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

DRAFT

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



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# City of Woodland Park

## 1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Points of Contact

### Primary Point of Contact

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### Secondary Point of Contact

Robin Lindberg, Woodland Park Police Department, [rlindberg@city-woodlandpark.org](mailto:rlindberg@city-woodlandpark.org), 719-687-9262

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

Table 1-1

| 2020 City of Woodland Park Plan Update Participants |  |                           |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Name  | Position                               | Role in Hazard Mitigation |
| Dianna Van Auken                                    | Teller Senior Coalition, Woodland Park | Community Partner         |
| Andy Leibbrand                                      | Commander, Woodland Park PD            | Hazard Mitigation Lead    |
| Robin Lindberg                                      | Woodland Park PD                       | Supporting POC            |

## 2. Jurisdiction Profile

Woodland Park is a home rule municipality situated 18 miles west of Colorado Springs. It is the most populous city in Teller County, with over 8,000 residents. Unspoiled wilderness surrounds Woodland Park, including the one million acres of Pike National Forest. Tourism fuels the economy of the City, with over 300 days of sunshine each year, the region is ideal for year-round outdoor adventures.

Officially incorporated in 1891, after becoming a resort town and business center for the surrounding area, Woodland Park's population was only 121 residents. Woodland Park's primary business was sawmilling; logs were cut and sold for road ties and braces used for the gold mines of Cripple Creek and Victor. Today, tourism is the primary economy, often turning first-time visitors into lifelong residents (Elevate Colorado, n.d.b.).

### 2.1 Population and Employment

According to the United States Census Bureau (2018a.) ACS 5-Year Estimates, the population in the City of Woodland Park in 2018 was 7,421; 97.7 percent of the population was White, 0.8 percent were Black or African American, 1.7 percent were American Indian or Alaskan, 0.9 percent were Asian, 0.1 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent other races. Additionally, 3.4 percent of the population was Hispanic or Latino (of any race). 98.0 percent of the population speak only English at home, while 2.0 percent speak a language other than English (United States Census Bureau, 2018d.).

The United States Census Bureau (2018c.) states the City of Woodland Park has approximately 6,140 employed people. According to the United States Census Bureau (2018b.) 2014-2018 ACS 5-year estimates, 63.6 percent of the population is in the labor force. Employment industries include:

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining
- Manufacturing
- Retail Trade
- Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing
- General Management
- Waste Management Services
- Healthcare and Social Assistance
- Accommodation and Food Services
- Other Services
- Construction
- Wholesale Trade
- Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities
- Professional Scientific
- General Administrative
- Educational Services
- Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- Public Administration

Median household income from 2014-2018 (in 2018 dollars) was \$71,295. An estimated 7.5 percent of the City's population was living below the poverty level in 2018, which is lower than the national average of 13.1% in the same year (United States Census Bureau, 2018e.).

## 2.2 Development and Trends

The City's land use regulations (e.g., zoning code, subdivision regulations) and 2010 Comprehensive Plan guide City plans, promoting public safety, health, convenience, comfort, prosperity, and the general welfare of the community. It is the mission of the Planning and Building Department to serve the citizens and businesses with useful and accurate information regarding land use and zoning and with the orderly development of Woodland Park.

Although Woodland Park's population has grown significantly in the past two decades, the growth has slowed recently due to changes in the local economy. The median age of city residents will likely rise as the population under age 18 drops. The percentage of the population over the age of 60 continues to increase. As the number of people with fixed incomes grows, the need for more affordable housing, health care, transportation, and other community services may increase.

Woodland Park is surrounded by a national forest, which was essentially created an urban growth boundary for the community. Based on the City of Woodland Park (2010) Comprehensive Plan, national economic conditions created an increase in foreclosures and slowed the number of development applications and building permits that the City was receiving. The City's diverse economic environment relies upon tourism, mining, construction, education/health/social services, retail, real estate, and light manufacturing. The City also functions as the region's retail and service center. The projected annual growth rate is 0.48% for the next several years (City of Woodland Park, 2010b.).

## 2.3 Geography and Climate

Woodland Park is in the Rocky Mountains 18 miles west of Colorado Springs and 10 miles north of the summit of Pikes Peak. The official elevation of Woodland Park is 8,465 feet above sea level. Elevations within the city range from about 8,100 feet to 9,000 feet. Woodland Park is on the divide between the

South Platte River Basin to the north and the Arkansas River Basin to the south. From the center of the City, the Trout Creek Valley extends to the north, and Fountain Creek Valley extends to the south. Land to the north, east, and west of the City is part of the 1.1 million-acre Pike National Forest.


Woodland Park has a semi-arid climate, receiving an average of 14.4 percent of precipitation annually. Typically, around August and July, the City receives the highest levels of precipitation with monthly averages of 3 inches and 2.73 inches, respectively. July is typically the warmest month, with an average high temperature of 78 degrees Fahrenheit. January is typically the coldest month, with an average high of 38 degrees. Minimum temperatures fall below freezing on about 170 days per year from September through May. The city averages over 300 sunny days per year (City of Woodland Park, 2018).

