

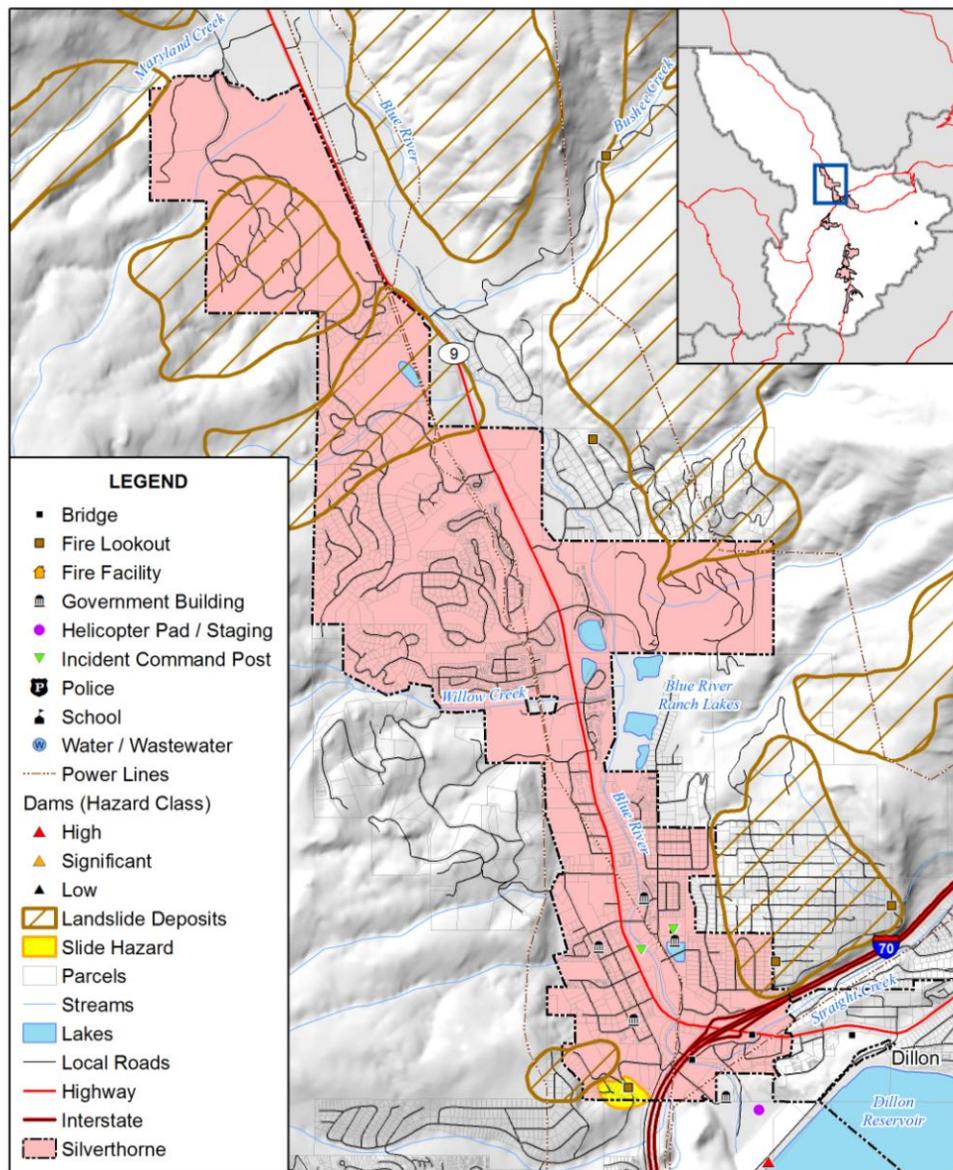


ANNEX F: TOWN OF SILVERTHORNE

F.1 Community Profile

Figure F.1 shows a base map of the Town of Silverthorne and its location in Summit County. The map also shows critical facilities and landslide deposits.

Figure F.1. Map of Silverthorne



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

Geography

Silverthorne is in the center of Summit County at an elevation of 8,790 feet, just downstream from Lake Dillon on the Blue River. The Blue River flows north through the Town. Its discharge through Silverthorne is regulated by the Dillon Dam. Straight and Willow Creeks are tributaries of the Blue River that flow through Silverthorne.

The Town is nestled below Buffalo Mountain and Red Peak, both part of the Gore Range to the west, and Ptarmigan Mountain and the Williams Fork Range to the east. Both sides of the valley are characterized by steep hillsides.

The climate of Silverthorne is that of a Colorado alpine valley. The mean annual temperatures is approximately 35°F, with minimum daily temperatures averaging approximately 16°F and maximum daily temperatures averaging approximately 52°F. The lowest annual temperature averages approximately -45°F and the highest yearly temperature averages approximately 89°F. Total annual precipitation averages 18.4 inches, with approximately 140 inches of snow.

Population

The estimated 2013 population of the Town of Silverthorne was 3,956. The 2010 US Census recorded the population at 3,887. Select American Community Survey (ACS) 2011 estimates and 2010 US Census data of demographic and social characteristics for Silverthorne are shown in Table F.1.

Table F.1. Silverthorne—Demographic and Social Characteristics

Characteristic	2010	2011
Gender/Age		
Male (%)	54.0	51.4
Female (%)	46.0	48.6
Under 5 Years (%)	7.4	7.2
65 Years and Over (%)	7.5	5.6
Race/Ethnicity (one race)		
White (%)	80.6	93.8
Black or African American (%)	2.4	0.5
Asian (%)	1.3	1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.0
Other (%)	12.9	2.8
Hispanic or Latino (Of Any Race) (%)	27.6	12.4
Other		
Average Household Size	2.62	2.70
High School Graduate or Higher (%)	91.0	92.2

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

History

Incorporated in 1967, Silverthorne began as a residential area approximately two miles north of the old Town of Dillon. The Town is named for Judge Marshall Silverthorn who bought 160 acres at the Town's current location in 1881. Original subdivisions in the 1950s were home to the construction workers building the Dillon Dam.

Economy

According to the 2011 ACS estimates, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Silverthorne's labor force were arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (24.7%); construction (17.5%); retail trade (16.5%); and finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing (11.1%). Select economic characteristics for Silverthorne from the 2011 ACS estimates and the 2010 US Census are shown in Table F.2.

Table F.2. Silverthorne—Economic Characteristics

Characteristic	2010	2011
Families below Poverty Level	6.6%	9.4%
Individuals below Poverty Level	6.9%	7.3%
Median Home Value	\$441,600	\$466,800
Median Household Income	\$71,691	\$80,580
Per Capita Income	\$31,839	\$32,783
Population in Labor Force*	2,879	2,998

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

*Population 16 years and over

F.2 Hazard Identification and Profiles

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

Table F.3. Silverthorne—Hazard Summary

Hazard Type	Geographic Extent*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Avalanche	Isolated	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Dam Failure	Large	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High
Drought	Large	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Earthquake	Large	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Erosion/Deposition	Small	Likely	Limited	Low
Flood	Small	Likely	Critical	High
Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation)	Isolated	Occasional	Critical	High

Hazard Type	Geographic Extent*	Probability*	Magnitude*	Hazard Rating
Landslide, Mudflow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall	Isolated	Likely	Limited	Low
Lightning	Large	Likely	Critical	Moderate
Mountain Pine Beetle Infestation	Medium	Likely	Limited	Moderate
Severe Winter Weather	Large	Highly Likely	Critical	High
Wildfire	Small	Likely	Critical	High
Windstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Low

*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.

