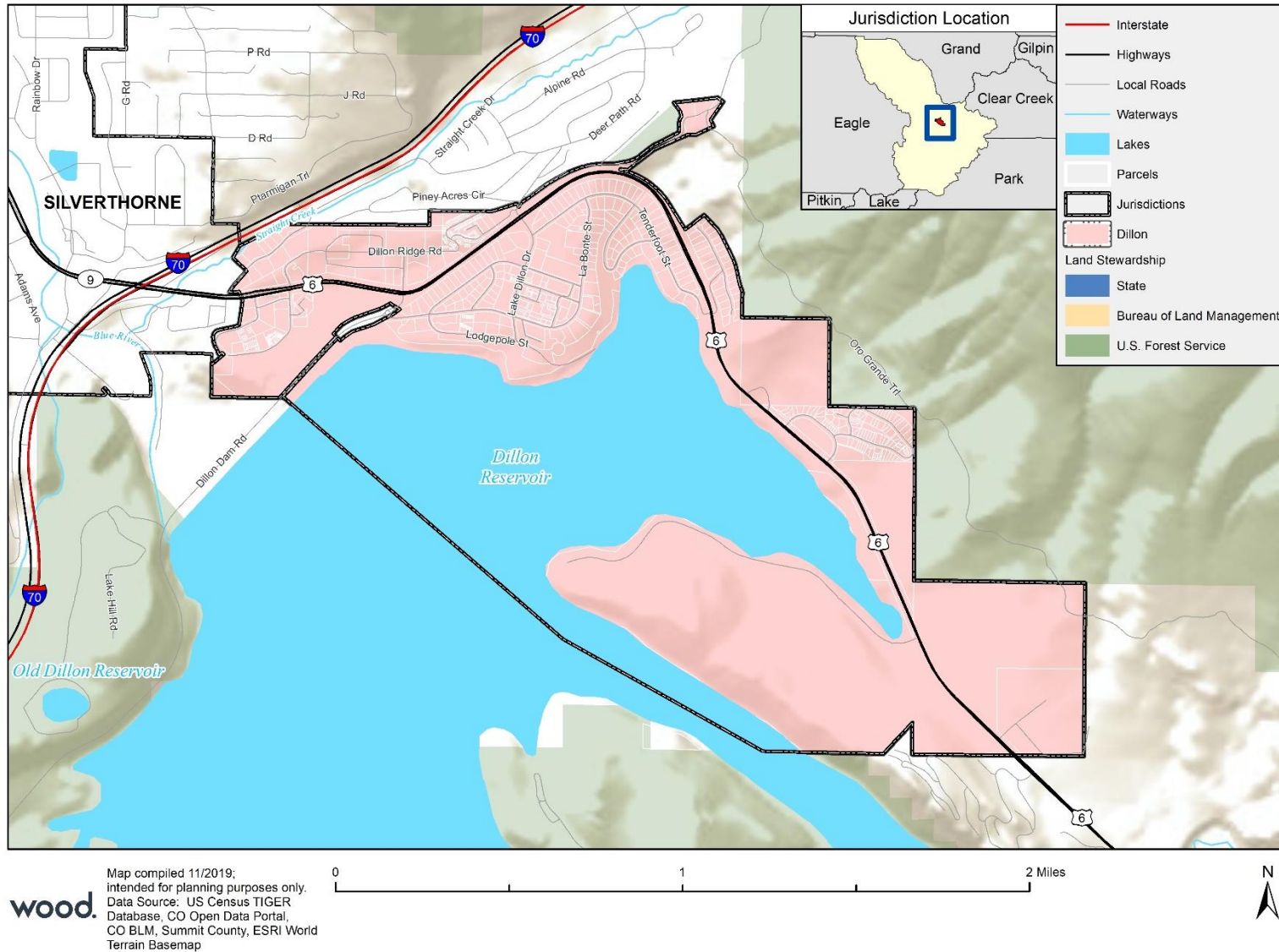


ANNEX D: TOWN OF DILLON

D.1 Community Profile

Figure D-1 shows a map of the Town of Dillon and its location within Summit County.

Figure D-1 Town of Dillon



D.1.1 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.

D.1.2 Population

The estimated 2017 population of the Town of Dillon was 1,062, a 40.3% increase since 2012. Select U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) demographic and social characteristics for Dillon are shown in the following tables and figures.