## 2.4 Governance

The people guide the legislative affairs of the City by electing Woodland Park's City Council. The Council includes the Mayor and six council members. The City Council has the responsibilities delegated to it by the Charter of the City of Woodland Park, by Title 31 of the Constitution of Colorado, and by general law.

The City Council is authorized by Section 5.2 of the City Charter to establish, amend, and abolish Advisory and Appeal Boards or Commissions as necessary. The City Council delegates the rules and duties for the Boards and Commissions (Elevate Colorado, n.d.a.).

## 3. Risk Assessment

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  <b>FEMA</b> | <p><b>B1.</b> Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards affecting the City of Woodland Park? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p><b>B2.</b> 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><b>B3.</b> 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 Woodland Park 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.

Woodland Park reviewed the hazard rankings developed for Teller County during HMC Meeting #2 and decided to develop their own hazard rankings. Woodland Park's hazard rankings are in Appendix E of the base plan.

### 3.1. City of Woodland Park-Specific Hazard Event History

Table 3-1 lists the hazard event history for the City of Woodland Park in reverse chronological order.

*Table 3-1*

| <b>Past Hazard Events for the City of Woodland Park</b> |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Type of Event</b>                                    | <b>FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)</b> | <b>Date of Hazard Event</b>  | <b>Preliminary Damage Assessment (if available)</b>  |
| <b>Colorado COVID-19 Pandemic</b>                       | 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  |
| <b>Colorado COVID-19</b>                                | EM-3436                                     | Incident Period: January 20, 2020, and continuing. Emergency Declaration declared on March 13, 2020                |  |
| <b>Colorado Chateau Fire</b>                            | FM-5247                                     | Incident Period: June 30, 2018 - July 06, 2018<br>Fire Management Assistance Declaration declared on June 30, 2018 |  |
| <b>Drought, Teller County</b>                           | S3627                                       | 2014   |  |
| <b>Colorado Extreme Weather, Statewide</b>              | State declaration                           | 2014   |  |
| <b>Drought, Statewide</b>                               | S3405, S3508, S3518, S3539                  | 2013   |  |
| <b>Drought, Statewide</b>                               | S3455, S3456, S3459, S3461, S3463, S3466    | 2013   |  |
| <b>Colorado Winter Storm, Statewide</b>                 | State declaration                           | 2013   |  |
| <b>Drought, Teller County</b>                           | S3548                                       | 2013   |  |
| <b>Colorado High Park And Waldo Canyon Wildfires</b>    | DR-4067                                     | Incident Period: June 09, 2012 - July 11, 2012<br>Major Disaster Declaration declared on June 28, 2012             | Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$4,046,793.01<br>Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$4,024,549.15<br>Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated |
| <b>Drought, Excessive Heat, High Winds, Statewide</b>   | S3260                                       | 2012   |  |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Drought, Statewide</b>  | S3267, S3269, S3276, S3281, S3282, S3284, S3289, S3290, S3315, S3319, S3347 | 2012   |  |
| <b>Wildfire, Teller County</b>   | State declaration   | 2011   |  |
| <b>Severe Blizzard, Statewide</b>  | State declaration   | 2009   |  |
| <b>Colorado Nash Ranch Fire</b>  | FM-2778   | Incident Period: June 24, 2008<br>Fire Management Assistance Declaration declared on June 27, 2008           |  |
| <b>Drought, Teller County</b>  | S2750   | 2008   |  |
| <b>Colorado Snow</b>   | EM-3270   | Incident Period: December 18, 2006 - December 22, 2006<br>Emergency Declaration declared on January 07, 2007 | Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$8,606,436.54<br>Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$8,610,144.47<br>Emergency Work (Categories A-B) - Dollars Obligated |
| <b>Wildfire- multiple Executive Orders, Teller County</b>                  | State declaration   | 2006   |  |
| <b>Flooding, Teller County</b>   | State declaration   | 2006   |  |
| <b>Heat, High Winds, Insect Pests, Late Freeze, Drought, Teller County</b> | S2329   | 2006   |  |
| <b>Drought, Wind, Heavy Rain, Hail, Teller County</b>                      | S2188   | 2005   |  |
| <b>Colorado Snowstorm</b>  | EM-3185   | Incident Period: March 17, 2003 - March 20, 2003<br>Emergency Declaration declared on April 09, 2003         | Public Assistance - Dollars Approved \$6,136,470.94<br>Total Public Assistance Grants (PA) - Dollars Obligated \$6,169,487.30  |

|  |         |   | Emergency Work<br>(Categories A-B) -<br>Dollars Obligated |
|--|---------|---|---|
| <b>Wildfires,<br/>Statewide and<br/>Hayman Fire</b>        | DR-1421 | Incident Period: April 23,<br>2002 - August 06, 2002<br>Major Disaster Declaration<br>declared on June 19, 2002 |   |
| <b>Colorado Drought</b>                                    | EM-3025 | Incident Period: January 29,<br>1977<br>Emergency Declaration<br>declared on January 29, 1977                   |   |
| <b>Colorado Heavy<br/>Rains, Snowmelt,<br/>Flooding</b>    | DR-385  | Incident Period: May 23, 1973<br>Major Disaster Declaration<br>declared on May 23, 1973                         |   |
| <b>Colorado<br/>Tornadoes, Severe<br/>Storms, Flooding</b> | DR-200  | Incident Period: June 19,<br>1965<br>Major Disaster Declaration<br>declared on June 19, 1965                    |   |