F.3 Vulnerability Assessment

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

Community Asset Inventory

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

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Land Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value*
Commercial	154	87	\$75,500,606	\$71,921,782	\$71,921,782	\$143,843,564
Government	97	1	\$475,265	\$920,760	\$920,760	\$1,841,520
Industrial	17	17	\$8,231,159	\$5,494,808	\$8,242,212	\$13,737,020
Mixed Use	3	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Open Space	70	3	\$77,527	\$6,318,190	\$6,318,190	\$12,636,380
Residential	1,775	1,488	\$323,258,659	\$667,602,729	\$333,801,365	\$1,001,404,094
Total	2,116	1,596	\$407,543,216	\$752,258,269	\$421,204,309	\$1,173,462,578

Source: Summit County Assessor 2013

*Content Value estimated

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

Table F.5. Silverthorne—Critical Facilities and Other Community Assets

Name of Asset	Replacement Value (\$)	Hazard Concerns
Medical Offices	\$3,000,000	
Police Station/Town Hall	\$8,500,000	
Fire Station	\$2,500,000	
Summit Education Center	\$5,000,000	
Silverthorne Elementary School	\$14,000,000	
Water and Wastewater Water Treatment Facilities	\$40,000,000 plus collection/distribution systems	Blue River Wastewater Treatment Plant is in the floodplain but designed to withstand the 100-year flood.

Sources: Town of Silverthorne; Summit County GIS

Interstate-70 is also a critical facility and key asset to the community. The locations of critical facilities in Silverthorne identified by Summit County GIS are illustrated in Figure F.2 DFIRM and Critical Facilities in Silverthorne.

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. These hazards include dam failure, flood, and wildfire.

Dam Failure

Existing Development

The Dillon Dam and Reservoir are located approximately .5 miles upstream of the southern corporate limits of Silverthorne. As discussed in Chapter 3 Risk Assessment, failure of the Dillon Dam would have catastrophic effects to the Town of Silverthorne, damaging and destroying the majority of structures. The dam failure inundation map contains sensitive information and is not available in this public planning document.

Future Development

Most future development occurring in Silverthorne will be at risk to a failure of the Dillon Dam.

Flood

The principal causes of flooding in Silverthorne are along the Blue River, Straight Creek, and Willow Creek from April to July as a result of snowmelt runoff. There have been no serious flood problems in Silverthorne since the Dillon Dam began operating in 1963. The highest discharge has been about 2,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), which is less than the 10-year event.

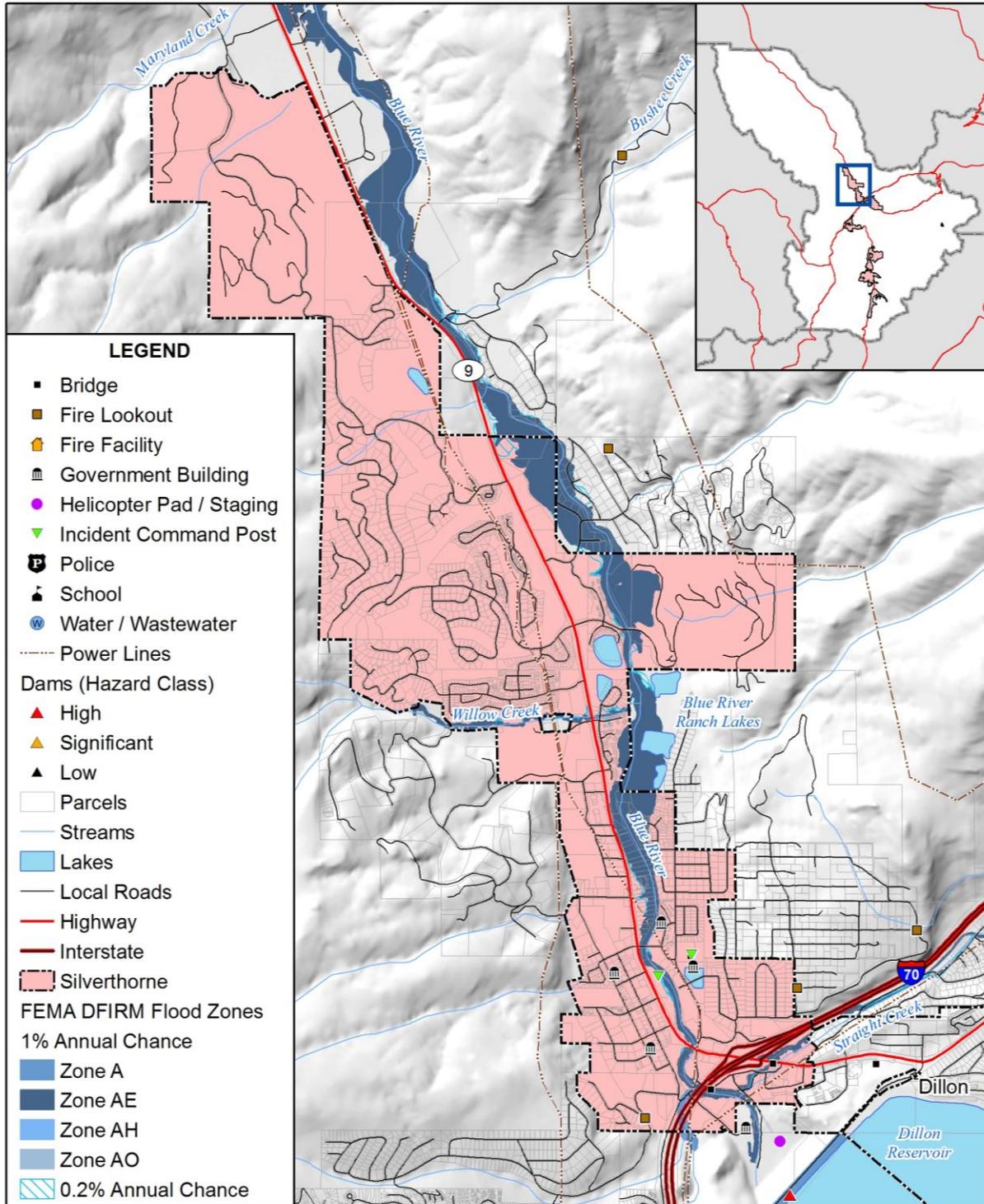
The largest flood on record prior to the construction of the dam was in 1918 when the combined flow of the Blue River, Ten Mile Creek, and the Snake River was 3,500 cfs just upstream of the present location of Silverthorne. U.S. Geological Survey records show high flows on all three streams during May and June of several other years, but no significant damage was reported.

Dams built by beavers within Willow Creek occasionally result in nuisance flooding to nearby adjacent property owners. Although Willow Creek runs through private property in these locations, the Town has often assisted with dam removal during these emergencies.

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 Silverthorne. Figure F.2 shows the DFIRM and critical facilities.

Figure F.2. DFIRM and Critical Facilities in Silverthorne



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 F.6. Silverthorne's 0.2% annual chance flood zone has the highest exposure with a total value of over \$84 million.

Building related losses are shown in Table F.7, which indicates a total loss of over \$33 million in Silverthorne. Flooded structures for the 1% and 0.2% annual chance floods are depicted in Figure F.3. Table F.8 summarizes the footprint count in Silverthorne's flood hazard area. More information on the methodology for this loss estimation can be found in the Section 3.3 Vulnerability Assessment in the main plan.

