

DRAFT

City of Victor – Jurisdiction Annex –
Teller County
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
November 2020

DRAFT

Prepared for:



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City of Victor

1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Points of Contact

Primary Point of Contact

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Secondary Point of Contact

Kurt Yeater, Public Works Superintendent, kyeater@cityofvictor.com, 719-373-2107

Throughout the 2020 update process, the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) includes the following participation roles:

Table 1-1

| 2020 City of Victor Plan Update Participants | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Name | Position | Role in Hazard Mitigation |
| Becky Frank | City of Victor, Assistant City Administrator (Former) | - |
| Richard Mann | Victor City Administrator | Hazard Mitigation Lead |

2. Jurisdiction Profile

The City of Victor is a statutory city located in Teller County, Colorado, 10,000 feet above sea level and southwest of Pikes Peak. In the late 19th century, the region became the second largest gold mining district in the United States, producing over \$10 billion of mined gold (adjusted to current dollars) (City of Victor, n.d.a.). Around the turn of the century, the City reached its peak population of approximately 18,000 residents. Depleted ores in mines, labor strife, and an exodus of miners during World War I caused a steep decline in the City's economy.

The population of Victor was 397 in the 2010 census. There is a resumed mining effort on Battle Mountain and a growing tourism-based economy in the City. Known as the City of Gold Mines, Victor is a well-preserved mining community with unique 1890s structures and turn-of-the-century architecture (City of Victor, n.d.a.).

2.1 Population and Employment

According to the 2018 ACS-5 Year Estimates, the total population of the City of Victor is 429 people (United States Census Bureau, 2018). In 2018, 97.2 percent of the 2018 population was White, 0.0 percent African American, 0.0 percent American Indian and Alaskan, 0.0 percent Asian, 1.9 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 0.9 percent of the population were two or more races (White and American Indian and Alaska Native). Additionally, 2.1 percent of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (United States Census Bureau, 2018). 99.3 percent of the population speaks only English, and 0.7 percent of the population speaks a language other than English (Spanish) (United States Census Bureau, 2018). 17.2 percent of Victor's population is over the age of 65.

The United States Census Bureau (2018) reported 404 people 16 and over in the City of Victor were employed, or 68.3 percent of the population based on the labor force participation rate. The mean income in the City of Victor is \$60,680. An estimated 5.8 percent of the population is living in poverty according to the 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates (United States Census Bureau, 2018).

The largest industries in Victor by employment are Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services. Other employment industries in the City of Victor include:

- Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance
- Forestry
- Public Administration
- Manufacturing
- General Management
- Waste Management Services
- Retail Trade
- Other services
- Agriculture
- Fishing and Hunting and Mining
- Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities
- Professional Scientific
- General Administrative
- Wholesale Trade
- Construction

2.2 Development Trends

Victor is subject to zoning and planning regulations included in the City's Land Development Code, located in the Municipal Code, Chapter 16. Until recently, the economy of Victor has depended on recreational resources, tourism, and mining. There are vast acreages of federally-owned properties available for use for recreational activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing. Tourism has developed as an industry in Victor, and many tourists come to Victor for the lack of commercialism and the historic downtown atmosphere (City of Victor, 1997).

The elevation and mild year-round weather conditions in Victor lend themselves to ranching operations. In the past, those same conditions have supported sizeable truck farming operations; however, this type of agriculture activity has mostly disappeared in the last two decades as residential development took over the acreage. According to the 2019 Cripple Creek and Victor Housing Study, only one new home was in Victor since 2011 (Sullivan & Brown, 2019). Despite the demand for housing in the area, new development is not happening (Sullivan & Brown, 2019). Commercial development centers around Victor Avenue, extending out on Third and Fourth Streets with some commercial uses on Diamond Avenue and Fifth Street. The amount of vacant land partially reflects the gradual loss in population since 1962 when gold mining declined. However, about 20 percent of the vacant land is not buildable due to topography. The agricultural activity around Victor is limited to rangeland feed for livestock (City of Victor, 1997).

2.3 Geography and Climate

High relief terrain surrounds the City of Victor. Several mountains, including Big Bull Mountain (elevation 10,832 feet), Straub Mountain (elevation 10,052 feet), Brind Mountain (elevation 10,492 feet), Squaw Mountain (elevation 10,364 feet), Little Pisgah Peak (elevation 9,808 feet), and Battle Mountain (elevation 9,267 feet), encircle the City (City of Victor, 1992). The City of Victory (1992) land remains mostly undeveloped due to the steep topography.