Table D-1 Dillon Demographic and Social Characteristics 2012-2017

Dillon	2012	2017	% Change
Population	757	1,062	40.3%
Median Age	39.4	47	19.3%
Total Housing Units	1,664	1,403	-15.7%
Housing Occupancy Rate	22.8%	33.1%	45.2%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	8.2%	7.7%	-6.1%
Median Home Value	\$415,500	\$484,800	16.7%
Unemployment	2.4%	5.7%	137.5%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	16.7	17	1.8%
Median Household Income	\$54,875	\$60,568	10.4%
Per Capita Income	\$42,654	\$44,956	5.4%
% Without Health Insurance	16.5%	9.4%	-43.0%
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	6.9%	10.0%	44.9%
# of Households	380	465	22.4%
Average Household Size	1.99	2.28	14.6%
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	95.0%	96.8%	1.9%
% of Population Over 25 with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	62.1%	49.9%	-19.6%
% with Disability	2.2%	11.8%	436.4%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	7.0%	3.8%	-45.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

Table D-2 Demographic and Social Characteristics Compared to the County and State

Demographic & Social Characteristics (as of 2017)	Dillon	Summit County	Colorado
Median Age	47	39	36
Housing Occupancy Rate	33.1%	30.80%	89.80%
% of Housing Units with no Vehicles Available	7.7%	1.60%	5.30%
Median Home Value	\$484,800	\$547,700	\$286,100
Unemployment	5.7%	2.60%	5.20%
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	17	16.4	25.2
Median Household Income	\$60,568	\$73,538	\$65,458
Per Capita Income	\$44,956	\$37,192	\$38,845
% Without Health Insurance	9.4%	21.40%	9.40%
% of Individuals Below Poverty Level	10.0%	10.30%	11.50%
Average Household Size	2.28	3.1	2.55
% of Population Over 25 with High School Diploma	96.8%	93.40%	91.10%
% of Population Over 25 with bachelor's degree or Higher	49.9%	47.80%	39.40%
% with Disability	11.8%	6.10%	10.60%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	3.8%	7.50%	6.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

Table D-3 Demographics by Race and Sex

Dillon	Population	%
Total Population	1,062	
Male	495	46.6%
Female	567	53.4%
White, not Hispanic	672	63.3%
Hispanic or Latino	270	25.4%
Black	47	4.4%
Asian	22	2.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	27	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	71	6.7%
Some other race	53	5.0%
Two or more races	40	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

Table D-4 Types and Total Amounts of Housing Units in Dillon

Type of housing units	Total	Percentage
Total housing units	1,403	
1-unit detached	162	11.5%
1-unit attached	142	10.1%
2 units	38	2.7%
3 or 4 units	78	5.6%
5 to 9 units	105	7.5%
10 to 19 units	273	19.5%
20 or more units	602	42.9%
Mobile home	3	0.2%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

Figure D-2 Age Distribution in Dillon

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

D.1.3 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.

D.1.4 Economy

According to 2017 Census Bureau estimates, the industries that employed the highest percentages of Dillon's labor force were arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services (20.1%); professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (16.4%); finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (12.4%); and educational, health, and social services (11.3%).

As shown in Table D-2, per capita income in Dillon was \$44,956 in 2017, which is roughly 20% above average for both Summit County and the State of Colorado. A breakdown of Dillon's income distribution is shown in Figure D-3.

Figure D-3 Income Distribution in Dillon

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

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-5). In the context of the countywide planning area, there are no hazards that are unique to Dillon.

Table D-5 Dillon Hazard Summary

Hazard Type	Geographic Location	Probability of Future Occurrence	Magnitude/Severity	Overall Hazard Rating
Avalanche	Isolated	Unlikely	Negligible	Low
Dam Failure	Medium	Unlikely	Critical	Medium
Drought	Large	Likely	Limited	Low
Earthquake	Large	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Erosion/Deposition	Medium	Likely	Limited	Medium
Flood	Isolated	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation)	Isolated	Occasional	Critical	High
Landslide, Mudflow/Debris Flow, Rockfall	Isolated	Unlikely	Limited	Low
Lightning	Large	Likely	Critical	Medium
Pest Infestation (Forest and Aquatic)	Small	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium
Severe Winter Weather	Large	Likely	Critical	High
Wildfire	Small	Occasional	Critical	Medium
Wildlife-Vehicle Collisions	Small	Likely	Negligible	Low
Windstorm	Large	Likely	Limited	Medium

Note: See Section 3.2 of the HIRA document for definitions of these hazard categories.

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 (i.e. Summit County) as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 3.3 Vulnerability Assessment of the main plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, critical facilities, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance based on the specific community in question (i.e. Dillon). For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 3 Risk Assessment of the Base Plan.

D.3.1 Community Asset Inventory

Table D-6 shows the total number of improved parcels, properties, and their improvement and content values for the Town of Dillon. Note that only those parcels with improvement values greater than \$0, or those which were classified as “exempt,” were accounted here and in vulnerability assessments to follow, so that those non-developed or non-improved parcels were left out for the purposes of conducting the vulnerability assessments in this annex. Counts and values are based on the latest county assessor’s data (as of November 2019), which was provided in GIS format. Contents exposure values were estimated as a percent of the improvement value here and under the hazard vulnerability assessment, specifically: 50% of the improvement value for Residential structures, 100% for Commercial structures, and 0% for Exempt parcels. These percentage calculations are based on standard FEMA Hazus methodologies. Finally, Total Values were aggregated by adding the improvement and content values for each parcel type category.