There is one critical facility located in flood zones in Silverthorne: the JSA Wastewater Treatment Plant (0.2% annual chance flood zone). The USFS Dillon Ranger District Office was removed from the FEMA floodplain as part of a restudy and LOMR (Letter of Map Revision) process through FEMA, approved in 2013.

Table F.6. Silverthorne—Flood Exposure by Land Use

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Zone AE						
Commercial	6	4	\$3,756,701	\$8,221,297	\$8,221,297	\$16,442,594
Government	19	1	\$475,265	\$920,760	\$920,760	\$1,841,520
Open Space	7	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	45	43	\$7,820,317	\$19,709,368	\$9,854,684	\$29,564,052
Total	77	48	\$12,052,283	\$28,851,425	\$18,996,741	\$47,848,166
0.2% Annual Chance						
Commercial	1	0	\$424,700	\$0	\$0	\$0
Open Space	1	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	6	6	\$969,900	\$42,281,011	\$42,281,011	\$84,562,022
Total	8	6	\$1,394,600	\$42,281,011	\$42,281,011	\$84,562,022

Source: AMEC analysis of DFIRM

Table F.7. Silverthorne—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 AE	48	\$28,851,425	\$18,996,741	\$47,848,166	\$11,962,042	1.0%
1% Annual Chance	48	\$28,851,425	\$18,996,741	\$47,848,166	\$11,962,042	1.0%
0.2% Annual Chance	6	\$42,281,011	\$42,281,011	\$84,562,022	\$21,140,506	1.8%
Total	54	\$71,132,436	\$61,277,752	\$132,410,188	\$33,102,547	2.8%

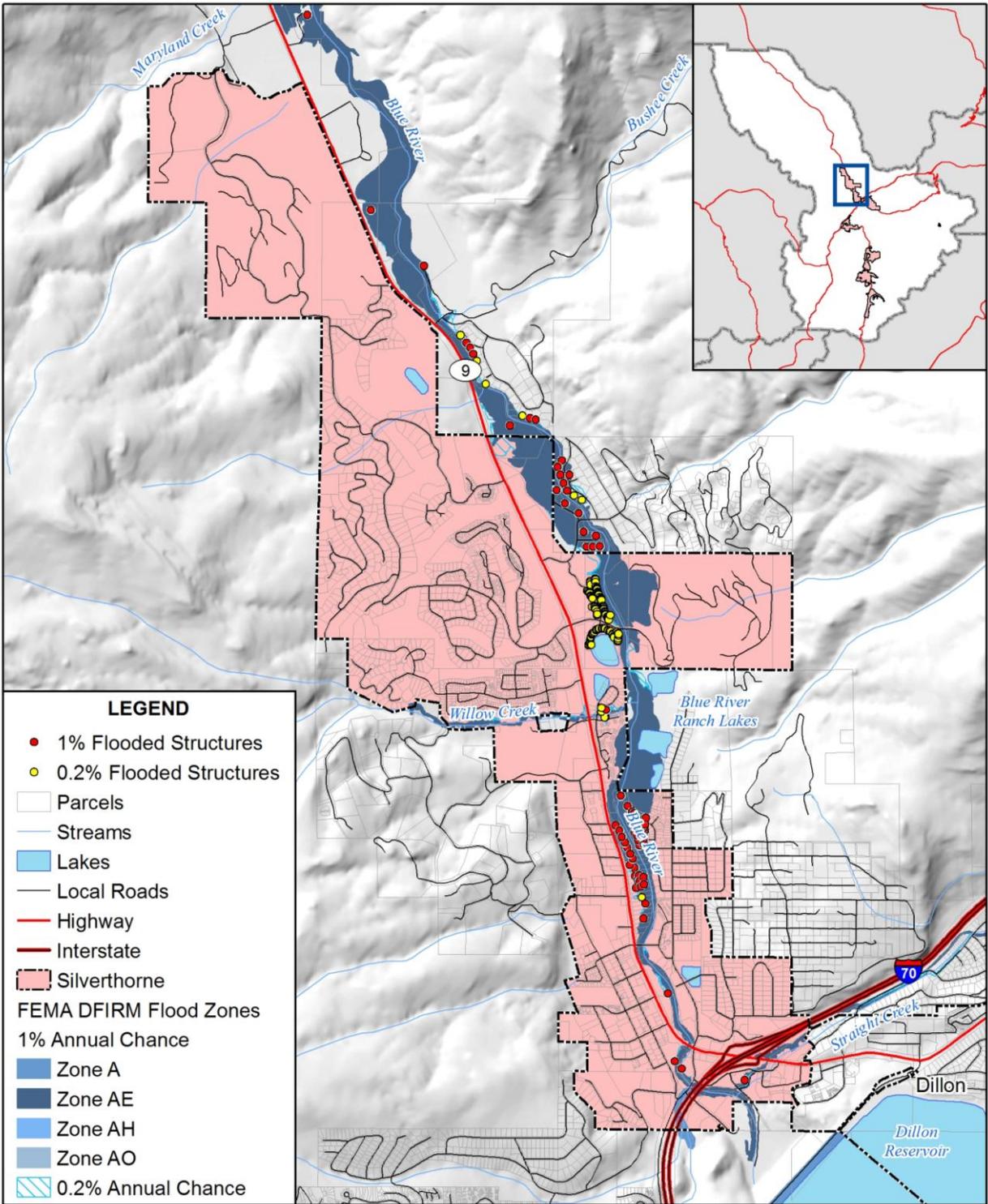
Source: AMEC analysis of DFIRM

Table F.8. Silverthorne Building Footprints in DFIRM Flood Zones

Flood Zone	Footprint Count
Zone AE	81
1% Annual Chance	
Total	81
0.2% Annual Chance	12
Total	93

Source: Summit County

Figure F.3. DFIRM and Floodprone Properties in Silverthorne



0 1 2 Miles



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

National Flood Insurance Program

Silverthorne joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on May 1, 1980. NFIP insurance data indicates that as of March 25, 2013, there were 84 flood insurance policies in force in the Town with \$21,659,500 of coverage. This is an increase of 15 policies since 2008. Twenty-four of the policies were in A zones, and 60 were located outside of the Special Flood Hazard Area.

There has been one historical claim for flood losses that did not result in any payments. Thus, there were no repetitive or severe repetitive loss structures.

Silverthorne participates in the Community Rating System (CRS). The Town has 770 total points for a CRS class ranking of 9, which provides a 5 percent reduction in flood insurance premiums for all policyholders in the community. Silverthorne achieves its CRS points through the following activities:

- Elevation certificates
- Map information service
- Hazard disclosure
- Higher regulatory standards
- Flood data maintenance
- Stormwater management
- Drainage system maintenance

Future Development

Based upon the 2011 FEMA Flood Insurance Study, there is development within the 100-year floodplain in Silverthorne. Most development in the floodplain occurs along the stretch of the Blue River between 6th Street and Rainbow Court. The Town's flood damage prevention ordinance regulates development in special flood hazard areas.

Significant wetland areas exist east of State Highway 9 and north of 12th Street in Silverthorne as the Blue River meanders northwards. There are also many wetland areas adjacent to ponds, streams, and tributaries to the Blue River. Water bodies, wetlands and riparian areas are protected by the water body, wetland, and riparian protection regulations of the Town Code (Town of Silverthorne 2004).

Silverthorne is considering the development of a kayak park in the Blue River for recreational purposes. Because the park would be considered development within the floodway, the Town has requested and has received a conditional letter of map revision from FEMA. The FEMA-issued CLOMR is dated March 18, 2008. While the Town still desires to build the kayak park, other, higher priorities have postponed completing it. Timing for completion of this is uncertain.