The climate consists of comfortable summers and relatively cool winters. Victor has an elevation of 9,794 feet and an annual rainfall of 19 inches and a snowfall of 90 inches. The annual mean temperature is 39

degrees Fahrenheit. The mean monthly temperature is 24 degrees in winter and 59 degrees in summer. Temperature extremes range from -20 degrees in the winter to 92 degrees in the summer. The region sees an average of 300 days of sunshine per year.


The geology includes bedrock overlain by thin soils ranging from a few inches to a few feet in depth. Vegetation is light, and the natural landscape was significantly disturbed by past mining activities. Wilson Creek, lying within the Pikes Peak watershed, is the primary drainage and originates northeast and around Victor (City of Victor, 1997).

2.3 Governance

Victor is a statutory city, one of the three incorporated cities in Teller County. The Colorado Revised Statutes and a set of ordinances, compiled into municipal code, guide the development of Victor. A five-member council governs Victor – the Mayor and two members from each of the two wards. Elected officials include the City Council members and the Mayor, with overlapping terms of four years. Elections are held every odd-numbered year in November.

The City Council and Mayor form the legislative branch of the City. The City Administrator carries out administrative duties. The City Council establishes and continuously reviews the goals that direct their plans. The adopted city City budget addresses those goals (City of Victor, n.d.b.).

3. Risk Assessment

| | |
|---|--|
|  FEMA | <p>B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards affecting the City of Victor? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B2. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and the probability of future hazard events for the City of Victor? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B3. Does the plan include a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 Code of Federal Regulations § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))</p> |
|---|--|

The risk assessment for Victor used the same methodology as the risk assessment in the base plan. The assessment identified past hazard events (shown in Table 3-1) and the mapped hazard areas to determine current and future hazard risks and vulnerabilities. Risks to the City's critical facilities and individual parcels are quantified where possible.

The City of Victor reviewed the hazard rankings developed for Teller County during HMC Meeting #2 and concurred with the rankings. The hazard rankings are in Table 5-1 in the base plan.

3.1 City of Victor Specific Hazard Event History

Table 3-1 lists the hazard event history for the City of Victor in reverse chronological order. Table data is from the Colorado Department of Public Safety (2018) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2020).

Table 3-1

| <i>Past Hazard Events for the City of Victor</i> | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Type of Event | FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable) | Date of Hazard Event | Preliminary Damage Assessment (if available) |
| Colorado COVID-19 Pandemic | DR-4498 | Incident Period: January 20, 2020, and continuing; Major Disaster Declared on March 28, 2020 | Total Public Assistance Grants Dollars Obligated: \$99,489,897.26 |
| Colorado COVID-19 | EM-3436 | Incident Period: January 20, 2020, and continuing. Emergency Declaration declared on March 13, 2020 | |
| Colorado Chateau Fire | FM-5247 | Incident Period: June 30, 2018 - July 06, 2018 Fire Management Assistance Declaration declared on June 30, 2018 | |
| Drought, Teller County | S3627 | 2014 | |
| Colorado Extreme Weather, Statewide | State declaration | 2014 | |
| Drought, Statewide | S3405, S3508, S3518, S3539 | 2013 | |
| Drought, Statewide | S3455, S3456, S3459, S3461, S3463, S3466 | 2013 | |
| Colorado Winter Storm, Statewide | | 2013 | |
| Drought, Teller County | S3548 | 2013 | |
| Drought, Excessive Heat, High Winds, Statewide | S3260 | 2012 | |
| Drought, Statewide | S3267, S3269, S3276, S3281, S3282, S3284, S3289, S3290, S3315, S3319, S3347 | 2012 | |
| Wildfire, Teller County | State declaration | 2011 | |
| Severe Blizzard, Statewide | State declaration | 2009 | |
| Colorado Nash Ranch Fire | FM-2778 | Incident Period: June 24, 2008 Fire Management Assistance | |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--|
| | | Declaration declared on June 27, 2008 | |
| Drought, Teller County | S2750 | 2008 | |
| Colorado Snow | EM-3270 | Incident Period: December 18, 2006 - December 22, 2006 Emergency Declaration declared on January 07, 2007 | Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$8,606,436.54 Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$8,610,144.47 Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated |
| Wildfire- multiple Executive Orders, Teller County | State declaration | 2006 | |
| Flooding, Teller County | State declaration | 2006 | |
| Heat, High Winds, Insect Pests, Late Freeze, Drought, Teller County | S2329 | 2006 | |
| Drought, Wind, Heavy Rain, Hail, Teller County | S2188 | 2005 | |
| Colorado Snowstorm | EM-3185 | Incident Period: March 17, 2003 - March 20, 2003 Emergency Declaration declared on April 09, 2003 | Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$6,136,470.94 Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$6,169,487.30 Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated |
| Wildfires, Statewide and Hayman Fire | DR-1421 | Incident Period: April 23, 2002 - August 06, 2002 Major Disaster Declaration declared on June 19, 2002 | |
| Colorado Drought | EM-3025 | Incident Period: January 29, 1977 | |