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### 3.2. Critical Infrastructure Risk Assessment

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

**Table 3-2**

| Type of Facility                   | Earthquake | Flood<br>(100-year<br>floodplain) | Landslide<br>Debris<br>Area | Wildfire |        |     |             | Hazardous<br>Materials (Less<br>than 2 miles<br>away) |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|-----|-------------|---|
|                                    |            |                                   |                             | High     | Medium | Low | Very<br>Low |   |
| <b>Bridge</b>                      | 2          | 2                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | 5           | 5   |
| <b>Communication<br/>Tower</b>     | 4          | -                                 | -                           | 4        | -      | -   | -           | 4   |
| <b>Electric Substation</b>         | -          | -                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | -           | -   |
| <b>Fire Station</b>                | 1          | -                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | 1           | 1   |
| <b>Hospital</b>                    | 1          | -                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | 1           | 1   |
| <b>Law Enforcement</b>             | 2          | -                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | 2           | 2   |
| <b>National Shelter<br/>System</b> | 7          | -                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | 7           | 7   |
| <b>School</b>                      | 5          | -                                 | -                           | -        | -      | -   | 5           | 5   |
| <b>Water Tank</b>                  | 1          | -                                 | -                           | -        | 1      | -   | -           | 1   |

### 3.3. Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

Vulnerability to hazards occurs within specific geographic areas. The City of Woodland Park's vulnerability to various hazards including flood, wildfire, landslide, 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

Woodland Park straddles the divide between the two basins in Teller County, the South Platte River and Arkansas River basins. Woodland Park is also part of the Fountain Creek Watershed, located in the Central Front Range, draining south into the Arkansas River at Pueblo. Storm flows in this watershed typically occur between May and August.

Creeks that could flood and affect Woodland Park are Fountain Creek, Lovell Gulch, and Loy Gulch. Flooding issues in Woodland Park are primarily the result of local drainage problems. The City's drainage system in most developed areas can handle no more than a five-year flood event. In many areas, the development modified natural water channels, diminishing their conveyance capacity. Additionally, highly erodible soils block culverts and local drainage structures and have led to aggradation in several reaches of Fountain Creek (e.g., at the County Road 21 crossing) (Teller County Office of Emergency Management, 2015).

Approximately 167 acres, or 4 percent of the area of the City, are within the mapped 100-year floodplain. As shown in Table 3-3, the total number of parcels in Woodland Park, 163 parcels, are in the 100-year floodplain and are vulnerable to flooding. These parcels include 76 residential and mobile home parcels. According to the United States Census Bureau (2018a.), the average household size in Woodland Park is 2.41 people. Based on the number of residential parcels in the 100-year floodplain, an estimated 182 residents are at risk from flood hazards.

Historically, flooding along these drainages affected City structures. For instance, in August 2013, the first floor of the Woodland Park City Hall was flooded, forcing many offices to relocate to other sections of the building the following day (Langenberg, R., 2013).

The City of Woodland Park (2010a.) limits development in the floodplain and along riparian corridors. The City of Woodland Park (2020) municipal code, Section 4.5: National Flood Insurance Program Participation, contains specific codes and regulations that address flooding.

#### *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 Woodland Park.

**Table 3-3**

| Parcels Within 100-Year Floodplain |              |           |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Parcel Type                        | # of Parcels | Value     |
| Ag Residential                     | 1            | \$95,020  |
| Agricultural                       | 1            | \$150     |
| Commercial (Vacant)                | 14           | \$416,270 |

|                             |     |              |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|
| <b>Commercial</b>           | 19  | \$7,500,260  |
| <b>Exempt</b>               | 36  | \$9,049,900  |
| <b>Industrial</b>           | 2   | \$1,202,340  |
| <b>Mixed Use Commercial</b> | 1   | \$1,665,990  |
| <b>Mobile Home</b>          | 1   | \$18,110     |
| <b>NONE</b>                 | 4   | \$-          |
| <b>Residential</b>          | 75  | \$1,541,200  |
| <b>State</b>                |     |              |
| <b>Vacant Land</b>          | 9   | \$114,890    |
| <b>Total</b>                | 163 | \$21,604,130 |

### 3.3.2. Wildfire

Woodland Park currently has 18 acres at very high risk, 323 acres at high risk, 511 at medium risk, 718 at low risk, and 2,664 at very low risk of exposure to a wildfire. 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 very low-low to a high probability of experiencing a wildfire that is low to highest in intensity (Colorado State Forest Service, 2020).

As shown in Table 3-4, 246 parcels are in areas with a very high or potentially high risk of wildfire, including 165 residential parcels located in areas with high potential. The average household size in Woodland Park is 2.4 people. Based on this analysis, an estimated 396 people, or 5.3 percent of the City's population, live in areas with a high potential for wildfire.