Landslide, Mud Flow/Debris Flow, Rock Fall

Existing Development

Geologic hazards in Silverthorne include avalanches, landslides, rock falls, mudflows, debris fans, and unstable slopes. The majority of the Silverthorne community is located in areas that have little potential for these hazards. However, as Silverthorne grows and development on steep hillsides continues to be considered, the hazard potential will increase.

While most of the town itself is relatively flat, the Eagles Nest, Willow Creek Highlands, and South Maryland Creek Ranch subdivisions in the northwestern portion of the town have been developed on forested hillsides. Angler Mountain Ranch subdivision, located in the northeastern portion of the Town, has been developed on a sage meadow hillside.

There are several areas in the Town that have slopes between 10 and 20 percent. These areas are located primarily west of Highway 9 in and around Golden Eagle Road in the Willowbrook Subdivision. South of Golden Eagle Road there are slopes between 10 and 20 percent along the westernmost edge of town, west of Brian Avenue and Adams Avenue and west of Warren Avenue. Slopes of this same percent are also found in the portion of Town that extends east in and around Angler Mountain Ranch. There are also many slopes within the Town and its immediate vicinity that are over 30 percent (Silverthorne Comprehensive Plan, 2008). There are 132 building footprints located on Colton landslide deposits and 1 building footprint located in local landslide hazard areas in Silverthorne.

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 Silverthorne are presented in Table F.9.

Table F.9. Silverthorne—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						
Commercial	8	4	\$1,428,819	\$1,307,964	\$1,307,964	\$2,615,928
Government	8	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Open Space	4	0	\$8,323	\$0	\$0	\$0
Residential	145	96	\$39,064,240	\$67,520,550	\$33,760,275	\$101,280,825
Total	165	100	\$40,501,382	\$68,828,514	\$35,068,239	\$103,896,753

Land Use	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Local Landslide Hazards						
Government	11	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	11	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Future Development

The Town’s subdivision regulations address procedures and requirements for development in geologic hazard areas. The following information was extracted from the Silverthorne Comprehensive Plan (2008). Slope is the most limiting factor to be considered in the design of access roads and residential subdivisions. Slope stabilization in the Silverthorne area is difficult even where homes are constructed on nearly level pads. Snow removal also becomes an increasingly greater problem as more homes are built. The surface runoff that results from snowmelt increases the erosion hazards on cut and fill slopes. Although seeding can minimize this hazard, it can be difficult to establish viable plant growth in these areas. Homes should be designed to use the existing slope as much as possible and keep foundation cuts to a minimum. Roads should be designed to keep cut and fill slopes to a minimum and to provide appropriate snow stacking areas and drainage. Current Town Code standards require paved roads.

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. It 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 Silverthorne (see Table F.10 and Figure F.3). Figure F.4 shows the wildfire focus areas from the County CWPP and treatment areas in Silverthorne.

Table F.10 Silverthorne—Acreage in Wildfire Threat Zones

Low		Medium		High		Extreme		Total Acres
Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	Acres	%Total	
1,652	64%	927	36%	13	0.5%	-	-	2,591

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 Silverthorne were separated into wildfire threat zones, as shown in Table F.11

Table F.11. Silverthorne—Property Values in Wildfire Threat Zones

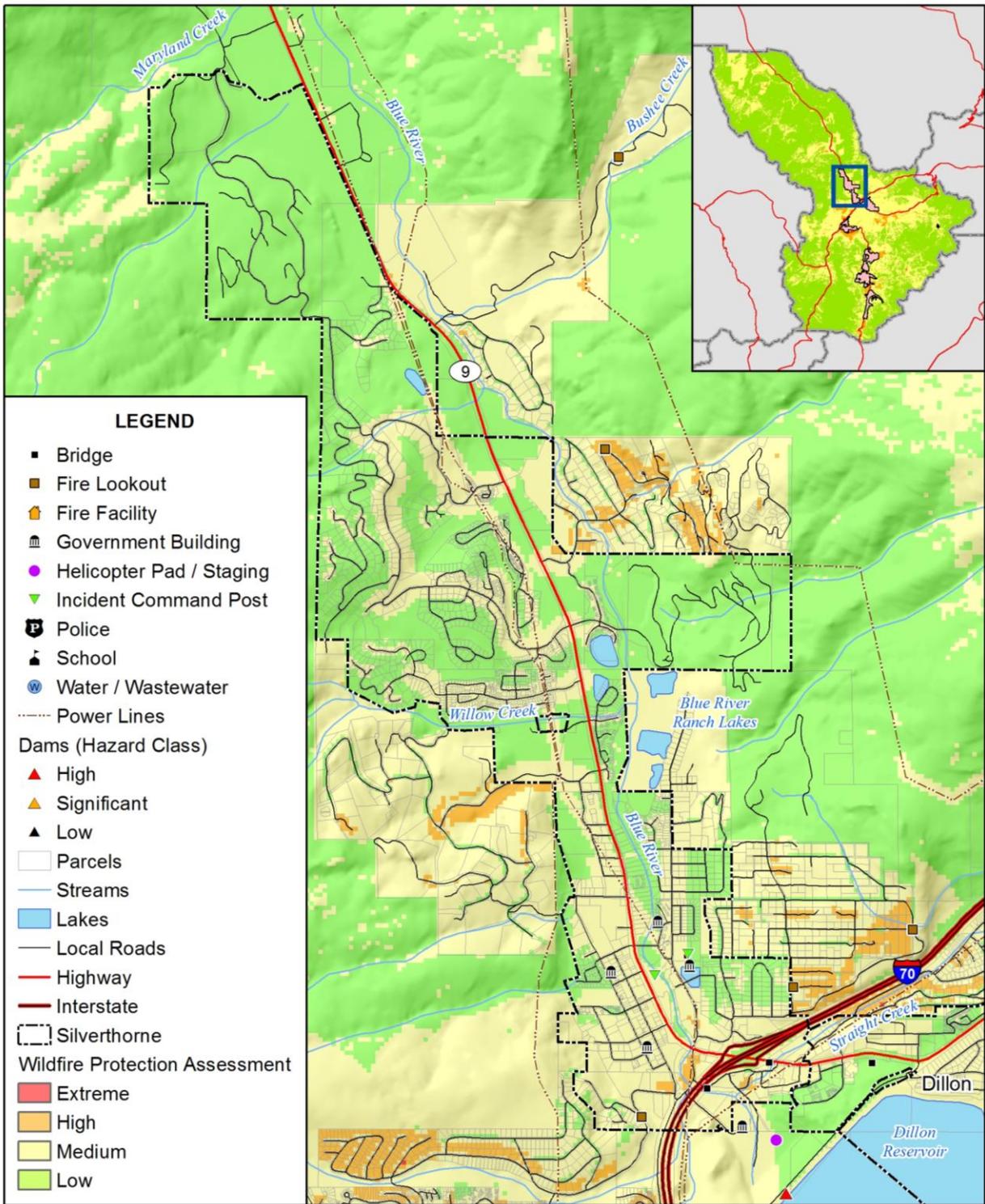
Threat Zone	Land Use	Improved Parcel Count	Land Value	Improved Value	Estimated Content Value	Total Value
Low	Commercial	4	\$201,070	\$1,010,643	\$1,010,643	\$2,021,286
	Industrial	1	\$632,089	\$73,880	\$110,820	\$184,700
	Open Space	1	\$9,471	\$91,272	\$91,272	\$182,544
	Residential	848	\$156,618,422	\$376,126,962	\$188,063,481	\$564,190,443
	Total	854	\$157,461,052	\$377,302,757	\$189,276,216	\$566,578,973
Medium	Commercial	81	\$51,170,404	\$65,976,278	\$65,976,278	\$131,952,556
	Government	1	\$475,265	\$920,760	\$920,760	\$1,841,520
	Industrial	15	\$6,089,336	\$4,457,513	\$6,686,269.50	\$11,143,783
	Open Space	2	\$0	\$6,226,918	\$6,226,918	\$12,453,836
	Residential	640	\$113,153,264	\$291,475,767	\$145,737,884	\$437,213,651
Total	739	\$170,888,269	\$369,057,236	\$225,548,109	\$594,605,345	
High	Commercial	2	\$2,060,989	\$4,934,861	\$4,934,861	\$9,869,722
	Industrial	1	\$1,509,734	\$963,415	\$1,445,123	\$2,408,538
	Total	3	\$3,570,723	\$5,898,276	\$6,379,984	\$12,278,260
Grand Total		1,596	\$331,920,044	\$752,258,269	\$421,204,309	\$1,173,462,578