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|
| | | Emergency Declaration declared on January 29, 1977 | |
| Colorado Heavy Rains, Snowmelt, Flooding | DR-385 | Incident Period: May 23, 1973 Major Disaster Declaration declared on May 23, 1973 | |
| Colorado Tornadoes, Severe Storms, Flooding | DR-200 | Incident Period: June 19, 1965 Major Disaster Declaration declared on June 19, 1965 | |

3.2 Critical Infrastructure Risk Assessment

Table 3-2 provides an assessment of the exposure of critical infrastructures and facilities in Victor based on the best-available hazard data.

Table 3-2

| Critical Infrastructure in Victor | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|--|
| Type of Facility | Earthquake | Flood (100-year floodplain) | Landslide Debris Area | Wildfire | | Hazardous Materials (Less than 2 miles away) |
| | | | | Low | Very Low | |
| Bridge | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communication Tower | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Electric Substation | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fire Station | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Hospital | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Law Enforcement | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| National Shelter System | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School | - | - | - | - | - | - |

3.3 Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

Vulnerability to some hazards occurs within specific geographic areas. The City of Victor's vulnerability to these hazards, including flood, wildfire, landslide, dam failure, and earthquake, differs from that of Teller County as a whole. The sections below discuss locations and residential populations vulnerable to these identified hazards, where quantifiable.

3.3.1 Flood

The City of Victor does not have 100-year floodplains mapped. According to the City of Victor (1997) Comprehensive Plan, Victor historically experienced intense rainstorms, resulting in flooding and storm drainage problems from rainfall. Mapped floodplains exist south of the city limits, along Wilson Creek

and the fork of North Fork Wilson Creek and South Fork Wilson Creek. Historically, flooding along these drainages has not affected structures in the City. There is no future development planned on these floodplains.

New development in the City of Victor (2020) is subject to zoning and planning regulations under Municipal Code, Chapter 16. The City's Land Development Code and Article 4, Watershed Protection District, and Article 20, Subdivisions, of the City of Victor (2020) Municipal Code regulates development in floodplains and drainage for new development.

Probability

As noted in Section 6.4 of the base plan, changes in snowmelt patterns and more intense precipitation in the future will increase the probability of flooding in Victor. Because no drainages run through the City, there is a low risk of riverine flooding. However, nuisance flooding along roadways and in low-lying areas may occur.

3.3.2 Wildfire

As shown in Table 3-3, the total number of parcels in Victor, 766 parcels, are in areas with a very low potential for a wildfire, according to data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), including 338 residential parcels (Dillon, 2018). Based on this analysis, the entire residential population of the City (an estimated 429 people) lives in areas with very low potential for wildfire.

However, other data sources note a higher risk for wildfires near and within the City. According to the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment (CO-WRA), areas within the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) outside of the developed area of the City have a moderate to a high probability of experiencing a wildfire that is low to moderate in intensity (Colorado State Forest Service, 2020). The Teller County (2011) Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) noted that Victor has a large concentration of structures located in the WUI, making the City particularly vulnerable to wildfire. The Teller County (2011) CWPP did not include County incorporated communities. The CWPP recommended the City of Victor develop their own wildfire protection plan.

Mountainous areas in the Front Range west of the City also have a moderate to a high probability of experiencing more intense fires, which could affect Victor indirectly due to public health concerns due to wildfire smoke or directly by threatening homes and other structures and displacing residents.

Victor effectively plans for future development within the existing city boundaries. The boundary is not likely to extend into the WUI outside of the developed area of the City, which will substantially minimize future development impact on the wildfire risk. However, future population growth may increase the risk of wildfires near the City of Victor.

Probability

The City of Victor has 182 acres that are considered a very low risk for wildfire. However, changes in climate conditions in the west will likely increase wildfires in unincorporated Teller County near Victor.