The City of Woodland Park and the surrounding unincorporated area of Teller County expect significant growth in the WUI in and around the City. This growth increases the risk of wildfires. The Hayman Fire revealed water systems are also vulnerable to the impacts of wildfire. To address these risks, Woodland Park incorporated long-term planning of fire breaks between development and the wildland interface. However, according to the City of Woodland Park (2010a.) *Wildland-Urban-Interface Lessons Learned*, there continue regulation and best practice gaps in existing development. Additionally, regulations for new building and development tend to reflect older versions of nationally recognized codes (City of Woodland Park, 2010a.).

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*Probability*

As noted in 6.4 of the base plan, extreme climatic events, including wildfire, will become more frequent. Climate change necessitates an improvement in fuel load reduction and emergency response.

**Table 3-4**

| Parcels Exposed to Wildfire Hazards |                   |                     |                   |                     |                   |                     |                   |                     |                   |                    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                                     | Very Low          |                     | Low               |                     | Medium            |                     | High              |                     | Very High         |                    |
| Parcel Type                         | Number of Parcels | Value               | Number of Parcels | Value               | Number of Parcels | Value               | Number of Parcels | Value               | Number of Parcels | Value              |
| Ag Residential                      | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | 1                 | \$95,020            | -                 | -                  |
| Agricultural                        | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | 2                 | \$250               | 2                 | \$230               | 1                 | \$140              |
| Commercial (Vacant)                 | 61                | \$1,883,640         | 11                | \$264,700           | 7                 | \$180,440           | 5                 | \$182,240           | -                 | -                  |
| Commercial                          | 190               | \$34,684,820        | 8                 | \$1,545,920         | 4                 | \$513,380           | 9                 | \$1,401,710         | -                 | -                  |
| Exempt                              | 133               | \$8,252,060         | 11                | \$134,340           | 23                | \$3,088,590         | 11                | \$6,002,100         | -                 | -                  |
| Industrial                          | 4                 | \$1,340,320         | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                  |
| Mixed Use Commercial                | 8                 | \$655,830           | 1                 | \$109,430           | 2                 | \$267,710           | -                 | -                   | 2                 | \$1,712,030        |
| Mobile Home                         | 1                 | \$18,110            | -                 | -                   | 1                 | \$8,540             | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                  |
| NONE                                | 4                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                   | 4                 | \$-                 | -                 | -                  |
| Residential                         | 2,273             | \$50,677,710        | 274               | \$7,713,090         | 414               | \$11,458,000        | 165               | \$4,948,240         | -                 | -                  |
| State                               | 3                 | \$50,420            | 1                 | \$117,250           | 1                 | \$8,920             | -                 | -                   | -                 | -                  |
| Vacant Land                         | 206               | \$2,081,560         | 25                | \$363,150           | 56                | \$955,580           | 44                | \$644,190           | 2                 | \$5,710            |
| <b>Total</b>                        | <b>2,883</b>      | <b>\$99,644,470</b> | <b>331</b>        | <b>\$10,247,880</b> | <b>510</b>        | <b>\$16,481,410</b> | <b>241</b>        | <b>\$13,273,730</b> | <b>5</b>          | <b>\$1,717,880</b> |

### 3.3.3. Landslide

Previous landslides indicate the probability of future events. Woodland Park does not have a history of past landslides. According to the Colorado Geological Survey, a hilly area with no history of landslides does not mean it is not susceptible to landslides (Teller County Office of Emergency Management, 2015). Highway 24, which cuts through Woodland Park, experiences rockfalls. However, much of this activity occurs across the county line in El Paso County, southeast of Woodland Park. Since this is the primary transportation between Teller County/Woodland Park and Colorado Springs, rockfall on this highway can impact commuters, travelers, and commercial hauling into and out of the County (Teller County Office of Emergency Management, 2015).

Woodland Park is surrounded by a national forest, which is essentially the City's urban growth boundary. The City of Woodland Park (2020) municipal code addresses steep slopes; Chapter 18.33: Use Regulations- Performance Standards outlines criteria for prioritizing tree retention on all development sites, including trees located in sensitive environmental areas (e.g., steep slopes and grade of 3:1 or greater). Additionally, Woodland Park allows clustered development to preserve unique or sensitive natural resources (e.g., steep slopes and geologic features). The City of Woodland Park (2020) municipal code Chapter 18.40 lists mandatory standards for land-disturbing activity, includes graded slopes and fills. The regulation states that the angle for graded slopes and soil fill should be no greater than the angle which can be retained by vegetative cover or other adequate erosion control devices or structures (City of Woodland Park, 2020).

#### *Probability*

The probability of a landslide occurring in Woodland Park is moderate, as wildfires increase.

### 3.3.4. Earthquake

Earthquake hazards across unincorporated areas of Teller County are similar to earthquake hazards in Woodland Park. 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 Woodland Park 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 severity. 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 Woodland Park (2010b.) comprehensive plan guides land use in the 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 Woodland Park (2020) municipal code.


*Probability*

The seismic hazard in Woodland Park is low, but it is still likely that future damaging earthquakes will occur.