Source: AMEC analysis with County data

Most of the acreage in Silverthorne is in low to medium wildfire threat zones. These zones have the most property value at risk as well. The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, which provides fire protection services to the Town of Silverthorne 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.

There is one critical facility in the high wildfire threat zone in Silverthorne, the Buffalo Mountain Wastewater Treatment Plant. One thousand seven hundred and fifteen (1,715) buildings are located in Silverthorne’s wildfire hazard areas, based on footprint count. This includes 15 buildings in high wildfire threat zones, 979 in medium threat zones, and 721 in low threat zones.

Figure F.3. Wildfire Threat and Critical Facilities in Silverthorne

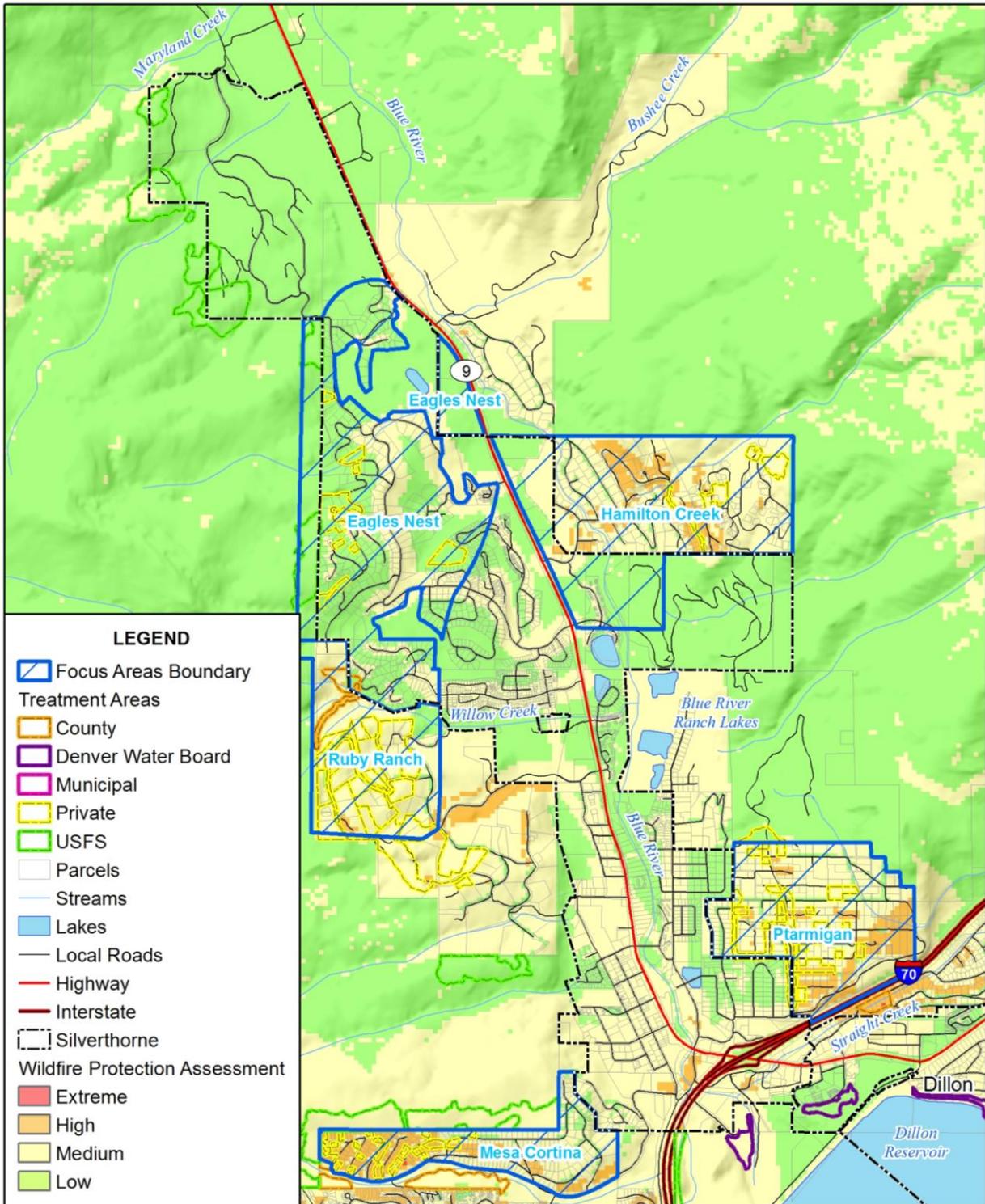


0 1 2 Miles



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

Figure F.4. Wildfire Focus Areas and Treatment Areas in Silverthorne



0 1 2 Miles



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

Future Development

Wildfire hazards, especially the wildland-urban interface, are becoming a larger issue in Silverthorne and the surrounding public lands. This is largely due to the fact that most of the valley floor in the Town has been developed, and residential subdivisions are now being built on the forested slopes that surround the Town. Areas of significant concern include the Wildernest and Mesa Cortina subdivisions located in Summit County (but within Silverthorne's three-mile area), and the Ptarmigan Mountain area (Government Small Tracks Subdivision) on the southeast side of the Town. Many of these subdivisions do not comply with current fire codes and present significant challenges to the fire district, especially with regard to access. The Eagles Nest and Willow Creek Highlands subdivisions, the Daley Ranch, and Angler Mountain Ranch on the northeast side of town are other areas where wildfire hazard is a concern. In the past several years, recent annual outbreaks of pine beetle infestation in the forested areas around the Town have resulted in large numbers of dead trees which also creates safety and fire hazards. The Town Code requires the removal of dead, diseased, and/or beetle infested trees from properties upon receipt of written notice from the Town to the property owner (Silverthorne Comprehensive Plan, 2008).

Silverthorne's Fire Hazard Mitigation ordinance establishes permitted fire mitigation standards for new and existing development.

Growth and Development Trends

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

Table F.12. Silverthorne—Change in Population and Housing Units, 2000-2011

2000 Population	20011Population Estimate	Estimated Percent Change 2000-2011	2000 # of Housing Units	2011 Estimated # of Housing Units	Estimated Percent Change 2000-2011
3,196	3,815	+19.4	1,582	2,051	+29.6

Source: ACS 2011, factfinder2.census.gov

In 2007, the Town of Silverthorne building department issued permits for 32 single-family residences and 8 multi-family units. The majority of this growth occurred in the subdivisions of Three Peaks, Eagles Nest, and Willowbrook. Residential building permits in coming years are expected to remain steady. There is a total of 2,688 acres within the incorporated limits of the Town. In 2008, there were a total of 2,944 zoned residential units, of which 2,079 have been platted, and 1,813 have been built.