Table D-6 Dillon Improved Parcel and Property Exposure

Parcel Type	Parcel Totals	Total Properties*	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value
Commercial	44	131	\$53,174,871	\$53,174,871	\$106,349,742
Exempt	89	120	\$0	--	\$0
Residential	410	1,273	\$596,994,808	\$298,497,404	\$895,492,212
TOTAL	543	1,524	\$650,169,679	\$351,672,275	\$1,001,841,954

Source: Summit County Assessors Data, November 2019.

*Property totals were obtained by counting the number of separate property records that were part of the same parcels. As such, the improved values and subsequent totals stem from the total individual property records, not stand-alone parcel totals.

Table D-7 lists summary information about the 9 critical facilities and other community assets identified by Dillon's HMPC as important to protect or provide critical services in the event of a disaster. Table D-8 details more information on the critical facilities in question found in the town and considered in the GIS analysis within each hazard's vulnerability assessment for planning purposes, to estimate whether it might be at risk of the various hazards assessed. For additional information on the definitions behind each critical facility category, source, and other details refer to Section 3.3.2 of the main plan HIRA document.

Table D-7 Dillon Critical Facilities

FEMA Lifeline	Critical Facility Type	Total
Food/Water/Shelter	Wastewater Facilities	1
Hazardous Materials	HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities	1
Health and Medical	Ambulance Stations	1
Other/Schools	Schools	1
Safety and Security	Fire Station	1
	Government Buildings	3
	Police Stations	1
TOTAL		9

Source: Summit County GIS, Summit County HMPC.

Table D-8 Detailed List of Critical Facilities and Infrastructure in Dillon

FEMA Lifeline Category	Critical Facility Type	Facility Name	Facility Location /Notes
Food/Water/Shelter	Wastewater Facilities	Dillon Treatment Plant	
Hazardous Materials	HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities	CenturyLink Communications - Dillon Central Office	186 W Buffalo St, Dillon 80435
Health and Medical	Ambulance Stations	Lake Dillon FPD and Ambulance	225 Lake Dillon Dr, Montezuma, CO 80435
Other/Schools	Schools	Colorado Mountain College - Dillon	
Safety and Security	Fire Station	Summit Fire Station 8	225 Lake Dillon Drive, Dillon 80435
	Government Buildings	Dillon Town Hall	\$2.5M
		USPS Dillon	
		Dillon Public Works	
	Police Stations	Dillon Police Department	275 Lake Dillon Dr, Dillon 80435;

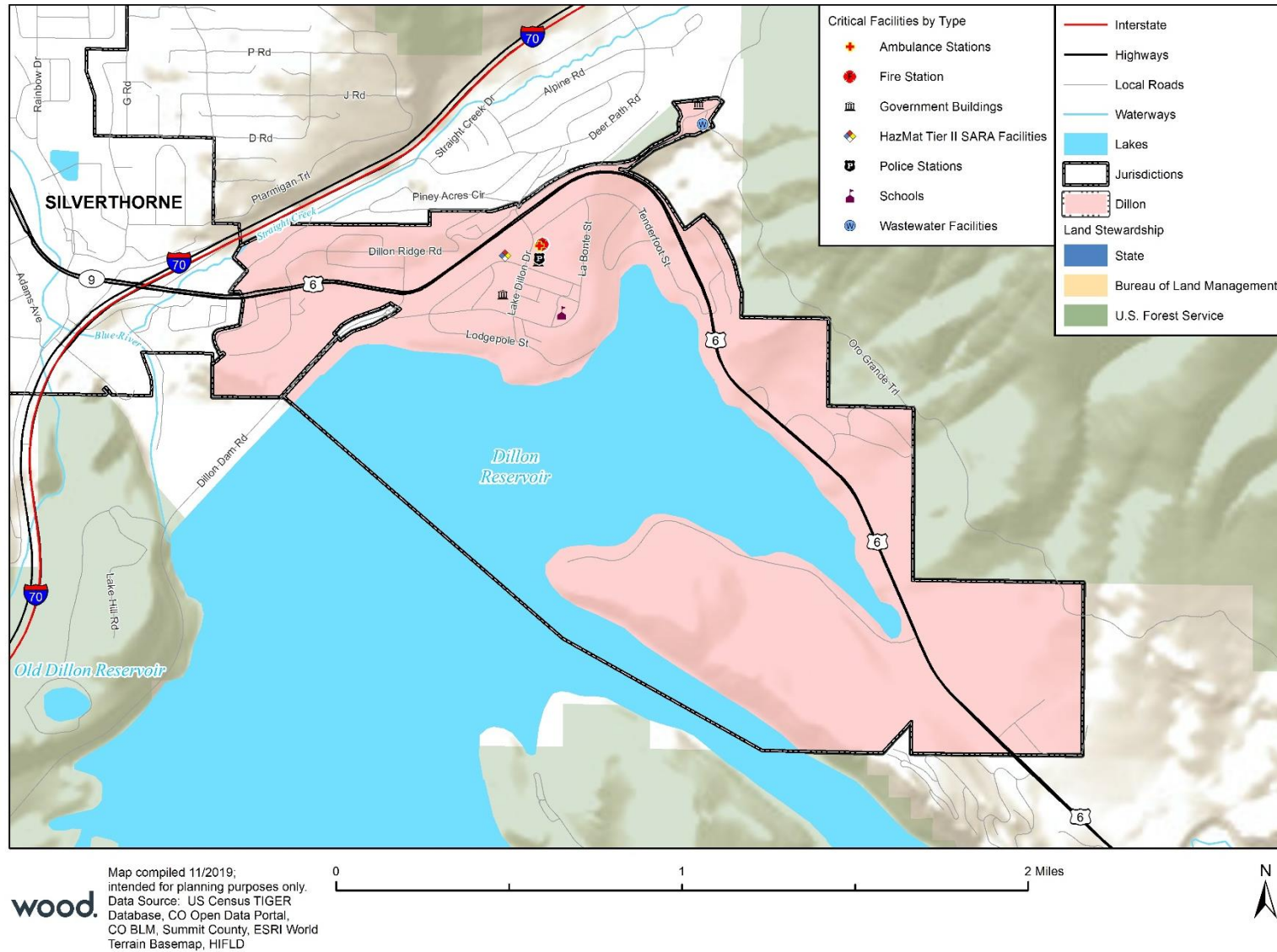
Source: Summit County GIS, Summit County HMPC.