Table 3-3

| Parcels Exposed to Wildfire Hazards | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Very Low Risk Area | |
| Parcel Type | # of Parcels | Value |
| Commercial (Vacant) | 14 | \$49,340 |
| Commercial | 27 | \$1,189,590 |
| Exempt | 43 | \$729,870 |
| Mineral | 3 | \$10,010 |
| Mixed Use Commercial | 17 | \$435,810 |
| Mixed Use Residential | 1 | \$8,840 |
| Mobile Home | 16 | \$16,740 |
| None (Uncategorized) | 2 | - |
| Residential | 321 | \$1,980,130 |
| State | 3 | - |
| Vacant Land | 319 | \$448,590 |
| Total | 776 | \$4,868,920 |

3.3.3 Landslide

Previous landslides indicate the probability of future events. Victor does not have a history of past landslides. According to the City of Victor 1997 Comprehensive Plan Section 3.7.3, the General Soil Map for Teller County indicates that Victor's soil is well-drained, varying from gently sloping to steep with rock outcroppings and rock slides on high mountain slopes. Rock accumulation from Pikes Peak granite and stream outwash constitute 85 to 90 percent of the soil material in the area around Victor. The slopes vary from 9 to 25 percent, and bedrock begins from 0 to 60 inches below the surface. Soils from this material are incredibly gravelly and highly susceptible to gully erosion in disturbed areas, even on gentle slopes (City of Victor, 1997).

Most of the developed area of Victor has a gently sloping topography. Steeper slopes are north of the City and Elkton and Cresson Mine Road and south of the City near Wilson Creek. Future development in these areas could increase the risk of landslides. Additionally, as incidents of wildfires increase and hillsides are void of vegetation, rain-soaked hillsides are more likely to slide, resulting in increased damage to homes and other structures.

In the City of Victor (2020) Chapter 16-Land Development Code, Section 16-5-40 outlines regulations for development standards. These regulations dictate whether the development location, site, and design are non-intrusive, intended to blend in with the existing natural environment and to minimize disruption to the existing terrain, vegetation, drainage patterns, natural slopes, and any other distinct features. Sec. 13-4-50 of the City of Victor (2020) municipal code states that a watershed district permit application requires submitting elevations, dimensions, location, extension, and slopes shown by contours and/or other means for all proposed excavating, grading, filling, or surfacing. These permitting requirements minimize the potential for landslide risks on new developments (City of Victor, 2020).

Probability

While no parcels in the City of Victor are in areas of past landslide debris, the probability of a landslide occurring in Victor is moderate, based on the soil profile. Additionally, as stream flows and velocities change due to future climate conditions, erosion patterns in the area of Wilson Creek may also change.

3.3.4 Dam Failure

The City of Victor owns two dams, Bison Park and Victor #2, which are located northeast of the City in unincorporated Teller County. Both dams are considered significant hazard, which means that failure of the dam could cause economic loss, environmental damage, or disruption of lifeline facilities. Loss of human life would not be probable. Bison Park dam was constructed in 1902, and Victor #2 dam was constructed in 1897. Both dams are in need of maintenance.

Probability

The probability of a dam failure in Teller County is considered low. Dam failure events are infrequent; their frequency coincides with that of the events that may cause them, including earthquakes, landslides, and excessive rainfall and snowmelt. Dams may pose “residual risk” – risk remaining after implementation of safeguards. Residual risk is associated with events that go beyond a dam’s design to withstand. Based on two occurrences of dam failure in the past 45 years in Teller County, there is an estimated 1 and 10 percent chance of occurrence in any given year.

3.3.5 Earthquake

Earthquake hazards across unincorporated areas of Teller County are similar to earthquake hazards in Victor. A full hazard profile for earthquakes is in Chapter 18 of the base plan. The expected peak ground acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the ground shaking produced by an earthquake. In the City of Victor area, future earthquakes have a 2 percent probability of exceeding the expected severity over 50 years. The expected PGA ranges from 11 to 12 percent of gravity. This level of shaking could feel strong to people on the ground, but would likely result in only light damage to buildings and infrastructure.

The City of Victor’s (1997) Comprehensive Plan, adopted by the Planning Commission, guides land use in the Victor area. Development in the planning area is regulated through building standards and performance measures to reduce hazard risks. Any new development is subject to the standards of the 2015 International Building Code. The International Building Code includes standards to reduce seismic risks to structures. This international code is also in the City of Victor (2020) municipal code, Chapter 18-Building Regulations, Section 18-1-10.

Probability


The seismic hazard in Victor is low, but it is possible a damaging earthquake could occur.