The Town of Silverthorne, in combination with the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, recently approved construction of a new joint facility. It will replace the existing fire station in Silverthorne and will also provide office space for the Town's Public Works Department. The total cost of the facility will be approximately \$8 million. It will be located on the north end of

town along Highway 9, near the elementary school. It will be located outside of the 100-year floodplain and in an area of low wildfire threat.

F.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 F.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 Silverthorne.

Table F.13. Silverthorne—Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, Codes, Plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Master Plan	Yes	Last updated 2008
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	Yes	
Other Special Purpose Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Yes	Removal of Dead Diseased and Beetle Infested Trees
Building Code	Yes	2006 International Building Code, 2006 International Fire Code and Amendment, 2006 International Energy Conservation 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	Yes	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	No	Incorporated in Summit County Emergency Operations Plan
Other Special Plans	Yes	Dam Failure; Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan
Flood Insurance Study or Other Engineering Study for Streams	Yes	FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Summit County and Incorporated Areas, November 16, 2011
Elevation Certificates	Yes	
Other	Yes	Community Rating System Rating: 9

Silverthorne Comprehensive Plan, 2008

The Silverthorne Comprehensive Plan defines a long-term vision for the Town. In addition to defining the community's view of its future, the Comprehensive Plan outlines goals, policies, and specific strategies to guide decision makers in the future. The goals of the Comprehensive Plan are the following:

- Protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens in the community,
- Improve the physical, social, and economic environment of the community, and
- Understand and make decisions on proposed short-term, individual actions that are based upon the long-range impacts of those actions.

Chapter 3 Planning Influences describes environmental constraints to development in Silverthorne and provides an overview of geologic hazards, slope and topography, floodplains and wetlands, and wildfire hazards.

Chapter 4 Land Use Element includes the following goals and policies related to hazard mitigation:

- **Goal Land Use (LU) 1:** To establish a pattern of future land uses which will promote the highest degree of health, safety, efficiency, and well being for all segments of the community, and make the most efficient use of land, community facilities, services, while protecting the environment and natural resources.
- **Goal LU 5:** To protect the environment and improve it whenever and wherever possible.
 - Policy LU 5.1: The Town shall prohibit development within or adjacent to areas identified as potential hazardous areas. Developments proposed for any areas considered to pose a hazard shall submit engineering investigations of the site and mitigate potential negative impacts.
 - Policy LU 5.2: The Town shall prohibit development on slopes greater than 30 percent and require engineering investigations of steep sites during project review. Development on slopes in excess of 15 percent shall maintain the maximum vegetative cover possible to protect soils, prevent land slippage, and retain wildlife habitat and open space resources.
 - Policy LU 5.3: The Town shall encourage the paving of gravel roadways, driveways and parking lots to decrease pollution from dust.
 - Policy LU 5.10: The Town shall require new and existing developments to provide adequate measures to control any adverse effects to the water quality and groundwater resources of the region.
 - Policy LU 5.11: The Town shall develop a storm water management plan to protect water quality.
- **Goal LU 6:** To preserve the unique natural, physical characteristics of Silverthorne.
 - Policy LU 6.1: The Town shall establish open space land dedication requirements that preserve and protect areas of significance to the community. These include but are not

limited to wetlands, steep slopes, 100-year floodplains, significant landforms, significant vegetation, and view corridors.

Silverthorne Town Code

The Silverthorne Town Code serves as the legal framework for the Town, codifying allowable activities and creating an enforcement structure for its adopted policy. The Town Code is organized into five chapters and various subsections; those related to hazard mitigation are outlined below.

Chapter 3 Public Works Article VIII Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, 2011

The flood damage prevention ordinance was recently re-adopted via ordinance 1) to reflect FEMA DFIRM mapping effective dates, reflecting November 2011 effective dates, and 2) to incorporate new State mandated requirements, which are more stringent than the prior requirements. It is the purpose of this Article to promote public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) Protect human life and health;
- (2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) Minimize damage to critical facilities, infrastructure and other public facilities such as water, sewer and gas mains; electric and communications stations; and streets and bridges located in floodplains;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of floodprone areas in such a manner as to minimize future flood blight areas; and
- (7) Ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a flood hazard area.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this Article uses the following methods:

- (1) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety or property in times of flood or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers, which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
- (4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage; and
- (5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided, residential and nonresidential new construction and substantial improvement must have the lowest floor elevated to at least one foot above base flood elevation.

The ordinance designates the Public Works Director or his or her designee as the floodplain administrator and defines the administrator's duties.

Chapter 4 Community Development Article V Procedures and Requirements for Subdivisions

One of the purposes of this article is to promote the general health, safety, and welfare of the present and future inhabitants of the Town by requiring that land proposed for subdivision shall be used safely for the intended purpose without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, geologic hazards, or other natural hazards. It requires that no land shall be subdivided which is determined by the Town to be unsuitable for subdivision by reason of flooding, bad drainage, rock or soil creep, mudflow, rockslide, avalanche or snow slide, steep topography, or any other natural or environmental hazard, feature or condition of potential harm to the health, safety, or welfare of the future residents of the proposed subdivision or to the Town.

Chapter 4 Community Development Article VIII Environmental Guidelines

Division 5 Fire Hazard Mitigation establishes permitted fire mitigation standards for the protection of life and property from wildfires by reducing the hazards from threat of wildland fires on structures. Mitigation regulations include the following

- Roof material required.
 1. All new construction of residential and commercial structures shall be required to install a Class A roof covering.
 2. All existing residential and commercial structures when re-roofing will require a Class A roof cover to be installed.
- Vegetation/natural materials.
 1. A property owner may remove all trees and shrubs within 10 feet of structures on site.
 2. Tree branches of large trees should be trimmed to a minimum of six feet from the ground.
 3. Cut or piled combustible materials may be a minimum of 10 feet from the property line and/or 10 feet from any structure.
 4. Grass and/or other combustible materials on undeveloped parcels of any size which pose a fire hazard as determined by the Community Development Department or Lake Dillon Fire Department shall be removed.
 5. Dead, diseased and/or beetle infested trees must be removed from the property within 10 days of receipt of written notice to the property owner or responsible party.

- Chimney spark arrestors. Upon remodeling, renovation, or repairs requiring a building permit, the owners of the residential property will retrofit all existing wood stoves/wood burning fireplace chimneys with approved spark arrestors as approved by the building official.

Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table F.14 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation in Silverthorne.

Table F.14. Silverthorne—Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/No	Department/Position
Planner/Engineer with Knowledge of Land Development/Land Management Practices	Yes	Community Development/Director; Planning Manager, Planner II
Engineer/Professional Trained in Construction Practices Related to Buildings and/or Infrastructure	Yes	Public Works/Director, Engineer; Utilities Manager
Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an Understanding of Natural Hazards	Yes	Community Development; Public Works/Director, Engineer
Personnel Skilled In GIS	Yes	Public Works and Utilities Personnel; Community Development/Information Systems Technician
Full Time Building Official	No	Contracted through Summit County
Floodplain Manager	Yes	Public Works/Engineer
Emergency Manager	No	Summit County Office of Emergency Management/Emergency Manager
Grant Writer	Yes	Parks and Recreation/Director
Warning Systems/Services	Yes	Summit County Office of Emergency Management/Emergency Manager

Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

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

Table F.15. Silverthorne—Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)
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, water and sewer
Impact Fees for New Development	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activities	Yes
Withhold Spending in Hazard Prone Areas	Yes

The Town of Silverthorne is currently investigating forming a special improvement district to fund burying utility lines underground.

Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

Silverthorne is involved in ongoing outreach activities and partnerships related to hazard mitigation, which include the following:

- 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 or June resulting from snowmelt.
- After the December 2007 severe winter storm, the Town met with the Red Cross to improve guidelines and procedures for deploying an emergency shelter in the Silverthorne Recreation Center. Specific times of operation, capacity of the building, and capacity of each room within the building were determined. The Town will apply the new procedures during the next emergency event that requires sheltering.

Past Mitigation Efforts

Other mitigation related programs and projects that Silverthorne has implemented in the past include the following:

- In November 2007, a tree survey of public and private forested properties was conducted to help manage the mountain pine beetle infestation in Silverthorne. The survey identified 2,129 trees that needed to be cut and removed (or cut and chipped) before the summer of 2008. Property owners were responsible for taking action on trees on their property.
- In 2006, the Town hired a consultant to review all Town-owned property, including public rights of way, for beetle or other infestation killed trees. The Town then had the dead and downfall trees removed and preventive spraying applied to specified trees per the consultant's recommendations.
- The Town completed a stream restoration project on the Blue River to improve fish habitat and ecological function. This project also deepened the flow channel, which reduces flooding.
- Within the past 10 years, the Town has implemented an automatic backup power source for the Town's water supply system to insure an available water source during emergencies, such as a wildfire incident.
- Initiated in 2000 and continued annually, the Town provides a dropoff site for slash and processes the collected slash into chips that are transported to the Climax Mine as part of their reclamation efforts.

F.5 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Silverthorne adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the Summit County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and described in Chapter 4 Mitigation Strategy.

F.6 Mitigation Actions

The planning team for Silverthorne 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. The Town also chose to include emergency response actions related to water and wastewater facilities in their annex.

As part of their mitigation strategy, Silverthorne will continue participation in and compliance with the NFIP. Specific activities that the Town will undertake to continue compliance include the following:

- Continuing participation in the Community Rating System and identifying opportunities to increase points and lower rating, such as through this planning process
 - The Town will let the Insurance Services Office (ISO) know that this plan exists, is updated, and conforms with DMA, FMA and CRS planning requirements so that credit can be considered during the next CRS review.
- A new action item was introduced in 2013 related to Floodplain Mapping and Management (see Action #7).

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—1 Mountain Pine Beetle Ordinance

Jurisdiction:	Town of Silverthorne
Action Title:	Continue to implement mountain pine beetle program and enforce ordinance
Priority:	High
Issue/Background	<p>Silverthorne's Code Section 4-8-44 (adopted in 2006) requires land owners to remove all dead, diseased, and/or beetle-infested trees located on their property within 10 days of notification. In November 2007, a tree survey of public and private forested properties was conducted to help manage the mountain pine beetle infestation in Silverthorne. The survey identified 2,129 trees that needed to be cut and removed (or cut and chipped) before the summer of 2008. Land owners were responsible for taking action on trees on their property. The tree removal deadline was June 20, 2008, and enforcement measures for remaining trees began in July 2008.</p> <p>The Town also has removed beetle infested trees from Town-owned property at a cost of approximately \$50,000 in 2007 and \$70,000 in 2008.</p>
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>Silverthorne will continue with program for the next three to five years. Between September 20 and October 1, 2008, the Town will survey trees on residential properties in Silverthorne to identify and mark trees that have been recently infected with pine beetle. These trees will be marked with a blue paint ring. Upon the completion of the survey, property owners with infected or dead trees on their property will receive a follow-up notification indicating removal requirements. The Town will also conduct media outreach to inform property owners of the program. Trees that have not been removed by the stated deadline will be removed by the Town and property owners charged at double the full cost of removal plus additional fines. The Town will offer a site for citizens to take slash for disposal and will pay for grinding at the end of the year.</p>
Responsible Agency:	Silverthorne Town Manager's office and Community Development Department
Partners:	All Town departments
Potential Funding:	The Town of Silverthorne will provide funding for the tree survey, slash disposal site and grinding, and staff time to administer and enforce program. Property owners pay for tree removal.
Cost Estimate:	Annual cost estimate is \$7,000-10,000 for tree survey, \$10,000 for slash disposal site and grinding, \$50,000 for tree removal on Town-owned property, and significant staff time to administer and enforce
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduces wildfire hazard• Reduces rate of spread of mountain pine beetle infestation
Timeline:	Ongoing for next three to five years
Status:	Completed/ongoing. After changing the Town Code, the Town was surveyed for dead pine beetle trees in 2007, 2008, and 2009. During those years the

ordinance was heavily enforced. Since 2010 there have been very few complaints regarding dead pine beetle trees. The Town has greatly reduced the fire hazard and brought the Town into compliance.

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—2 Emergency Power for Wastewater Treatment Plant

Jurisdiction:	Town of Silverthorne
Action Title:	Insure emergency power for wastewater treatment plant during extended power outage
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background	<p>A 450 kilowatt emergency generator was installed in 2000. The generator consumes approximately 33 gallons of diesel per hour. The fuel is supplied from a 1,000 gallon tank which would require refilling on a daily basis during an extended power outage. Possible solutions are to arrange for the delivery of a tanker during an emergency.</p>
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>Evaluate increasing emergency generator capacity to reflect plant expansions and increased plant loading since the generator was installed in 2000. The generator is capable of running the main plant and digester but would require that aeration be cycled to various basins on a rotating basis since the generator cannot operate all of the required blowers on a continuous basis.</p> <p>The dewatering facility is on a separate transformer and cannot be operated by the emergency generator. If it became necessary to operate the centrifuge during an extended power outage, a 150 kilowatt generator could be rented. Availability and guaranteed rental should be investigated.</p> <p>The flow equalization pond provides additional backup during an extended power failure. Approximately 24 hours of partially treated wastewater could be stored in the pond on an emergency basis.</p> <p>An engineering evaluation for installing increased generator capacity should be initiated.</p>
Responsible Agency:	Silverthorne/Dillon Joint Sewer Authority
Partners:	Town of Silverthorne and Town of Dillon
Potential Funding:	Capital funding
Cost Estimate:	Costs will be estimated based upon engineering evaluation
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevent loss of services during extended power outages• Avoid discharging raw wastewater and associated violations and possible penalties
Timeline:	Generator capacity engineering study and design in 2010 with capital appropriation and construction in 2012.
Status:	Ongoing in 2013. Backup generation is installed and operational as of 1999, additional automation and capacity are being evaluated.

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—3 Emergency Power for Water Distribution

Jurisdiction:	Town of Silverthorne
Action Title:	Ensure continued water distribution during extended power outage
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background	The Water and Sewer program maintains the Town's water system and sewage transmission line. Water is provided by the Town of Silverthorne through a system of wells, storage tanks, and distribution lines. Some emergency power generators are in place but additional generators and fuel sources are needed to maintain services during extended power outages.
Ideas for Implementation:	Secure fuel source for generators in place. Verify rental companies can accommodate our needs. Budget for a mobile generator to run all stations.
Responsible Agency:	Silverthorne Public Works Department – Water and Sewer program
Partners:	
Potential Funding:	Town of Silverthorne
Cost Estimate:	\$50,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevent interruption of fire flows• Prevent loss of services to customers• Protection public health and safety
Timeline:	Completed
Status:	Completed/ongoing. The Town has completely automated backup power systems for all pressure zones. A portable Generator will be added in the next two years.