**Table 3-5**

| Parcels Within Earthquake Hazard Area |               |                      |               |                    |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Parcel Type                           | 0.100 – 0.109 | Value 0.100-0.109    | 0.110 – 0.119 | Value 0.110-0.119  |
| Ag Residential                        | -             | -                    | 1             | \$95,020           |
| Agricultural                          | 1             | \$210                | 4             | \$410              |
| Commercial (Vacant)                   | 75            | \$2,327,630          | 9             | \$183,390          |
| Commercial                            | 209           | \$37,873,770         | 2             | \$272,060          |
| Exempt                                | 172           | \$11,648,370         | 6             | \$5,828,720        |
| Industrial                            | 4             | \$1,340,320          | -             | -                  |
| Mixed Use Commercial                  | 12            | \$1,079,010          | 1             | \$1,665,990        |
| Mobile Home                           | 2             | \$26,650             | -             | -                  |
| NONE                                  | 6             | \$-                  | 2             | \$-                |
| Residential                           | 3,079         | \$73,316,190         | 47            | \$1,480,850        |
| State                                 | 5             | \$176,590            | -             | -                  |
| Vacant Land                           | 305           | \$3,782,970          | 28            | \$267,220          |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>3,870</b>  | <b>\$131,571,710</b> | <b>100</b>    | <b>\$9,793,660</b> |

## 4. Capabilities Assessment

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

This section identifies the City of Woodland Park'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 City's vulnerability to hazards.

### 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  | No   |
| <b>Community Planning:</b>                                      |  |
| - Planner/Engineer (Land Development)                           | Yes, City Planner  |
| - Planner/Engineer/Scientist (Natural Hazards)                  | No   |
| - Engineer/Professional (Construction)                          | Yes  |
| - Resiliency Planner  | No   |
| - Transportation Planner  | No   |
| Building Official   | Yes  |
| GIS Specialist and Capability                                   | Yes  |
| Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist                            | Yes  |
| <b>Warning Systems/Services:</b>                                |  |
| - General   | Yes  |
| - Flood   | Yes  |
| - Wildfire  | Yes  |
| - Tornado   | Yes  |
| - Geological Hazards  | Yes  |
| Other   | Emergency Management Team, Heavy Equipment (e.g., snowplows, excavators, etc.), Generators, Building/Planning Department, Streets Department, PPE Cache, Require Department Directors to take basic Incident Command System (ICS) training |

#### 4.2. Financial Resources

The County maintains fiscal and financial resources to support its mitigation program. Table 4-2 identifies specific resources that are available to fund mitigation activities.

Table 4-2

| Accessible Financial Resources                 |        |
|--|--------|
| Financial Resource                             | Yes/No |
| Levy for Specific Purposes with Voter Approval | Yes    |
| Utility Fees                                   | Yes    |
| System Development / Impact Development Fee    | Yes    |
| General Obligation Bonds to Incur Debt         | Yes    |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Special Tax Bonds to Incur Debt</b>         | No  |
| <b>Withheld Spending in Hazard-Prone Areas</b> | No  |
| <b>Stormwater Service Fees</b>                 | Yes   |
| <b>Capital Improvement Project Funding</b>     | Yes   |
| <b>Community Development Block Grants</b>      | No  |
| <b>Other</b>                                   | Yes – Lodging Tax Fund; Conservation Trust Fund; State Funds: HUTF (Highway User Tax Fund), Certified Small Business Community (CSBC), Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) |

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*

| <b>Financial Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation</b> |                           |  |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Funding Source</b>  | <b>Fund Administrator</b> | <b>Description</b>   |
| <b>LOCAL</b>   |                           |  |
| <b>General Fund</b>  | City Council              | Funding available for mitigation efforts supporting government-wide projects and activities.   |
| <b>Street Capital Improvements Fund</b>                      | City Council              | Funding available for street improvements, street repair, trails repair/maintenance, parking lot repair, sidewalk improvements, vehicle replacements, machinery and improvements   |
| <b>Culture and Recreation Fund</b>                           | City Council              | The Culture and Recreation Fund consists of three operational centers: Parks and Recreation, Ute Pass Culture Center (UPCC), and the Woodland Aquatic Center (WAC).  |
| <b>Lodging Tax Fund</b>                                      | City Council              | Lodging tax revenue for economic enhancement and sustainability of the City, including capital projects and annual operating and maintenance expenses for beautification and streetscape projects throughout the City.   |
| <b>Conservation Trust Fund</b>                               | City Council              | Conservation Trust Fund revenues are lottery proceeds distributed to eligible local governments for the restricted purpose of acquisition, development, and maintenance of new conservation sites or capital improvements or maintenance for recreational purposes on any public site. |
| <b>Stormwater Management Fund</b>                            | City Council              | According to City of Woodland Park (2020) Code (Chapter 13.50), these funds are applicable for   |