Table 3-4

| Parcels Within Earthquake Hazard Area | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Parcel Type | # of Parcels (0.110 – 0.119) | Value |
| Commercial (Vacant) | 14 | \$49,340 |
| Commercial | 27 | \$1,189,590 |
| Exempt | 43 | \$729,870 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Mineral | 3 | \$10,010 |
| Mixed Use Commercial | 17 | \$435,810 |
| Mixed Use Residential | 1 | \$8,840 |
| Mobile Home | 16 | \$16,740 |
| None (Uncategorized) | 2 | - |
| Residential | 321 | \$1,980,130 |
| State | 3 | - |
| Vacant Land | 319 | \$448,590 |
| Total | 766 | \$4,868,920 |

4. Capabilities Assessment

| | |
|---|---|
|  FEMA | C1. Does the City of Victor's plan document existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)) |
|---|---|

This section identifies the City of Victor's existing mitigation capabilities. These are the administrative and technical, financial, and planning and regulatory resources that are currently available to assist in reducing the County's vulnerability to hazards. This section addresses the capabilities of the Teller County government. Capability assessments for each participating jurisdiction are in the jurisdictional annexes.

4.1 Introduction to Administrative and Technical Resources

Table 4-1 describes the City's administrative and technical capabilities to engage in and improve mitigation planning and program implementation.

Table 4-1

| Human and Technical Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Resource | Yes/No |
| Emergency Manager | Yes |
| Floodplain Administrator | Yes |
| Community Planning: | |
| - Planner/Engineer (Land Development) | Yes |
| - Planner/Engineer/Scientist (Natural Hazards) | No |
| - Engineer/Professional (Construction) | No |
| - Resiliency Planner | No |
| - Transportation Planner | No |
| Building Official | Yes |
| GIS Specialist and Capability | Yes |
| Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist | Yes |
| Warning Systems/Services: | |
| - General | Yes (Nixle and ReadyOp) |
| - Flood | Yes |

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| - Wildfire | Yes |
| - Tornado | Yes |
| - Geological Hazards | Yes |
| Other | N/A |

4.2 Financial Resources

Victor maintains fiscal and financial resources to support its mitigation program. Table 4-2 identifies specific resources used to fund mitigation activities.

Table 4-2

| Accessible Financial Resources | |
|--|--|
| Financial Resource | Yes/No |
| Levy for Specific Purposes with Voter Approval | Yes |
| Utility Fees | No |
| System Development / Impact Development Fee | No |
| General Obligation Bonds to Incur Debt | No |
| Special Tax Bonds to Incur Debt | No |
| Withheld Spending in Hazard-Prone Areas | No |
| Stormwater Service Fees | No |
| Capital Improvement Project Funding | Yes |
| Community Development Block Grants | Yes |
| Other | Yes – National Trust for Historic Preservation |

Table 4-3 identifies current and potential sources of funding to implement identified mitigation actions contained within the HMP. Funding is also available from federal and state agencies and programs.

Table 4-3

| Financial Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation | | |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Funding Source | Fund Administrator | Description |
| LOCAL | | |
| General Fund | City Council | Funding available for mitigation efforts supporting government-wide projects and activities. |
| Utility Enterprise Fund | City Council | Operation of water and wastewater operations. |
| Capital Improvement and Equipment Fund | City Council | Funding available for the construction of new infrastructure, infrastructure improvements, and critical infrastructure protection. |
| Conservation Trust Fund | City Council | Funding applies to the acquisition, development, and maintenance of new conservation sites or capital improvements or maintenance for recreational purposes on any public site. |