The locations of critical facilities in Dillon identified by Summit County are illustrated in Figure D-4.

The past 2013 HMP noted, in addition, the following critical facility and other community asset replacement values to provide a general guideline of possible costs incurred if these Dillon facilities were affected by various hazards.

- MGD Water Treatment Plan: \$4.75 Million – 5/1.5 millions of gallons per day
- Gold Run Sewage Lift Station: \$1 Million
- Elevated Water Storage Tank: \$500,000 – 400,000 gallons
- Buried Water Storage Tank: \$750,000 – 500,000 gallons
- Public Works Maintenance Building: \$500,000
- Dillon Valley Emergency Water Interconnect: \$ 150,000
- Silverthorne Emergency Water Interconnect: \$200,000
- Straight Creek Water Diversion: \$150,000
- Old Dillon Reservoir: \$4.77 Million

Figure D-4 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure in Dillon



D.3.2 Vulnerability by Hazard

This vulnerability section analyzes existing and potential future risk in more detail where the risk varies from the rest of the planning area. Vulnerability details for the following bulleted hazards are often difficult to compile or estimate for specific jurisdictions and are already described in the Section 3.3.3 of the Base Plan.

- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Lightning
- Pest Infestation (Forest and Aquatic)
- Severe Winter Weather
- Wildlife-Vehicle Collisions
- Windstorm

Only Dam Failure, Erosion/Deposition, Hazardous Materials Release (Transportation), and Wildfire, hazards will be profiled in the following vulnerability assessment sections, due to vulnerability and applicable context. The Town of Dillon does not have any Special Flood Hazard Areas identified in the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer. Therefore, the Town has no property or critical facilities at risk to flooding. 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.

Dam Failure

General Property

The Dillon Dam is a High hazard structure located just southwest of the Town of Dillon, on the north-northwest corner of the Dillon Reservoir. It has a maximum storage capacity of 305,000 acre-feet as of 2018 records.

While there is no specific data available to indicate any likelihood of failure, based on best available dam inundation data there might be structures potentially at risk of dam failure flooding. The dam failure inundation maps contain sensitive information and are not available for display in this public planning document. Based on a GIS analysis performed with the county parcel layer and the available dam inundation mapping (for planning purposes only), the following potential damages would be expected in the Town of Dillon. Note that additional details on the GIS analysis methodology, data preparation process, and other helpful information for understanding how vulnerability assessment results were obtained can be found in Section 3.3. Vulnerability Assessment within the main plan HIRA document.

Table D-9 Estimated Dam Inundation Risk to Properties in Dillon

Parcel Type	Total Properties Exposed	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Population Exposed
Commercial	23	\$11,208,565	\$11,208,565	\$22,417,130	--
Residential	51	\$28,096,811	\$14,048,406	\$42,145,217	158
TOTAL	74	\$39,305,376	\$25,256,971	\$64,562,347	158

Source: Summit County GIS and Assessor's Office, U.S Census, Wood Analysis

People

Based on the GIS analysis summarized in the table above, it is expected that around 158 people in Dillon might be at risk of dam inundation hazards. These totals were estimated by multiplying the average number of persons per household in Summit County (which equals 3.10) times the number of residential properties where dam inundation extents were available.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Based on the critical facility inventory considered in the updating of this plan and intersected with the dam inundation extents available for the Town of Dillon, no critical facilities were found to be at risk.