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   |  | the design and construction of stormwater management facilities; development of stormwater management master plan; revisions, updates, or expansion of flood delineation maps and studies; purchase of stormwater facility maintenance equipment or computer software; related debt service; and repair and maintenance of the City's stormwater management facilities.   |
| <b>Water Utility Enterprise Fund</b>                                    | City Council   | Water Distribution Improvements, Equipment Field Services, Water System Engineering   |
| <b>Wastewater Utility Enterprise Fund</b>                               | City Council   | Wastewater collection improvements (e.g., emergency sewer replacements), equipment plant  |
| <b>Emergency Fund</b>   | City Council   | Funds available for emergency purposes as determined by City Council.   |
| <b>FEDERAL</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program</b> | 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. |
| <b>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program</b>                                  | Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)  | Post-disaster funds to hazard reduction projects impacted by recent disasters.  |
| <b>Flood Mitigation Assistance Program</b>                              | 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.  |
| <b>Community Development Block Grant Program</b>                        | 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.  |
| <b>Emergency Management</b>   | Federal Emergency Management Agency  | Provides funding to states for local or tribal planning, operations, acquisition of equipment,  |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Performance Grants Program</b>                                 | (FEMA)/Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM)               | training, exercises, and construction and renovation projects.  |
| <b>National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)</b>      | 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. |
| <b>State Fire Assistance Program</b>                              | U.S. Forest Service/ Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) | Provides funding opportunities for local wildland-urban interface planning, prevention, and mitigation projects, including fuels reduction work, education and prevention projects, community planning, and alternative uses of fuels.  |
| <b>National Dam Safety Program State Assistance Grants</b>        | 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.  |
| <b>Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams Grant Program</b> | FEMA/DWR Dam Safety  | Provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in grants to rehabilitate eligible high hazard potential dams.  |
| <b>Risk Mapping, Assessing, and Planning</b>                      | FEMA   | Provides funding and technical support for hazard studies, flood mapping products, risk assessment tools, mitigation and planning, and outreach and support.  |
| <b>STATE</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Flood Response Fund</b>  | Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB)   | Created and appropriated funding to the Flood Response Fund, administered by CWCB.  |
| <b>Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund</b>                             | 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.  |
| <b>Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant</b>      | 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.   |
| <b>Rockfall Mitigation Program</b>                                | 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.   |
| <b>Colorado Wildfire Preparedness Plan and Fund</b> | 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. |
| <b>Conservation Reserve Program</b>                 | 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.  |
| <b>OTHER</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Community Planning Assistance Teams</b>          | 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 Woodland Park'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   |
| <b>Building Codes (Year)</b>  | Yes, 2019  |
| <b>Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Rating</b>  | No   |
| <b>Capital Improvements Program or Plan</b>                         | Yes  |
| <b>Community Rating System (CRS)</b>                                | No   |
| <b>Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)</b>                    | Yes, Greater Woodland Park Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2017 |
| <b>Comprehensive, Master, or General Plan</b>                       | Yes, 2010  |
| <b>Economic Development Plan</b>                                    | No   |
| <b>Elevation Certificates</b>                                       | No   |
| <b>Erosion/Sediment Control Program</b>                             | Yes  |
| <b>Floodplain Management Plan or Ordinance</b>                      | Yes  |
| <b>Flood Insurance Study</b>  | Yes  |
| <b>Growth Management Ordinance</b>                                  | Yes  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Non-Flood Hazard-Specific Ordinance or Plan (e.g., steep slope, wildfire, snow load)</b> | Yes, Section 17.40. 020 (steep slopes)  |
| <b>National Flood Insurance Program</b>   | Yes   |
| <b>Site Plan Review Requirements</b>  | Yes   |
| <b>Stormwater Program, Plan, or Ordinance</b>   | Yes   |
| <b>Zoning Ordinance</b>   | Yes   |
| <b>Other</b>  | Woodland Park Emergency Management Plan, 2008; Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) |


#### 4.4. Education and Outreach Resources

Table 4-5 summarizes Teller County'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   |
| <b>Local Citizen Groups that communicate hazard risks</b> | Yes, Catamount Center for Environmental Science & Education, The City of Woodland Park Citizens Academy, Community Wildfire Preparedness Fair (2020) |
| <b>StormReady</b>   | No   |
| <b>Firewise</b>   | Yes, implemented in Forest Edge and Majestic Park neighborhoods  |

#### 4.5. National Flood Insurance Program Participation

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  <b>FEMA</b> | <b>C2.</b> Does the plan address the City of Woodland Park's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)) |
|---|--|

The City of Woodland Park voluntarily participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has agreed to adopt and enforce floodplain development regulations that meet or exceed the minimum outlined in the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2011) NFIP Regulations 44 Code of Regulations Part 60. Title 20 of the City of Woodland Park (2020) Code of Ordinances includes the City's Flood Damage Prevention Regulations. The Code also provides the basis for floodplain and floodway regulation in Woodland Park, including administrative procedures for Flood Hazard Development Permits, variance procedures, and procedures/requirements for flood hazard reduction.

The relationship between floodplains and development activity is also in several articles of Title 17 of the City of Woodland Park (2020) Code, which addresses subdivision of land, including preliminary and final plat requirements, and Title 18, which addresses zoning. The City developed the City of Woodland Park Stormwater Master Plan in 2015 which define drainage and stormwater management planning for many portions of the City (Woodland Park, 2010b.). They also reference construction activities with

potential to affect floodplains, drainage, and/or stormwater quality management. The City periodically updates these plans and is updating the City-wide drainage and stormwater master plan this year. The Planning and Building Department and the City Engineer address issues related to floodplain management.

