irrigation systems from 9 am to 6 pm every day.
- For many years, the Town has been working to control the spread of the Mountain Pine Beetle. Town crews have been conducting surveys on both public and private property and have been removing infested trees in an effort to protect our valuable community forests.
- The Town is engaged in an ongoing water conservation program, as well as Firewise educational efforts in association with the Summit County Wildfire Council.

D.5 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

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

D.6 Mitigation Actions

The planning team for Dillon 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.

Mitigation Action: Dillon—1 Local Mitigation Planning Committee

Jurisdiction:	Town of Dillon
Action Title:	Develop a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to guide policy and implementation
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	A local Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is needed to provide input to this plan and to guide policy and implementation.
Ideas for Implementation:	Town department heads meet on a weekly basis. Department heads from all the jurisdictions meet on a monthly basis. Part of the staff reviews that are currently conducted are to discuss any hazards that have been identified and then bring the appropriate parties together to discuss the corrective course of action. One individual from each of the affected agencies would then work and develop an action plan. Identify one individual from each agency that would act as the representative of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, meeting on a monthly basis with the other representatives to bring forward concerns and ideas on specific areas.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Dillon Police Department
Partners:	All towns and Summit County Special districts Summit County Office of Emergency Management
Potential Funding:	None needed for committee personnel.
Cost Estimate:	No cost for the committee; costs determined by hazard.
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	• Implements mitigation plan • Improves communication and coordination • Reduces risk when projects are implemented
Timeline:	Ongoing
Status:	Ongoing as of 2013. The committee is composed of Town department heads who meet regularly to discuss issues and develop mitigation policies. The group continues to look at issues concerning HAZMAT safety, dam security, wildfire awareness and preparation, watershed protection, drought planning, and emergency planning.

Mitigation Action: Dillon—2 Public Involvement

Jurisdiction: Town of Dillon

Action Title: Improve education on risk and preparedness and mitigation measures

Priority: Low

Issue/Background: There is a need for continued and improved education on risk and preparedness and mitigation measures so that residents can take action to reduce their risk.

Ideas for Implementation: The Summit Office of Emergency Management in coordination with the Towns will prepare and conduct a series of presentations focused upon coordination and improvement of mitigation activities.

The initial phases of this work will be in coordinating local adoption of the Town's annex. The next step will be using local media sources to announce progress on the mitigation plan and ideas for future activities. This project will also involve developing and expanding educational materials related to hazards in Summit County and household preparedness measures. These materials may include fact sheets, public service announcements, and presentations to specific groups. Severe winter weather, water conservation, and wildfire are priority hazards that the materials will address.

The Town of Dillon will coordinate with Summit County and other towns in these efforts and distribute materials within Dillon as appropriate.

Responsible Agency: Town of Dillon Police Department

Partners: All towns and Summit County
Special districts
Summit County Office of Emergency Management

Potential Funding: None needed

Cost Estimate: Staff time

Benefits: (Losses Avoided)

- Implements mitigation plan
- Improves communication and coordination
- Increases public education and awareness

Timeline: Ongoing

Status: Ongoing as of 2013. The outreach program is initiated by the use of pamphlets, public service announcements, and educational material in monthly water and sewer billings.