Economy

A dam inundation event that affected the major roads which give access to the town (e.g. Interstate 70, U.S. Highway 6) could significantly affect the local economy, by limiting or completely impeding access to shops, restaurants, hotels, and other major industries which keep the local economy thriving.

Historical, Cultural, and Natural Resources

Dam or reservoir failure effects on the environment would be similar to those caused by flooding from other causes. For the most part the environment is resilient and would be able to rebound, though this process could take years. However, historic and cultural resources could be affected just as housing or critical infrastructures would.

Future Development

Flooding due to a Dillon Dam failure event is a low probability event and the area at risk is already urbanized, so future development is not anticipated to change vulnerability to the hazard.

Hazardous Materials Release

The only Tier II hazardous materials facility within Dillon town limits is the CenturyLink Communications Center, as shown in Table 3-11 in the base plan. Both I-70 and U.S. 6 are significant hazardous materials transportation routes. Hazardous materials vulnerability is considered high due to the traffic on I-70 and the diversions on U.S. 6 through town due to the hazmat restrictions at the Eisenhower/Johnson tunnels.

Wildfire

General Property

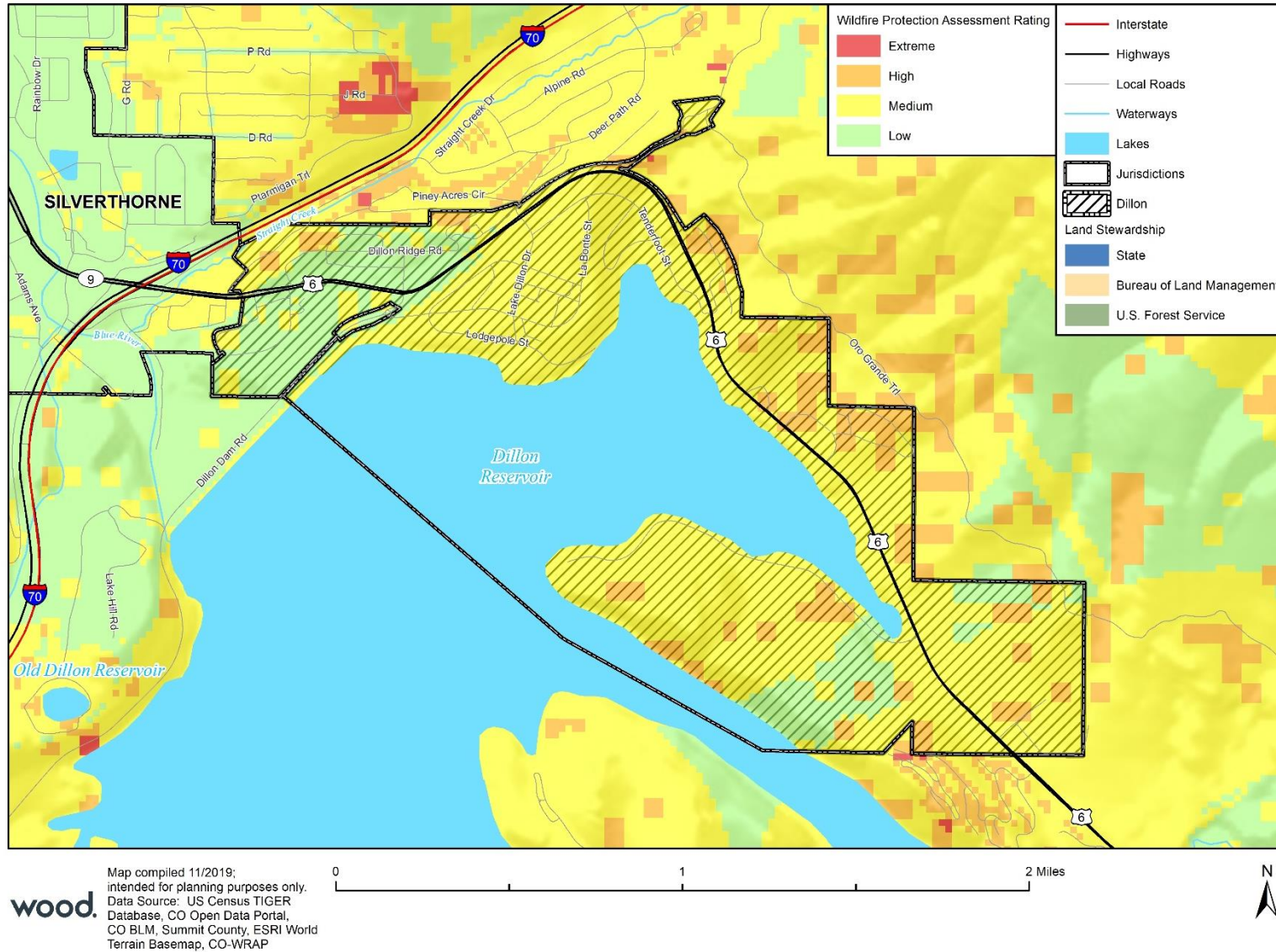
Wildfire threat was estimated from the County's Wildfire Protection Assessment Rating layer, which breaks up areas into Low, Medium, High, and Extreme ratings. This wildfire layer was used in GIS to determine the number, type, and improvement values for properties found to overlap with them, and hence estimate potential property risk to wildfire threat in Dillon. For the purposes of this analysis, the wildfire zone that intersected a parcel centroid was assigned as the threat zone for the entire parcel. Improvement values were then summed by wildfire rating area and then sorted by parcel type. From the improvement values were the content values calculated next, as a percentage of property improvement values based on their occupancy type (using FEMA Hazus guidance as follows): Residential parcels received content values worth 50% of their improvements; Commercial parcels received content values worth 100% of their improvements; and Exempt parcels received content values worth 0% of their improvements. Property improvements and content values were then totaled to arrive at the Total Value column, which is also the estimated value at risk based on FEMA loss curve standards for wildfire hazards. Dillon was found to intersect with wildfire areas rated as Medium and High, and exposed property information is summarized by property type in Table D-10 below. Wildfire protection assessment areas for Dillon are displayed in Figure D-5.