| FEDERAL | | |
|---|--|---|
| Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program | Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) | Authorized by the Disaster Relief and Recovery Act of 2018, the BRIC program is replacing FEMA's Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program. BRIC will support states, local communities, tribes, and territories to undertake projects that mitigate hazard risks and increase community resiliency. Grant awards will prioritize infrastructure projects and projects that support community lifelines: safety and security; food, water, shelter; health and medical; energy; communications; transportation; and hazardous material. |
| Hazard Mitigation Grant Program | Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) | Post-disaster funds to hazard reduction projects impacted by recent disasters. |
| Flood Mitigation Assistance Program | Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) | Provides funds for flood mitigation on buildings that carry flood insurance and have been damaged by flooding. Provides funding to support the development of the flooding hazard portion of state and local mitigation plans and up to 100% of the cost of eligible mitigation activities. This funding is only available to communities participating in the NFIP. |
| Community Development Block Grant Program | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/ Colorado Department of Local Affairs | Funds projects that benefit low- and moderate-income communities, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet urgent community development needs posing a serious and immediate threat to community health or welfare. |
| Emergency Management Performance Grants Program | Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) | Provides funding to states for local or tribal planning, operations, acquisition of equipment, training, exercises, and construction and renovation projects. |
| National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) | Colorado Geological Survey (CGS) | Supports enhanced earthquake risk assessments in local HMPs. Provides funding for earthquake modeling and loss estimation, partnership building, planning, and training activities. Provides funding for prevention materials and activities. Provides support for limited post-event inspection and reporting. |
| State Fire Assistance Program | U.S. Forest Service/ Colorado Division of Homeland Security and | Provides funding opportunities for local wildland-urban interface planning, prevention, and mitigation projects, including fuels reduction |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | Emergency Management (DHSEM) | work, education and prevention projects, community planning, and alternative uses of fuels. |
| National Dam Safety Program State Assistance Grants | Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/Division of Water Resources (DWR) Dam Safety | Grant assistance to State Dam Safety programs to reduce risks to life and property associated with dams, increase awareness of the benefits and risks related to dams, and advance the state in the practice of dam risk management. |
| Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program | FEMA/DWR Dam Safety | Provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in grants for the rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams. |
| Risk Mapping, Assessing, and Planning | FEMA | Provides funding and technical support for hazard studies, flood mapping products, risk assessment tools, mitigation and planning, and outreach and support. |
| STATE | | |
| Flood Response Fund | Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) | Created and appropriated funding to the Flood Response Fund, administered by CWCB. |
| Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund | Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) | As determined by CWCB, money is transferred from the CWCB Construction Fund to the Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund as needed. |
| Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant | Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS) | Assists with funding community-level actions across the state implemented to protect populations and property in the wildland-urban interface and to promote forest health and the utilization of woody material. Includes funding for capacity building. |
| Rockfall Mitigation Program | Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) | Provides internal mitigation design and review for projects funded by rockfall mitigation budget; provides personnel designated as first responders during rockfall related emergencies; installs control devices on rock walls for prevention; post falling rock signs on highways. |
| Colorado Wildfire Preparedness Plan and Fund | Division of Fire Prevention & Control (DFPC) | Amended to read Wildfire Emergency Response Fund creation, Wildfire Preparedness Fund creation. DFPC may use the money in the Wildfire Preparedness Fund to implement the Wildfire Preparedness Plan. |
| Conservation Reserve Program | U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency and Natural Resource Conservation Service | Retires eligible cropland from agricultural production and plants the land with permanent grass cover to reduce wind erosion and dust hazards. |

| OTHER | | |
|--|--|--|
| Community Planning Assistance Teams | American Planners Association Foundation | Provides pro bono technical assistance for planning frameworks or community vision plans for communities needing extra assistance. Local governments are responsible for travel costs. |

4.3 Planning and Regulatory Resources

Table 4-4 summarizes Victor's planning and regulatory capabilities, including plans, policies, and programs with integrated hazard mitigation principles.

Table 4-4

| Planning and Regulatory Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation | |
|---|--|
| Planning/Regulatory Resource | Yes/No |
| Building Codes (Year) | Yes (2012), Electrical (2020), and Plumbing (2018) |
| Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Rating | No |
| Capital Improvements Program or Plan | Yes |
| Community Rating System (CRS) | No |
| Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) | No |
| Comprehensive, Master, or General Plan | Yes, 1997 update |
| Economic Development Plan | No – in progress |
| Elevation Certificates | No |
| Erosion/Sediment Control Program | Yes |
| Floodplain Management Plan or Ordinance | Yes |
| Flood Insurance Study | No |
| Growth Management Ordinance | Yes |
| Non-Flood Hazard-Specific Ordinance or Plan (e.g., steep slope, wildfire, snow load) | No |
| National Flood Insurance Program | No |
| Site Plan Review Requirements | Yes |
| Stormwater Program, Plan, or Ordinance | Yes |
| Zoning Ordinance | Yes |
| Other | Yes – City of Victor Source Water Protection Plan |

4.4 Education and Outreach Resources


Table 4-5 summarizes Victor's education and outreach capabilities, including programs used to educate and notify residents, business owners, and other stakeholders regarding hazard risks.

Table 4-5

| Education and Outreach Resources |
|---|
|---|

| Education and Outreach Resource | No or Yes & Year Adopted |
|--|--|
| Local Citizen Groups that communicate hazard risks | No |
| StormReady | No |
| Firewise | No |
| Other | City blog and Nixle used to communicate information on hazard risks. |

4.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

| | |
|---|---|
|  FEMA | C2. Does the Plan address [the City of Victor's] participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)) |
|---|---|

The City of Victor does not participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). However, the City adopted various regulations and plans regulating development in floodplains, as described below.