The City of Woodland Park (2020) municipal code Title 20- Flood Damage Prevention and Regulation promotes public health, safety, and general welfare, and minimizes public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. The regulation provisions include (City of Woodland Park, 2020):

- Protect human life and health
- Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects
- Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public
- Minimize prolonged business interruptions
- Minimize damage to critical facilities, infrastructure, and other public facilities (e.g., water, sewer, gas mains; electric and communication stations; and streets and bridges located in floodplains)
- Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood-prone areas
- Ensure flood hazard property notifications go to potential buyers

These regulations apply to all areas of Special Flood Hazards Areas (SFHAs) within the jurisdiction of Woodland Park that is in FEMA's 2009 flood insurance study and accompanying maps (City of Woodland Park, 2020). To accomplish its purpose, Woodland Park uses the following methods to reduce flood losses (*Section 20.02.040*):

- Restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety, or property in times of flood, or cause excessive increases in flood heights or velocities
- Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, are protected against flood damage at the time of construction
- Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers
- Control filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage
- Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will naturally divert floodwaters, or which may increase flood hazards to other lands

The City Manager, or designated representative, is appointed to administer and implement the City's flood damage prevention regulations. The City of Woodland Park (2020) Administrator is responsible for:

- Permit review;
- Maintenance of base flood data (e.g., floodplain studies), and other information, including the elevation of all new or substantially improved structures, floodproofing certifications, and records of public inspections;
- Notifying adjacent communities and the CWCB before alteration or relocation of a watercourse; and
- Interpret areas of special flood hazard and Flood Insurance Rate Map boundaries

Provisions for flood hazard reduction include the following:

- General standards (anchoring, construction materials and methods, utilities, and subdivision proposals)
- Specific standards for residential and non-residential construction (elevation to or above Base Flood Elevation, floodproofing, and structural components)
- Specific standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles (anchoring, elevation)
- Special Standards for floodways (areas within Areas of Special Flood Hazard), areas of shallow flooding, and extensive alteration of the floodway fringe

In 2020, the Colorado Water Control Board (CWCB) provided the following information on flood losses in Woodland Park under the NFIP (Teller County Office of Emergency Management, 2015):

**Table 4-6**

| Flood Losses in Woodland Park |              |                             |                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Policies                | Total Claims | Number of Repetitive Losses | Total Payments since 1978 |
| 55                            | 10           | 0                           | \$12,025                  |

There are no repetitive loss properties or severe repetitive loss properties in Woodland Park.

#### 4.6. FEMA Funded Hazard Mitigation Projects


Table 4-7 outlines potential funding sources available to local jurisdictions with a FEMA-approved HMP.


**Table 4-7**

| 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   | <a href="#">Individual Assistance (IA)</a>  | No                             | No                  |
|  | <a href="#">Public Assistance (PA) Categories A and B</a> (e.g., debris removal, emergency protective measures)                   | No                             | No                  |
|  | <a href="#">Public Assistance (PA) Categories C through G</a> (e.g., repairs to damaged infrastructure, publicly-owned buildings) | Yes                            | No                  |
|  | <a href="#">Fire Mitigation Assistance Grants (FMAG)</a>  | Yes                            | No                  |

|                                     |  |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|
|                                     | <a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</a> planning grant    | Yes | No  |
|                                     | <a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</a> project grant     | Yes | Yes |
|                                     | <a href="#">Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)</a> planning grant             | No  | No  |
|                                     | <a href="#">Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)</a> project grant              | Yes | Yes |
|                                     | <a href="#">Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)</a> | Yes | Yes |
| <b>National Flood Insurance Act</b> | <a href="#">Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</a> planning grant         | Yes | No  |
|                                     | <a href="#">Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</a> project grant          | Yes | Yes |

#### 4.7. Integration of Mitigation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  <b>FEMA</b> | <b>C1.</b> Does the plan document [the City of Woodland Park'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)) |
|--|---|

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  <b>FEMA</b> | <b>C6.</b> Does the plan describe a process by which [the City of Woodland Park] 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 Woodland Park'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

Woodland Park 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 4-8 provide ongoing opportunities for integration of hazard mitigation, and the County 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 4-8


| Existing Plans   |  |
|--|--|
| Plan   | Description  |
| <b>City of Woodland Park Comprehensive Plan 2010</b>   | This plan is a carefully crafted framework and suggested guide for identifying countless ideas to transform aspirational ideas and intentions into future reality. To this end, the plan articulates specific goals, objectives, and suggested actions. As designed, the plan provides maximum flexibility, agility, and adaptability to changing circumstances and conditions. This plan addresses hazards such as erosion and flooding, wildfires, drought readiness, and hazardous materials. The plan includes policies such as the urban interface wildfire protection guidelines within the Municipal Code and low impact development design guidelines to prevent erosion and flooding. |
| <b>The Greater Woodland Park Healthy Forest Initiative Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2017</b> | The goal of this plan is to restore areas of forest to conditions more consistent with pre-settlement forests as they existed before fire suppression and reduce the impacts associated with wildfire to our communities and our watersheds. This plan addresses flooding and wildfire hazards.  |
| <b>City of Woodland Park Emergency Management Plan, 2008</b>                                       | As its overall purpose, the Woodland Park Emergency Management Plan seeks to prepare for measures to be taken which shall preserve life and minimize damage, respond during emergencies and provide necessary assistance, recover by developing a system to return the City to its normal state of affairs, and to mitigate the effects of a hazard. This plan addresses the response to a range of hazards, including wildfires, floods, landslides, tornadoes, winter storms, dam failures, drought, earthquakes, and hazardous material accidents.  |
| <b>Water Quality Management Plan 2010</b>  | The Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments (PPACG) is required under federal and state statutes to develop a Water Quality Management Plan (208 Plan) that recommends future policies and technical strategies for each of the five watersheds within the Pikes Peak Region – El Paso, Teller, and Park counties. The City of Woodland Park contributes to this plan. This plan addresses watershed issues and hazards, including agriculture, erosion, mine discharge and runoff, wildfires, and wetland conservation.  |

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



- Operating and capital improvement budgets
- Building and zoning ordinances
- Comprehensive land-use plan
- Municipal ordinances
- Emergency response plans
- Local school district projects
- Economic development plans

## 5. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan and Evaluation of Recommended Initiatives

|   |   |
|---|---|
|  <b>FEMA</b> | <b>C4.</b> Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure in the City of Woodland Park? (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 A 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 Woodland Park |  |               |  |   |   |                |   |  |                          |
|---|--|---------------|--|---|---|----------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 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-9  | Work with E-911 to have an event at the Senior Center to aid seniors in signing up for peak alerts   | New           | Education and Awareness Programs<br>Multiple | 1(a),<br>1(b),<br>3(a),<br>4(a),<br>4(b)          | Woodland Park Police Department, Emergency Management | E-911          | Less than 1 year/ Short-term<br><br>Low<br><br>General Fund; Partnership with E-911 | 19                                       | Med                      |
| FL-3  | Update and revise Woodland Park Stormwater Management Plan   | Existing      | Local Plans and Regulations<br>Flood         | 1(a),<br>1(b),<br>2(a),<br>2(b),<br>3(a),<br>3(b) | Woodland Park City Engineer                           | -              | Ongoing<br><br>Medium<br><br>General fund   | N/A                                      | High                     |
| WF-6  | Undertake an emergency awareness program to educate the City’s citizens on what they can do to mitigate risks to own property in case of wildfires- utilizing the Firewise Program | Existing      | Education and Awareness Programs<br>Wildfire | 1(a),<br>2(a),<br>2(b),<br>3(a),<br>4(a),<br>4(b) | Woodland Park Police Department- Emergency Management | -              | Ongoing<br><br>Low<br><br>General fund and Emergency Management Grants              | N/A                                      | Low                      |

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|             |   |          |   |   |   |  |   |     |      |
|-------------|---|----------|---|---|---|--|---|-----|------|
| <b>DF-1</b> | Conduct a dam break analysis and emergency action plan for the City-owned reservoir on Loy Creek  | Existing | Local Plans and Regulations<br>Dam Failure          | 1(a),<br>1(b),<br>2(a),<br>2(b),<br>3(a),<br>3(b) | Woodland Park Utilities Director                      | -  | Short-term<br>Low<br>City Utility and General Fund                        | N/A | Med  |
| <b>EQ-2</b> | City will conduct a detailed earthquake vulnerability analysis for Woodland Park to utilize the results for the need for increased standards and potential hardening of buildings, especially critical facilities | Existing | Local Plans and Regulations<br>Earthquake           | 1(a),<br>1(b),<br>2(a),<br>2(b),<br>3(a),<br>3(b) | Woodland Park City Engineer                           | -  | 1-3 years/ Mid-term<br>Medium<br>General fund                             | N/A | Med  |
| <b>EQ-3</b> | Implement a plan to install a number of automatic gas shut off valves per year in the City in case of a seismic event   | New      | Structure and Infrastructure Projects<br>Earthquake | 1(b),<br>3(b)                                     | Woodland Park Buildings and Grounds                   | Woodland Park Finance, Woodland Park Streets, Black Hills Energy | 3-5 years/ Long-term<br>High<br>General Fund, Utility Fees, Grant Funding | 28  | High |
| <b>EQ-4</b> | Implement a plan to secure all hot water tanks in City buildings in case of a seismic event to reduce the risk of injury and infrastructure damage  | New      | Structure and Infrastructure Projects<br>Earthquake | 1(b),<br>3(b)                                     | Woodland Park Buildings and Grounds                   | Woodland Park Finance  | 3-5 years/ Long-term<br>Medium<br>General Fund, Grant Funding             | 24  | High |
| <b>EQ-5</b> | Educate the public on earthquake risks  | New      | Education and Awareness Programs<br>Earthquake      | 1(a),<br>2(b),<br>4(a),<br>4(b)                   | Woodland Park Police Department- Emergency Management | -  | 3-5 years/ Long-term<br>Low<br>General Fund; Emergency                    | 16  | Med  |

|      |   |     |   |  |  |   |  |    |     |
|------|---|-----|---|--|--|---|--|----|-----|
|      |   |     |   |  |  |   | Management Grants  |    |     |
| EQ-6 | Develop a post-disaster action plan for earthquakes | New | Local Plans and Regulations<br>Earthquake |  | Woodland Park Police Department-Emergency Management | - | 3-5 years/ Long-term<br>Low<br>General Fund; Emergency Management Grants | 16 | Med |

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