Table D-10 Property Values in Wildfire Zones by Parcel Type, Dillon

Parcel Type	Total Properties	Improved Value	Content Value	Total Value	Population at Risk
Commercial	88	22,918,293	22,918,293	\$45,836,586	-
Exempt	19	-	-	\$0	-
Residential	1,186	545,685,700	272,842,850	\$818,528,550	3,677
TOTAL	1,293	\$568,603,993	\$295,761,143	\$864,365,136	3,677

Source: Summit County GIS/Assessor Office, CO-WRAP, U.S. Census, Wood analysis

Figure D-5 Wildfire Protection Assessment areas and Ratings in Dillon



People

The last column of Table D-10 above summarizes the number of people at risk to wildfire in the analyzed fire zones. Based on the assessment conducted, Dillon has an estimated 3,677 people at risk of Medium and High rated wildfire zones. These totals were estimated by multiplying the average persons per household in Summit County, which is 3.1, times the number of residential properties falling within the fire zones in Dillon.

However, smoke resulting from fire is an issue to local populations, as noted by the Summit County's HMPC. For example, the County Public Health Department has received calls in the past from tourists asking if they should cancel travel plans in the county due to smoke and potential health and safety related concerns.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

All 9 critical facilities located in Dillon are found in either Medium or High wildfire threat areas. Since all the facilities profiled in this plan update were already discussed in the Community Asset Inventory subsection of this annex, more details are available in Table D-7 and Table D-8. These are summarized again in the bullet points below for reference:

- Food/Water/Shelter:
 - Wastewater Facilities: Dillon Treatment Plant
- Hazardous Materials:
 - HazMat Tier II SARA Facilities: CenturyLink Communications (Dillon Central Office)
 - Health and Medical: Lake Dillon FPD and Ambulance Station
- Other/Schools: Colorado Mountain College in Dillon
- Safety and Security:
 - Fire Station: Summit Fire Station 8
 - Government Buildings: Dillon Town Hall, USPS Dillon, and Dillon Public Works
 - Police Stations: Dillon Police Department

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 number 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 Summit Fire & EMS Authority, 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.

Economy

Tourism, the accommodation and food services industry (e.g. hotels and restaurants), and retail are major components of Summit County's economy, and Dillon's as well. Wildland fires can, for example, lead to significant tourism reductions due to health and safety concerns, causing lost revenues from lack of visitation, stays in hotels, spending on restaurants and other commerce sources, and more.

Historical, Cultural, and Natural Resources

Wildfires are a common and naturally occurring phenomenon in forested areas and can benefit forest health in many respects. But the climate change trend which is leading to hotter, more widespread, and destructive fires can make it more difficult for the environment to recover, and lead to increased flood runoff or other secondary/cascading hazards. This can severely impact water quality and watershed health for years after the fire.

With regards to historic or cultural structures and resources, wildfires would affect those in similar ways as general property and critical facilities/infrastructure, having the potential for burn downs and hence possible complete loss of important historical assets in Dillon.

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.

D.3.3 Growth and Development Trends

Table D-11 illustrates how Dillon has grown in terms of population and number of housing units between 2011 and 2017.

Table D-11 Change in Population and Housing Units in Dillon, 2012-2017

2012 Population	2017 Population	Population Percent Change 2012-2017	2012 Total Housing Units	2017 Total Housing Units	Estimated Percent Change 2012-2017
757	1,062	40.3%	1,664	1,403	-15.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2013-2017

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.