Chapter 16 of the City of Victor (2020) Land Development Code provides the basis for floodplain and floodway regulation in Victor, including the statutory authority and the basis for the regulations, administrative procedures for Flood Hazard Development Permits, variance procedures, and procedures/requirements for flood hazard reduction.

The City of Victor's (2020) floodplain regulations are in the municipal code Article 4, Watershed Protection District, and Article 20, Subdivisions. Article 20, Subdivisions, of the City of Victor Municipal Code, requires subdivision plats to show boundaries of the 100-year floodplain and floodway and five-foot elevation contours, at a minimum. The approved subdivision plan must have a drainage system. Subdivision plans are also required to direct the flow of water to natural drainage ways as much as possible and utilize a minimum 20-foot easement and where the watercourses or ditches traverse the subdivision. City of Victor (2020) floodplain regulations require property lot, and improvement designs must protect against flooding. Article 4, Watershed Protection District, outlines the regulation of land use activities within the Watershed District, including permits for proposed activities in floodplains.

The City of Victor (2014) developed and periodically updated the *Source Water Protection Plan*. It defines drainage and stormwater management planning for many portions of the City and construction activities with the potential to affect floodplains, drainage, and/or stormwater quality management. The Land Planning/Zoning Department and the City Engineer address any issues related to floodplain management.


4.6 FEMA Funded Hazard Mitigation Projects


Table 4-6 outlines potential funding sources available to local jurisdictions with a FEMA-approved HMP.

Table 4-6

| Mitigation Plan Requirement for Governments Applying for Certain FEMA Grants | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Enabling Legislation | FEMA Assistance Program | Is a Mitigation Plan Required? | |
| | | State Applicant | Local Sub- Applicant |
| Stafford Act | Individual Assistance (IA) | No | No |
| | Public Assistance (PA) Categories A and B (e.g., debris removal, emergency protective measures) | No | No |
| | Public Assistance (PA) Categories C through G (e.g., repairs to damaged infrastructure, publicly-owned buildings) | Yes | No |
| | Fire Mitigation Assistance Grants (FMAG) | Yes | No |
| | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) planning grant | Yes | No |
| | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) project grant | Yes | Yes |
| | Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) planning grant | No | No |
| | Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) project grant | Yes | Yes |
| National Flood Insurance Act | Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) | Yes | Yes |
| | Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) planning grant | Yes | No |
| | Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) project grant | Yes | Yes |

4.7 Integration of Mitigation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

| | |
|---|--|
|  FEMA | C1. Does the plan document [the City of Victor's] existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on an improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)) |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|---|
|  FEMA | C6. Does the plan describe a process by which [the City of Victor] will incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii)) |
|---|---|

Integration of the principles of mitigation into the City of Victor's daily operations and ongoing planning activities is a priority of the City's mitigation program. These activities will support:

- Raising awareness of the importance of hazard mitigation for the whole community
- Facilitating an understanding that hazard mitigation is not just an "emergency services" function and building ownership of mitigation activities across the organization
- Reduction in duplication or contradiction across regional plans
- Maximization of planning resources through linked or integrated planning efforts

The City will consider integrating mitigation principles into planning mechanisms, including:

- Budget decision-making
- Building and zoning ordinances and decision-making
- Emergency planning mechanisms
- Economic development, planning, and decision-making

4.7.1 Existing Plans


The existing plans listed in Table 4-7 provide ongoing opportunities for integration of hazard mitigation, and the City will work with plan owners and stakeholders when these plans are updated to consider hazard mitigation data and principles and ensure that plans align with the HMP.

Table 4-7

| Existing Plans | |
|---|---|
| Plan | Description |
| City of Victor 1992 Comprehensive Plan and 1997 Update and 3 Mile Plan | The City's comprehensive plan assists in making decisions about the physical development of the community for the next 5 to 10 years. This plan addresses water runoff, flooding and rainstorms, and landslide potential. |
| City of Victor Source Water Protection Plan 2014 | The goal of the Colorado Rural Water Association's (CRWA) Source Water Protection Program is to assist rural and small communities served by public water systems to reduce or eliminate the potential risks to drinking |

| | |
|--|---|
| | water supplies. This plan addresses flooding, wildfires, and hazardous waste. |
|--|---|

5. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and Evaluation of Recommended Initiatives

| | |
|---|---|
|  FEMA | C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the effects of hazards, emphasizing new and existing buildings and infrastructure in the City of Victor? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii)) |
|---|---|

5.1 2015 Initiative Review and Status

The 2020 plan mitigation strategy included an assessment of each 2015 plan mitigation action. Results from the evaluation determined the current status of the mitigation action, if the action was ongoing or incomplete, and whether to carry over the action to the 2020 plan update. Members of the HMC worked through each previous action during HMC Meeting #2 to document steps to fulfill the action. See Appendix F of the base plan for an overview of the status of all actions from the 2015 plan update.