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—4 Action Plan for Explosive Gas Event

Jurisdiction:	Town of Silverthorne
Action Title:	Develop action plan for responding to an explosive gas event at the headworks of the Silverthorne/Dillon Joint Sewer Authority
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background	Explosive gas detectors are located at the head works and the Buffalo Mountain and the Dillon/Dillon Valley flume vaults. An alarm is triggered at the head works when an explosive gas concentration reaches 10 percent lower explosive limit. The overhead door opens automatically and an exhaust fan turns on.
Ideas for Implementation:	<p>If the alarm persists, plant personnel should be notified and assemble at the sludge building. The plant gate should be locked to prevent entry by non-essential personnel. The fire and police departments should be notified of the situation and placed on stand by.</p> <p>If an explosion were to occur and damage or destroy the head works, it would be necessary to establish bypass pumping using the Silverthorne/Dillon Joint Sewer Authority's 4x4 and 6x6 trash pumps. The damage could extend up the sewer line for some distance and an additional discharge hose might be required. Extended time pumping would require additional pumps be rented.</p> <p>Refer to the JSA ERP located in the Lab at the JSA Treatment Plant</p>
Responsible Agency:	Silverthorne/Dillon Joint Sewer Authority
Partners:	Rain For Rent Pump Rental Activate CoWARN & Request Assistance
Potential Funding:	Purchase bypass pump with 2,000 GPM capacity
Cost Estimate:	\$75,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Prevent loss of services, continue plant operations and meet discharge permit
Timeline:	Purchase in 2015.
Status:	Completed. Continuous explosive gas monitoring, with automated venting is installed. This system is connected to the plant alarm call-out system

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—5 Cottonwood Shared Facilities

Jurisdiction:	Town of Silverthorne
Action Title:	Cottonwood shared Silverthorne Public Works and Lake Dillon Fire Protection District Facilities
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background	Silverthorne owns a parcel of land towards the north end of Town that was a required land dedication from the developers of the Eagles Nest subdivision region in the 1980's. A portion of this land was earmarked as the site of a potential future fire station. In more recent years, the Town and the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District have been working together on developing and acquiring approvals for a site plan that would include sites for both a future public works building and a future fire station building. The facilities would be located adjacent to each other and would share some common items such as utility and access infrastructure; however the buildings themselves would be built, owned and maintained separately by each respective entity.
Ideas for Implementation:	The site plan and infrastructure has already been designed and approved. Funding is what is needed for construction to occur.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Silverthorne (Zach Margolis) / Lake Dillon Fire Protection District (Dave Parmley)
Partners:	Town and Fire Protection District departments, employees and officials
Potential Funding:	DOLA Grants and through the normal Capital planning and budget processes,
Cost Estimate:	Approximately \$7 million for both projects and shared site work
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	<p>The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District's closest staffed fire facility is located in Dillon. A new location in Silverthorne would result in closer proximity to most if not all of Silverthorne residents, development and infrastructure and would likely result in quicker response times.</p> <p>Silverthorne's Public Works staff would benefit from larger, more efficient offices and vehicle storage and maintenance facilities.</p>
Timeline:	<p>Silverthorne Public Works Building is anticipated for 2015 or 2016.</p> <p>The timeframe for Lake Dillon Fire Protection District is unknown/uncertain.</p>
Status:	New in 2013

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—6 Floodplain Mapping and Management

Jurisdiction: Town of Silverthorne

Action Title: Floodplain mapping and management

Priority: Medium

Issue/Background There are several components:

- 1) Summit County unincorporated areas and municipalities have recently undergone a digital conversion and Map Modernization updating of FEMA flood hazard maps. Maps became effective in November of 2011. The cost of the countywide remapping was budgeted at being approximately \$100,000. Ninety percent (90%) of this was funded by FEMA and/or the State. Summit County was asked to contribute 10%, or approximately \$20,000. Silverthorne contributed \$5,000 of this amount. The new maps are supposedly more accurate. The digital format allows for overlay on digital aerial photos for much clearer presentation and understanding where the flood zone boundary is. The Town has imported this information into our GIS for display, presentation and analysis of proposed and existing land uses within or near the floodplain. Expanded use of digital information in our GIS and further development potential of it is of interest to us.
- 2) Community Rating System (CRS) update. Silverthorne participates in the CRS, which is a point based incentive program, whereby properties within Silverthorne may receive a percentage based discount on flood insurance premiums. This discount rate is based on points earned within the CRS program. FEMA recently updated the CRS program guidance in 2012. The Town of Silverthorne may consider updating and expanding our local administration of the CRS program as well. The goal would be to earn more points so that flood insurance premium discounts can be increased. Points reflect effort done for both education and awareness as well as for proper planning for land uses in or near a floodplain.
- 3) The Town has recently gone through a FEMA Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) process which remapped a portion of the floodplain based on better survey information and rigorous study, modeling and analysis from a reputable engineering firm, Wright Water Engineers. The study resulted in a better and more accurate floodplain delineation, which among other things will be used during the land use review process. Future projects will be required to be constructed to be in compliance with FEMA floodplain regulations – with the ultimate goal of preserving life, safety and property. The new, FEMA approved mapping will become effective in 2013. The Town invested between \$40,000 and \$50,000, approximately, on the CLOMR/LOMR process.
- 4) Recreational In Channel Diversion (RICD) projects. The Town has considered building a kayak park at some point in time in the future. While the primary function is that of recreation, such a river project may improve the function of the river and mitigate potential flood hazards. The park will need increased flows, controlled by Denver Water, to

function effectively. Silverthorne will request for a greater number of annual days with higher volumes of flows. As a beneficial byproduct, these higher flows will better transport and/or clear up areas of sedimentation and partial blockages or restrictions where they may exist along the length of the river. A better flowing, less congested river will reduce the level of future flood potential.

Ideas for Implementation:

See above for descriptive detail.

Bullet points include:

- Improved mapping for land use presentation and analysis
- Improved floodplain management via CRS and other means
- Planning and construction of river related projects.

Responsible Agency:

Town of Silverthorne Public Works; Public Works Director or designee (Dan Gietzen)

Partners:

Town of Silverthorne. Possibly also FEMA and Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB – the State)

Potential Funding:

FEMA, CWCB. Town budgeting. Possible future grants.

Cost Estimate:

\$5,000 to \$100,000

**Benefits:
(Losses Avoided)**

Reduce risk and/or extent of damage to property. Reduce risk of threat to health and safety to people. Reduced cost of flood insurance to residents through CRS participation and enhancement.

Timeline:

Ongoing

Status:

New in 2013

Mitigation Action: Silverthorne—7 Community Evacuation

Jurisdiction:	Town of Silverthorne
Action Title:	Community evacuation
Priority:	High
Issue/Background	Develop procedures to quickly, efficiently and effectually evacuate critically identified areas of the community.
Ideas for Implementation:	Update the Town's current evacuation plan, look into advanced mapping programs to allow real-time updates, research other towns and their evacuation plans.
Responsible Agency:	Silverthorne Police Department / Chief Mark Hanschmidt
Partners:	Summit County and Municipalities
Potential Funding:	State OEM; general fund
Cost Estimate:	\$5,000 to \$25,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Have an orderly evacuation where all residents are able to leave their homes safely without loss of life.
Timeline:	Within 3 years
Status:	New in 2013