D.4.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table D-12 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-12 Dillon—Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, Codes, Plans)	Yes/No	Comments
Master Plan	Yes	Being reviewed in 2020
Zoning Ordinance	Yes	Ongoing multi-year 3 rd party review started in 2018
Subdivision Ordinance	Yes	Ongoing multi-year 3 rd party review started in 2018
Growth Management Ordinance	No	
Floodplain Ordinance	No	
Other Special Purpose Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Yes	
Building Code	Yes	2018 ICC/IFC adopted in 2019
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, 2018
Elevation Certificates	No	

Town of Dillon Comprehensive Plan, 2017

The primary purpose of the Dillon Comprehensive Plan is to provide a framework for decision making which encourages public and private decisions be made in a manner that enhances the livability of the community, by adopting goals and policies that encourage local development decisions that are in the best 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.

- 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.
- Limit development on slopes of greater than 20% and require engineering investigations of sites over 20% during project review. Development on slopes in excess of 20%, 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.
- 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.
- Require proposals for all new developments to recognize the value of existing on-site natural vegetation and inventory, and preserve these resources to the maximum extent feasible, including the preservation of large trees. Every effort should be made to use native plants and to emulate the surrounding mountain landscape. Diversity in tree selection is a priority following the recent mountain pine beetle infestation.
- Encourage new and existing developments to provide adequate measures to control any adverse effects to the water quality and groundwater resources of the region.

Goal: To preserve and foster the unique natural, physical, and man-made characteristics and cultural aspects of Dillon.

- Establish criteria within the Chapter 16 Zoning to encourage new projects to be designed so they do not block views to prominent features such as Dillon Reservoir, the Robert's Peninsula, and other natural and man-made features.
- Inspect and enforce landscape warranties to ensure that vegetation in new developments establishes itself.
- Work with the Division of Wildlife to ensure that new developments minimize adverse impacts on fish and other wildlife habitat, breeding areas, and migration routes in and adjacent to Dillon.
- 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.

- Improve the Town's landscaping regulations including the adoption of regulations that would reduce the amount of water utilized for the maintenance of landscaping.
- Continue to enact watering restrictions in times of drought and encourage voluntary water reduction at all times.
- Provide guidance to the community in selection of drought resistant xeriscape plant species. Amend wetland regulations to relate the wetland definition to the Army Corps of Engineer standards and updates.
- Work with Denver Water Board to preserve the areas near the lake to reduce erosion.

- Work to reduce point source pollution that may enter the lake, or other water bodies, including Straight Creek.
- Monitor areas of high mortality due to pine beetle infestation, and take steps to mitigate erosion following tree removal.

Goal: The Town should continue to cooperate in wildfire preparation with other jurisdictions.

- Continue participation in the County Wildfire Council.
- Assist homeowners in creating defensible space around homes.
- Continue to remove and replace beetle kill trees throughout the Town.

Goal: To cooperate with Lake Dillon Fire Rescue (LDFR) to provide a 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.

- Continue to work with the Joint Fire Authority to provide for the community's fire protection needs.
- 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.
- Evaluate existing development ordinances to insure they provide adequate measures for fire protection, and modify them if necessary.

Goal: To provide a water distribution and treatment system that meets the current and future needs of the community.

- Continue to look toward the future and provide adequate water rights and storage capacity to meet the future build-out of the community.
- Require new developments to provide the water system improvements needed to meet the water needs of their projects. For single-family homes adjacent to existing water distribution lines, this may be as simple as tapping into the existing water lines and paying the appropriate plant investment fees / tap fees. While for annexation requests and rezoning for uses that utilize additional treated water, the applicant will be required to either provide the necessary facilities or financially guarantee their installation prior to them being needed.
- Ensure that future water system improvements are undertaken in a manner that will be least disruptive to the environment and the community.
- Continue to strive toward conservation of the community's water resources through policies in Town development ordinances.
- 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.

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.
 - o "1) Unless otherwise required by this code, an automatic sprinkler system may be installed in lieu of required fire-resistive construction.
 - o "2) A monitored smoke alarm system may be provided in lieu of fire-resistive construction.
 - o "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.

Floodplain Regulations and NFIP Participation

There are no Special Flood Hazard Areas identified in the most current (November 2018) Flood Insurance Study and associated National Flood Hazard Layer. Thus, the Town is not a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program and is not required to. There are no repetitive loss properties. Although the Town does not have a floodplain ordinance in place, it addresses development in flood prone areas in its subdivision regulations (noted previously). 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.

D.4.2 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

D-13 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Dillon.

Table D-13 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

D.4.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table D-14 identifies financial tools or resources that Dillon could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table D-14 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	

D.4.4 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.4.5 Past Mitigation Efforts

Working with Summit County and Denver Water, the Town took the lead on Wildland Urban Interface hazardous fuels reduction in the Town limits area of Summit County, Denver Water, and Town property (in and around the Dillon Cemetery) over the past five (5) years (2015-2019).