5.2 2020-2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan

The mitigation Implementation Plan (IP) lays the groundwork for how the City's mitigation actions will be prioritized, implemented, and administered. The IP includes both short-term strategies that focus on planning and assessment activities and long-term strategies that will result in ongoing capability or structural projects to reduce vulnerability to hazards. See Appendix F of the base plan for the Mitigation Action Worksheet instructions and completed Mitigation Action Worksheets. New actions are in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1

| 2020 – 2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan: City of Victor | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| ID | Mitigation Action | Action Status | Type of Action and Hazard Addressed | Goals | Lead Entity | Support Entity | Implement Timeline + Anticipated Cost + Funding Source | STAPLEE + Mitigation Effectiveness Score | Priority: low, med, high |
| MH-14 | Improve perimeter security of the Bison Reservoir Dam, which is a major water supply for both the City and the wildland-urban interface | Existing | Structure and Infrastructure Projects Multiple | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b) | City Administrator | - | Short-term Medium Department of Homeland Security, in cooperation with Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mine | N/A | High |
| MH-15 | Work together with Teller County and the Cripple Creek/V Gold Mine educate the community as to all-hazards preparedness for potential emergencies and disasters | Existing | Education and Awareness Programs Multiple | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b), 4(a), 4(b) | Victor Fire Chief | Teller County OEM, Sheriff, Cripple Creek, and Victor Gold Mine Health and Safety Manager | Ongoing Low General fund, DHS, private donations (Cripple Creek and Victor Gold Mine) | N/A | Low |
| MH-16 | Recap Landfill due to age and to prevent soil erosion/contamination of nearby streams and land | New | Structure and Infrastructure Projects; Natural Systems Protection | 2 (a), 2(b), 3 (a), 3(b) | City of Victor | - | 1-3 years/ Mid-term High Grant (e.g., EPA Brownfield) | 21 | Med |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----|------|
| | | | Multiple | | | | | | |
| MH-17 | Replace water valve tower (100+ years old) in Reservoir #2, which is threatened by soil erosion/subsidence, to mitigate threat to city's water supply and threat of dam failure | New | Structure and Infrastructure Projects Multiple | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b) | City of Victor | - | Less than 1 year/ Short-term High CC&V, DOLA, State Loan | 29 | High |
| MH-18 | Increase size, basin, and replace aged equipment of WWTF; WWTF is a few years from reaching life expectancy. This action would reduce impervious surface in the floodplain and would update the WWTF to comply with floodplain regulations. | New | Structure and Infrastructure Projects Multiple | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b) | City of Victor | - | 1-3 years/ Mid-term High DOLA, State, user fees increase | 25 | High |
| FL-6 | Continue to upgrade the Victor flood control infrastructure through improving conditions of streets and curbs and the installation of new culverts and street drainage systems | Existing | Structure and Infrastructure Projects Flood | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(b) | Victor City Administrators Office | - | Annually/ Ongoing High Colorado Department of Local Affairs and CDBG Grants | N/A | Med |
| WF-8 | Upgrade the water supply by increasing the volume of available storage and increasing water pressure- | Existing | Structure and Infrastructure Projects Wildfire | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), | City Administrator | - | Short-term High Colorado Department of | N/A | High |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-----|--|---|--------------------|---|---|----|------|
| | upgrading water distribution infrastructure by providing increased water pressure to increase the ability to fight fires in the wildland-urban interface | | | 3(a), 3(b) | | | Local Affairs and CDBG grants and Power and Water Development Authority | | |
| WF-9 | Develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) | New | Local Plans and Regulations Wildfire | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 4(a), 4(b) | City Administrator | - | 1 – 3 years/ Mid-term High State Fire Assistance Program and other grant funding | 25 | High |
| DF-3 | Assess maintenance needs and repair aging infrastructure and water pipelines at Victor #2 and Bison Park dams. | New | Structure and Infrastructure Projects Dam Failure | 1(a), 1(b), 2(a), 2(b), 3(a), 3(b) | City of Victor | Colorado Department of Local Affairs Newmont Mine State of Colorado | 1 – 3 Years Medium CIP Funds, State Grant Funding | 29 | High |

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