D.4.6 Opportunities for Enhancement

Based on the capability assessment, Dillon has several existing mechanisms in place that already help to mitigate hazards. There are also opportunities for the Town to expand or improve on these policies and programs to further protect the community. Future improvements may include providing training for staff members related to hazards or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with the County and DHSEM. Additional training opportunities will help to inform Town staff and board members on how best to integrate hazard information and mitigation projects into the Town policies and ongoing duties of the Town. Continuing to train Town staff on mitigation and the hazards that pose a risk to the Town will lead to more informed staff members who can better communicate this information to the public.

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
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Multi-Hazard
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	The organization (TOD) is changing and this reference would be updated annually to ensure proper use of resources throughout the year.
Ideas for Implementation:	Town department heads meet on a regular basis and this reference would be updated on the first meeting date in January of each year. Upon approval from the department heads, the reference could be presented to the Town Manager.
Responsible Agency:	Town of Dillon Department heads
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements mitigation plan • Improves communication and coordination • Reduces risk when projects are implemented
Timeline:	Ongoing
Status:	Ongoing as of 2020. The reference will be drafted into a working document and set for review by the department heads as referenced above.

Mitigation Action: Dillon—2 Public Involvement

Jurisdiction:	Town of Dillon
Action Title:	Improve education on risk and preparedness and mitigation measures
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Multi-Hazard
Priority:	Low
Issue/Background:	There is a need for continued and improved education on hazard preparedness and mitigation measures that are available to the public.
Ideas for Implementation:	Educational information related to hazard preparedness and mitigation will be added to the Town's websites. The Town will be creating systems to ensure public information leading up to, during and after emergencies is available in a timely manner, through Town social media, Town operated digital signs, Town websites, and email lists/groups that subscribe to Town information. As part of this the Town will create procedures to ensure the information available to the public is updated regularly, and in a timely manner in the event of an actual emergency.
Responsible Agency:	The Town of Dillon will coordinate with Summit County and other towns in these efforts to ensure the information provided is the most current information available to the public. 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)	Educating the public about hazard mitigation greatly reduces the potential losses in cases of emergency situations / disasters.
Timeline:	Ongoing
Status:	Ongoing as of 2020. The outreach program will be initiated through updating Town operated digital media. Digital signage is already in place and personnel costs can be minimized since most of the plan can be accomplished by incorporating this into regularly scheduled meetings.

Mitigation Action: Dillon—3 Multi-hazard awareness and warning system

Jurisdiction:	Town of Dillon
Action Title:	Multi-hazard awareness and warning system
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Multi-Hazard including wildfire, severe winter weather, hazardous materials, dam incident
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background:	<p>The Town will implement a multi-hazard awareness and warning system. A key component of this system includes purchasing two (2) variable messaging boards/signs that can be mobilized and placed in areas to provide information and direction to people as they drive/move throughout the Town and County. For example, these signs will be utilized to provide messaging to people during “burn bans”, mitigating the potential of a human caused fire during high fire danger. The signs can also communicate safe areas or routes to avoid in the event of closures to mitigate public safety issues with wildfires, dam incidents, severe winter weather, hazardous materials incidents etc.</p>
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Agency:	Dillon Police Department
Partners:	Summit County, CDOT, CDPS
Potential Funding:	Staff time/Dept. Budget
Cost Estimate:	\$15,000.00 per unit: total \$30,000,00
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	The community and visitors will benefit with clear direction and information that can be displayed on site to educate the public before a potential hazard event.
Timeline:	One (1) year.
Status:	New in 2019

D.7 Implementation and Maintenance

Moving forward, the Town will use the mitigation action worksheets in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Chapter 5 in the Base Plan.

D.7.1 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment, and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the Town to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs and policies.

Integration of 2013 Plan into Other Planning Mechanisms

The risk and vulnerability information the 2013 Summit County Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Town of Dillon annex was used to inform the 2017 update to the Town of Dillon Comprehensive Plan, as noted in section D.4 Capability Assessment. The plan acknowledges that as the Town continues to grow and develop, "...the potential for development to conflict with areas with natural hazards increases" (Dillon, 2017). Refer to subsection D.4.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities for more information related to the integration and acknowledgment of the hazards in the Town's Comprehensive Plan.

Process Moving Forward

Moving forward, the Public Works Department may utilize the hazard information when updating the Town's Capital Improvement Plan annually and the Planning and Development Department may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other type of development applications. The Town will also incorporate this HMP into future updates to the Town of Dillon Comprehensive Plan as well as other master planning documents.

As noted in Chapter 5 Plan Maintenance, the HMPC representatives from Dillon will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual HMPC plan review meeting

D.7.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The Town will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with Summit County as outlined in Chapter 5 of the Base Plan. The Town will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 5.4 of the Base Plan. The Dillon Police Chief will be responsible for representing the Town in the County HMPC, and for coordination with Town staff and departments during plan updates. The Town realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements.