

Ridgway Town Council
Regular Meeting Agenda
Wednesday, December 8, 2021

Due to COVID-19, and pursuant to the Town's Electronic Participation Policy, the meeting will be conducted both in person and via a virtual meeting portal. Members of the public may attend in person at the Community Center, located at **201 N. Railroad Street, Ridgway, Colorado 81432**, or virtually using the meeting information below.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84613874511?pwd=bW1nbkNhdW9gYXBIMFB2NEZrRWNtQT09>

Meeting ID: 846 1387 4511

Passcode: 335621

Dial by your location

+1 346 248 7799 US

+1 253 215 8782 US

5:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL Councilors Adam Beck, Angela Ferrelli, Kevin Grambley, Beth Lakin, Terry Schuyler, Mayor Pro Tem Russ Meyer and Mayor John Clark

ADDITIONS & DELETIONS TO THE AGENDA

ADOPTION OF CONSENT CALENDAR All matters listed under the consent calendar are considered to be routine by the Town Council and enacted by one motion. The Council has received and considered reports and recommendations prior to assigning consent calendar designations. Copies of the reports are on file in the Town Clerk's Office and are available to the public. There will be no separate discussion on these items. If discussion is requested, that item will be removed from the consent calendar and considered separately.

1. Minutes of the Regular Meeting of November 10, 2021.
2. Minutes of the Budget Workshop Meeting of November 18, 2021.
3. Register of Demands for December 2021.
4. Restaurant liquor license renewal for Thai Paradise.
5. Renewal of tavern liquor license for the Ouray County Fairgrounds.

PUBLIC COMMENTS Established time for the public to address the Council regarding any item not otherwise listed on the agenda. Comments will be limited to 5 minutes per person.

PUBLIC REQUESTS AND PRESENTATIONS Public comments will be limited to 5 minutes per person; discussion of each item may be limited to 20 minutes.

6. Presentation of gift to the Town from Public Art Ridgway Colorado (PARC) of the winning painting from the annual Plein Air event - Rick Weaver representing PARC and artist Barbara Kendrick.
7. Presentation on 2022 San Juan Rural Philanthropy Days and request to express interest in serving as the host community for the Rural Philanthropy Days Conference from June 7-9, 2022 - Nellie Stag, Community Resource Center.

8. Request to use the Town parking lot adjacent to the library for parking during the Skijoring event on January 8 and 9, 2022 - Town Clerk.
9. Presentation of the *Uncompahgre River Corridor Ecological Assessment and Recommendations Report* and the *River Channel Characteristics Technical Report* - DHM Design and Lotic Hydrological.
10. Presentation regarding the Amelia Street Paving Project relative to contributing to climate crisis and plant destruction - Dana Ivers.

PUBLIC HEARINGS Public comments will be limited to 5 minutes per person; discussion of each item may be limited to 20 minutes.

11. Adoption of the 2022 Fiscal Year Budget and setting of Property Tax Levies for 2022 through approval of resolutions - Town Treasurer.

POLICY MATTERS Public comments will be limited to 5 minutes per person; overall discussion of each item may be limited to 20 minutes.

12. Adoption of the 2021 Five-Year and Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plans - Town Clerk and Town Manager.
13. Adoption of the 2022 Strategic Plan - Town Manager.
14. Review and action on Revocable Encroachment Permit for use of Town property related to the Old Ridgway Firehouse Project - Town Manager.
15. Review and action on Agreement for Legal Services with Bo James Nerlin, P.C. - Town Attorney.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL REPORTS Written reports may be provided for informational purposes prior to the meeting updating Council on various matters that may or may not warrant discussion and action.

16. Town Manager's Report.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPORTS Informational verbal reports from Councilors pertaining to the following committees, commissions and organizations:

Committees & Commissions:

Ridgway Planning Commission - Councilor Meyer and Mayor Clark
Ridgway Parks, Trails & Open Space Committee - Councilor Ferrelli
Ridgway Creative District Creative Advocacy Team - Councilor Grambley
Ridgway Scholarship Committee - Councilor Lakin and Mayor Clark

Board Appointments:

Ouray County Weed Board - Councilor Lakin; alternate - Town Engineer
Ouray County Joint Planning Board - Councilor Meyer, citizens Rod Fitzhugh & Tom McKenney;
alternate - Councilor Beck
Sneffels Energy Board - Councilor Lakin and Town Manager; alternate - Mayor Clark
Region 10 Board - Mayor Clark
WestCO Dispatch Board - Town Marshal; alternate - Town Manager

Gunnison Valley Transportation Planning Region - Town Manager
Ouray County Transit Committee - Town Manager
Ouray County Water Users Association - Councilor Meyer
Water and Land Committee for the Uncompahgre Valley - Councilor Meyer; alternate - Town Manager
Colorado Communities for Climate Action - Councilor Lakin; alternate - Town Manager
Colorado Municipal League Policy Committee - Town Manager

Liaisons:

Chamber of Commerce - Councilmember Lakin
Communities That Care Coalition - Mayor Clark
Ouray County Fairgrounds - Councilor Schuyler

ADJOURNMENT

Deadline for agenda items for next regular meeting, Wednesday, January 5, 2022 at 4:00 p.m.,
Town Clerk's Office, 201 N. Railroad Street, Ridgway, Colorado.

Consent Agenda

RIDGWAY TOWN COUNCIL
MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING
NOVEMBER 10, 2021

CALL TO ORDER

The Town Council convened both in-person at 201 N. Railroad Street, Ridgway, Colorado and via Zoom Meeting, a virtual meeting platform, pursuant to the Town's Electronic Participation Policy.

The Mayor called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. The Council was present in its entirety with Councilors Beck, Ferrelli, Grambley, Lakin, Schuyler, Mayor Pro Tem Meyer and Mayor Clark in attendance.

CONSENT AGENDA

1. Minutes of Regular Meeting of October 13, 2021.
2. Minutes of Workshop Meeting held October 21, 2021.
3. Minutes of Budget Retreat on October 23, 2021.
4. Register of Demands for November 2021.
5. Restaurant liquor license renewal for Land Ocean Restaurant.

ACTION:

It was moved by Councilmember Lakin, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Meyer and unanimously carried by a roll call vote to approve the consent agenda.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Tanya Ishikawa reported the Chamber of Commerce is looking into taking over planning for Noel Night on December 3rd and are requesting closure of a portion of Clinton Street. She requested the closure from 4:00 to 8:00 pm, between Cora Street and the alley.

ACTION:

Councilmember Lakin moved to direct staff to work with the Chamber on Clinton Street closure during Noel Night. Mayor Pro Tem Meyer seconded the motion, and it carried unanimously on a roll call vote.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

6. Preliminary Plat application for Riverfront Village PUD

Staff Report dated 11-5-21 from TJ Dlubac with Community Planning Strategies presenting an application for preliminary plat for Riverfront Village PUD located on Lot 1, Triangle Subdivision, owner Alpine Homes Ridgway, LLC.

Planner Dlubac addressed the Council and presented an overview of the proposed project which includes 38 residential units; four commercial units totaling 3,983 square feet; and one

mixed use building on a 4.29 acre parcel located along the Uncompahgre River. He explained the proposal includes a park and trails along the west side of the property and river front; also the applicant is seeking approval for the two multifamily buildings to exceed the required height limit and allow a height of 35 feet. The deed restricted units will be addressed in the Development Agreement, he noted.

Jim Kehoe representing the applicant offered a slide presentation of the proposed project and addressed pedestrian connectivity to existing trails and access into Town; creation of open space; “orientating for maximum daylight”; community spaces; building material and signage.

Mr. Kehoe answered questions from the Council, and there was discussion.

SPEAKING FROM THE AUDIENCE:

Angela Hawse inquired into ways the flood plain was addressed; if the Town has received the water capacity study before approving a project “which would increase the Town’s population by 10%”; and expressed concerns with traffic entering and exiting on to the state highway.

Dana Ivers noted “this is a huge project with a lot of carbon emissions” and asked the Council to “have foresight for the future” by addressing the need for “carbon neutral projects”.

There were comments from the Council, and discussion between the Council and Town Attorney.

ACTION:

Councilor Lakin moved to approve the River Front PUD Preliminary Plat including the four conditions in the Staff Report, Councilor Schuyler seconded, and the motion carried unanimously on a roll call vote.

Angela Hawse noted her question had not been answered about the water supply analysis study, and asked when it would be presented to the public for discussion.

The Town Manager explained data has been supplied to the consultant to analysis and then prepare statistics regarding water demands on potential growth, and the final report is expected after the first of the year. He noted he and the Town Engineer and Attorney, “feel there is sufficient water for this specific development”.

POLICY MATTERS

7. Request to change deed restricted units at Lena Street Commons Townhomes

Sundra Hines addressed the Council regarding the deed restricted units for the Lena Street Commons Townhomes noting “there was a clerical error discovered” regarding the two deed restricted units. The plan and recorded development plan identify different unit numbers, and the applicant is requesting to amend the development agreement to align the two documents. The Council agreed to the document changes.

Ms. Hines noted Building B is under construction and the costs have “increased dramatically”, “doubling” since the project began. The current deed restricted unit is identified as B1 which has more windows, and “is more expensive to build” and will be sold at higher price, and she suggested moving the restricted unit to B2, an interior unit, to lower the prospective selling

price, which she noted will be \$800,000. She stated “we are concerned we are building something no one will purchase under deed restriction because of the costs” and explained she has “redeveloped Unit E” to be 900 square foot, two bedroom, one bath units”; the size would be reduced from 1600 square feet; “the building will be all one level” and the parking is covered, not enclosed, “which would bring the cost closer to high 3 or low \$400,000”. She requested to move the designated deed restricted units all to Building E, to keep the units affordable.

There were questions from the Council and discussion with the applicants.

Consensus of the Council was to move forward with the proposal; staff was directed to bring for Council review an amendment to the development agreement and a plat amendment.

8. Request for revocable encroachment permit to use Town sidewalk for the Old Ridgway Firehouse Project

Staff Report dated 11-3-21 from the Town Manager presenting a request for a revocable encroachment permit to encroach on approximately 398 square feet of Town owned sidewalk, for a patio at the Old Ridgway Firehouse Project.

Manager Neill explained staff is interpreting the request as exclusive use of 8 foot 11 inches of the Towns sidewalk for private use. The request he noted, proposes to relocate existing trees and tree grates, noting the trees were installed with public funds to create an attractive, standardized, safe environment for pedestrians. He stated if approved, staff is suggesting creating an “amenity zone”, a distance of four feet or greater between the back of the curb and the pedestrian path, to ensure safe and convenient passage; and a “pedestrian path” of six feet or greater, directly between the amenity zone and the proposed patio area, noting the minimum width to ensure safe travel for pedestrians using a sidewalk is six feet. The current proposal he noted, does not meet the minimum standards, the sidewalk is 16 feet and if approved as presented would only have 7 feet remaining for pedestrian use. Staff is recommending the width of the patio be decreased to accommodate pedestrian travel.

John Baskfield addressed the Council on behalf of the applicant Firehouse Real Estate Investment, and presented details of the patio plan, and plans for the building. He noted the patio would “activate the streetscape” and a “fixed rail will be used to create a physical barrier” to the sidewalk. He explained the reason the request is for 8 feet 11 inches for the patio depth is “having enough capacity” and to “create interface” with pedestrians. He noted the trees will need to be removed to access during construction of the proposed project, and instead of being removed and planted later, relocating the trees seems a better solution.

There were questions from the Council and discussion with the applicants. Staff was directed to investigate state liquor laws and continue the discussion at the next meeting.

9. Resolution in Support of Protecting the Uncompahgre River, its Tributaries, and its Watershed

The Mayor introduced Grant Wilson, Director of Earth Law Center, who prepared a Town resolution in support of protecting the Uncompahgre River, its tributaries and watersheds.

Mr. Wilson explained earth law is called “ecocentric law” and is an “emerging body of law for protecting, restoring and stabilizing” the “guardianship of ecosystems. The Center was founded to advice governmental agencies on ways to protect ecosystems and the rights of nature, as it is “acknowledged among governments that current environmental laws aren’t doing enough” to ensure we “live in harmony with nature”. He presented a background on

the resolution noting it is a “statement of intent and non-binding”, and “sets up a process for the river to be involved in governance”.

There were questions, comments and discussion by the Council.

Speaking from the audience Angela Hawse spoke in support of the resolution.

ACTION:

Moved by Councilor Lakin to approve Resolution No. 21-09 in Support of Protecting the Uncompahgre River, its Tributaries, and its Watershed by Recognizing “Rights of Nature” and the Town’s Responsibilities to Care for and Protect them. Seconded by Councilor Grambley the motion carried on a roll call vote with Councilmember Beck abstaining.

The Council took a recess at 8:35 p.m. and reconvened the meeting at 8:45 p.m.

10. Presentation of the Draft 2022 Fiscal Year Budget

The Town Clerk/Treasurer presented a draft of the 2022 Fiscal Year Budget and Five and Ten Year Capital Improvement Plans.

The Town Manager explained the remaining timeline for the budget adoption process and reported at the budget workshop on November 18th the final draft of the 2022 Strategic Plan will be presented.

The Town Treasurer reviewed the budgets for the general, water and sewer funds. There was discussion with the Council and staff was directed to look at the potential of pre-payments on the RAMP bond.

11. Comment letter to the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison (GMUG) National Forests Supervisor regarding the Draft Forest Plan

The Mayor explained the deadline to receive comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the GMUG National Forests has been extended to November 26th. He asked for authorization to continue to draft a response on the behalf of the Town, and submit it before the deadline.

ACTION:

Moved by Councilor Lakin, seconded by Councilmember Grambley and unanimously carried by a roll call vote to authorize Mayor Clark to continue drafting the letter commenting on the GMUG and sign and send. The motion carried unanimously on a roll call vote.

12. Proposal to institute mask requirement at Town facilities

Mayor Clark explained during a recent County Commissioner meeting the Commissioners stated “they are not interested in a mask mandate” but suggested the local jurisdiction reinstate the mandate in government facilities. The Mayor stated he was in favor, noting “it’s about making a statement”.

There was discussion by the Council and it was agreed to not mandate the reinstatement of masks, noting the Town is posting on its website COVID educational efforts from the Ouray County Health Department. The Mayor suggested making the statement “the best way to

protect public health is to get vaccinated". There was discussion by the Council and it was agreed to place a sign in Town Hall encouraging the wearing of a mask and vaccination.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

The Mayor announced three letters of interest were received for the opening on the Planning Commission, and he has appointed Jennifer Frantz to fill the vacancy.

Manager Neill highlighted some of the items contained in the monthly managers report.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 9:35 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Pam Kraft, MMC
Town Clerk

RIDGWAY TOWN COUNCIL
MINUTES OF BUDGET WORKSHOP
NOVEMBER 18, 2021

The Town Council convened for a budget workshop at 5:30 p.m. in the Ridgway Community Center at 201 N. Railroad Street. In attendance Councilors Beck, Grambley, Lakin, Schuyler, Mayor Pro Tem Meyer and Mayor Clark. Councilor Ferrelli was absent.

Town Clerk's Notice of Workshop dated November 11, 2021.

The Council received from the Town Clerk/Treasurer a draft Fiscal Year Budget for 2022; Memorandum listing line item locations by funds, for expenditures and revenues in the draft budget; Worksheets of Five and Ten Year Capital Improvement Projects for each of the three funds; and a draft Strategic Plan for 2022 from the Town Manager.

Town Manager Preston Neill presented the meeting goals, and an overview of the budget adoption process. He noted the annual process began in September when staff met to prioritize needs, the first draft budget was presented to the Council at the October 13th meeting, a budget retreat was held on October 23rd, a hearing for overview of the draft documents was held at the November 10th meeting and the final documents will be presented at the December 8th meeting for approval, along with setting the mill levy for 2022.

The Town Clerk/Treasurer presented the draft 2022 Fiscal Year Budget and reviewed with the Council the revenue projections and operational expenditures by each fund. There were questions by the Council and discussion between Council and staff.

Manager Neill noted personnel costs are 37% of the 2022 expenditures, and presented an overview of the proposed new positions which include another full time Deputy Marshal, full time Administrative Assistant and seasonal Code Enforcement Officer.

The Town Clerk/Treasurer followed up on Council requests from the budget retreat; and the Council reviewed the requests for funding from non-profit groups contained in the draft budget.

The Town Manager presented the draft 2022 Strategic Plan and highlighted some of the items added after Council direction during the budget retreat.

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Pam Kraft, MMC
Town Clerk

Town of Ridgway
Register of Demands
December 2021

Name	Memo	Account	Paid Amount
Hartman Brothers Inc		Alpine-Operating Account	
		661GO2 · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-2.20
		961SOO · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-2.20
		961WOO · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-2.20
TOTAL			-6.60
Colorado Water Conservation ...		Alpine-Operating Account	
		998WOO · Debt Service-CWCB (2)	-30,917.67
TOTAL			-30,917.67
True Value		Alpine-Operating Account	
		632GO2 · Supplies & Materials	-123.90
		661GO2 · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-15.76
		732POO · Supplies & Materials	-163.63
		734POO · Safety Equipment	-18.90
		932SOO · Supplies & Materials	-26.84
		932WOO · Supplies & Materials	-68.61
TOTAL			-417.64
Grand Junction Pipe & Supply ...		Alpine-Operating Account	
		988WOO · Taps & Meters	-636.50
		988WOO · Taps & Meters	-1,466.91
TOTAL			-2,103.41
Scott's Printing & Design		Alpine-Operating Account	
	badge embroidery	883GO3 · Uniforms	-43.41
	ID card - Duncan	832GO3 · Equipment & Supplies	-26.69
TOTAL			-70.10
SGS Accutest Inc		Alpine-Operating Account	
		990WOO · Testing - water	-240.08
		990WOO · Testing - water	-102.56
TOTAL			-342.64
McCandless Truck Center LLC		Alpine-Operating Account	
	water pump - 2006 dump	661GO2 · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-162.35
	water pump - 2006 dump	961WOO · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-162.34
	water pump - 2006 dump	961SOO · Vehicle & Equip Maint & Repair	-162.34
TOTAL			-487.03

Town of Ridgway
Register of Demands
December 2021

Name	Memo	Account	Paid Amount
Clear Networx, LLC		Alpine-Operating Account	
	Dec 2021	543GOO · Telephone	-56.00
	Dec 2021	643GO2 · Telephone	-56.00
	Dec 2021	843GO3 · Telephone	-61.00
	Dec 2021	943WOO · Telephone	-56.00
	Dec 2021	943SOO · Telephone	-56.00
	Dec 2021	530GOO · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	630GO2 · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	730POO · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	830GO3 · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	930WOO · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	930SOO · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	930WOO · Computer	-50.00
	Dec 2021	930SOO · Computer	-25.00
	Dec 2021	630GO2 · Computer	-25.00
	Dec 2021	843GO3 · Telephone	-55.00
TOTAL			-740.00
Xerox Financial Services		Alpine-Operating Account	
	Xerox lease - Nov 2021	948SOO · Office Equipment - Leases	-7.63
	Xerox lease - Nov 2021	948WOO · Office Equipment - Leases	-15.26
	Xerox lease - Nov 2021	548GOO · Office Equipment - Leases	-129.75
TOTAL			-152.64
Kim's Housekeeping LLC		Alpine-Operating Account	
	Nov 2021	779POO · Janitorial Service - parks	-787.50
	Nov 2021	779PO1 · Janitorial Services - cntr/thal	-262.50
	Nov 2021	545GOO · Janitorial Services	-262.50
TOTAL			-1,312.50
Black Hills Energy-Lift Station		Alpine-Operating Account	
		942SOO · Utilities	-25.46
TOTAL			-25.46
Black Hills Energy-Broadband		Alpine-Operating Account	
		783PO1 · Broadband Station	-12.96
TOTAL			-12.96
Black Hills Energy-PW Office		Alpine-Operating Account	
		642GO2 · Utilities	-18.30
		942SOO · Utilities	-18.29
		942WOO · Utilities	-18.29
TOTAL			-54.88
Black Hills Energy-Hartwell Park		Alpine-Operating Account	
		742POO · Utilities	-39.65
TOTAL			-39.65

Town of Ridgway
Register of Demands
December 2021

Name	Memo	Account	Paid Amount
Black Hills Energy-Town Hall		Alpine-Operating Account	
		742PO1 · Utilities - c cntr/t hall	-62.94
		842GO3 · Utilities	-62.93
		542GOO · Utilities	-62.93
TOTAL			-188.80
Black Hills Energy-PW Building		Alpine-Operating Account	
		742POO · Utilities	-47.46
		642GO2 · Utilities	-47.46
		942SOO · Utilities	-47.45
		942WOO · Utilities	-47.45
TOTAL			-189.82
Federal Express		Alpine-Operating Account	
	mail lost wallet (to be reimb)	828GO3 · Other - law enforcement	-25.98
		990WOO · Testing - water	-234.88
TOTAL			-260.86
Pureline Treatment Systems		Alpine-Operating Account	
	Dec 2021	989WOO · Plant Expenses - water	-1,650.00
TOTAL			-1,650.00
Voyager Youth Program		Alpine-Operating Account	
		5025GO1 · Voyager Program	-7,000.00
TOTAL			-7,000.00
Weehawken		Alpine-Operating Account	
		5137GO1 · Weehawken Creative Arts	-3,000.00
TOTAL			-3,000.00
Sherbino Theater		Alpine-Operating Account	
		5135GO1 · Sherbino Theater	-5,000.00
TOTAL			-5,000.00
Second Chance Humane Society		Alpine-Operating Account	
		5060GO1 · Second Chance Humane So...	-6,500.00
TOTAL			-6,500.00

Town of Ridgway
Register of Demands
December 2021

Name	Memo	Account	Paid Amount
Ouray County Road & Bridge		Alpine-Operating Account	
	Nov 2021	660GO2 · Gas & Oil	-112.39
	Nov 2021	760POO · Gas & Oil	-145.49
	Nov 2021	960WOO · Gas & Oil	-129.25
	Nov 2021	960SOO · Gas & Oil	-231.95
	Nov 2021	860GO3 · Gas & Oil	-631.80
TOTAL			-1,250.88
Valvoline Instant Oil Change		Alpine-Operating Account	
	oil - 2017 Explorer	860GO3 · Gas & Oil	-61.18
TOTAL			-61.18
Rocky Mountain Aggregate & C...		Alpine-Operating Account	
		635GO2 · Gravel & Sand	-640.01
TOTAL			-640.01
Eurofins Eaton Analytical Inc.		Alpine-Operating Account	
		990WOO · Testing - water	-150.00
TOTAL			-150.00
Pro Velocity		Alpine-Operating Account	
		556GOO · IT Services	-701.25
		917WOO · IT Services	-85.00
		917SOO · IT Services	-85.00
		820GO3 · IT Services	-63.75
		556GOO · IT Services	-403.75
TOTAL			-1,338.75
City of Grand Junction		Alpine-Operating Account	
		918SOO · Testing & Permits - sewer	-576.00
TOTAL			-576.00
The Paper Clip LLC		Alpine-Operating Account	
		541GOO · Office Supplies	-42.95
		941WOO · Office Supplies	-42.95
		941SOO · Office Supplies	-42.95
		841GO3 · Office Supplies	-42.95
TOTAL			-171.80
LRE Water		Alpine-Operating Account	
	water supply assess. thru 10/25/21	914WOO · Consulting & Engineering Ser...	-4,332.50
TOTAL			-4,332.50

Town of Ridgway
Register of Demands
 December 2021

Name	Memo	Account	Paid Amount
DHM Design		Alpine-Operating Account	
	river study 9/25-10/29	719POO · Contractural Services	-10,100.00
TOTAL			-10,100.00
UNCC		Alpine-Operating Account	
		915WOO · Dues & memberships	-27.06
		915SOO · Dues & Memberships	-27.06
TOTAL			-54.12

AGENDA ITEM #6

AGENDA ITEM #7



December 8, 2021

Community Resource Center
Ms. Elizabeth Berkley, Program Coordinator
789 Sherman St., Suite 210
Denver, CO 80203

RE: Intent to Host San Juan Rural Philanthropy Days Conference

Dear Elizabeth,

The Town of Ridgway was recently approached by the Community Resource Center about the idea of Ridgway serving as a host community for the 2022 San Juan Rural Philanthropy Days (RPD) Conference. After discussion and consideration, the Ridgway Town Council has collectively embraced the idea, and this letter is intended to express the Town's interest in serving as a host community for the 2022 San Juan Rural Philanthropy Days (RPD) Conference from June 7–9, 2022.

The RPD Conference will provide Ridgway an opportunity to showcase our rural community and highlight the diverse nature of the San Juan region. Ridgway is a destination full of rich history, an array of arts and culture, and home to an engaged and friendly community.

We feel confident that our community can meet the hosting requirements, with support from neighboring communities in our region. Area businesses and non-profits will certainly show excitement to be involved in the process, and Ridgway Town staff and the Ridgway Town Council have committed their active support of hosting RPD 2022.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need additional information. We look forward to being able to host RPD 2022!

Sincerely,

John I. Clark
Mayor
On behalf of the Ridgway Town Council

AGENDA ITEM #8

AGENDA ITEM #9



To: Honorable Mayor Clark and Ridgway Town Council
From: Preston Neill, Town Manager
Date: December 3, 2021
Agenda Topic: **Presentation of the *Uncompahgre River Corridor Ecological Assessment and Recommendation Report and the River Channel Characteristics Technical Report***

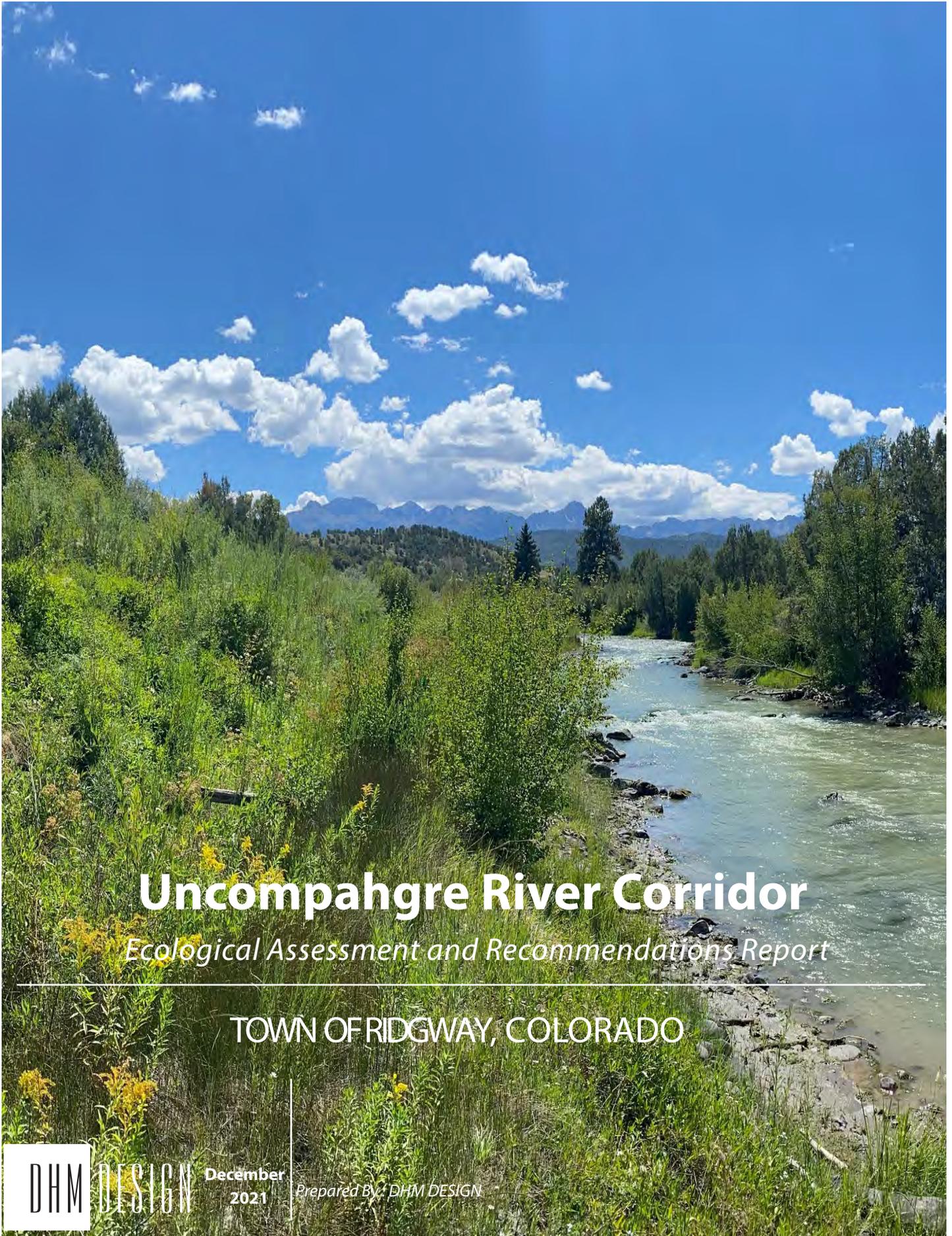
SUMMARY:

Back in July, the Town retained the services of DHM Design to prepare a River Corridor Assessment in order to present a comprehensive analysis of the existing ecological communities and their current condition within the Uncompahgre River Corridor in Ridgway. DHM Design's Ecological Services staff has completed a comprehensive site analysis to evaluate existing ecological conditions, opportunities, and constraints as they relate to current and future management of the river corridor through Town. The information included in the attached reports is intended to guide decisions for ecological management and recreational use within the area that has been assessed.

DHM Design's Ecological Services staff members will attend Wednesday's Council meeting to present an executive summary of the information in the reports, including the recommendations for restoration opportunities and river management actions.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1 – Uncompahgre River Corridor Ecological Assessment and Recommendation Report
Attachment 2 – River Channel Characteristics Technical Report



Uncompahgre River Corridor

Ecological Assessment and Recommendations Report

TOWN OF RIDGWAY, COLORADO



DESIGN

December
2021

Prepared By: DHM DESIGN

ATTACHMENT 1

ATTACHMENT 1

Executive Summary

Under contract with the Town of Ridgway, DHM Design (DHM) and LOTIC Hydrological (LOTIC) completed a River Corridor Assessment for approximately 120 acres along the Uncompahgre River. The purpose of the Assessment was to characterize river function, channel stability and ecosystem health within the river corridor to inform current and future management decisions. The Assessment is the initial step in a larger ongoing process to improve the condition of the Uncompahgre River within the Town Ridgway. DHM and LOTIC completed a comprehensive review of existing documentation including the Town of Ridgway Master Plan (2019), Uncompahgre Watershed Plan (2018), Ordinance 18-01 – Uncompahgre Overlay District and other pertinent documents. DHM and LOTIC completed rapid field assessments in September of 2021 to assess both “in channel” river function (LOTIC) and adjacent riparian ecological health and function (DHM). A summary of findings is included below and detailed findings for the riparian ecological health and function as well as recommendations for improvements are included within this report. A separate report – *River Channel Characteristics of the Uncompahgre River in Ridgway, CO* provides an analysis of the river function.

It was concluded that the current river corridor function and riparian ecological health within the Project Assessment Area is a product of both diverse landscape transitions and anthropogenic influences. Overall, the riparian ecology of the Assessment Area was observed to be in overall good health. Opportunities for ecological interventions including restoration, creation and preservation have been identified and mapped within the Assessment Area. Individual projects have been also identified with the intent that these project types can be implemented in selection locations within the Assessment Area in the future.

ATTACHMENT 1

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to present a comprehensive analysis of the existing ecological communities and their current condition within the Uncompahgre River Corridor Assessment area (Project Area) to be used as a reference for current management and future planning projects. DHM Design Ecological Services Staff (DHM) have completed a comprehensive site analysis to evaluate existing ecological conditions, opportunities, and constraints as they relate to current and future management of the property. The information included in this report is intended to guide decisions for ecological management and recreational use on the property. The Town of Ridgway (Town), The Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership (UWP) and other stakeholders recognize and value the Uncompahgre River as an irreplaceable resource that should be celebrated and protected. The Town's community value number one – Healthy Natural Environment, as described in 2019 Master Plan, includes goals and policies to address the following:

- Preservation of natural habitats and ecosystems
- Conservation of open space and ranch lands
- Sustainable development practices
- Access to and protection of the river corridor
- Community forest management
- Climate adaptation
- Source-water protection
- Air quality protection

This ecological evaluation takes into consideration these overarching goals and policies and describes the natural resources that are present on the property including vegetation types, plant communities, aquatic resources, fisheries, stream function and wildlife habitat. Detailed recommendations by resource type can be found in *Appendix 4 – Restoration Activities Table*. Grant funding opportunities for recommended restoration and management activities are also provided in Appendix 4.



Figure 1 - View looking south at Uncompahgre River corridor. High quality riparian habitat with good species diversity.

A rapid stream assessment was conducted by LOTIC Hydrological to assess stream health and function. Their report has been provided as a companion document to this report.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Desktop Analysis

To initiate the property analysis, DHM Design Ecological Services staff completed a comprehensive desktop analysis to assess and evaluate existing data for the property. The desktop review includes all data and information provided to date by the Town of Ridgway. In addition, DHM conducted a further refined review of available resource data for the property that would best support the project vision. This analysis provides the most available resource data to date including but not limited to:

- Town of Ridgway Master Plan (2019)
- Uncompahgre Watershed Plan (2018)
- Ordinance NO. 18-01 – Uncompahgre River Overlay District (UROD)
- Ridgway Comprehensive Plan – Integrated Weed Management and Native Plant Restoration Plan (2011)
- National Vegetation Classification Standard, Version 2 (2008)
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife Species Activity Mapper (SAM)
- USDA NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway (2021)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC)
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetland Mapper (USFWS) 2021
- NRCS Web Soils Mapper (2021)
- Google Earth Imagery
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial photographs.

2.2 Field Survey

DHM Design Ecological Services staff completed pedestrian surveys of the property on August 26th and September 16, 2021. DHM completed a rapid assessment of the Project Area to identify and map existing ecological conditions and evaluate opportunities and constraints for future management of the property. GPS data was collected in ArcGIS Collector on a handheld mobile device connected to an external GNSS receiver. The average accuracy for data collection was 8 -14 inches. GIS data, field notes and photo documentation were collected during the field site visit.

2.3 Data Processing and Mapping

GIS data was processed in ArcGIS Pro version 2.8.2 and mapping digitization for property features was completed at a 1:500 scale using high resolution aerial imagery available through ESRI databases, Google Earth and NAIP. Additional data including wildlife, wetland, soils and Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) data was utilized directly from their respective sources listed above.

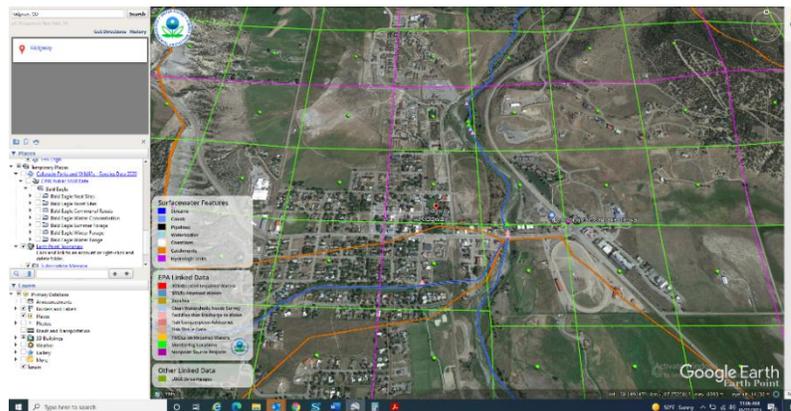


Figure 2 - Data analysis and overlay process utilizing Google Earth and ArcGIS online platforms.

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3.0 Existing Conditions

3.1 Location

The Assessment Area is located along the Uncompahgre River in the Town of Ridgway in Ouray County (Figure 3). Public access to the assessment area is extensive with the Uncompahgre Riverway Trail and multiple parks locations. The parcel information for public properties within the Project Assessment Area are included in Table 1. Additional description for the property is included below.

Table 1 - Public Parcel Information within Assessment Area

Location	Parcel Number
Town of Ridgway	430516324003
	430516207002
	430509211010
	430516215004
Ouray County	430516200004
BLM	425504200080

County, State: Ouray County, Colorado

Legal Description: Sections 09, 16; Township 45N; Range 8W

Latitude and Longitude: 38°9'31"N; -107°45'17"W

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute Quadrangles: Ridgway and Dallas, CO 1984

3.2 Assessment Area

The Town of Ridgway is situated on the Uncompahgre River in Ouray County, Colorado. The project Assessment Area is characterized at north end of the reach by a mostly undeveloped and undisturbed river corridor, with the exception of Dennis Weaver Park and the Natural Areas and Rural Neighborhoods, followed by commercial core with public riverfront access and transitioning back to rural neighborhoods at the southern intersection with the town boundary.

3.3 Landform, Elevation and Size

The project area is approximately 120 acres in size and is situated at approximately 7000 feet in elevation. The project area includes both the floodplain and terrace topography.

3.4 Soils

Soils of the valley range widely in age from recent alluvial deposits along stream flood plains to the well-weathered soils of higher terraces and benches. Flood plain soils of the lower Uncompahgre River are largely alkaline deposits over a relatively high ground water table. The alluvial deposits contain relatively coarse, unconsolidated and stratified soils of poorly graded, well-sorted sand and gravel derived from igneous and sedimentary rock formations. More developed soils range in texture from silty clay loam to very fine sandy loam (USDA 1967). A total of six (6) mapped NRCS soil map

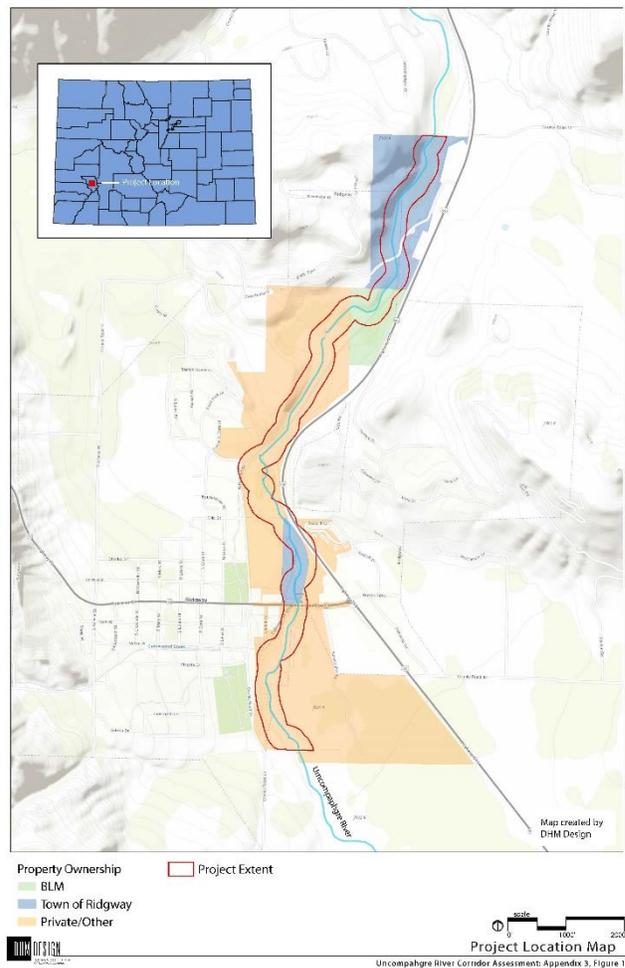


Figure 3 - Project Assessment Area Location.

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units (MU) are located within Uncompahgre River Assessment Area and are shown in *Appendix 5 – NRCS Soil Survey Report*, along with more detailed soil descriptions. It is recommended that soil analysis is completed prior to restoration efforts to fully understand the composition and state of the soils in the area. NRCS mapped soil types are included in Table 2 below. The dominant soil type within the Project Assessment Area is Vastine fine sandy loam.

Table 2 - NRCS Mapped Soil Units within Uncompahgre River Corridor Assessment Area.

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
853	Wellsbasin very cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony	5.8	4.9%
896	Barboncito, extremely flaggy-Badland complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes	12.7	10.5%
900	Urban land	1.7	1.4%
901	Gravel pits	0.5	0.4%
977	Vastine fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	86.7	72.0%
989	Mudcap loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	12.9	10.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		120.4	100.0%

3.5 Hydrology

The Uncompahgre River is the primary hydrological feature within the project survey area. This section of the Uncompahgre River is located within the Coal Creek – Uncompahgre River (HUC12 – 140200060205) Watershed. The overall drainage area for this watershed is approximately 28,645 acres. The Uncompahgre River begins in the high San Juan Mountains at Alaska Basin, in San Juan County, and flows northwest to join the Gunnison River at Delta, Colorado. Dallas Creek contributes water from the area west of Ridgway, while Cow Creek comes in from the east downstream from the Ridgway Reservoir. Today, river flows are uncontrolled above Ridgway, and there is a high runoff from melting snow in the spring. North of Ridgway, the Ridgway dam was constructed for water storage purposes and to provide late season irrigation water to the Uncompahgre Valley. The Uncompahgre River has felt the impacts of mining at its headwaters, gravel extraction, water diversions, conversion of flood plain for agriculture, road building, railroad realignment, channelization, and other human activities. The natural hydrology of the river has been severely altered, resulting in reduction of riparian vegetation and poor water quality. Additional stream segment data for the Uncompahgre River is included in Table 3 below.

Table 3 - Stream Segment Data (NHDP V2)

FOR THE STREAM SEGMENT (REACH)	VALUE
STREAM NAME	Uncompahgre River
STREAM ORDER	3
STREAM LEVEL	6
MEAN ANNUAL FLOW VOLUME (ESTIMATE)	167.21 cfs
MEAN ANNUAL FLOW VELOCITY (ESTIMATE)	1.52 fps
STREAM LENGTH	2.19 miles

3.6 Ecological Setting



Figure 4 - Ecological communities within the Project Assessment Area.

The Project Assessment Area is located in the Uncompahgre River Valley at the base of the San Juan Mountain Range. The Uncompahgre Valley above Ridgway was glaciated during the Pleistocene Period, which ended between 8,000 and 10,000 years ago. This is revealed in the U-shape typical of glacier carved valleys. Terminal moraines of the glacier are visible today north of Ridgway. When the glaciers melted, the river swelled to many times its present size. Sediments of gravel and cobblestones were deposited on the valley floor, filling in the U-shaped bottom and creating the flat valley floor that exists today between Ouray and Ridgway. South of Ridgway, the large volume of water created the wide floodplain that continues the length of the river.

The Project Assessment Area is located in the Colorado Plateaus Province, Canyonlands section, of Bailey's Ecoregions, and in the Southern Rocky Mountains Province (Bailey 1994). The location of the property is on the far eastern extent of the Colorado Plateau and is considered to be in a semiarid climatic zone. The ecology and vegetation of the warm high desert basin is strongly influenced by the hydrology of the major river systems that arise from the surrounding high elevation mountains. The floodplains and Riparian areas are often dominated by shrub species that are adapted for the more mesic site conditions with regular to periodic flooding. As the topology transitions from the floodplain to the upland communities, the conditions become more xeric; low growing shrubs, forbs and grasses that are more suited to the dryer conditions are the dominant understory to a pinyon and juniper woodland.

3.7 Vegetation

3.7.1 Vegetative Communities

The Project Assessment Area is focused around the Uncompahgre River and its riparian corridor, therefore, from a broad ecological perspective, the land encompassing the assessment area is largely associated with riparian community types including wetlands and transitional montane upland communities in the higher elevations and valley slopes. These broader categories are primarily distinguishable by land form and positioning in relation to the Uncompahgre River. Additionally, the development of the Town of Ridgway and historic land uses have altered the vegetation and associated communities from their native, natural state throughout the sections of the reach.

DHM Design Ecological Services team reviewed the overall ecological systems found within the project reach and discussed the ecological value of each. The overall reach has a good diversity of habitat with high quality habitat in some locations.

To better define the 120-acre site ecology and guide restoration and management needs for the property, the site has been delineated into a more descriptive and accurate set of niche ecological communities based upon defining vegetative and hydrologic characteristics. A total of four (4) vegetative communities with two (2) associated wetland types have been identified within the Ridgway River Project Area in accordance with the United States National Vegetation Classification (NVC, 2020) and Cowardin wetland classification system. These communities are listed below and shown in Figure 5 and *Appendix 1 – Existing Conditions Maps*.

- *Xeric Shrubland, Sagebrush Pinyon Juniper Steppe*
- *Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland*
- *Western Emergent Marsh*
- *Palustrine Emergent Wetlands*
- *Palustrine Scrub Shrub Wetlands*
- *Recreational/Open Space Herbaceous Vegetation*

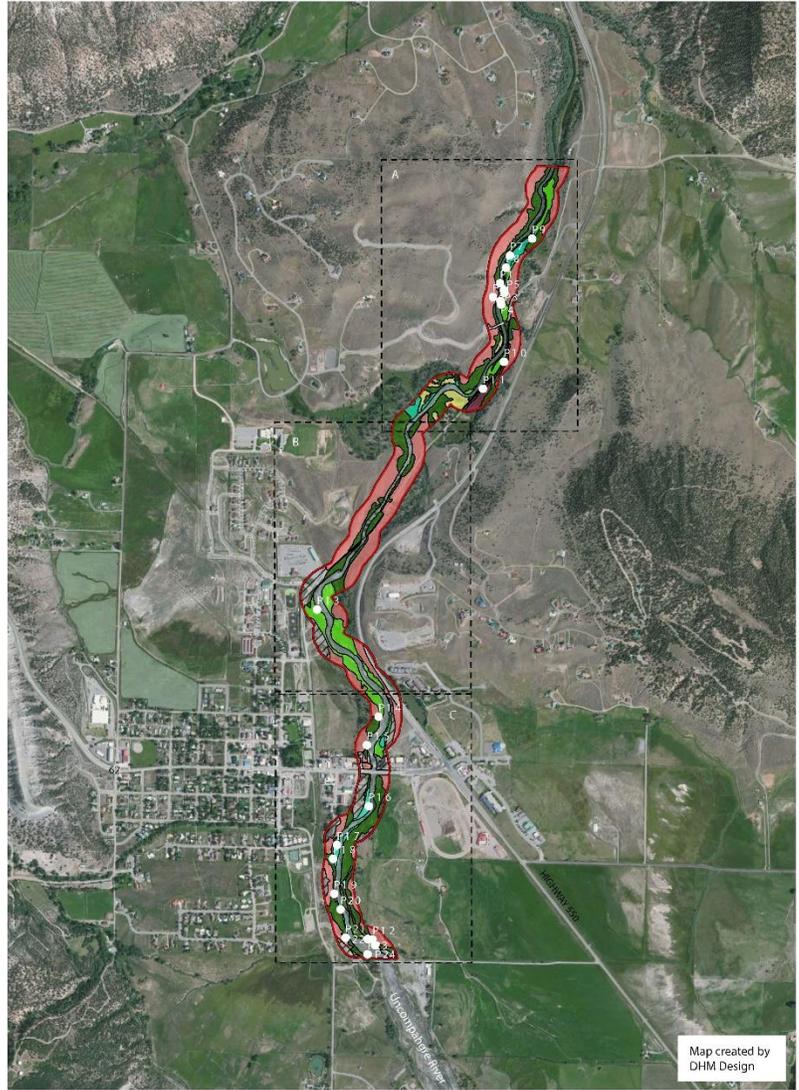


Figure 5 - Existing conditions and vegetative communities map for Project Assessment Area.

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Xeric Shrubland, Sagebrush Pinyon Juniper Steppe

This vegetation community is found outside of the riparian zone. This shrub-steppe vegetation is dominated by species of sagebrush with Colorado pinyon and Rocky Mountain juniper. Several shrubby species of sagebrush are found along the assessment area and each have their own ecological requirements. Big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) occupies deep soils and is a frequent component of a tall shrub community with greasewood, spearleaf and rubber rabbitbrushes. Mountain big sage tends to grow at slightly higher elevations with pinyon-juniper and mountain shrub communities. It is frequent on the slopes on the northern portion of the reach. Native species observed with the sagebrush community included rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus spp.*), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), winterfat (*Krascheninnikovia lanata*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia spp.*), western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) and several bunch grasses, including Indian rice grass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comate*), and Sandberg bluegrass (*P. secunda*) these species are less prevalent and found in scattered, low densities. Sagebrush areas have been identified by the CDOW as critical deer and elk winter habitat.



Figure 6 - View looking south at xeric shrubland, sagebrush Pinyon Juniper Steppe vegetative community.

Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland

This vegetation community forms a narrow riparian corridor, consisting of patchy shrub stands and cottonwood woodlands throughout the project area. The shrubland areas are distinguishable by the presence of hydrophytic shrub species including Coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*), and silver buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*) and whitestem gooseberry (*Ribes inerme*). The understory vegetation is comprised of a diversity of herbaceous forbs and graminoids, including tall fleabane (*Erigeron elatior*), cow parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*), Columbian monkshood (*Aconitum columbianum*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), fringed willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), horsetail (*Equisetum spp.*) sedges (*Carex spp.*) and rushes (*Juncus spp.*).



Figure 7 - View looking south along lower montane riparian woodland and shrubland vegetative community.

The presence of large overstory trees are indicative of the woodland areas of the riparian corridor, primarily consisting of mature narrow leaf cottonwood's (*Populus angustifolia*). The understory of these woodlands varies, but often consists of a diversity of shrub and forb species similar to that found within the shrubland matrix of this riparian community.

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Western Emergent Marsh

The Western North American Emergent Marsh system includes wetlands with permanent to semi-permanent standing water that support aquatic, submerged, and coarse emergent plants. Natural marshes may occur in depressions (impounded ponds or kettle ponds), on lake fringes, or within riparian and floodplain areas as beaver ponds, backwater channels, oxbows, or sloughs. Marshes are frequently or continually inundated, with water depths up to 2 m. Water levels may be stable, or may fluctuate 1 m or more over the course of the growing season. Hydrologic inputs include direct precipitation, surface water inflows, and groundwater discharge. Marshes have distinctive soil characteristics that result from long periods of anaerobic conditions in the soils (e.g., gleyed soils, high organic content, redoximorphic features). The vegetation is characterized by herbaceous plants that are adapted to saturated soil conditions. Common emergent and floating vegetation includes species of bulrush (*Scirpus* and/or *Schoenoplectus*), cattail (*Typha*), rush (*Juncus*), pondweed (*Potamogeton*), smartweed (*Polygonum*), pondlily (*Nuphar*), and canarygrass (*Phalaris*). There are two (2) locations within the Assessment Area including a transitional backwater channel on the southeastern end of the reach where beaver dams have aided the development of this ecosystem. A created marsh wetland exists on the BLM parcel in the middle section of the reach.



Figure 8 - View looking south at western emergent marsh habitat within Project Assessment Area.

Palustrine Emergent Wetlands

The palustrine emergent wetlands are typically located in areas adjacent to the Uncompahgre River and other hydrologic features and drainages, where the hydrology and morphology of the stream channel permits the establishment emergent wetland vegetation. The extent of these wetlands is strongly reliant on the morphology of the Uncompahgre River and other associated hydrological sources, and vary conditionally based upon the vegetative composition, often times being formed in depressional swales within the floodplain or abandon oxbows. The distribution of these wetlands is widespread, being found on both the eastern and western banks of the Uncompahgre River throughout the project extent. Characteristic emergent vegetation consists of a diversity of hydrophytic graminoid species, including: swordleaf rush (*Juncus ensifolius*), Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*), common threesquare (*Schoenoplectus pungens*), hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*), bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) cattails (*Typha* sp.), and horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.).



Figure 9 - Palustrine Emergent Wetland located within the floodplain of the Uncompahgre River.

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PSS1C - Palustrine Scrub Shrub, Broad-leaved Deciduous, Seasonally Flooded



Figure 10 - Palustrine Scrub Shrub Wetland situated on broad floodplain shelf along the mid-reach of the Uncompahgre River.

The palustrine scrub shrub communities are distinguishable by the dominance of willow (*Salix* spp.), with coyote willow (*Salix exigua*) and Rocky Mountain willow (*Salix monticola*) being the primary species found. A secondary shrub species, that may be co-dominant at times include thinleaf alder (*Alnus incana*). Typically found along the banks of the Uncompahgre River, landform and hydrology are the main factors dictating the distribution of these communities. Point bars on large inside bends and broad, flat floodplain shelves that are regularly inundated and close to the water table of the Uncompahgre River are common features supporting these scrub shrub communities. Hydrology of the site is the main characteristic distinguishing the scrub-shrub wetland communities from the riparian shrubland communities.

Recreational/Open Space Herbaceous Vegetation

This vegetative community is used to distinguish the expansive recreational and open space influenced areas with a more park like or naturally maintained herbaceous vegetation community. They are found within the BLM parcels and park areas found along this stretch of the Uncompahgre River and are distinguishable by established herbaceous vegetation, primarily consisting of both native and non-native graminoid species. The influence of human activity is observable and attributes to the condition of these vegetated zones.



Figure 11 - Herbaceous vegetation found within Dennis Weaver Memorial Park

3.8 Wildlife



Figure 12 - Wildlife species observed along Project Assessment Area. (Left to right) Great Blue Heron, raccoon tracks and roosting common ravens.

The Riparian Ecosystem the Uncompahgre River and its associated wetland systems supports a diversity of wildlife. In addition to onsite observations, the Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) Species Activity Map (SAM) and the USFS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) was used to determine potential species that could inhabit the Project Area. Wildlife species associated with CPW’s SAM data are included in *Table 4* below. It is recommended that consultation with CPW occur prior to any development of the property. In addition to the species listed above, and shown in table 3 below, the improved riparian corridor is likely to provide habitat to a number of other species, including: Northern leopard frogs, coyote, fox, bobcat, beaver, badger, striped skunk, raccoon, cottontail, jackrabbit, porcupine, long-tailed weasel, squirrels, chipmunks, mice, voles, and shrews.

Table 4 -Colorado Parks and Wildlife Species Activity Map Species List for Ridgway River Project Area.

<u>Mammals</u>		<u>Mammals</u>	
Species	Habitat Utilization	Species	Habitat Utilization
Black Bear <i>(Ursus americanus)</i>	Overall Range/Human Conflict Area Summer Concentration	Mule Deer <i>(Odocoileus hemionus)</i>	Overall Range
Dwarf Shrew <i>(Sorex nanus)</i>	Overall Range	Southern Red-backed vole <i>(Myodes gapperi)</i>	Overall Range
Elk <i>(Cervus canadensis)</i>	Overall Range Winter Range Winter Concentration Severe Winter Range	White-tailed Jackrabbit <i>(Lepus townsendii)</i>	Overall Range
Mountain Lion <i>(Puma concolor)</i>	Overall Range	White-tailed Prairie Dog <i>(Cynomys leucurus)</i>	Overall Range
<u>Reptiles</u>		<u>Reptiles</u>	
Species	Habitat Utilization	Species	Habitat Utilization
Bull Snake <i>(Pituophis catenifer sayi)</i>	Overall Range	Prairie Lizard <i>(Sceloporus undulates)</i>	Overall Range
Hernandez’s Short-horned Lizard <i>(Phrynosoma hernandesi)</i>	Overall Range	Smooth Green snake <i>(Opheodrys vernalis)</i>	Overall Range

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Ornate Tree Lizard <i>(Urosaurus ornatus)</i>	Overall Range	Snowshoe Hare <i>(Lepus americanus)</i>	Overall Range
Plateau Striped Whiptail <i>(Aspidoscelis velox)</i>	Overall Range	Terrestrial Garter snake <i>(Thamnophis elegans)</i>	Overall Range
Birds		Birds	
Species	Habitat Utilization	Species	Habitat Utilization
Bald Eagle <i>(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)</i>	Roost Site Communal Roosts Winter Concentration Winter Forage Winter Range	Lewis Woodpecker <i>(Melanerpes lewis)</i>	Breeding Range
Band-tailed Pigeon <i>(Patagioenas fasciata)</i>	Breeding Range	Northern Harrier <i>(Circus hudsonius)</i>	Breeding Range
Brewer Sparrow <i>(Spizella breweri)</i>	Breeding Range	Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>(Contopus cooperi)</i>	Breeding Range
Brown-capped Rosy Finch <i>(Leucosticte atrata)</i>	Overall Range	Pinyon Jay <i>(Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus)</i>	Breeding Range
Canada Geese <i>(Branta canadensis)</i>	Winter Range Winter Concentration Production Area Brood Concentration	Rufous Hummingbird <i>(Selasphorus rufus)</i>	Migration Range
Golden Eagle <i>(Aquila chrysaetos)</i>	Breeding Range	Virginia Warbler <i>(Oreothlypis virginiae)</i>	Breeding Range
Grace Warbler <i>(Setophaga graciae)</i>	Breeding Range	Wild Turkey <i>(Meleagris gallopavo)</i>	Overall Range
Lazuli Bunting <i>(Passerina amoena)</i>	Breeding Range		

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife IpAC data was accessed to determine what potential Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) species and habitat could exist on the property. There is no mapped critical habitat within the Assessment Area. *Table 5* includes a list of T&E species with the potential to occur within the Assessment Area. In review of preferred habitat for Mexican Spotted Owl's, it is deemed unlikely that they would inhabit the project area. The vegetative communities within the Uncompahgre River Assessment area are not suitable for the Mexican Spotted Owl, as they prefer pine-oak forests or mixed conifer forests dominated by Douglas-fir and pine species. Suitable habitat for the Yellow-billed Cuckoo may exist within the Assessment Area, but the bird is quite rare in the west, and though occurrence of this species unlikely, it should be considered in management efforts. If impacts to potential habitat are likely to occur, it is recommended that a consultation with USFWS take place prior to any impact to the riparian corridor.

Birds	
Species	Status
Mexican Spotted Owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>)	Threatened
	Threatened
Fishes	
Bonytail (<i>Gila elegans</i>)	Endangered
Colorado Pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>)	Endangered
Humpback Chub (<i>Gila cypha</i>)	Endangered
Razorback Sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>)	Endangered
Insects	
Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Canidate

Table 5 – USFWS List of potential species within the Project Assessment

3.8.1 Fisheries

The Uncompahgre River in this reach is a considered a freestone river, meaning has not been impeded by the construction of a dam across its width and therefore has a period of snowmelt runoff with high flows and muddy water and then lower flows throughout the rest of the year. In a freestone river, trout are products of their natural, unaltered river environment. Fish habitat throughout the reach of the River on through the reach is indicative of a freestone river and is characterized by riffles, runs, pools and glides. Riffle habitat is highly productive for macroinvertebrate production and provides increased oxygen and colder water temperatures for fish. Runs and glides are also productive fish habitat that provides good feeding and resting opportunities for fish. Pool habitat provide fish resting areas as well as good overwinter habitat. Minimal spawning habitat was observed within this section of the River. Fish species likely to occur within this section of river include rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).

There are a number of transitioning oxbows that provide backwater and side channel habitat which are considered high quality fish rearing habitat. Juvenile fish will utilize this habitat in their first few years to feed and avoid predation by larger fish.

3.9 Noxious Vegetation

A total of six (6) species classified as noxious weeds in Colorado were observed within the Ridgway River project extent (*Table 6*). As a part of this effort detailed mapping was not completed at the time of the survey, but the extent of observances was documented and the overall extent of noxious vegetation concentration areas were mapped and are included in *Appendix 2 – Restoration Opportunities Map*. Additionally, many non-native weedy species have been observed on site, with sweet clover (yellow and white) being the primary species of concern with large swaths of high-density areas being identified. Sweet clover is known to be aggressive and is considered to be an ecological threat, forming monocultures and reducing species diversity. Therefore, this species is included in management recommendations. These populations of yellow and white sweet clover were observed in high density monocultures along some river bars, this aggressive weed is out competing native emergent wetland plants in this area. Specific mitigation activities have been identified and are included in *Appendix 4 – Restoration Activities Table*.

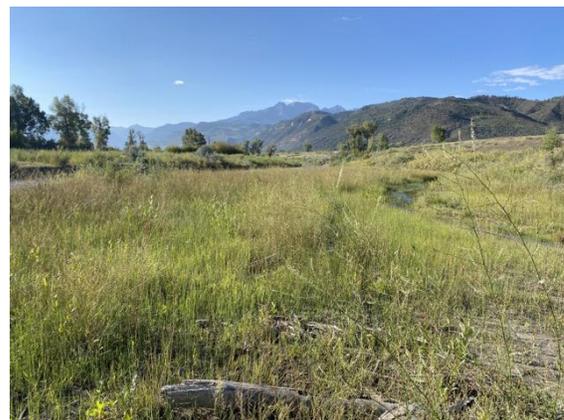


Figure 13 - View looking south at emergent wetland with infestation of white sweet clover.

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Table 6 - Noxious vegetation species observed within project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	¹ State List Status	Life Cycle
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Common burdock	C	Biennial
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	B	Perennial
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Plumeless Thistle	B	Biennial
<i>Elaeagnus Angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	B	Perennial
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	B	Biennial
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed	B	Perennial

The suppression and eradication of noxious vegetation within the project extent will be essential throughout the restoration activities, providing both aesthetical and ecological benefits. Given the scope of the Assessment Area, it is recommended that a comprehensive review and update to the *Ridgway Master Plan - Integrated Weed Management and Native Plant Restoration Plan (2011)* be completed. This effort would include field data collection and mapping updates for current species locations and densities. It is recommended that coordination with Ouray County Vegetation Management and Weed Control Department occur to best understand resource availability to assist in this effort.

In general, management efforts for existing noxious vegetation should be implemented based upon prevalence throughout the site and the target plants life cycle (annual, biennial, perennial and woody perennial species). Given the current conditions, the priority species for management, and the species that will be the most inhibiting to restoration activities and successful development, include: Canada thistle, spotted knapweed, Russian olive, poison hemlock and sweet clover. The management of other species will also be important, and should not be neglected at expense of treating the more prevalent species. It is important to treat species before they become more wide spread, and the management of these species will be easier if managed no matter the size or extent of infestation. Persistent efforts, with timely treatments throughout the growing season – ideally spring, summer, and fall – should be utilized for the property, following the generalized management strategies.

3.9.1 Biennial Species

The biennial forb species found on site consist of common burdock, plumeless thistle, poison hemlock, and sweet clover. These species reproduce solely by seed and are considered aggressive due to their high seed production rates. The key to control for these species is to suppress seed production and to eliminate the seed bank. Targeting first year plant growth in the early rosette stage, and second year plant growth as it starts to bolt in the late spring/early summer with repeated applications of herbicide or mechanical control are strategies to manage these species. Specifically, management efforts for these species will utilize a hybrid option of mechanical and chemical treatments, targeting spring and fall rosettes with chemical spot spray treatments and mechanical removal of any flowering plants before they go to seed.

3.9.2 Perennial Species

The perennial, state listed noxious vegetation species found on site consist of Canada thistle and Russian knapweed. In general, these species are deep-rooted perennial forbs that tend to form large colonies connected by a common root system. These root systems are often extensive, reaching depths of up to 20 feet and spreading up to 15 feet laterally. They have the ability to reproduce by rhizomes and via seed, therefore it is essential to both suppress seed production and systematically kill the below ground root systems. Using a combination of chemical, mechanical and cultural treatments, the key to control of these species is to continually stress the plants to diminish their energy reserves deplete their rhizomatous root systems beneath the ground.

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3.9.3 Woody Species

Russian olive is the primary woody species of concern identified within the Uncompahgre River riparian area, with localized established populations to be eradicated. Cut stump treatments timed in the fall, when trees are focusing transfer energy to the root systems, is the recommended treatment strategy for Russian olive. Follow up foliar treatments to newly-established sucker growth is likely in the years following removal.

4.0 Restoration Opportunities and Constraints

The Ridgway River Project extent offers numerous opportunities for restoration and preservation. Constraints within the Project Area include land ownership and use. The management and restoration recommendations provided in this report are high level recommendations that provide a holistic approach to improving ecological conditions within Ridgway's Uncompahgre River riparian corridor and floodplain. All recommendations are summarized in *Appendix 4 – Restoration Activities Table*. Management recommendations are included below:

- Take a proactive approach to weed control on the Town owned properties. Give adequate support, in funding and manpower for weed control. Recognize that weeds affect both agriculture and native plant communities.
- Consider the natural heritage values of all sites for which land use decisions are made. Use this report as a guide for values to be considered. Also, consider the impact developments may have on adjacent natural areas. Insist on careful assessments of potential damages, including weed invasion and fragmentation. It's easier to avoid disturbing an area than to try to control weed invasion later.
- When disturbance of the land cannot be avoided, it may be necessary to prevent weed invasion by reseedling. In these cases, only native plants should be used. Ideally, seed should be locally harvested.
- Do not fragment large natural areas unnecessarily. Although large migrating animals like deer and elk are not tracked like other rare or endangered species, they are a part of our natural diversity, and their needs for winter range and protected corridors to food and water should be taken into consideration. Fragmentation of the landscape also affects smaller animals and plants, opening more edge habitats and introducing exotic species.
- Locate future trails and roads to minimize impacts on native plants and animals.
- Inventory efforts should be continued, especially in areas where construction or habitat alteration is proposed.

Based upon current site conditions, areas have been identified for restoration utilizing the following types of interventions:

1. **Wetland Creation** – Identifying and re-establishing areas that are degraded but have the opportunity for wetland habitat creation based off their proximity to a water source and existing wetland vegetation.
2. **Riparian Enhancement** - The restoration of partially functioning uplands, wetlands and riparian areas. This can include noxious weed elimination, planting, seeding, and other restoration Techniques as well as the utilization of wetland benching to improve hydrological connectivity to existing wetlands.
3. **Habitat Preservation** - The protection of intact and functioning upland, wetland or riparian areas through ecologic and landscape planning. Installation of habitat enhancing elements as recommended.

The interventions listed above could be applied to a number of locations within the Project Assessment Area. For the purposes of this assessment, specific individual locations for interventions have been identified and are described below. Further review and assessment would be necessary to identify additional locations for wetland creation.

It is recommended that restoration activities are focused on short, medium, and long-range planning activities and that established restoration goals are identified to provide a base for monitoring success. Through restoration interventions, the goal is to improve portions of the riparian ecological setting prior to anthropogenic influences. The size and scope of the planning area provides various types of restoration opportunities. The specific recommendations examples provided below could be later extrapolated throughout the Project Assessment Area.

Additionally, there are diverse opportunities to engage the local community in volunteer efforts and educational campaigns. These outreach events could have the additional benefit of gaining community buy in and support for the riparian corridor. This will not only provide the benefit of a restored ecological systems to the site, but allow the Town of Ridgway to gain experience and build the capacity to conduct other restoration projects in the future. A summary of recommendations for specific areas is included below. Locations and overview of restoration areas are shown in Figure 14 and provided in *Appendix 2 – Restoration Opportunities Map*. Specific restoration activities have been identified and are included in *Appendix 4 – Restoration Activities Table*.

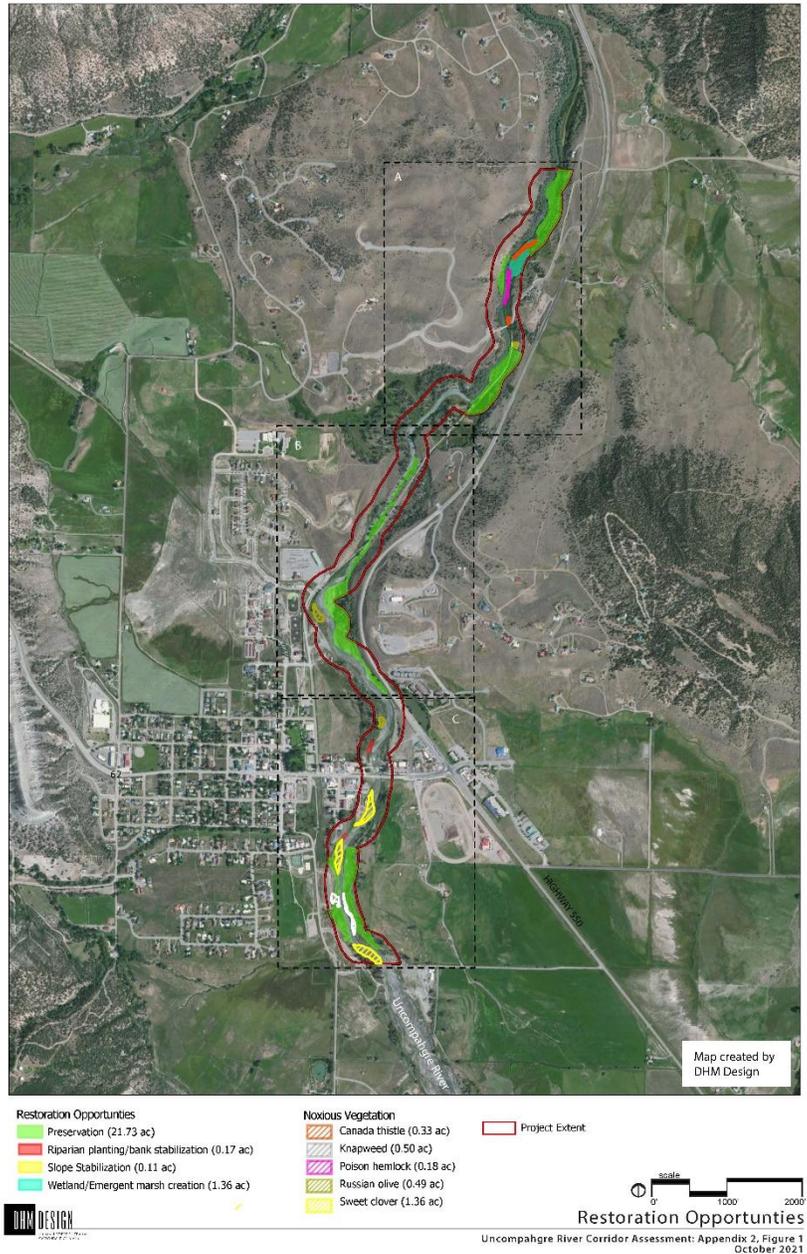


Figure 14 - Restoration Opportunities Map

ATTACHMENT 1

Wetland Creation - 1.36 acres

There is a unique opportunity for wetland marsh creation on the north end of the project reach. This area is located on Town of Ridgway Property north of Dennis Weaver Park on the east side of the Uncompahgre river (Figure 15 below). The photo on the right is an image of an existing wetland marsh habitat created on the BLM parcel. This recommended location exists on a large wetland bench outside of the floodway and exhibits existing hydrology and wetland vegetation. Wetland vegetation that exists today is of good quality but minor earthwork improvements would allow for succession of the existing emergent wetland to an emergent wetland marsh. These open water habitats provide excellent opportunity for increased biodiversity of plant species and wildlife utilization. Waterfowl nesting platforms could be installed to promote nesting. Additionally, this location in proximity to the existing Uncompahgre Riverway Trail is ideal for an expansion boardwalk loop trail segment through and or around the wetlands. There is what appears to be an historic ditch alignment in this location, further investigation of the ditch and current utilization would be necessary. Interpretive/educational opportunities could also be tied in with any improvements to this location.



Figure 15 - Potential location for wetland creation (left). Existing created wetland marsh on BLM Property (right).

Riparian Planting/Bank Stabilization – 0.17 acres

There are numerous locations for potential bank stabilization to protect existing and future infrastructure using natural design techniques that incorporate bioengineering methods using natural materials such as large woody debris or root wads. If installed properly, these techniques can be effective over the long term. Incorporating longitudinal bank lowering and wetland benching can be effective in stabilizing eroding banks. Further studies and prioritization of bank stabilization locations should be considered as part of future planning activities for the Project Assessment Area. DHM identified a location north of Sherman Street in Rollans Park (Figure 16 Below). Large rock material has been placed within the river channel in this location and the bank consists of small diameter cobble and gravel. There is a high likely hood that this material would wash away during a high water event. Reconfiguring the bank design and materials in this location along with vegetative plantings could provide significant improvements to the longevity of the existing bank/river improvements as well as overall aesthetics. Other opportunities for bank stabilization and riparian planting includes the east side of the river along the newly approved Riverfront Village development. Specific locations for bank stabilization and restoration planting should be carefully evaluated as part of the trail design and installation.



Figure 16 - Potential bank stabilization/vegetative restoration location (left). Current condition of bank, loose small aggregate materials.

Slope Stabilization 0.11 acres

There are a number of areas located along the Uncompahgre River Trail where slope stabilization through vegetative planting and seeding could be beneficial to protect infrastructure and reduce potential for sediment input into the Uncompahgre River. One of these locations is on the east side of the River across from Dennis Weaver Park (Figure 17 Below). The development of a restoration planting and seeding plan for this area that incorporates erosion control materials such as straw wattles could significantly reduce active erosion and allow for establishment of native vegetation along the slope.



Figure 17 - Potential slope stabilization location east of Dennis Weaver Park (left). Steep slope with active erosion occurring. Revegetation recommended to stabilize slope.

5.0 Grant Funding Opportunities

A detailed review of applicable grant funding opportunities was completed for the restoration interventions that are included in this report. These opportunities include funding for instream and riparian habitat improvements, noxious vegetation control, design and construction for trails and other recreational amenities. A preliminary list of grant opportunities is provided in *Appendix 4 – Restoration Activities Table*.

ATTACHMENT 1

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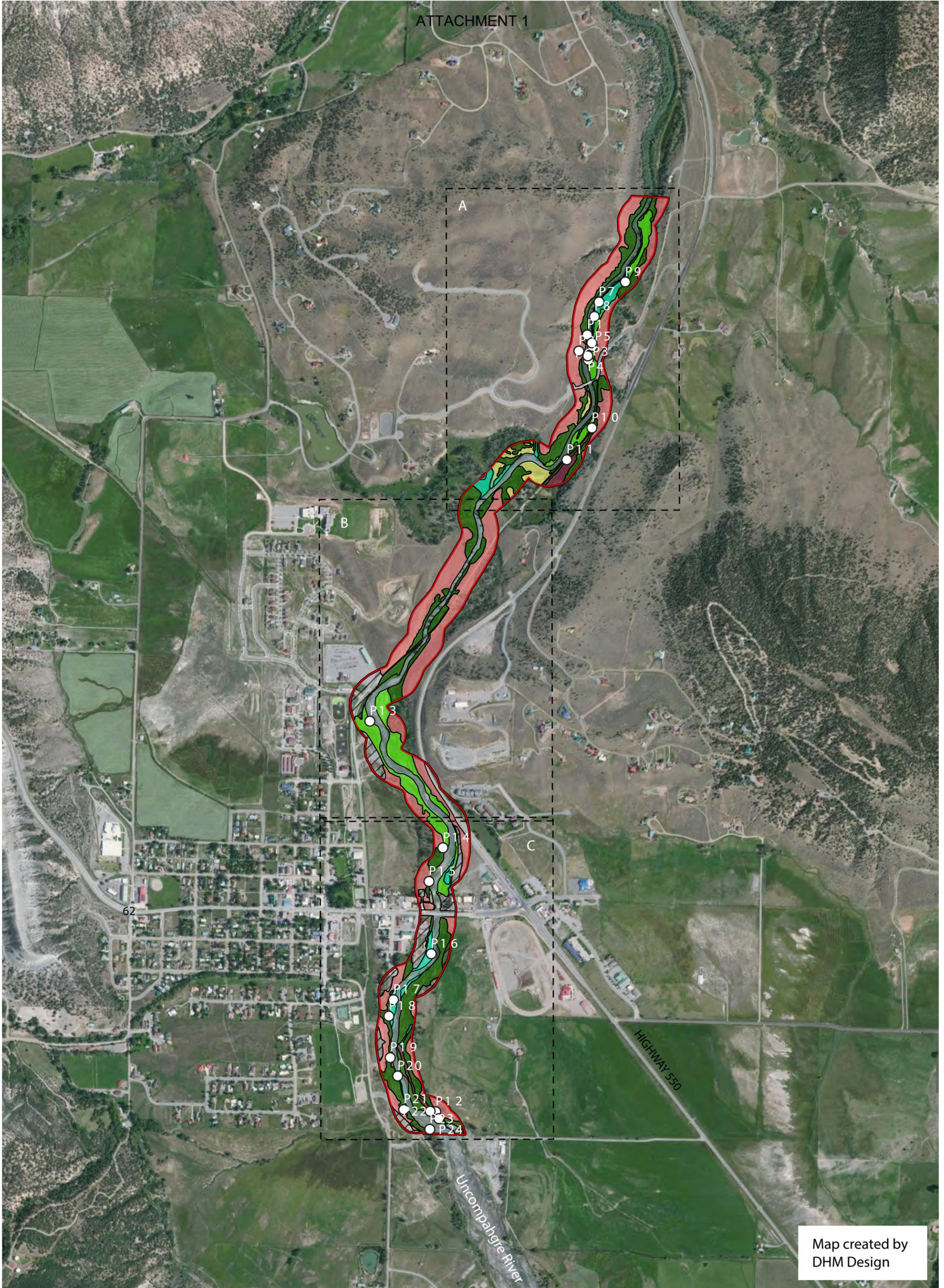
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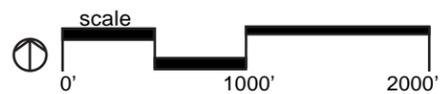


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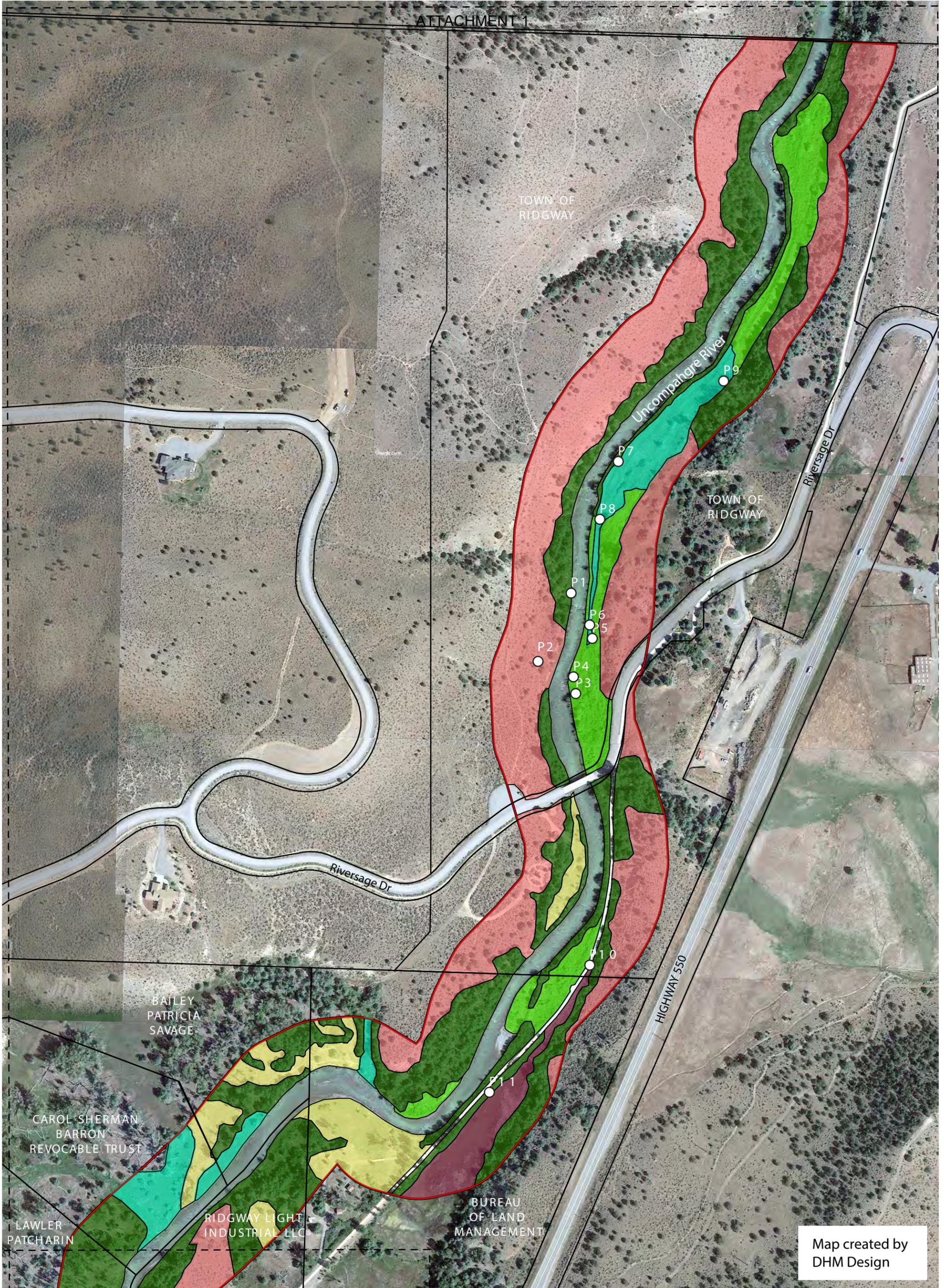
Vegetative Communities

- Lower montane riparian woodland and shrubland (27.72 ac)
- Cultural Disturbed (10.05 ac)
- Palustrine Emergent Wetland (4.30 ac)
- Pinyon Pine/Juniper Upland (38.86 ac)

- Recreational/Open Space Herbaceous Vegetation (2.84 ac)
- Riparian Scrub Shrub Wetland (11.62 ac)
- Western emergent marsh (1.84 ac)
- Project Extent
- Photo Point



Existing Conditions/ Vegetation Communities

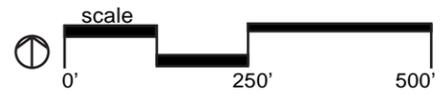


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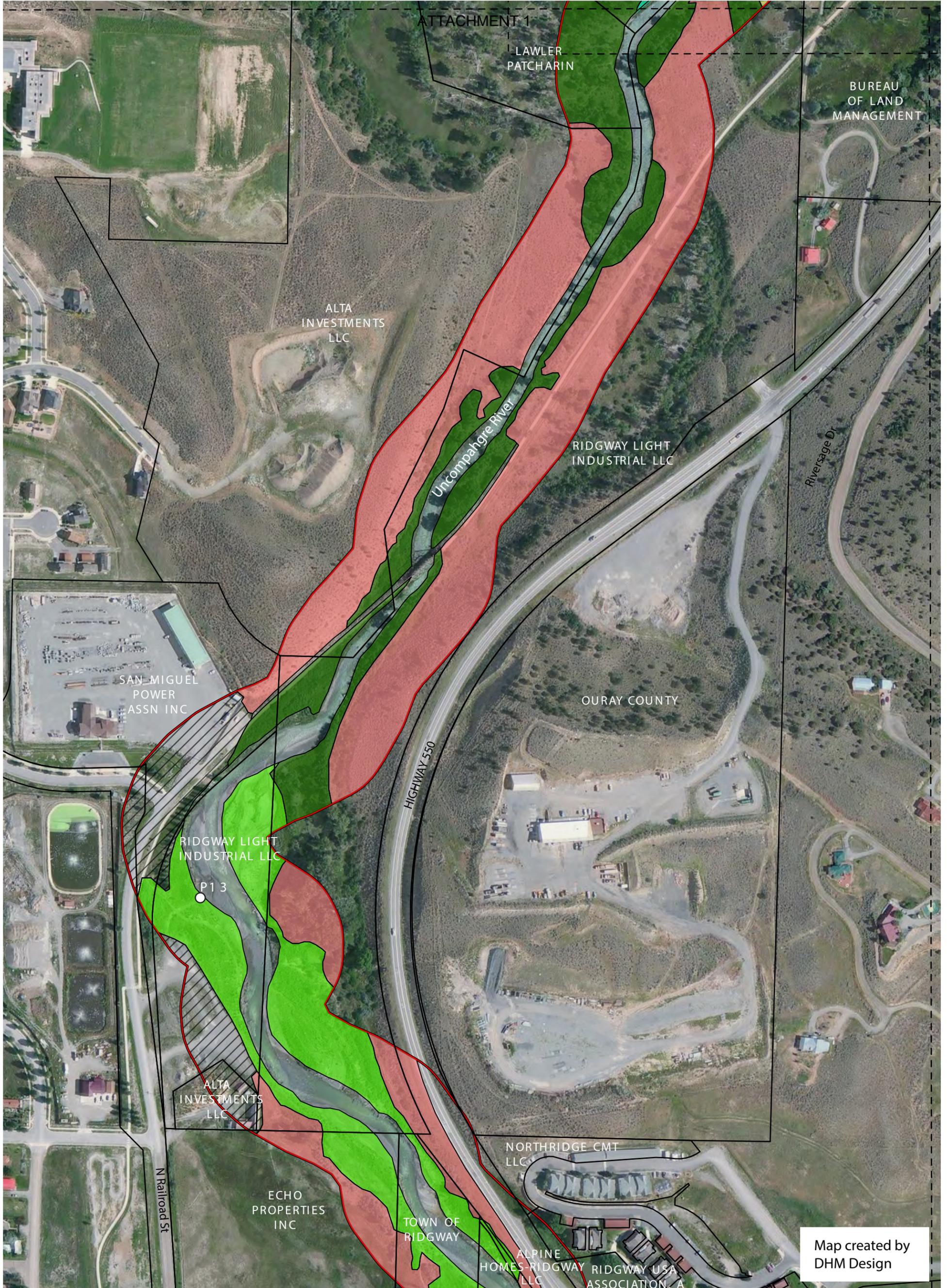
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Existing Conditions/ Vegetation Communities

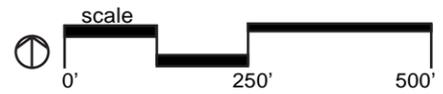


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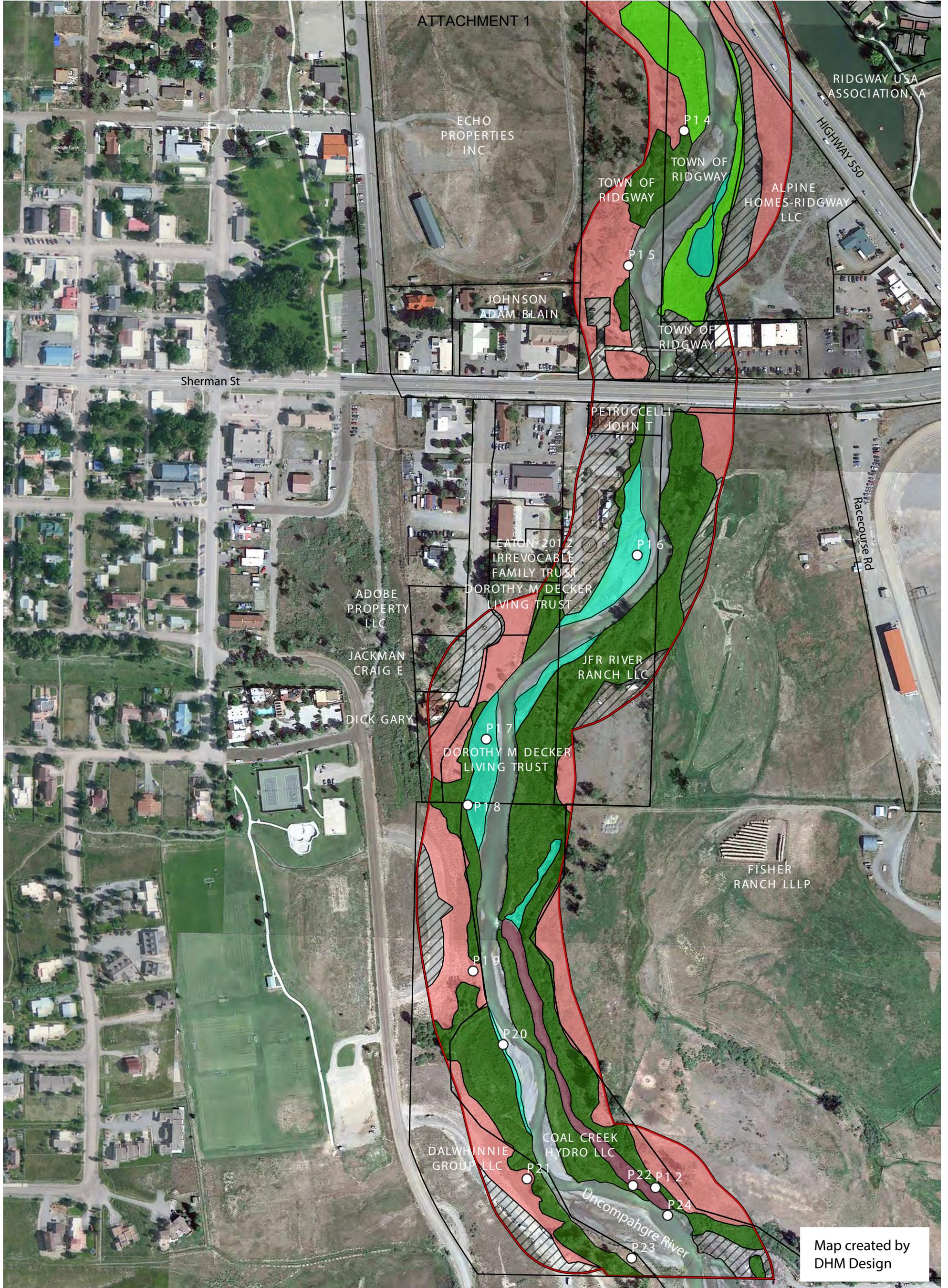
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Existing Conditions/ Vegetation Communities



ATTACHMENT 1

RIDGWAY USA ASSOCIATION, A

ECHO PROPERTIES INC

P14

TOWN OF RIDGWAY

TOWN OF RIDGWAY

ALPINE HOMES-RIDGWAY LLC

HIGHWAY 550

JOHNSON ADAM BLAIN

P15

TOWN OF RIDGWAY

Sherman St

PETRUCCELLI JOHN T

EATON 2012 IRREVOCABLE FAMILY TRUST

P16

DOROTHY M DECKER LIVING TRUST

ADOBE PROPERTY LLC

JACKMAN CRAIG E

JFR RIVER RANCH LLC

DICK GARY

DOROTHY M DECKER LIVING TRUST

P17

P18

FISHER RANCH LLLP

Racecourse Rd

DALWHINNIE GROUP LLC

COAL CREEK HYDRO LLC

P20

P21

P22

P12

P24

P23

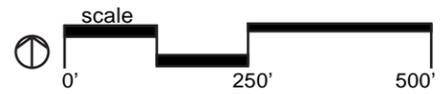
Uncompahgre River

Map created by DHM Design

Vegetative Communities

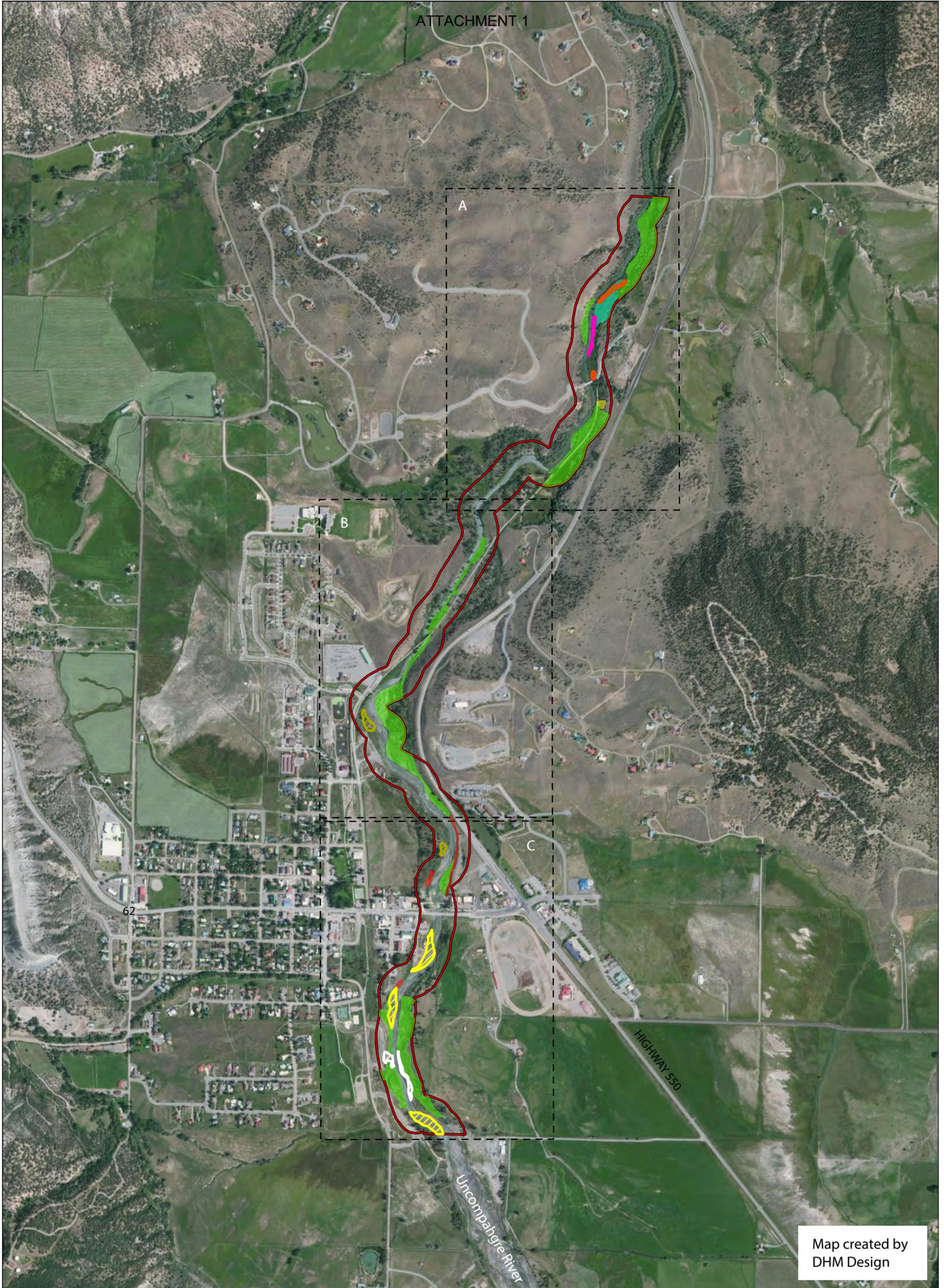
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Existing Conditions/ Vegetation Communities

ATTACHMENT 1
Appendix 2 – Restoration Opportunities Maps



Map created by
DHM Design

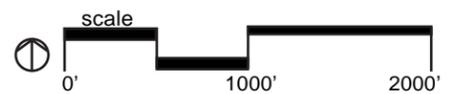
Restoration Opportunities

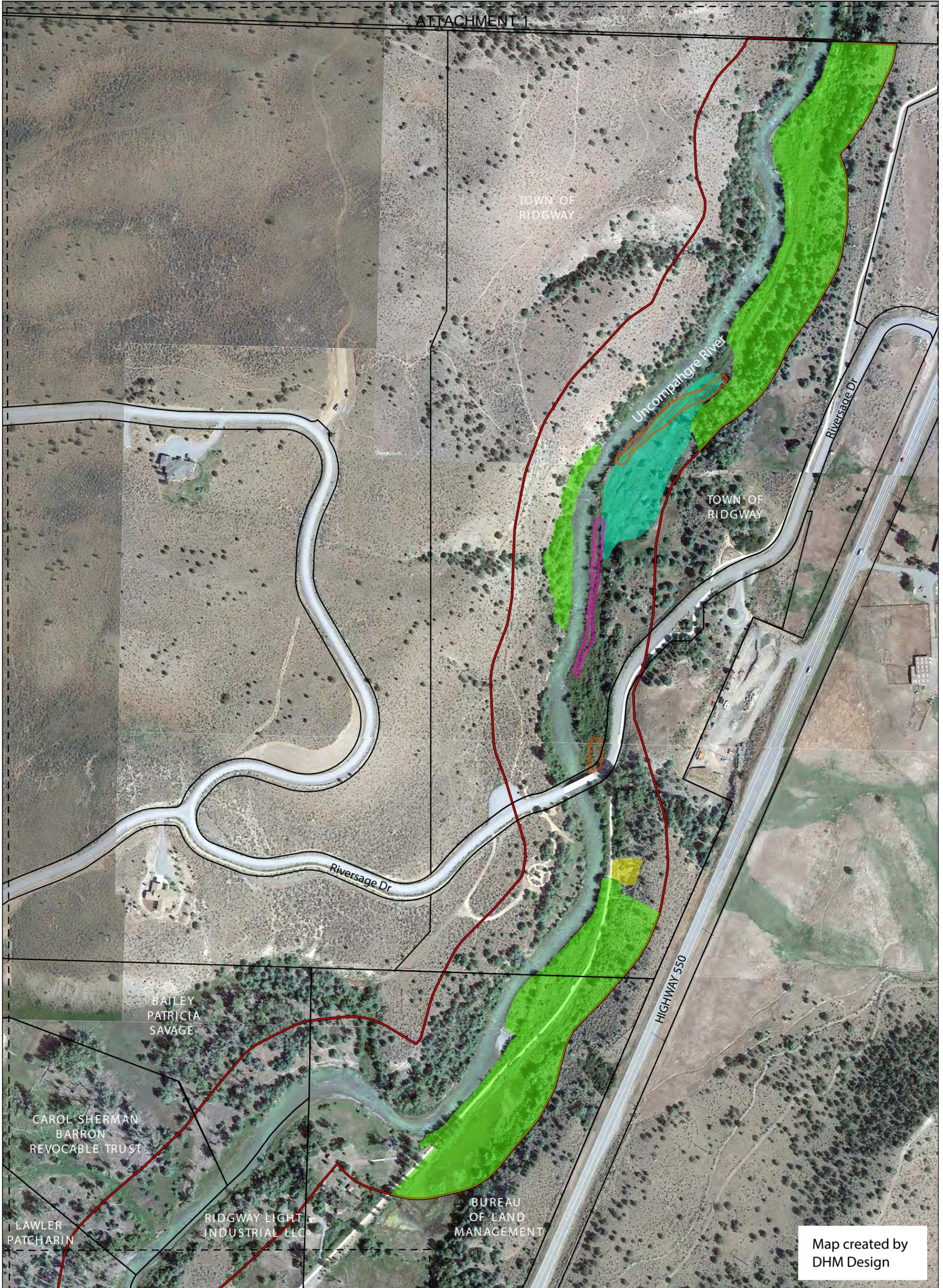
- Preservation (21.75 ac)
- Riparian planting/bank stabilization (0.22 ac)
- Slope Stabilization (0.11 ac)
- Wetland/Emergent marsh creation (1.36 ac)

Noxious Vegetation

- Canada thistle (0.33 ac)
- Knapweed (0.50 ac)
- Poison hemlock (0.18 ac)
- Russian olive (0.49 ac)
- Sweet clover (1.36 ac)

Project Extent





Map created by
DHM Design

Restoration Opportunities

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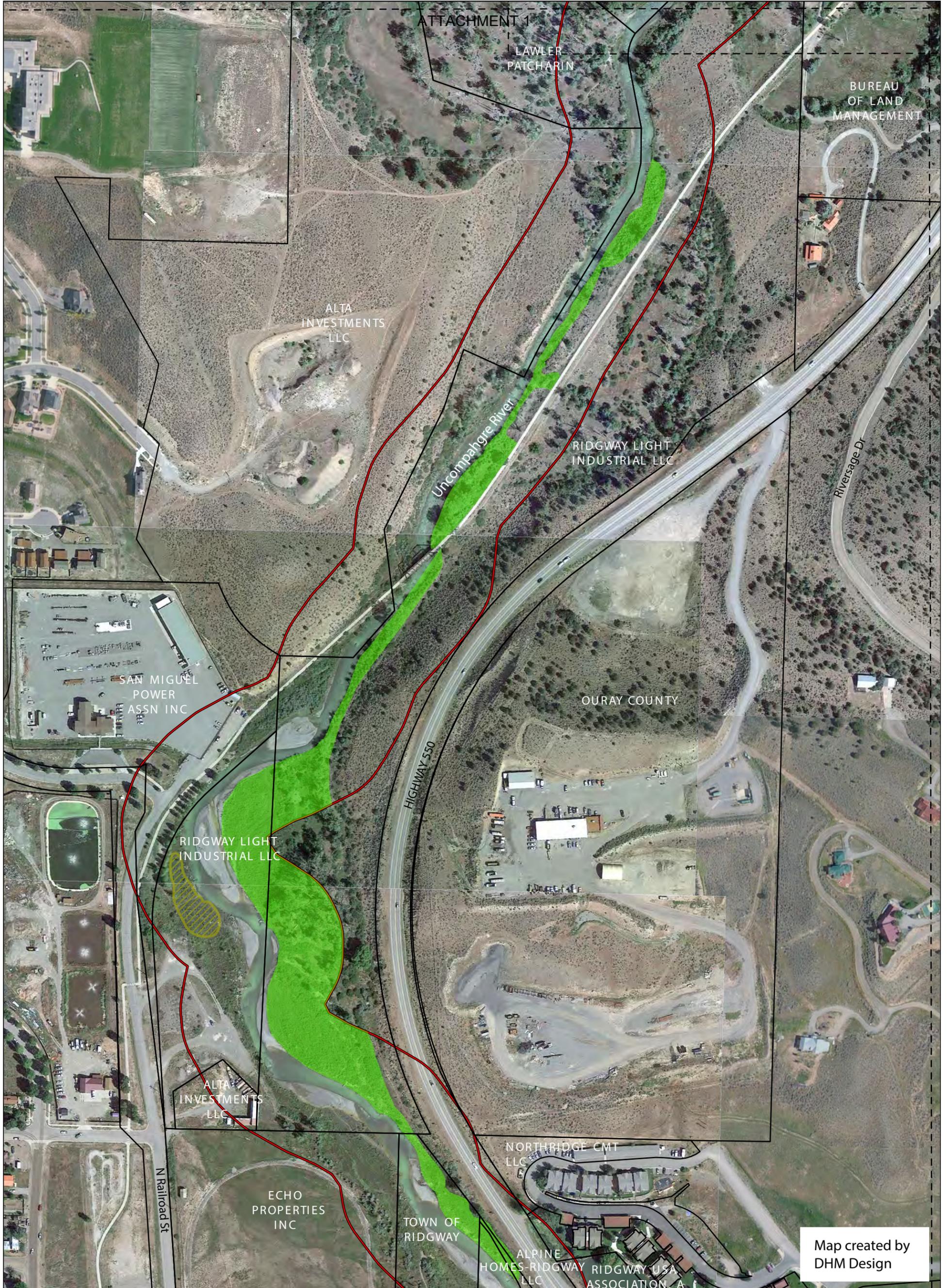
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Project Extent



Restoration Opportunities



Map created by
DHM Design

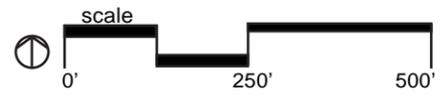
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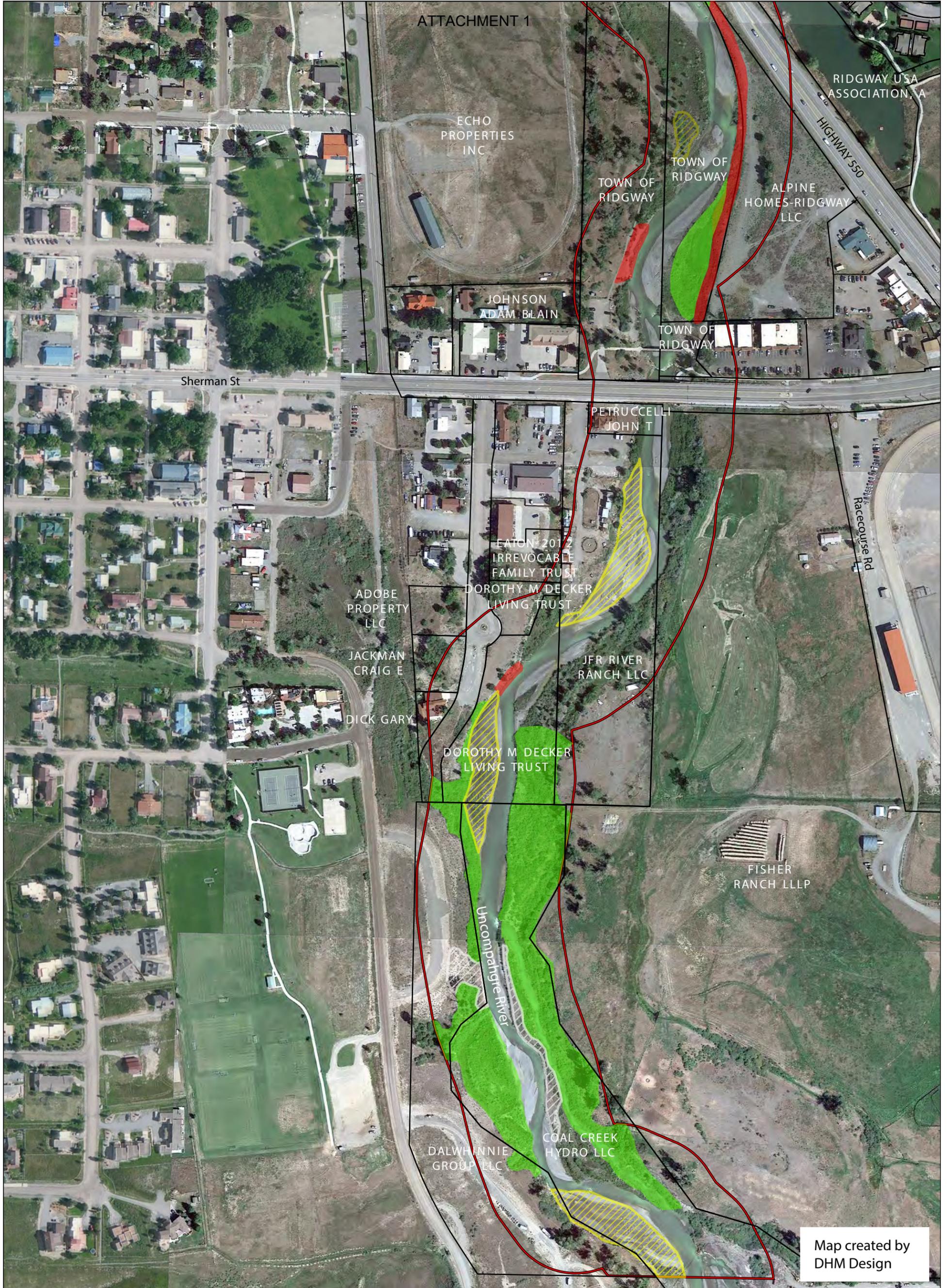
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Project Extent



Restoration Opportunities



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RIDGWAY USA ASSOCIATION, A

ECHO PROPERTIES INC

TOWN OF RIDGWAY

TOWN OF RIDGWAY

ALPINE HOMES-RIDGWAY LLC

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COAL CREEK HYDRO LLC

Map created by DHM Design

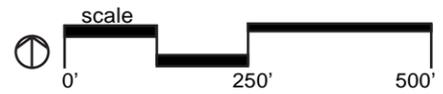
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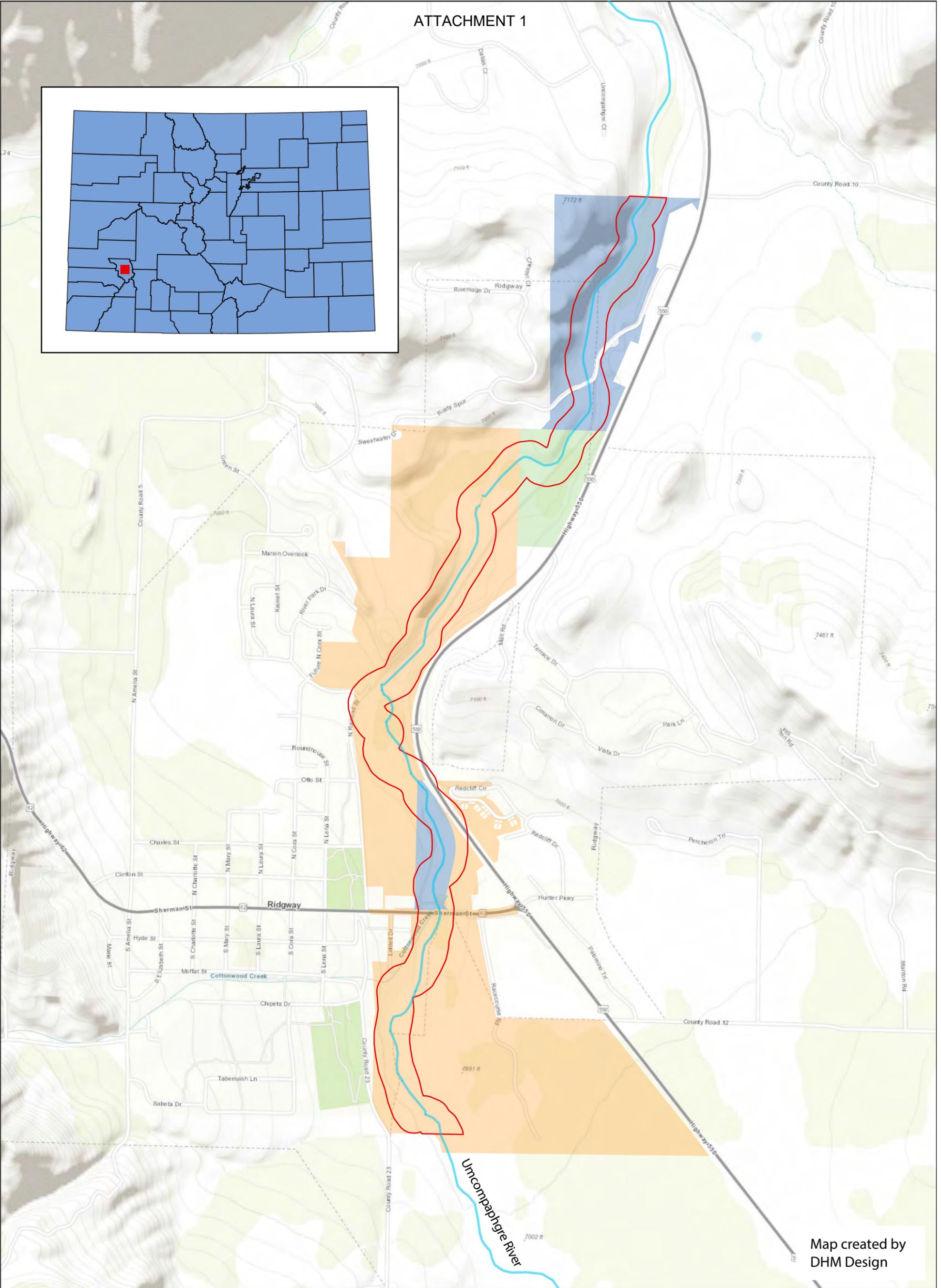
Project Extent



Restoration Opportunities

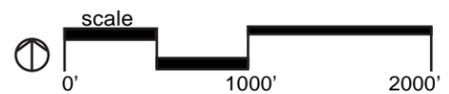
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Appendix 3 – Supporting Maps

ATTACHMENT 1



Map created by
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- Property Ownership
- BLM
- Town of Ridgway
- Private/Other
- Project Extent



Project Context Map

ATTACHMENT 1

Appendix 4 – Restoration Activities Table

ATTACHMENT 1

Restoration Activity	Restoration Protocol	Ecological Priority	Restoration Timeframe	Expertise Level & Citizen Science	Potential Partnerships	Initial Capital Investment	Estimated Annual Costs	Grant & Additional Funding Opportunities
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT								
Noxious Vegetation Management: Successfully manage noxious vegetation found throughout the project extent of the Uncompahgre River Corridor utilizing adaptive management strategies to promote establishment of native vegetation and maintain healthy ecosystems. Establish management plots, utilizing specified management activities and monitor to establish success and guide further management of species across the site.								
<i>Mechanical:</i> Target annual and biennial species for management and populations of small to moderate size.	Utilize mowing, digging, hand-pulling, and other mechanical methods - removing rosettes and flowering plants, with the focus on prevent establishment and spread of seed. Target three (3) treatments per year: Spring , Summer and Fall.	High	Short-Long term, starting spring of 2022	C1, C2, S1	Local commercial applicators, Local landscaping services, Youth Corps, Ouray County Vegetation Management	B	B	Ouray County Noxious Vegetation Cost Share Program (up to 50% cost share for treatments). https://ouraycountyco.gov/DocumentCenter/View/14467/2021-OC-Cost-Share-Application CDA Noxious Weed Management Fund: (WMF) Grant Program. https://ag.colorado.gov/conservation/noxious-weeds/grants
<i>Chemical:</i> Target all species, but prioritize deep rooted perennials (Canada thistle and Russian Knapweed), with timely treatments.	Use species appropriate herbicides for foliar chemical applications at susceptible stages in a plants lifecycle. Target three (3) treatments per year: Spring, Summer and Fall.	High	Short-Long term, starting spring of 2022	C1, C2, S2	Local commercial applicators, Ouray County Vegetation Management	B	B	Ouray County Noxious Vegetation Cost Share Program (up to 50% cost share for treatments). CDA Noxious Weed Management Fund: (WMF) Grant Program.
<i>Biological:</i> utilize various biological controls for susceptible species, including but not limited to: grazing and species specific predators.	Biological controls are available through the CDA Palisade insectary for the following species known to occur on the property: Canada thistle - host specific pathogenic rust fungus (<i>Puccinia punctiformis</i>). Russian knapweed - gall midge (<i>Jaapiella ivannikovi</i>) and gall wasp (<i>Aulacidea acroptilonica</i>).	High	Short-Long term, starting spring of 2022	C1, C2, S3	Local commercial applicators, Ouray County Vegetation Management	B	B	Ouray County Noxious Vegetation Cost Share Program (up to 50% cost share for treatments). CDA Noxious Weed Management Fund: (WMF) Grant Program.
<i>Cultural:</i> establish native vegetation to compete with noxious vegetation.	Identify desirable native species that are known to be competitive to are adapted to the site conditions and establish through seeding efforts to compete with noxious vegetation.	High	Short-Long term, starting spring of 2022	C1, C2, S4	Local commercial applicators, Local landscaping services, RFOV, Youth Corps, Ouray County Vegetation Management	B	B	Ouray County Noxious Vegetation Cost Share Program (up to 50% cost share for treatments). CDA Noxious Weed Management Fund: (WMF) Grant Program.
Woody Vegetation Removal and Management: Identify all noxious woody tree and shrub species (Russian olive) and implement for removal.								
Remove and treat all Russian olive shrubs and small trees located within the project extent of the Uncompahgre River Corridor.	Remove using a combination of cut stump, basal bark, and drill and methods (prioritize cut stump). Remove all material from site. Plan follow up foliar treatments to regrowth.	High	Short-Long term (removal short term; monitoring long term)	C1, C2, S1	Local commercial applicators, Local tree services, Ouray County Vegetation Management	B	A-B	Ouray County Noxious Vegetation Cost Share Program (up to 50% cost share for treatments). CDA Noxious Weed Management Fund: (WMF) Grant Program.

ATTACHMENT 1

Restoration Activity	Restoration Protocol	Ecological	Restoration	Expertise Level & Citizen	Potential Partnerships	Initial Capital	Estimated Annual	Grant & Additional
ECOSYSTEM CREATION, ENHANCEMENT AND PRESERVATION								
Wetland/Emergent Marsh Habitat Creation: Creation of a new, biologically diverse wetland/emergent marsh ecosystem in the northern portion of the project reach. This area is located on Town of Ridgway Property north of Dennis Weaver Park on the east side of the Uncompahgre river and provides a unique opportunity to develop an ecologically significant wetland community and provide an educational and recreational interface for the community with potential boardwalk and nature trail with wildlife viewing areas and educational signs.								
Establish and review reference community.	The establishment of a reference community and conditions is essential to define the restoration goals, guide restoration efforts and set a benchmark for success. The emergent marsh ecosystem identified on BLM property is an excellent option.	High	Short term		NRCS, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist	B		
Development and acquisition of seed mix and other planting materials, including herbaceous and woody plugs and containerized plants.	Establish vegetative community specific seed mixes and planting lists, utilizing existing native vegetation found on site and utilizing the established reference community. Additional species diversity can be established referencing documents on western marsh emergent communities.	High	Moderate	C1,C2,C3,S1	NRCS, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist	C	A	
Site excavation and earthwork	Improve site topography to support transition from emergent and wet meadow ecosystem and provide the foundation for needed hydrological conditions to maintain the marsh ecosystem.	High	Moderate		Engineer, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape Architect, local excavation company.	F		
Hydrological improvements	Assess the needs to maintain the site hydrology to support the hydrological inputs for the emergent marsh ecosystem.	High	Moderate		NRCS, Hydrologist, Engineer, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist	E	B	
Revegetation	Utilizing established seed mixes and plant lists, revegetate the site as needed to establish native vegetation conducive of an emergent marsh ecosystem and improve species diversity.	High	Moderate		Youth Corps, NRCS, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist, local landscaping company specializing in ecological restoration	E	B	
Establishment of Boardwalk and Nature Trail	Following successful completion of restoration work and development of emergent marsh community, design and establish boardwalk, nature trail and other wildlife viewing and educational infrastructure.	Moderate	Moderate - Long term		Engineer, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape Architect.	G	B	
Monitor establishment of native vegetation and manage noxious vegetation	Develop a monitoring protocol and monitor site monthly to assess establishment and success of seeding and plantings. Manage noxious and nuisance vegetation three (3) times per year following restoration.	High	Moderate-Long Term (noxious vegetation management and monitoring long term)	C1,C2,S1	Restoration Ecologist, Wildlife Biologist, Ouray County Staff	C	B	

ATTACHMENT 1

Restoration Activity	Restoration Protocol	Ecological	Restoration	Expertise Level & Citizen	Potential Partnerships	Initial Capital	Estimated Annual	Grant & Additional
Riparian planting and bank stabilization (Riparian Habitat Enhancement): Restore and enhance riparian vegetation communities and highly erosive river banks, prioritizing bank stabilization based on protection of critical infrastructure and resources. Utilize establishment of native vegetation and development of wetland benching as primary activities for natural bank stabilization.								
Site excavation and earthwork	Establish slope and wetland benching elevations to successfully prevent erosion and support the establishment of riparian plant material and tie into the surrounding natural topography. Utilization of brush bundles, fascines, and large woody debris (mature trees and logs) to be recommended in establishing base conditions.	High	Short-moderate term	C1,C2,S1	Local commercial applicators, Local tree services, Ouray County Vegetation Management	F		
Wetland benching vegetation establishment	Establish site specific wetland seed mix and plant material lists, utilizing a diversity of emergent herbaceous vegetation species. Implement planting and seeding efforts following BMP's standards.	High			Youth Corps, NRCS, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist, local landscaping company specializing in ecological restoration	C	B	
Riparian Vegetation establishment	Establish site specific riparian vegetation seed mixes and plant material lists, utilizing a diversity of forbs, shrub and tree species. Livestakes, bare roots, potted plants and B&B shrub species to be utilized. Establish diversity of native riparian vegetation properly placed to protect the bank from erosion.	High	Short-moderate term	C1,C2,C3,S1	Youth Corps, NRCS, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist, local landscaping company specializing in ecological restoration	C	B	
Monitor establishment of native vegetation and manage noxious vegetation	Develop a monitoring protocol and monitor site monthly to assess establishment and success of seeding and plantings. Manage noxious and nuisance vegetation three (3) times per year following restoration	High	Moderate-Long Term (noxious vegetation management and monitoring long term)	C1,C2,S1	Restoration Ecologist, Wildlife Biologist, Ouray County Staff	C	B	
Slope Stabilization (Upland Habitat Enhancement): Restore and enhance upland slopes with erosional issues and poor vegetation establishment.								
Implementation of erosional control structures and needed earthwork.	Based upon site conditions and topography of erosional areas, develop site specific erosion control practices - utilizing terracing earthwork, site excavation to decrease slope, straw or coconut blanketing, waddles, etc. to stabilize bank.	High	Short-Long term	C1,C2,S1	Local contractor specializing in earthwork, engineer, Landscape Architect	E		
Establishment of Native Vegetation	Establish upland seeding mix consisting of native vegetation that provides quick and robust establishment for erosion control needs. Focus on coverage and establishment, not biodiversity. Implement native shrubs and trees through selective planting efforts.	Moderate	Moderate-Long Term	C1,C2,C3, S1	Youth Corps, NRCS, Restoration Ecologist, Landscape architect, wildlife biologist, local landscaping company specializing in ecological restoration	C	B	
Monitor establishment of native vegetation and manage noxious vegetation	Develop a monitoring protocol and monitor site monthly to assess establishment and success of seeding and plantings. Manage noxious and nuisance vegetation three (3) times per year following restoration.	High	Moderate-Long Term (noxious vegetation management and monitoring long term)	C1,C2,S1	Restoration Ecologist, Wildlife Biologist, Ouray County Staff	C	B	

ATTACHMENT 1

Cost Class Categories	
A	\$0-500
B	\$501-1000
C	\$1001-5000
D	\$5001-10,000
E	\$10,001-20,000
F	\$20,001-50,000
G	\$50,000+

Personnel Type	Description	P Code
Volunteer	Generalist 1-4 years experience	C1
Consultant- Level 2	Generalist or field technician with specific training- 5 years+	C2
Consultant- Level 3	Advanced degree or specialty for high level analysis, or in-depth knowledge of a phenomena	C3
County or Town Staff	Government staff, with relevant degree and on-the-job training	S1

GRANT/FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES			
Environmental Conservation Focused	Environment Initiative Grants	Roy A Hunt Foundation	\$25k - \$75k
	Wetland Project Funding	Colorado Parks & Wildlife	< \$20m
	Environment Foundation Grant	Aspen Skiing Company's Environment Foundation	< \$15k
	GOCO: Restore Colorado Grant Program	Great Outdoors Colorado	> \$100 k
	Colorado Watershed Restoration Grants	Colorado Dept of Nat Resources	< \$100k
	Colcom Foundation Grant: National Giving	Colcom Foundation	
	Severance Tax Trust Fund Operational Account Grants	Colorado Dept of Nat Resources	\$50k
	Noxious Weed Management Fund	Colorado Dept of Ag	
	Environmental Initiative Grant Program	Laura Jane Musser Fund	< \$35k
	AW Environmental Grant Program	American Water Works Company, Inc.	< \$10k
DEAR Grants	Desert Ecosystem Analysis & Restoration	< \$10k	
Habitat Focused	Partners for Fish and Wildlife	US Dept. of the Interior: Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	< \$750,000
	Colorado Wildlife Habitat Program	Colorado Parks & Wildlife	< \$1.1m
	The Lois Webster Fund Grant	Audubon Society of Greater Denver	< \$7.78k
	Research, Education & Conservation Grant	Denver Field Ornithologists	\$2k
	Land Trust Bird Conservation Initiative	Cornell Lab of Ornithology	\$5k - \$50k
	Fishing is Fun Grant Program	Colorado Parks & Wildlife	< \$400k
	WCS Climate Adaptation Fund Grant	Wildlife Conservation Society	< \$300k
	Trout and Salmon Foundation Grant	Trout and Salmon Foundation	< \$5k
	Habitat Partnership Program	Colorado Parks & Wildlife	\$100k - \$500k
	International Federation of Fly Fishers: Conservation Small Grants Program	International Federation of Fly Fishers	< \$3k
Open Applications: Local Community Grants	Walmart Foundation	\$250 - \$5k	

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General/Broad	North American Partnership for Environmental Community Action Grants Program	Commission for Environmental Cooperation	< \$165,000
	GFF Capitol Grants	Gates Family Foundation	< \$300k
	NPS Challenge Cost Share Program	US Dept of the Interior: National Park Service	< \$25k
	Non-Reimbursable Project Investment Grants	Colorado Dept of Nat Resources	
	Youth Corps Grants	Great Outdoors Colorado	< \$250k
	George and Miriam Martin Foundation Grant	George & Miriam Martin Foundation	\$1k - \$200k
	FY2022 AmeriCorps State and National Grants	Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)	
Colorado Programs	Colorado Water Conservation Board	Colorado Water Plan Grant, Water Supply Reserve Font Grants,	
	Colorado State Conservation Board	Matching Grants Program	
	Natural Resources Conservation Service		
	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant	
	Wetlands Project Funding		< 20 m

***Highlighted cells appear to the most applicable grants available for the associated categories in relation to the identified restoration opportunities for the site.

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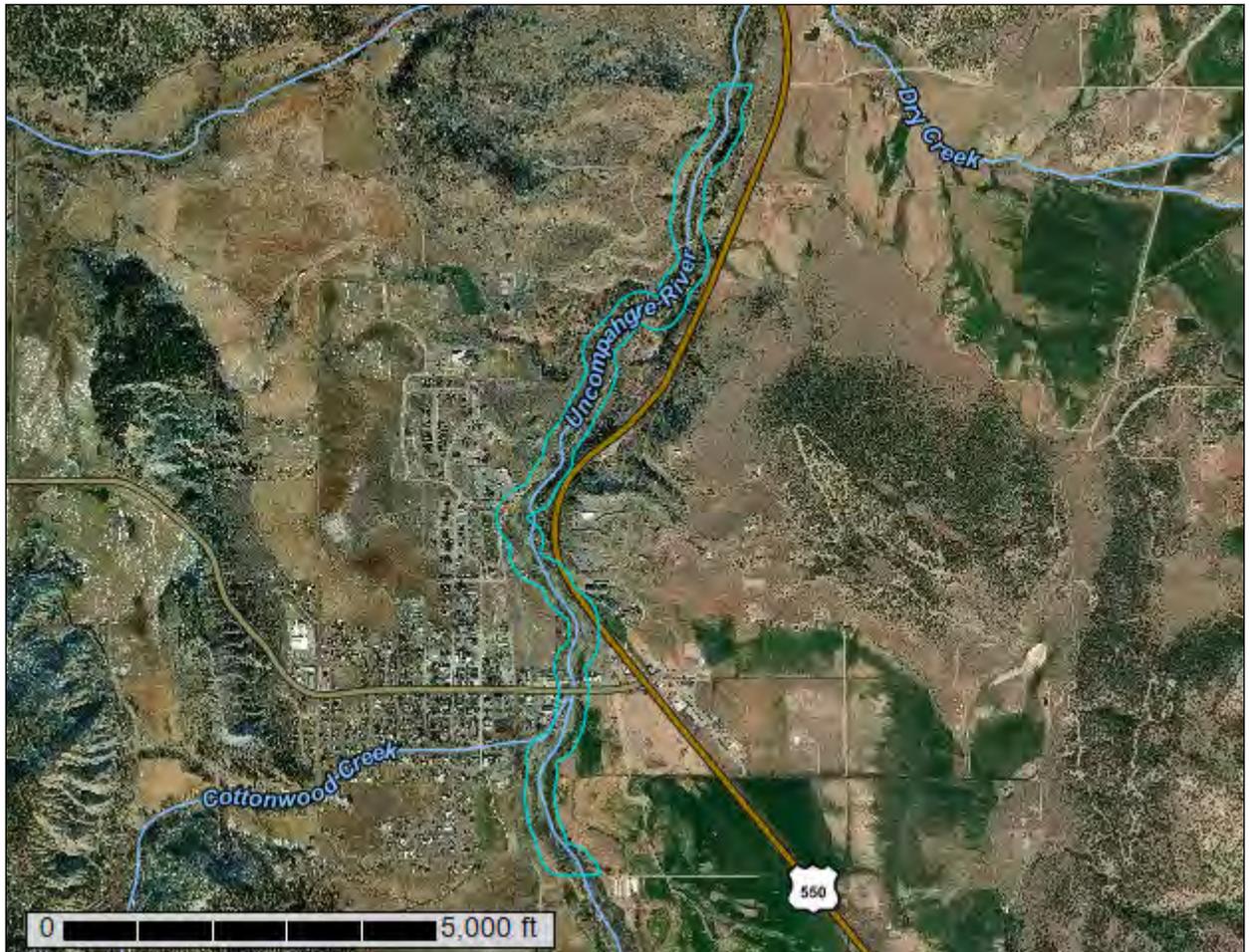
Appendix 5 – Soils Report

ATTACHMENT 1



A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Ridgway Area, Colorado, Parts of Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, and Ouray Counties



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

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scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

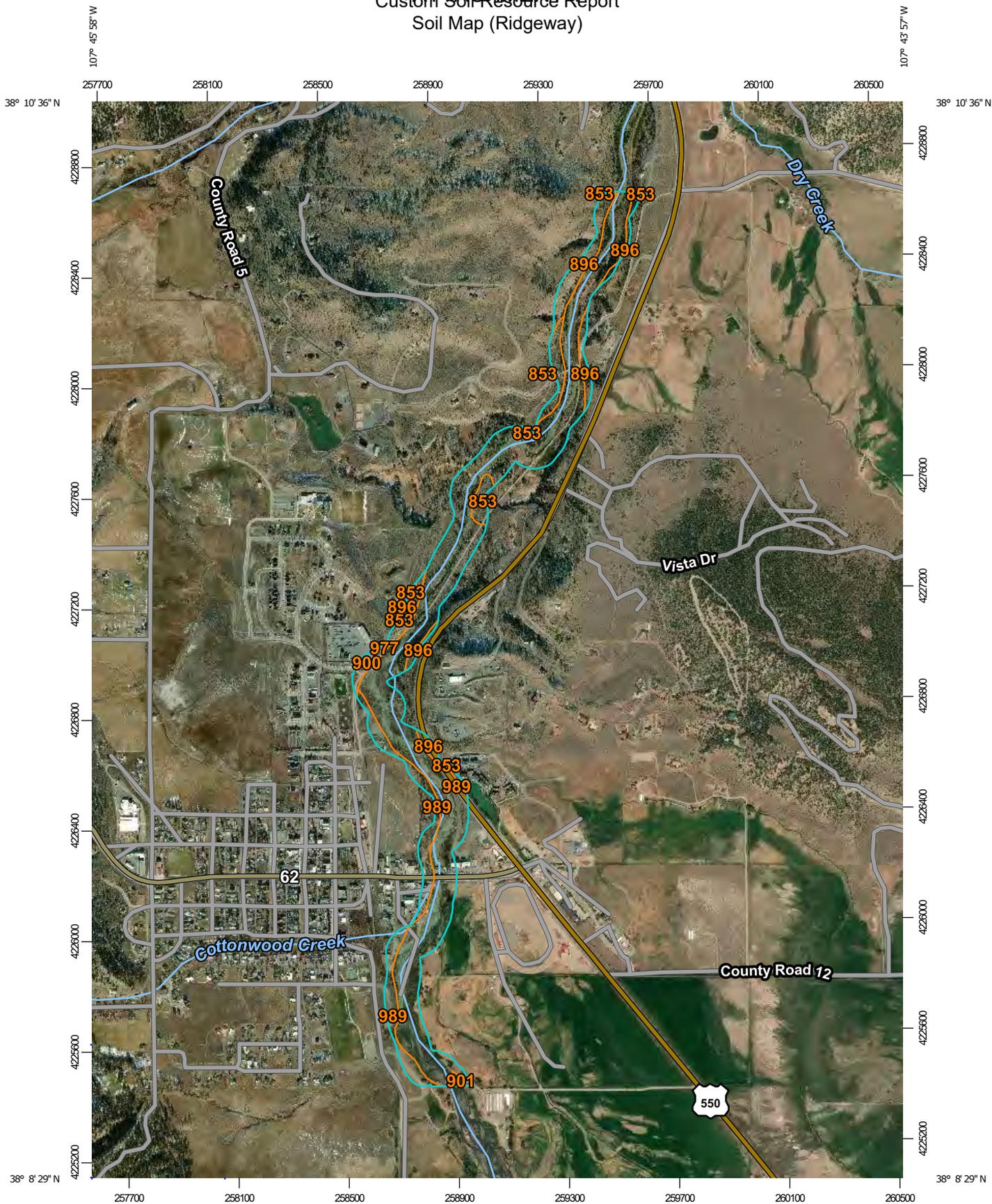
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

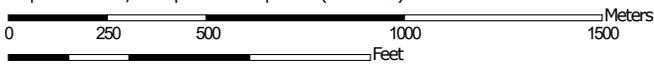
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

ATTACHMENT 1 Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map (Ridgeway)



Map Scale: 1:19,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Ridgway Area, Colorado, Parts of Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, and Ouray Counties
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 2, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 26, 2010—Oct 13, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend (Ridgeway)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
853	Wellsbasin very cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony	5.8	4.9%
896	Barboncito, extremely flaggy-Badland complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes	12.7	10.5%
900	Urban land	1.7	1.4%
901	Gravel pits	0.5	0.4%
977	Vastine fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	86.7	72.0%
989	Mudcap loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	12.9	10.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		120.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Ridgeway)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not

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mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Ridgway Area, Colorado, Parts of Delta, Gunnison, Montrose, and Ouray Counties

853—Wellsbasin very cobbly loam, 3 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v38f
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wellsbasin, extremely stony, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wellsbasin, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Dip slopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Cretaceous source colluvium and/or slope alluvium derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: very cobbly loam
Bt1 - 7 to 11 inches: very cobbly clay loam
Bt2 - 11 to 13 inches: very cobbly clay loam
Btk1 - 13 to 27 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Btk2 - 27 to 31 inches: silty clay loam
Bk - 31 to 47 inches: silty clay loam
C - 47 to 65 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 20 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 10.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.21 to 0.71 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.5 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6s

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Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R036XY287CO - Stony Foothills
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Xeribrush, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Dip slopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R036XY289CO - Clayey Foothills
Hydric soil rating: No

Signalhill, very stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Dip slopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: R036XY287CO - Stony Foothills
Hydric soil rating: No

896—Barboncito, extremely flaggy-Badland complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: wntg
Elevation: 5,200 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 9 to 12 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 165 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Barboncito, extremely flaggy, and similar soils: 50 percent
Badland: 35 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Barboncito, Extremely Flaggy

Setting

Landform: Escarpments
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Colluvium over residuum weathered from igneous and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sandy loam

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BA - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bt - 5 to 11 inches: clay loam
Btk - 11 to 13 inches: channery clay loam
R - 13 to 17 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 65 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 5.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 19 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high
(0.01 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 14 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R036XY113CO - Semidesert Juniper Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Badland

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Shavano

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Escarpments
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R036XY325CO - Semidesert Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

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900—Urban land

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydric soil rating: No

901—Gravel pits

Map Unit Composition

Gravel pits: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gravel Pits

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 8

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydric soil rating: No

977—Vastine fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: vtjj

Elevation: 6,800 to 9,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 20 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 110 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Vastine, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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Description of Vastine, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: mucky peat
A - 1 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Ag - 9 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bg - 11 to 32 inches: loam
2Cg1 - 32 to 41 inches: sand
2Cg2 - 41 to 47 inches: loamy sand
2Cg3 - 47 to 51 inches: coarse sand
3Cg4 - 51 to 62 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.71 to 2.13 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: R048AY241CO - Mountain Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Riverwash

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Swansonlake, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood-plain steps
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R048AY241CO - Mountain Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Water

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

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989—Mudcap loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: v17h
Elevation: 6,800 to 9,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 40 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 80 to 110 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Mudcap and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mudcap

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap1 - 0 to 2 inches: loam
Ap2 - 2 to 8 inches: clay loam
Bt - 8 to 24 inches: clay loam
Btk - 24 to 30 inches: gravelly clay loam
Bk1 - 30 to 37 inches: very gravelly loam
Bk2 - 37 to 47 inches: very gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 47 to 60 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.21 to 0.71 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 35 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Slightly saline to strongly saline (4.0 to 16.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 7s

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Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: R048AY241CO - Mountain Meadow
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cerro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: R048AY247CO - Deep Clay Loam
Hydric soil rating: No

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Appendix 6 – Photo Documentation



Photo 1: High quality riparian habitat. Good native species diversity and distribution. Minimum nuisance or noxious vegetation observed.



Photo 2: View looking south at Sagebrush stepp, Pinyon juniper steppe vegetative community. High value wildlife habitat.



Photo 3: View looking at active bank erosion.



Photo 4: View looking south along historic ditch and emergent wetland. Coyote willow adjacent to wetland.



Photo 5: View looking south along riparian emergent and scrub shrub wetland type.



Photo 6: High density poison hemlock

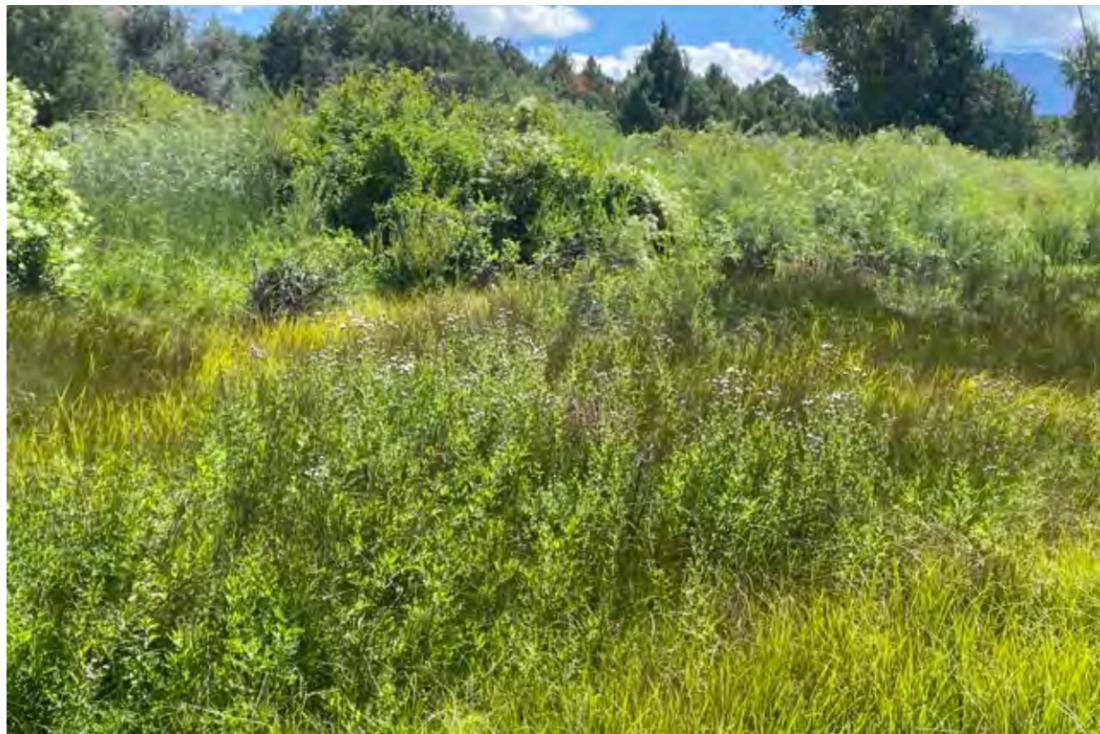


Photo 7: High density Canada thistle located within emergent wetland area.



Photo 8: View looking north at existing emergent wetland. Potential location for wetland creation - emergent marsh and boardwalk.



Photo 9: Significant infestation of musk thistle.



Photo 10: Existing constructed boardwalk over wetlands on BLM property.



Photo 11: View looking south at Uncompahgre River. Pinyon juniper encroachment to river edge (foreground). Large cottonwood community in background.



Photo 12: View looking south at transitional side channel marsh habitat. High wildlife utilization (tracks) observed in this location.



Photo 13: View looking south towards water treatment facility and planted cottonwoods. White sweetclover invasion on river right. Coyote willow scrub shrub on left.



Photo 14: View looking at Russian olive located in Rollans Park. Recommend removal.



Photo 15: View looking north at area recommended for bank stabilization



Photo 16: View looking northeast at large infestation of white sweet clover.



Photo 17: View looking north at emergent wetland with white sweet clover infestation occurring. Side channel on right good quality fish rearing habitat.

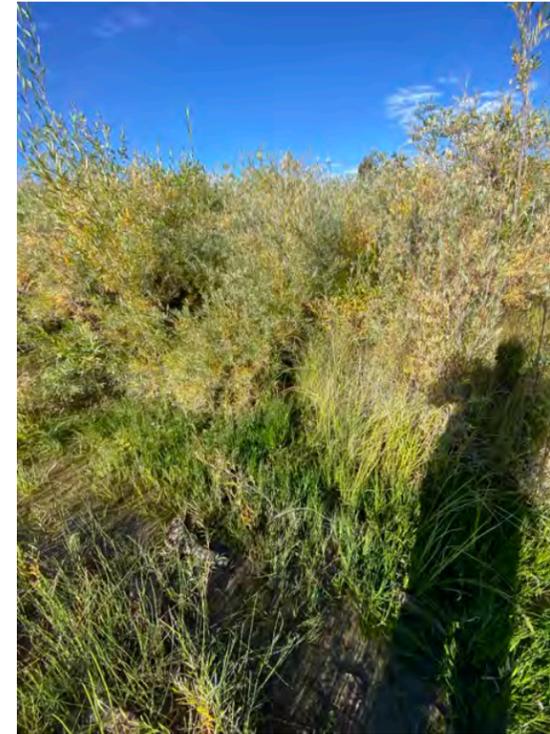


Photo 18: Spring input located along side channel.



Photo 19: Spotted knapweed located on river right.



Photo 20: View looking south along riparian scrub shrub and emergent wetland boundary.



Photo 21: View looking south along Uncompahgre River Assessment Area.



Photo 22: View looking north at high quality emergent wetland and scrub shrub wetland interface. High quality wildlife habitat.



Photo 23: View looking south at decadent narrowleaf cottonwood tree grouping. High quality avian habitat.



Photo 24: View looking south along braided section of Uncompahgre River.

Technical Report

River Channel Characteristics of the Uncompahgre River in Ridgway, CO

SUBMITTED: 12/3/2021

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Town of Ridgway requested a River Corridor Assessment of approximately 120 acres of river segments adjacent to the Uncompahgre River. The Assessment's purpose is to "characterize river function, ecosystem health, and channel stability within the river corridor". Specific concerns for the river corridor highlighted by local stakeholders include the need for frequent channel maintenance near Rollans Park, and potential problems with sedimentation and water quality. Lotic Hydrological completed a rapid geomorphological assessment of the channel corridor in the project area to support DHM Design and the Town of Ridgway in achieving the overall project goals.

The geomorphological assessment activities employed during this project focused on:

- Assessing current conditions, placing the town reach within the greater watershed setting and geological context of the upper Uncompahgre Valley,
- Understanding the purposes and efficacy of past work by the town or other entities to manipulate the river corridor, and
- Providing conceptual river corridor management strategies for the town to pursue in the future.

At this time, Lotic's understanding that the town's management goals for the reach of the Uncompahgre River through town have been expressed, generally, but they are not fully defined or prioritized in policy. Future management strategies and recommendations are heavily dependent on the set of specific and, potentially, evolving goals and priorities that local stakeholders articulate for the river corridor.

Several concurrent local plans have a nexus to this assessment. These plans identify strategies, goals, or objectives for the Uncompahgre River in Ridgway. Notably, Goal #2 from the 2018-2020 Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership Strategic Plan¹ sets forth that the local community should strive to:

"Improve and maintain riverine ecosystem function including in streams and riparian areas".

The associated sub-objectives associated with Goal #2 are defined as follows:

- Understand the factors that lead to instability and unpredictability of the river channel,
- Protect environmentally sensitive and recently restored areas,
- Improve flood management within the Uncompahgre Valley, and
- Encourage development of riparian buffers and new wetlands.

¹ <https://www.uncompahgrewatershed.org/reports-plans/>

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1.2 Existing information sources

Document or source	Description/Relevant Concepts or Sections
2019 Town of Ridgway Master Plan and Future Land Use Map	Provides overall planning vision and strategies/goals for managing growth. Includes anticipated future land use maps in the project corridor area.
2018 Uncompahgre Watershed Plan	Goal 2: “Improve and maintain riverine ecosystem function including in streams and riparian areas”
Ordinance 18-01, Uncompahgre Overlay District	Amendments to the town’s zoning map creating special regulations for river corridor development
2018 Uncompahgre Watershed Plan and 2018-2020 Strategic Plan	Specifies goals for maintaining riverine ecosystem function and prioritizes current project list.
Additional data sources: Digital elevation models (10m resolution), aerial photography (1m+ resolution), surficial geology.	Acquired via USGS Earth Explorer web interface, USDA Geospatial Gateway, Google Earth imagery, and Colorado Geological Survey web portals.
2020 Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership River Watch Report	Elevation models for project area, geologic layer information, and comparative aerial imagery from different time periods supported interpretation of channel characteristics.
2012 Uncompahgre Water Quality Report	Metals at Potters Ranch above town River Watch site are elevated in fall, but in general much reduced from upstream watershed and below chronic standards with exception of dissolved iron, which has a site specific standard in the area. Appendix A reports data for a site in town (‘Ridgway Town’), also showing slight concern levels for aluminum and iron, originating from upper watershed legacy mine sources.
Western Stream Works 2008	Metals generally decrease to below aquatic life standards by Ridgway, however aluminum levels tends elevate in spring runoff, presumably from re-suspension during high flows. Fine sediments on the reach above town may smother interstitial spaces, affecting macroinvertebrate life and fish spawning. 50 th % of total iron concentrations often indicate levels that may be contributing to habitat degradation in the area from Ouray to Ridgway Reservoir. Aluminum toxicity may also

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Document or source	Description/Relevant Concepts or Sections
	<p>continue to directly contribute to degraded fisheries in Ridgway. As of 2012, CPW described the fishery above the reservoir and into Ridgway as ‘seasonal’, meaning that adult brown trout moved into the town reach during the spawn, but a self-sustaining population was not present. The number and diversity of macroinvertebrate taxa collected above the reservoir continues to be depressed over time, with only 9 taxa observed in 2009. Although most metals standards are met in the Ridgway area, the holistic picture of water quality health created by chemical data, fish data, aquatic macroinvertebrate data, and habitat observations continues to indicate a river and fishery strongly impacted by legacy mining impacts from upstream.</p>
<p>Riverbend Engineering, 2003/2004</p>	<p>No report or other documentation readily found, however, it is noted on company website that instream structures were installed to improve the mixing zone at effluent discharge locations in 2008. The fate and condition of these structures cannot be further assessed without specific knowledge of their original installation.</p> <p><i>“WSW within U.S. Army Corps Nationwide permit compliance designed and built instream structures to maximize stream flow volume towards effluent discharge location ensuring State of Colorado dilution requirements, create floodplain and minimize stream-braiding during peak discharge events.”</i></p> <p>http://www.westernstreamworks.com/projects/stream-restoration/</p>
<p>Western Stream Works 2001-2006</p>	<p>Website materials provided a project description for the purposes, goals, and implementation strategies of the 2003/2004 channel reconfiguration work, completed under project management of Western Stream Works.</p>
	<p>No report or other documentation readily found. “WSW acted as Project Manager and Town Representative</p>

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Document or source	Description/Relevant Concepts or Sections
	during all phases of project in excess of \$1,000,000. Led land owner meetings leading to subsequent approval of land easements, pursued and attained U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permits, Division of Wildlife approval, Colorado Department of Transportation approval, budget development, budget expenditures, rock procurement, heavy equipment contracting, managed all phases of construction following a National Park Service Design including: stream channel meanders, cross veins, J hooks, riffle reaches, bank stabilization, pond creation, wetland creation, etc.; solicited grants, grant writing, site walks, educational outreach, and media contacts.” http://www.westernstreamworks.com/projects/stream-restoration/

2 Channel Morphology Conditional Assessment

Stream geomorphic assessments attempt to relate the physical processes of the river, including streamflow regimes and sediment transport characteristics, to the landforms and vegetative community present along the stream corridor. A channel conditions assessment seeks to document the set of past and present influences controlling channel shape and function. Investigations in the Ridgway corridor sought to identify dominant processes and relate those to identified stakeholder concerns. Additional fine-scale quantitative field investigations may yield more-detailed answers to stakeholder questions, albeit at a much greater resource investment.

The rapid assessment described here sought to create a conceptual model of channel processes that may help stakeholders pursue more-directed investigations and management actions in the future. It utilizes a multiple-lines-of-evidence approach to characterize river corridor conditions. Assessment activities included:

- Review of existing information and sources from Town of Ridgway regarding previous management actions and purposes of alteration/restoration/enhancement activities to the channel within the town corridor.

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- Reconnaissance-level GIS assessments of the corridor within the town reach and the greater context of the Upper Uncompahgre Valley, and *especially*;
- Rapid field investigations of the town reach.

2.1 Channel Morphology Background

Geomorphological processes in the Uncompahgre watershed help create and alter the basin's landforms, channel forms, and aquatic ecosystems. Stream channel morphology and evolution tend to reflect the dominant boundary conditions present in a given landscape, creating distinct channel at different landscape positions in the Uncompahgre watershed. The Uncompahgre River near Ridgway traverses through several significant landscape transitions that collectively influence and control channel form. Human alterations in the last century provide another set of major impacts to the stream channel. Impacts result both from the historical activities in the upper watershed, such as increased sediment generation from extensive mining histories and construction of the railroad corridor in the valley, as well as more recent or localized floodplain activities like agriculture use, gravel mining, and urban development in the Ridgway town reach. More recently, active channel reconfiguration occurred in the Ridgway town reach including the imposition of a single-thread channel type, floodplain and riparian reconfiguration, and establishment of in-channel structures for habitat, infrastructure protection, and water quality and habitat benefits. These human impacts are overlaid on the natural landscape context.

2.2 Geological Setting

The Uncompahgre River drains the northern slope of the San Juan Mountain Range, a region of complex geologic history. While various technical reports by USGS and more layperson-oriented geological descriptions are available², the primary interest here is not the technical characteristics of rock formations and age of geological formations. Rather, the relevant information for understanding current river function lies in the current functional characteristics of the geologic units or formations in the Ridgway vicinity.

² Hail, WJ. 1989. Reconnaissance geologic map of the Ridgway Quadrangle, Ouray County, Colorado. US Geological Survey. Miscellaneous Field Studies Map 2100. <https://doi.org/10.3133/mf2100>

Moore GE. 2004. Mines, Mountain Roads, and Rocks. Ouray County Historical Society, Ouray, CO.

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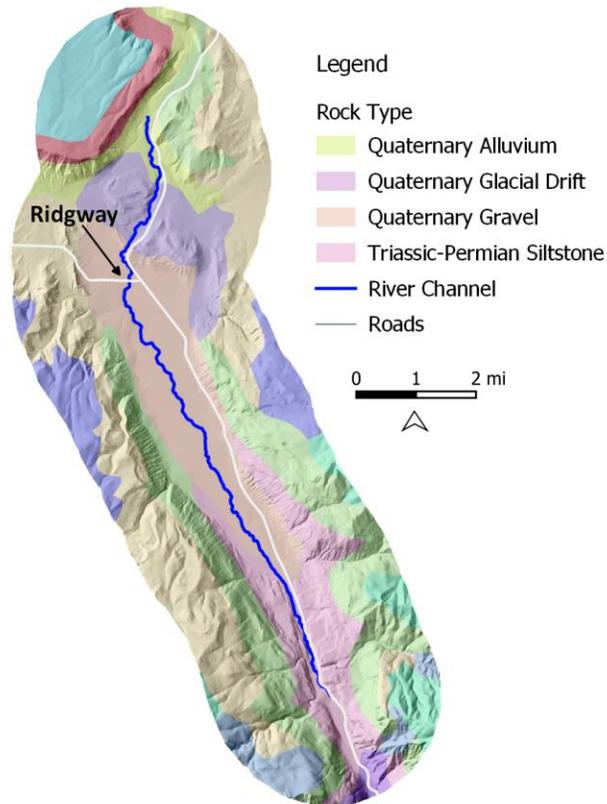


Figure 1. Surficial geology of the Uncompahgre River valley above Ridgway.

The Uncompahgre Valley and floodplain near Ridgway were deposited as a large alluvial glacial outwash plain at the slope of the San Juans. High sediment production in the river's headwaters occurred in previous, long-past geologic time periods due to mountain uplift, volcanic activity, and later subsequent mass-wasting and glacial activity. Steep headwaters were able to transport high sediment loads downstream out of the core range, then deposit them in wide floodplains. The Uncompahgre Valley upstream of Ridgway consists of deep alluvial gravel deposits resulting from this transport. Downstream of the town, in the vicinity of Dennis Weaver park, surficial geology shifts to glacial drift (unsorted glacial sediments), which have greater relief above the river but still provide relatively little long-term resistance to erosive forces on channel banks.

2.3 River Styles Channel Classification

The River Styles Framework³ uses stream geometry, planform, and geomorphic features of the floodplain and instream segments to classify stream reaches in terms of channel character and behavior. The

³ Brierley GJ and Fryirs K. 200. RiverS Styles, a geomorphic approach to catchment characterization: Implications for river rehabilitation in Bega catchment, New South Wales, Australia. *Environmental Management*. 25: 6 pp. 661–679.

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framework is a hierarchical classification tree, beginning broadly with valley characteristics and increasing in specificity with floodplain geomorphic features, in-stream geomorphic features, and substrate (Figure 2). This assessment implemented a modified Stage 1 River Styles framework (reconnaissance level) for the upper Uncompahgre watershed. Results from the assessment of river segments between Ouray and Ridgway Reservoir provide context for understanding drivers of current and historical channel forms.

Assessment results produce insight into the likely physical responses of different stream reaches to existing management practices or anticipated flow regime or land use changes (Table 1, Figure 3). For example, steep confined streams may undergo little geomorphologic change as a result of flow regime modification, while meandering unconfined streams can experience rapid shifts in channel form and ecosystem function following human-induced changes to flow or riparian integrity. Characterization of geomorphological behavior is also useful when predicting channel response to human infrastructure like bridges, culverts, and surface water diversion structures.

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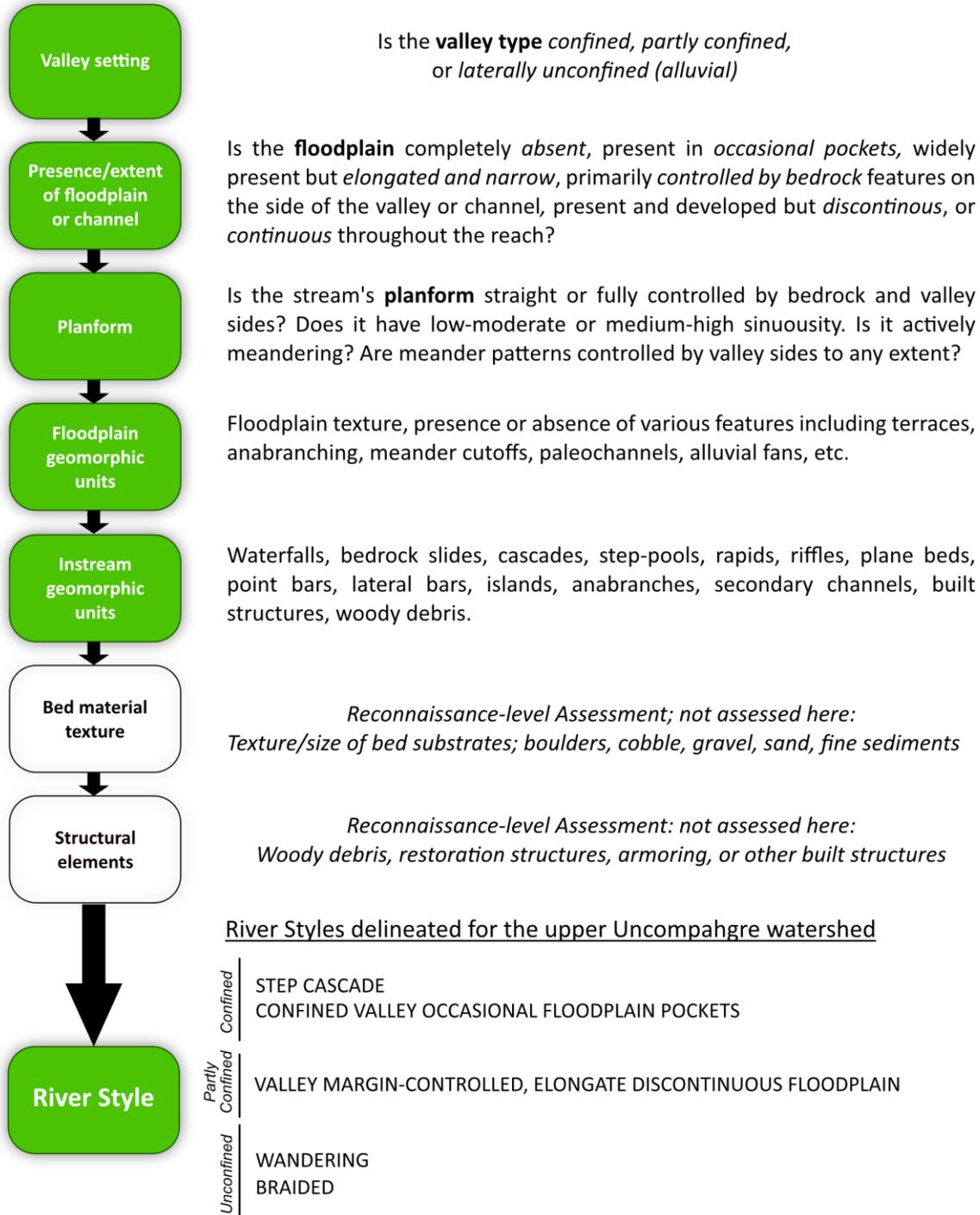


Figure 2. River Styles channel classification workflow.

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Table 1. River Styles channel type descriptions for Uncompahgre River project area.

Characteristics	River Style	Key features
<p>Confined valley setting. High-energy streams closely coupled to hillslopes. Narrow riparian zones. Very sensitive to upland land use activities.</p>	Step cascade	High gradient, predominantly steep cascades and occasional steep runs and waterfalls. Increasing amounts of cobble and gravel deposits with partially recognizable recurring step structure and frequency. Substrate includes bedrock, boulders and colluvium.
	Confined valley occasional floodplain pockets	Small and discontinuous floodplain pockets, riffles, runs and rapids with occasional larger wood-generated or step pools. Median substrate decreasing in size compared to headwaters; fewer boulders and more sands and gravels. Occasional but irregular instream bar formations.
<p>Partially confined valley setting. Moderate energy streams exhibiting some floodplain development and weak connections to hillslopes. Variable riparian zone widths. Somewhat sensitive to both land and water use activities.</p>	Valley-margin controlled, elongate discontinuous floodplain, bedrock confined	Low to moderate sinuosity reaches in partially confined valleys; channel bed in predominately alluvial materials; various bar types, run and pool complexes, well-developed floodplain typically on one side of river; lateral channel movements occur but are largely confined by valley margins for a majority but not all of linear channel distance. Confining margins variously include bedrock, terraces, alluvial fans, and extensive colluvium stretches.
<p>Laterally unconfined valley setting. Lower-energy alluvial streams exhibiting well-developed floodplains. Very weak connections to hillslopes and strong interactions with overbank areas. Well-developed riparian zones. Sensitive to land use changes in floodplains and water use activities.</p>	Wandering	Unconfined, planform-controlled channel with low-moderate sinuosity, active sidebar and in-channel bar formation and destruction, partially developed meandering and associated geomorphic forms.
	Braided	Unconfined, planform-controlled multi-threaded channel with intermediate channel slopes (steeper than meandering reaches, shallower slopes than step-pool, plane bed, or other confined reaches), lacking dominant thalweg, frequent in-channel bars with ephemeral/sub-decadal or intra-annual shifting in location and form.

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River segments above and through town are classified with *braided* and *wandering* channel types (Figure 3). These forms are often found on stream systems with high sediment loads and unconfined or partially confined valley margins. Numerous fluvial signatures (signs that a location was previously occupied or impacted by active river channel) are visible in the valley floor between Orvis Hot Springs and downtown Ridgway. The channel at this location underwent significant lateral movements ranging between 100-1000ft from its current course over time. Although the low-flow channel frequently makes a tortuous, pseudo-meandering path within its active channel corridor, the bankfull river channel is not highly sinuous and the plan form across the alluvial valley upstream of town is not fully meandering at any point. Several other channel forms were classified above and below the project area in confined valley reaches, but these are not relevant to issues on the downtown segment. Additional discussion of the characteristics of braided and wandering channel types, and their relevance for channel management in Ridgway, follows in Section 2.7.

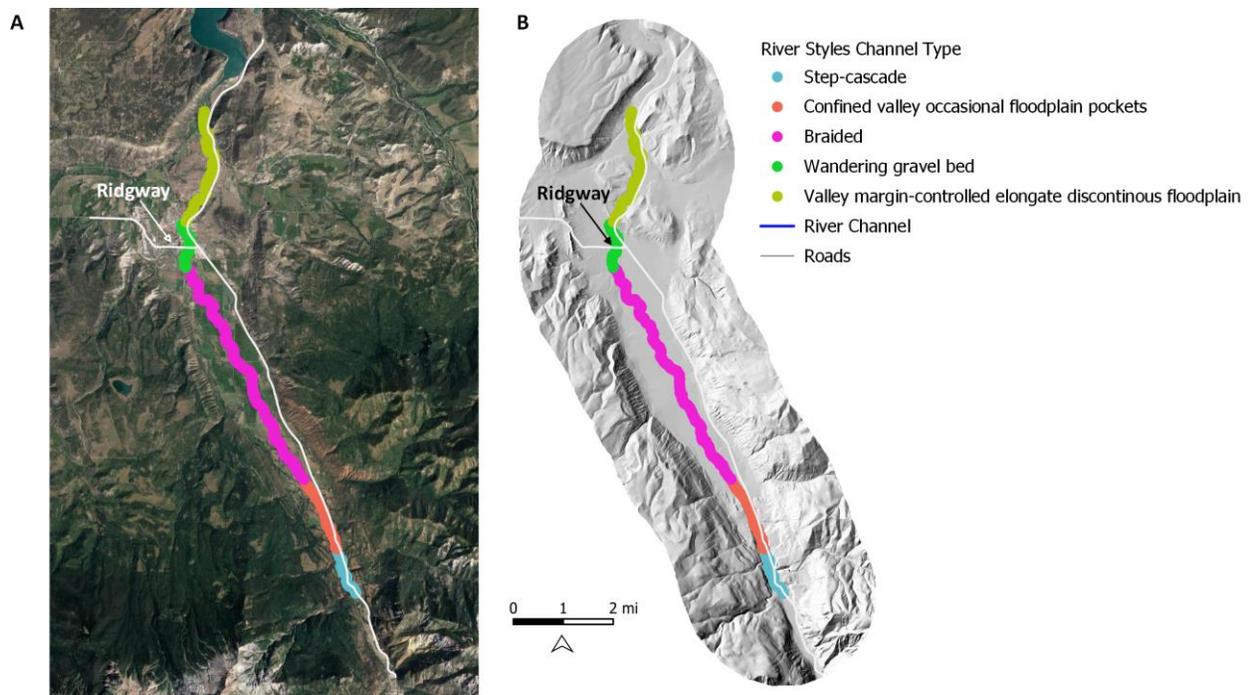


Figure 3. River Styles channel classification map overlaid on aerial imagery (A) and shaded topography (B).

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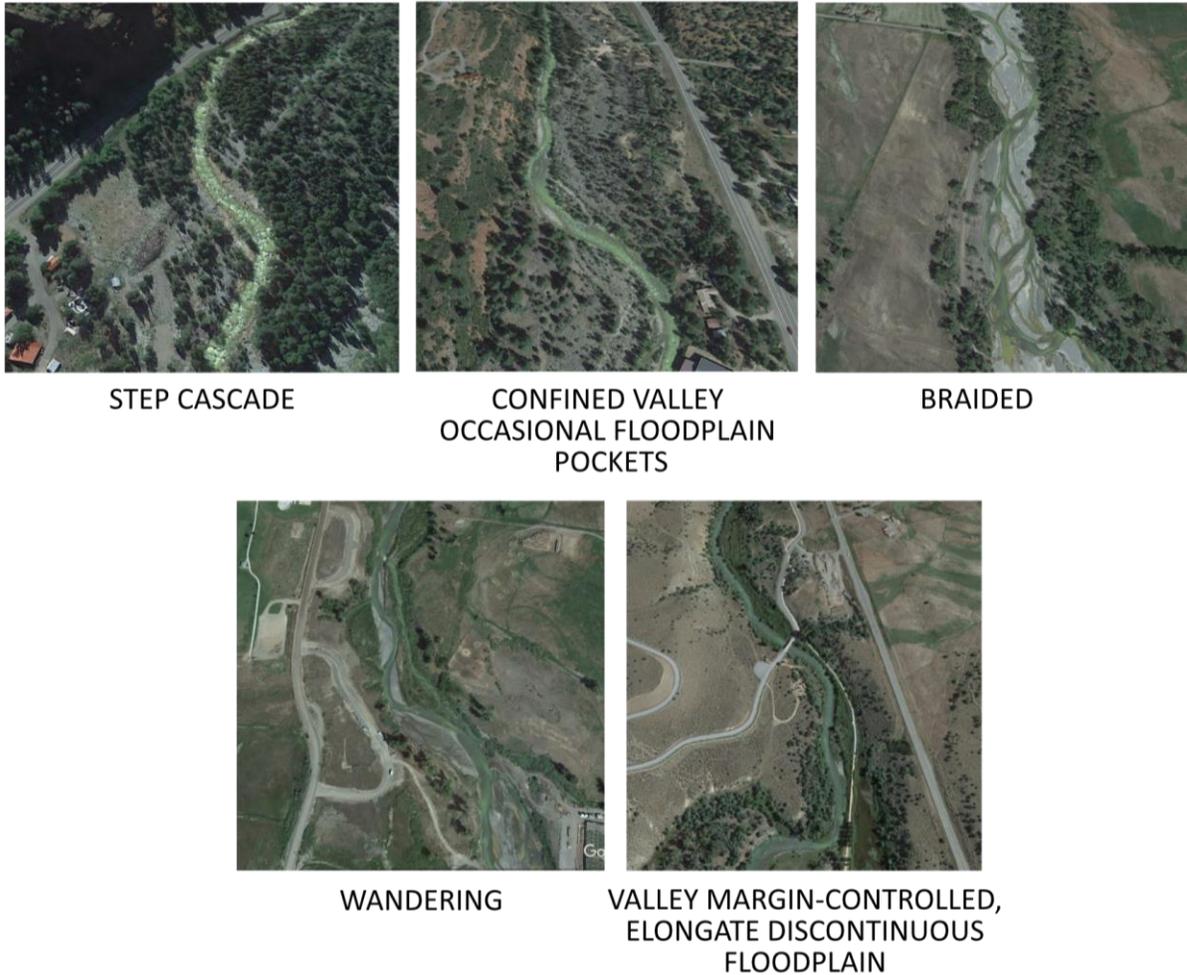


Figure 4. Example channel types observed in the Ridgway area.

2.4 Previous Human Interventions

The overlay of human activities, including headwaters mining, agricultural utilization of upstream floodplains, alluvial gravel mining near Ridgway, and recent urban and suburban development of floodplains, all contribute to past channel changes, current channel forms, and future channel trajectories. Understanding landscape processes and the impact of previous human interventions helps to explain current conditions and stream channel processes in the reach of the Uncompahgre River through Ridgway.

Over a century of human interventions in the watershed continue to impact the Ridgway town reach. Extensive hardrock mining, including placer mining, coupled with forest denudation to supply the mines provided increase sediment source supplies in the upper watershed from the late 19th century to early 20th century. Continual downstream transport of coarse bedload substrates and unstable channel beds are evidenced downstream of Ouray. These sediment loads and instabilities may contribute to the braided

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channel observed as the river exits the mountain canyons and enters the alluvial floodplains above Ridgway. Gravel and coarse sand sediment supplies are likely to continue moving downstream and out of these reaches during the highest spring floods. Any sediment leaving these reaches will, eventually, make its way into the town reach.

The upper Uncompahgre Valley also has a history of irrigated hay production in floodplain areas. Like many other regions in the intermountain west, these practices frequently involved grading or leveling of floodplains, and mechanical removal or denudation of woody riparian vegetation from grazing. These practices often de-stabilized streambanks in the early and mid-20th centuries, and initiated periods of channel widening and shallowing. These changes were often accompanied by increases in sediment delivery to the active channel and to downstream reaches. Although this assessment did not quantitatively or qualitatively explore historical information related to near-stream agricultural practices (i.e., historical records and photos, historical aerial photography), it is reasonable to suspect they may have provided some influence on river forms and behaviors upstream of Ridgway.

In Colorado, the most-viable location for transportation infrastructure historically has been in river valleys near the stream channel due to the constraints imposed by the rugged topography of valley margins. Establishment of raised earth berms or dikes across floodplain areas is common for both railroad corridors, local road networks, and irrigation ditch/canal infrastructure. Over time, these structures constrain river channel lateral migrations, potentially driving changes to channel geometries like increased slope and depth. These structures also contribute to a loss of hydrological connectivity between channels and floodplains and a commensurate loss of riparian function.

In-channel and channel-adjacent aggregate extraction is an important commodity supplied by river corridors. However, some practices are often extremely damaging to riverine function and form. Loss of floodplain connectivity, loss of in-channel habitat heterogeneity, and loss of streambank competence and stability due to vegetation and soil removal are all common results of in-channel and floodplain gravel mining. In some locations, the socioeconomic values provide by aggregate extraction may outweigh ecological/aesthetic concerns in the river corridor, and appropriate reclamation and restoration can help offset long-term impacts. Significant historical aggregate extraction activity is evident along the river corridor in the immediate vicinity of Ridgway. The influence on channel form, local channel sediment supply, and bank instability persists. Aggregate extraction still occurs upstream in the braided reaches between Ouray and Ridgway. However, these practices have largely ceased along the river near Ridgway. Many old gravel mining sites near town underwent some amount of remedial work.

Channel reconfiguration work conducted in between 2001 and 2006 affected approximately 3000' linear feet of the Uncompahgre River downstream of the CO 62 bridge. This work sought to address in-channel and riparian conditions deriving from the combined historical influences noted above. Project actions included reconfiguration of the low-flow channel to a single-thread course and installation of in-channel

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structures targeting channel stability and habitat improvement. More recently, bridge replacement in the corridor also contributed to this outcome. Project types also included some floodplain and bank regrading, addition of structural boulders and construction of in-channel features including boulder cross veins/weirs/j-hooks. A contractor for the project noted that it included “complete river restoration, addressing decades of in-stream gravel mining. Restoration work included grading of a stable single thread channel, bank stabilization with large woody debris and large boulders, grade control and fish habitat structures, construction of multiple wetlands (open water and shallow depression types), and construction of two whitewater wave features.”⁴ Restoration project monitoring at this site was also included as part of a USGS regional program called the Reconfigured Channel Monitoring and Assessment Program (RCMAP). Fieldwork in 2005 included photo points, sediment surveys and channel cross sections.⁵ Current results of this study were not readily available and regional USGS staff should be consulted for further information.

2.5 Rapid Field Assessment

A rapid field assessment of conditions on the town reach occurred in mid-September, 2021. Streamflow at USGS stream gauge 09146200 (*Uncompahgre River Near Ridgway CO*) was approximately 54 cfs. Field investigations included photo points of representative channel geometries; in-channel structures including lateral rock placements; in-channel vein/weir/hook rock structures; in-channel large woody debris (human-placed); riparian conditions including cut banks, point bar formation, and floodplain connectivity; riparian vegetation age structure/successional states on banks and lateral channel bar forms; in-channel habitat heterogeneity including riffle/pool habitat prevalence and structure; the presence of aquatic life including salmonid fish species; and other attributes.

Photo points were collated in a Google Earth tour file that includes location and azimuth of all site photos in an interactive viewable map (Figure 6). A small sample of photo points is included in this section to illustrate notable geomorphic features highlighted in the narrative segment descriptions.

⁴ <http://www.riverrestoration.com/uncompahgre-river-in-ridgway-co/>

⁵ https://www.usgs.gov/centers/co-water/science/rcmap-uncompahgre-river-ridgway-colorado?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects

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Figure 5. Screenshot from Google Earth photo point tour.

Ridgway Athletic Park to CO 62 Bridge

Upstream of the CO 62 bridge, the channel displays the wandering form, transitional between braided reaches above and a more-meandering geometry style. Unlike a fully-meandering channel type, sinuosity is relatively low and large unvegetated side bars and alternating bars exist. Multiple secondary channels and chute cut-offs likely active at moderate and high flows are present. In locations where active point bar development is evident, cutbanks often exist on the opposing outer bend. Early seral successional stages of riparian vegetation appear to be colonizing active point bars. Although cutbank forms may appear to be unstable or out of equilibrium, their presence opposite a growing point bar indicate normal meandering processes in an unconfined floodplain setting. These lateral planform movements may be problematic for infrastructure in certain locations downtown. For example, near the cul-de-sac on Liddell Drive where the channel migration trajectory is pushing towards a road and eroding residential parcels. The Route 62 bridge acts as a knick-point on the floodplain that constrains lateral channel movements and likely promotes localized sediment deposition and channel aggradation immediately upstream. In this way, the presence of the bridge may partly explain the persistent lateral and mid-channel bars that are built upstream of the bridge during spring flood conditions and are subsequently winnowed and dissected throughout the later portions of the year. A mid-channel bar formed below the whitewater feature scour pool divides the current, pushing the channel outward toward both stream banks.

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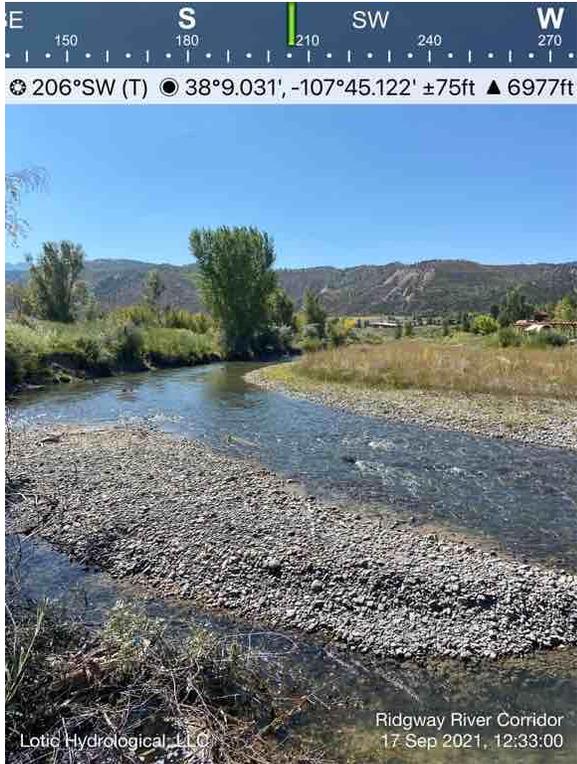


Photo point # 4. Upstream of the CO 62 Bridge looking south. The channel is sometimes multi-threaded, but exhibits many typical characteristics of meandering rivers including point bar development opposed by a cutbank form on the opposite bank. Some larger woody riparian vegetation communities (willows, cottonwood) exist on the east bank, while early successional vegetation (grasses) have colonized the point bar on the west bank.

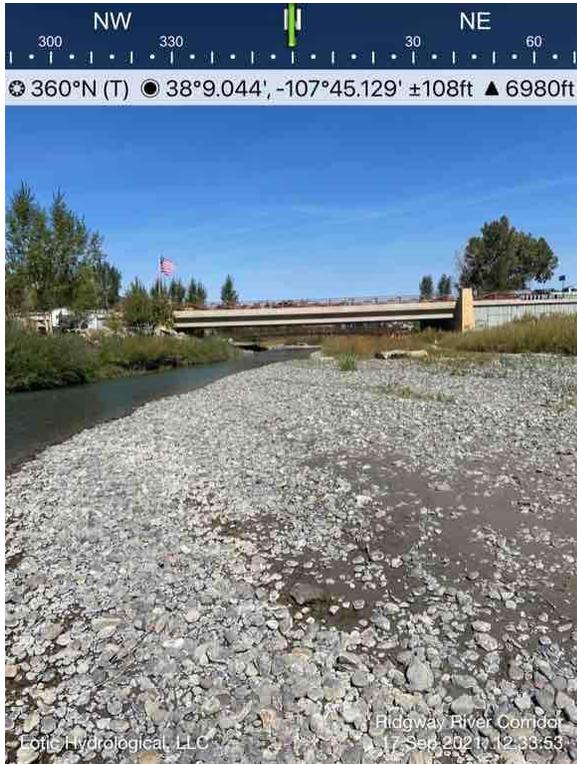


Photo point # 45. Upstream of the CO 62 Bridge looking north. A long slender bar is deposited from the east bank into the center of the river just upstream of the highway bridge constriction.

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CO 62 Bridge to Ridgway WWTP

This reach is adjacent to the core of Ridgway's downtown business district and the open space associated with the railroad museum. Lateral movements on the east side of the channel are directly constrained in a small reach by US Route 550 or by what appears to be fill material serving as levies and, in general, by the raised alluvial terrace upon which the road travels. The highway alignment limits the extent of riparian vegetation (and the water quality buffering functions riparian areas provide) along this side of the channel. Successional riparian vegetation stages are present on the west bank bordering the railroad museum, potentially indicative of a recovering functional riparian community. Straightening or alteration of the channel in the past from extensive gravel mining operations has been overlaid by alternating sidebar forms and more recently, the contemporary restoration project-induced semi-meandering channel form established in 2003 and 2004. Here, the low-flow channel was re-graded to a single thread meandering geometry and imbued with numerous natural-design bank stabilization features such rock emplacements and large woody debris, grade control structures, and riparian wetlands.

Physical restoration projects of this variety have a long history in Colorado with varying degrees of success. However, single-threaded channel geometries, while often aesthetically desirable and functionally useful for human communities, were not necessarily the historical or dominant channel geometry on the landscape prior to 19th and 20th century human intervention. In addition, at locations where floodplain substrate is primarily composed of smaller-clast sized alluvial deposits like coarse gravels and sand, large physical channel structures added to create pool habitat or redirect current may not persist over time. Placed boulders of large size classes not otherwise present on the reach run a significant risk of being run-around during overbanking flow conditions. Eventually these structures will be rendered ineffectual.

Former high-water cutoff channels and meander avulsions are visible in aerial imagery adjacent to the channel created in 2003 in the vicinity of the wastewater treatment plant. Large snowmelt floods are likely to reactive these channels and may achieve shear stresses sufficient to scour vegetation and dissect bar forms or avulse channels behind the constructed meander bends. Several bank-emplaced log vane structures are evident from the channel reconfiguration project. The channel has end-run several of these structures along their outer edges. Remnant rock structures that appear to have been lateral veins or j-hooks also exist in several locations. These structures, while no longer fully functioning in their grade control or channel-stabilizing capacities, still continue to provide habitat heterogeneity for aquatic life in the form of varying pool depths and water velocities.

Immediately downstream of the whitewater park wave feature scour pool, a significant mid-channel bar divides the current and focuses high water velocities and shear stress to the east and west banks, potentially inducing increase scour around the pedestrian bridge abutments. In the period since 2004, significant riparian recolonization by early seral communities (grasses, woody shrubs) has occurred on many of the former bar forms, creating an increasingly-vegetated floodplain area in the downtown reach.

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Overall, although many of the restoration structures appear to no longer function as originally intended and the channel shows evidence of trying to abandon the induced single thread meander geometry, this reach shows many signs of improvement via the re-establishment of native riparian communities, the continued existence and maintenance of heterogenous instream habitats, and channel geometries consistent with wandering-bed channel types.

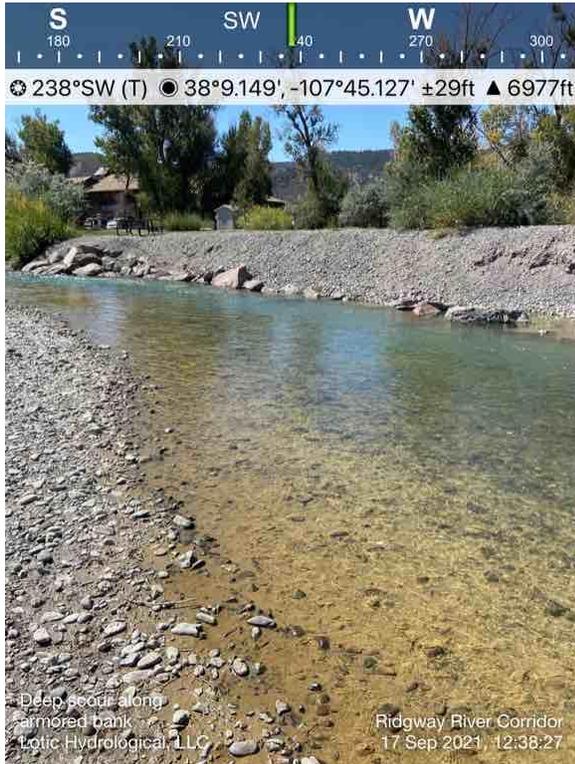


Photo point # 10. Downstream of whitewater park looking SW. Large boulders likely placed for bank protection have been undercut by deep scouring below a bare gravel bank slope. Because this is the outside of a meander bend that is currently opposed by an actively growing point bar, a cutbank is an expected geomorphic form. However, the small/medium clast sizes of floodplain substrates coupled with the area's prior history of gravel mining and vegetation alteration means the bank in this location has little competence to resist shear stress forces.

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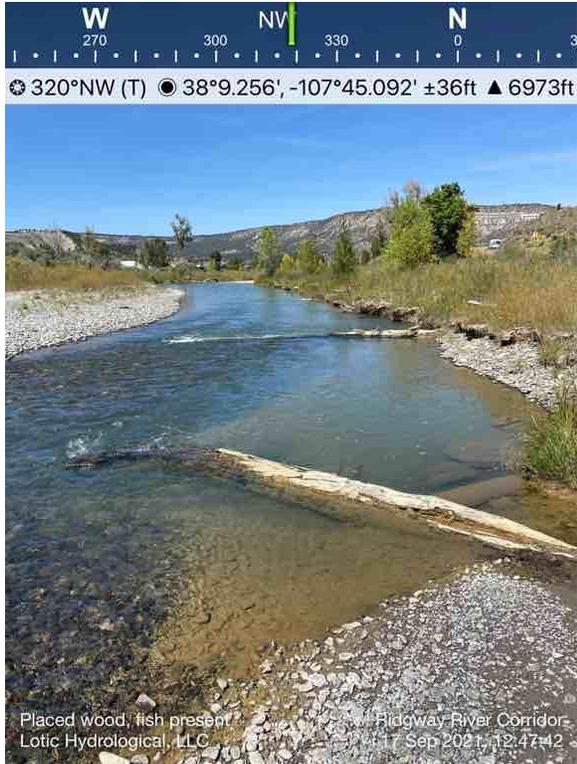


Photo point # 18. Looking NW at the downstream end of the railroad museum open space. Placed logs functioning as lateral vanes or bars are still present, although the bank anchoring stability is beginning to degrade. Because this is the outside of a channel bend, a cutbank on the right bank is an expected form as shear stresses during high flows pile against the channel margin. Further establishment of native woody vegetation on the currently grassy banks may slow channel migration. The logs continue to maintain some in-channel habitat heterogeneity.

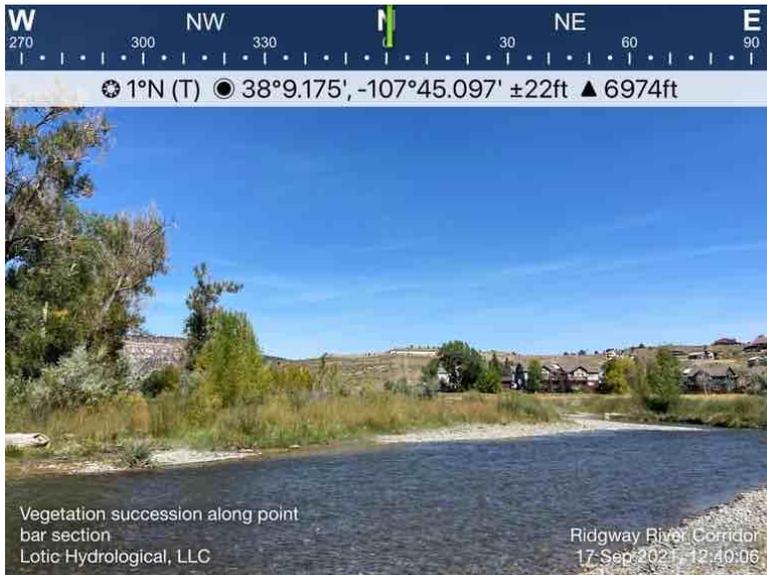


Photo point # 17. Looking west at the railroad museum open space. Multiple successional stages of riparian vegetation indicate functional community processes are in place.

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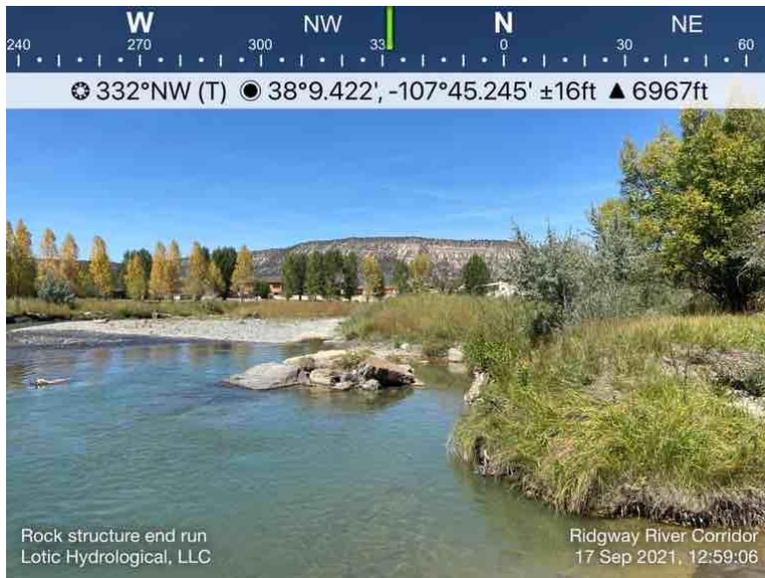


Photo point # 26. Looking NW towards the N Railroad St turn and San Miguel Power campus. The river has performed an end-run around a placed rock structure during high flows, scouring a new channel laterally around the outside of the structure.

Ouray Branch Recreation Path Bridge to Dennis Weaver/Dallas Creek

Below the recreation path bridge, the river enters a small confined canyon between resistant alluvial terraces or elevated glacial till deposits. Channel gradients increase again as the stream enters a supply-limited reach that is capable of moving sand, gravel, and small cobble-sized clasts downstream towards the reservoir. A thin riparian strip is present on either side of the active channel margin, rapidly transitioning to more mesic hillslope vegetation types (dry meadow, sage, etc.) This segment is resilient to changes in sediment supply and flow regimes that may strongly influence upstream channel geometries in the town reach.

Shortly after the first canyon section below the recreation path bridge, a wide bottomland opens where the river has incised large scallop-like cuts into the surrounding terraces in the past. This area contains numerous fluvial signatures indicative of previous channel movements such as floodplain wetlands and meander scrolls or paleo channel patterns in the vegetation communities that are visible on aerial photo inspection. A mix of more-mesic vegetation types (juniper) exists among the cottonwood communities. Several large and decadent cottonwood galleries exist; some of which appear to have died away perhaps due to changes in groundwater flow patterns as the active channel moved laterally away from the tree stands over time. Establishment of the railroad grade may have cut off the channel from floodplain access in this area, initiating channel steepening over time that resulted in loss of connectivity to adjacent floodplain riparian communities.

Below this area, as the river flows past Dennis Weaver Memorial Park, it once again enters a more-confined reach type. However, discontinuous narrow floodplain strips and pockets appear to support healthy riparian vegetation exist throughout.

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Photo point # 38. Looking SW back upstream towards the recreation path bridge. The confined river corridor is resilient to channel changes, with a narrow riparian strip and heterogeneous in-channel clast sizes.



Photo point # 41. Looking NE downstream towards Dennis Weaver Park areas. Subtle armoring and/or slight imbrication of clasts on this point bar or lateral bar form indicate this reach may not experience the transport-limited conditions apparent in reaches upstream.

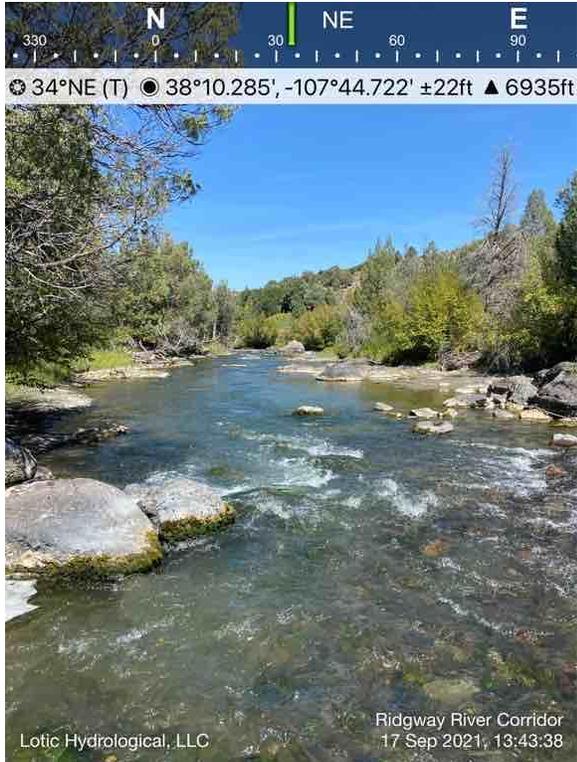


Photo point # 51. Looking NE downstream near the northern boundary of Dennis Weaver Park near the town's municipal boundary. Large and heterogeneous in-channel substrates provide a diverse aquatic habitat patchwork. Narrow but vibrant riparian communities transition rapidly to upland plant species in this confined channel zone.

2.6 Aerial Photographs: Recent Channel Evolution Comparison

Comparison of channel movements over time via aerial photography may yield insights into channel conditions and potential future trajectories. In the Ridgway town reach, although high sediment fluxes from both upstream influences and from current or legacy management practices in the town area itself such as riparian clearing/alteration and past gravel extraction have provided strong drivers of channel form over time, consideration of the town reach in context of its landscape position in the alluvial valley as well as comparison to nearby reaches that are relatively unimpacted from gravel mining suggests that a single-thread meandering channel was not necessarily the 'natural' pre-disturbance channel form. Figure 7 provides three panels that illustrate river conditions downtown during the contemporary pre-restoration time period (1998), soon after channel and floodplain reconfiguration, and in the current time period (2019).

Inspection of channel characteristics including curve radius, vegetated riparian and floodplains zones, and especially; in-channel bar features and types, suggest the river may be trying to re-establish a more wandering gravel bed style planform within its channel migration zone rather than remaining a single-thread. For example, rather than consistent growing point bar growth, the channel is readily dissecting newer point bars with multiple cutoff channels, similar to a diagonal bar. Confining terraces and constraints on meandering imposed by the highway to the east and downtown road and parking lot infrastructure on the west bank also contribute the inability of a fully-meandering pattern to develop and maintain itself in a stable form over extended time period. If a single-thread channel is in fact the historical

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natural type, it also appears that the floodplain widths available in the town reach for the meanders to form and evolve are simply too narrow between Railroad Drive and Highway 550. As a result, within the lateral active channel and floodplain widths available in the downtown area for the channel to migrate and meander, a single-threaded channel may not be a self-sustaining form over relevant human time scales (decades).



Figure 6. Channel evolution downtown, pre/post restoration and current conditions.

2.7 Landscape Setting Discussion

Stream power is a measure of the ability of a river to do physical work such as carrying sediment or eroding its banks and channel bed. While it can be quantitatively estimated with channel geometry and flow regime data, it is used here only at the conceptual level to describe the anticipated channel-forming processes occurring on the Ridgway town reach. High stream flow volumes associated with spring snowmelt runoff and steep channel slopes combine to create high stream power in steep headwaters and confined bedrock canyon reaches above and below Ouray. These confined channel reaches are sometimes described as *supply-limited*, meaning the stream is capable of carrying more sediment supply than it actually receives. They are generally highly resilient to changes in hydrologic regimes and sediment inputs,

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although the reach downstream of Ouray still evidences a deeply unstable channel bed, with high transport of coarse cobble and boulder-sized substrate.

When these steep, confined streams exit the mountains and enter the outwash floodplains, channel gradient decreases rapidly and so does stream power. At these locations on the landscape, rivers like the Uncompahgre can no longer carry the large sediment loads from their mountain sources, and the loads are deposited directly in the channel bed. Longitudinal profiles of river elevation and slope can help illustrate the landscape locations where this condition may occur (Figure 5). This condition is frequently termed *transport-limited*; the flow volume and slope of the channel is incapable of moving and carrying its sediment load except during the largest flood conditions. Reaches where sediment is deposited and the channel bed aggrades are also termed *response* reaches. These stream reaches serve as long/medium-term sediment storage areas where the channel shape is constantly and dynamically undergoing geomorphic change in response to sediment supply influences from upstream. The town of Ridgway lies at the lower end of this response reach, and the channel form in town is likely still relatively sensitive to changes in sediment and flow inputs and floodplain alterations, resulting in overall channel stability characteristics that are often undesirable from the human point of view.

Longitudinal Profile

Uncompahgre River between Ouray, CO and Ridgway Reservoir

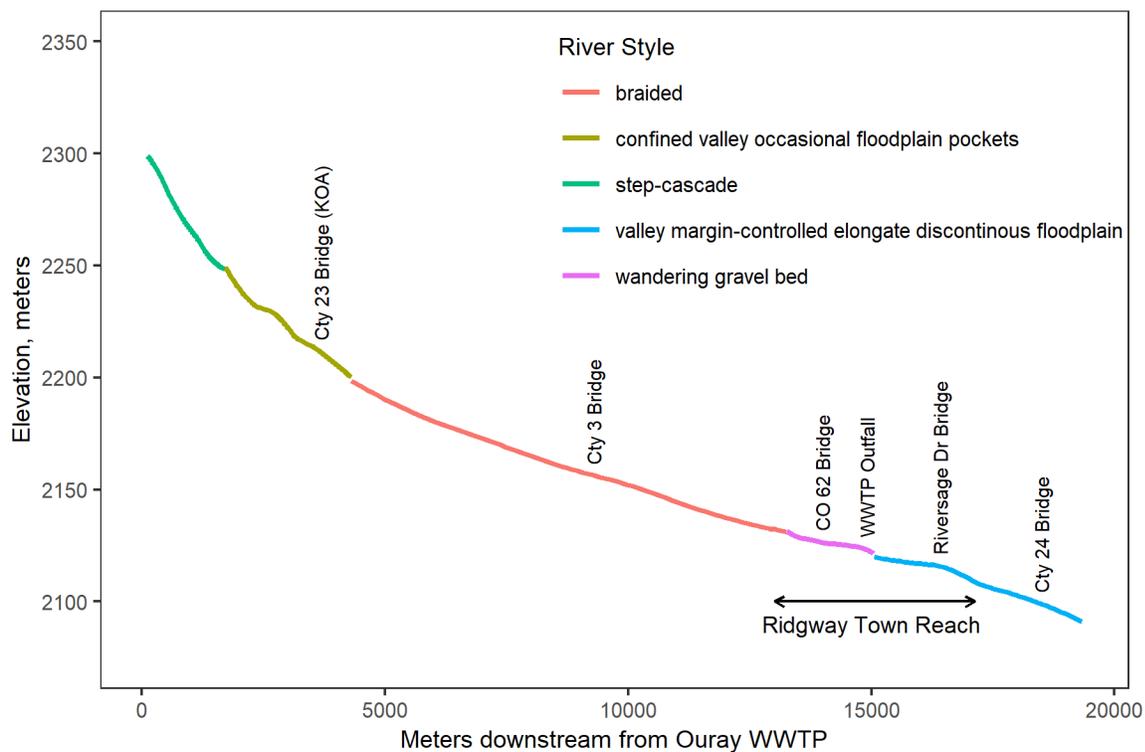


Figure 7. Longitudinal elevation profile of project area and upstream reaches.

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Continual aggradation of the channel bed from upstream sediment causes the river to respond by continually moving its channel laterally, resulting in channel types ranging from meandering, to wandering, to braiding. These channel forms are evident upstream of Ridgway as the river leaves the steep confined downstream of Ouray. Near the County Rd 23 bridge and Ouray KOA campground, the river leaves this confined valley type and enters a wide alluvial gravel floodplain. A braided geomorphology is present here, characterized by multiple channel threads, constantly shifting gravel bars and chutes. Although braids are sometimes considered an 'unstable' form, they are actually a natural channel form that may be highly 'stable' on the landscape where sediment inputs and valley slope support their formation, such as mountain front alluvial outwash plains. In this setting, although the exact planform is constantly shifting, the overall channel type persists on the landscape over long timeframes.

As the river progresses north towards Ridgway and crosses under the County Road 3A bridge upstream of Orvis Hot Springs, the channel slope continues to decrease and the braided morphology smoothly transitions towards a *wandering* form. Wandering channels are intermediate between braided and meandering forms. They tend to feature a more dominant semi-meandering thalweg within the gravel bars of the active channel, with point bar deposits that are less-characteristic of braided reaches and more-typical of meandering. Overall sinuosity is significantly less than true meandering streams. Avulsions, cutoff chutes and high-flow channels across these bars are still regularly maintained, and little successional riparian vegetation is able to establish on bars. Lateral instabilities driven by high upstream sediment loads persist, but as the annual coarse sediment load drops into temporary channel storage in the braided reaches above, they lessen.

Braided and wandering channel types may not be very resilient to changes in streamflow and sediment supply; they are likely to rapidly (years-to-decades timescale) self-adjust their channel geometries when input conditions change. Unconfined and partly-confined channel segments in this region are likely to be the most-sensitive to changes in flow regimes and sediment inputs. Changes may result in relatively rapid shifts to channel structure and aquatic habitat. Human-caused changes to riparian corridors may also trigger significant localized changes in channel form.

The Ridgway town reach occurs on the downstream end of this wandering geomorphology. As the river enters a more-confined valley type and the slope again steepens near Dennis Weaver Memorial Park, the single-thread channel morphology returns (Figure 5). Ridgway's landscape location at the tail-end of this wandering channel zone means the river through town features characteristics of both single and multi-threaded channels. Like a fully meandering single-thread channel, it tends towards a defined and dominant meandering thalweg with alternating riffle/pool sequences and alternating point-bar and cutbank features throughout. Heterogenous successional stages of riparian vegetation are constantly establishing and re-establishing on the dynamic patchwork of channel bank and floodplain forms. However, characteristic of a wandering gravel-bed nature, overall sinuosity is lower and the channel bed

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and banks remains highly mobile, with repetitive and shifting development of side bar and in-channel bar forms. The dynamic coarse sediment inputs from upstream are still capable of storing and pushing large sediment pulses through this reach. Significant movements and changes in a single season or over decadal time period during very high flow flood events should be expected as 'normal' in this area. Lateral channel instabilities in this area, which have a significant natural component, are also likely exacerbated by recent time period land use and management activities, including gravel mining and alteration or removal of woody riparian vegetation communities during agricultural or urban developments.

3 Findings and Recommendations

Modification of the hydrological regime, altered patterns of erosion, adjustments to the structure of the channel bed, or changes in riparian community composition and extent may yield fundamental shifts in the geometry and behavior of the stream channel. As documented elsewhere in historical work and existing scientific and engineering studies of the channel reaches in town, these factors have all influenced the Ridgway town reach of the Uncompahgre River to various degrees.

Primary findings produced by this rapid assessment include:

- Anthropogenic impacts from legacy land use practices including upstream mining, extensive local aggregate extraction in the town vicinity, riparian alteration/destruction, and urban/suburban encroachment continue to provide important geomorphic influences on the town reach.
- Riparian communities within the Ridgway town boundary are historically heavily altered, but many show recovery/improvement trajectories that may continue to progress towards more-functional conditions that benefit channel stability and habitat values.
- Assumptions that town reach was historically a single-threaded channel have informed past restoration activities, but may be based, in part, on human aesthetic preferences for river channels. They may not accurately reflect the existing and natural physical constraints set by the alluvial floodplain substrates and unconfined channel setting upstream and within the downtown core.
- Some field observations as well as aerial photograph comparison indicate the river may be attempting to re-establish a wandering bed form or multi-threaded over the imposed single-thread meander channel form.
- Width constraints on natural lateral channel migration processes in the town reach may prohibit a single thread channel (meandering channel) from self-maintaining for extended periods of time.
- Local stakeholder dissatisfaction with conditions in the town section are understandable, but in some cases may be based on misunderstanding of natural river processes appropriate to the landscape setting.
- Although some in-channel and bank structures are no longer functioning in their original intended form, they continue to promote heterogenous channel habitats in the town reach that are beneficial to aquatic life. The previous channel reconfiguration and structure creation has also created a corridor environment in which, over time, early successional stage riparian communities

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have recolonized many bar and floodplain areas extending downstream of Rollans Park to the recreation path bridge. Within this reach in some locations, the river appears to be partially abandoning its induced meandering geometry in favor of a wandering geometry with occasional multiple threads and more complex in-channel bar forms.

- Active lateral channel migrations, although part of natural processes in this landscape setting, remain on trajectories that may impact town infrastructure such as N Railroad Drive, the wastewater treatment plant, and the San Miguel Power Association Campus. Residential and commercial structures in the vicinity of Liddell Drive may also be at risk from channel migration processes. Channel banks in the Rollans Park area and on the east bank downstream of the highway 62 bridge may require active stabilization in perpetuity to support the social preference/need for human uses/development over natural river processes in these areas.
- At the downstream end of town boundaries (to the north), the river enters a confined channel setting and both channel processes and riparian conditions appear to be largely consistent with functional riverine settings elsewhere in the region.

Recommendations

Recommendations for river management actions on the Ridgway Town reach are highly dependent on further articulation of stakeholder goals surrounding the stream corridor. Because of this, the following recommendations remain conceptual in nature and will benefit from further elicitation of local values and priorities.

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Goal	Recommendation	Additional comments/concerns
Infrastructure Protection	Revisit select locations for bank stabilization.	Utilize 'soft restoration' techniques for naturalized appearances and minimizing loss of habitat function. These may include techniques such as toe wood and active establishment of shrub/tree woody riparian communities. In locations where bank shear stresses are excessive and little margin exists for further channel migration, hardened stabilization techniques may be necessary. These may include the left bank near the Liddle Drive cul-de-sac, the left bank downstream of the whitewater park and pedestrian bridge at Rollans Park, the right bank opposite Rollans park near proposed new developments, and the left bank near the N Railroad Ave and San Miguel Power Assoc. campus. However, hardened engineering techniques may not be compatible with stakeholder aesthetics or desire for natural channel functions and efforts to both maintain a naturalized river appearance yet counteract natural channel movements to protect development and infrastructure are unfortunately in conflict.
	Complete Fluvial Hazard Zone mapping (FHZ)	Classic floodplain inundation modelling and mapping used in FEMA hazard zone delineation may fail to account for the rapid and significant channel changes and movements that can occur during large flood events. The Colorado Water Conservation Board recently developed an FHZ mapping protocol to identify locations that are at risk from fluvial processes including rapid bank erosion and avulsion that may be missed in normal FEMA delineations. An FHZ mapping exercise can more-precisely identify hazard locations in the town boundary than this rapid assessment is designed to do. Once developed, the town's development regulations should specify staff conduct consultation with the current FHZ map to inform planning and decision-making. FHZ may suggest some locations would benefit from a greater bank setback and safety margin than currently realized.
Promote riparian habitat and in-channel ecological function	Promote/allow natural river processes in lieu of active management on some reaches.	Allow the continuance of non-managed channel migrations (wherever socially/economically acceptable) in order to create and maintain diverse habitat patchworks and acknowledge the difficult-to-manage natural sediment transport characteristics present in the area.
	Engage in active vegetation establishment and restoration at locations where infrastructure or social use values and aesthetic values exceed natural habitat functions.	The pace and trajectory of natural re-establishment of riparian communities may not meet societal expectations at some locations in the town reach. Although natural processes may prove successful over time, a 'helping hand' including additional active planting and maintenance (irrigation until successful establishment) of native riparian species at select locations may yield significant benefits to natural habitat and bank stability functions.
	Provide stakeholder education on natural channel processes in the area	Provide education on riverine processes within the area's landscape processes in order to reduce/deflect local stakeholder dissatisfaction with the sometimes-undesirable aesthetics of natural channel forms and processes like cutbanks, meander formation, meander avulsion and point bar cutoff. Increase local understanding that stable, single-threaded channel types are potentially not supported by landscape context in the Ridgway area.

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Goal	Recommendation	Additional comments/concerns
	Incorporate channel migration allowances and fluvial hazard zones into future development planning and permitting.	The large undeveloped parcel on the west bank to the north of the San Miguel Power Association campus has been identified in the 2019 Future Land Use Planning maps for additional single-family residential development, while the east bank in the same region has been identified for rural neighborhood development. Maintain or establish strong channel setbacks for new construction to allow for continued natural channel processes including lateral movements that may erode the raised terraces that confine this reach over time. Precautionary landuse planning will also serve to better protect habitat and wildlife values associated with riparian corridors. The UROD currently specifies as 100' setback in these areas, which in most or perhaps all cases may be highly suitable to protect riparian areas for habitat and water quality function. However, in locations where extended floodplains, bottomlands wetlands, or lands with obvious previous fluvial signature marks are present, protecting areas beyond the 100' setback up to the fluvial terrace edges could be recommended to allow for natural channel migrations and simultaneous habitat and infrastructure/development protection. If FHZ mapping is completed, some locations beyond the 100' UROD setback may potentially could be identified as high risk for fluvial impacts, even though they are not currently identified in FEMA-type SFHA mapping outputs.

Table 2. Recommendations for further work.

AGENDA ITEM #10

AGENDA ITEM #11

STAFF REPORT

Subject: Adoption of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget and 2022 Property Tax Mill Levy

Initiated By: Pam Kraft, Town Clerk/Treasurer

Date: December 3, 2021

BACKGROUND:

Pursuant to the Town Charter notice of adoption of the 2022 Fiscal Year Budget was published and posted on October 14th and a public hearing scheduled for the December 8th Town Council meeting.

The Council was presented with the draft budget at the regular meeting of October 13th; discussed the draft document and five and ten year capital improvement plans at the budget retreat on October 23rd; held a public hearing and discussed the documents at the regular meeting of November 10th; reviewed all documents at a workshop meeting held on November 18th; and at the December 8th regular meeting a public hearing will be held, and the Council will be asked to adopt the 2022 Budget and establish the 2022 Mill Levy.

ANALYSIS:

The Council is being presented with three resolutions to appropriate expenditures; adopt the budget; and adopt the property tax mill levy for certification to Ouray County.

The following actions must be taken:

- Adopt Resolution No. 21-10 of the Town of Ridgway, Adopting a Budget for the Calendar Year Beginning on the First Day of January 2022, and Ending on the Last Day of December 2022.
- Adopt Resolution No. 21-11 of the Town of Ridgway, Appropriating Sums of Money to the Various Funds in the Amount and for the Purpose as Set Forth Below for the 2022 Budget Year.
- Adopt Resolution No. 21-12 of the Town of Ridgway, Adopting the Property Tax Levy for the Year 2022 for Certification to the Ouray County Commissioners.

A number of other documents affiliated with adoption of the 2022 Fiscal Year Budget will be presented later in the agenda. These are:

- Adoption of the Capital Projects and Five Year Capital Improvement Plan.
- Adoption of the Ten Year Capital Improvement Plan.
- Adoption of the 2022 Strategic Plan.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS:

The Town Clerk/Treasurer must certify the mill levy to the County Commissioners by December 10th.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

1. Move to adopt Resolution No. 21-10 of the Town of Ridgway, Adopting a Budget for the Calendar Year Beginning on the First Day of January 2022, and Ending on the Last Day of December 2022.
2. Motion to adopt Resolution No. 21-11 of the Town of Ridgway, Appropriating Sums of Money to the Various Funds in the Amount and for the Purpose as Set Forth Below for the 2022 Budget Year.
3. Motion to adopt Resolution No. 21-12 of the Town of Ridgway, Adopting the Property Tax Levy for the Year 2022 for Certification to the Ouray County Commissioners.

ATTACHMENT 1. Resolution No. 21-10 and the 2022 Fiscal Year Budget

ATTACHMENT 2. Resolution No. 20-11

ATTACHMENT 3. Resolution No. 20-12

Resolution No. 21-10

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY, STATE OF COLORADO,
ADOPTING A BUDGET FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR BEGINNING ON THE FIRST DAY
OF JANUARY, 2022 AND ENDING ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2022**

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Ridgway designated the Town Clerk/Treasurer to prepare and submit a proposed budget to said governing body at the proper time; and

WHEREAS, the Treasurer has submitted a proposed budget to this governing body on October 13, 2021 for its consideration, along with numerous public meetings, and;

WHEREAS, upon due and proper notice, published and posted in accordance with the Town Charter, said proposed budget was open for inspection by the public at a designated place, a public hearing was held on December 8, 2021, and interested taxpayers were given the opportunity to file or register any objections to said proposed budget, and;

WHEREAS, whatever increases may have been made in the expenditures, like increases were added to the revenues so that the budget remains in balance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY, COLORADO:

Section 1. That the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget as attached as Exhibit A hereto, is hereby approved and adopted.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of December, 2021.

John I. Clark
Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Pam Kraft, MMC
Town Clerk/Treasurer

GENERAL FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
	BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	1,572,455	1,689,320		2,160,552	2,595,827
ACCOUNT # REVENUES						
	TAXES					
400GOO	Property Tax	301,718	303,102	291,988	303,102	348,534
4001GOO	Property Tax - Bond Repayment	22,358	21,610	20,442	21,610	0
401GOO	Penalties & Interest - Property Tax	1,367	500	365	700	500
402GOO	Delinquent Property Tax	0	100	109	150	100
403GOO	Sales Tax	1,325,533	1,003,500	872,839	1,665,000	1,325,000
404GOO	Sales Tax - Food for Home Consumption	104,281	85,000	59,760	119,000	110,000
405GOO	Sales Tax - Capital Improvement Fund	232,339	172,741	154,406	275,353	227,655
4051GOO	Sales Tax - Cap Impr-Food Home Consump	20,861	17,004	11,955	23,162	22,000
406GOO	Penalties & Interest - Sales&Lodging Tax	6,578	8,000	8,157	13,500	10,000
407GOO	Lodging Tax	95,123	60,000	57,115	130,255	95,000
408GOO	Specific Ownership Tax	38,742	25,000	25,065	37,500	35,000
409GOO	Utility Franchise Tax	42,082	45,000	40,053	54,554	55,000
410GOO	Excise Development Tax	3,000	3,000	24,000	24,000	49,500
	TOTAL	2,193,982	1,744,557	1,566,254	2,667,886	2,278,289
	INTERGOVERNMENTAL					
411GOO	Highway Users	51,712	52,000	29,466	51,438	58,340
412GOO	Motor Vehicle Fees	7,309	6,000	4,536	6,711	6,000
413GOO	Cigarette Tax	2,688	2,500	1,566	2,827	2,500
414GOO	Conservation Trust Fund (Lottery)	10,792	12,000	6,873	12,000	13,500
415GOO	Grants - general	186,202	56,940	82,556	221,283	180,768
416GOO	Road & Bridge Apportionment	26,382	26,277	26,277	26,277	30,216
417GOO	Mineral Lease & Severance Taxes	27,621	25,000	0	1,749	20,000
	TOTAL	312,706	180,717	151,274	322,285	311,324
	LICENSES, PERMITS & FEES					
420GOO	Building Permits	72,806	55,000	92,301	112,000	75,000
421GOO	Liquor Licenses	3,974	2,200	4,275	4,600	2,300
422GOO	Sales Tax Licenses	18,930	19,000	4,270	23,250	24,000
430GOO	Marijuana Facility Licenses	15,500	12,000	5,500	16,500	12,000
423GOO	Planning/Zoning Applications	8,810	5,000	4,225	6,500	5,000
424GOO	Excavation/Encroachment Permits	3,090	2,000	5,267	6,500	6,000
425GOO	Refuse Collection Fees	164,456	162,000	99,372	168,500	162,000
427GOO	USPS Rental Fees	7,922	8,642	6,482	8,642	8,642
428GOO	Parks, Facility & Rights of Way User Fees	600	2,500	890	1,140	2,000
429GOO	Permits - other (signs, etc)	465	500	280	500	500
431GOO	Short Term Rental Licenses	6,400	3,700	4,950	8,800	10,000
	TOTAL	302,953	272,542	227,812	356,932	307,442
	FINES & FORFEITURES					
435GOO	Court Fines	7,178	8,000	2,935	4,135	7,500
	TOTAL	7,178	8,000	2,935	4,135	7,500
	REIMBURSABLE FEES					
440GOO	Consulting Services Reimbursement	31,255	85,000	48,445	73,715	110,000
441GOO	Labor & Documents Reimbursement	485	200	271	375	3,000
442GOO	Bonds & Permits Reimbursement	38,274	28,000	6,723	9,000	9,800
443GOO	Mosquito Control Reimbursement	8,000	8,000	0	8,000	8,000
444GOO	Administrative Reimbursement	4,118	3,000	4,894	7,500	6,500
	TOTAL	82,132	124,200	60,333	98,590	137,300
	MISCELLANEOUS					
450GOO	Donations	2,000	2,000	0	25,000	0
451GOO	Sales - other (copies, equip sales, misc)	4,130	250	6,414	6,464	250
452GOO	Credits & Refunds - general	19,834	7,500	11,051	11,051	8,500
453GOO	Other - general (T/Clerk & Marshal fees)	457	2,500	3,162	3,352	2,500
454GOO	Special Events (festivals,concerts,movies)	4,915	38,000	17,517	25,217	25,000
459GOO	Donations - RCD & MainStreet	317	1,000	2,200	2,500	2,000
455GOO	Interest Income	4,546	696	446	545	500
456GOO	Investment Income/Desig Reserves	1,375	569	78	115	150
457GOO	Investment Income/Cap Project Reserves	234	123	0	0	0
	TOTAL	37,808	52,638	40,868	74,244	38,900
	TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUES	2,936,759	2,382,654	2,049,475	3,524,072	3,080,755
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	4,509,214	4,071,974	2,049,475	5,684,624	5,676,582

GENERAL FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
ACCOUNT # EXPENDITURES			BUDGET			BUDGET
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES						
PERSONNEL						
500GOO	Administrative Wages	439,070	482,758	277,538	418,075	545,726
505GOO	Housing Stipend	5,500	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000
509GOO	Council Compensation	22,250	22,800	11,400	22,800	22,800
510GOO	Planning Commission Compensation	17,200	17,400	8,700	17,400	17,400
501GOO	Employer Tax Expense	36,065	40,465	22,368	35,517	45,282
502GOO	Health Insurance	78,553	79,068	47,954	65,662	106,176
503GOO	Retirement Fund	12,120	18,570	8,504	13,211	21,829
504GOO	Workers Compensation Insurance	2,652	2,300	0	913	3,000
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES						
511GOO	Town Attorney	34,090	55,000	36,213	53,000	55,000
512GOO	Auditing Services	6,150	6,150	0	6,250	6,250
514GOO	Consulting Services	3,786	2,500	2,782	4,780	5,000
556GOO	IT Services	9,551	4,200	5,067	6,750	7,366
513GOO	Planning Consulting	10,283	30,000	46,585	74,125	36,000
515GOO	County Treasurer Services	6,062	7,550	5,849	7,550	7,500
519GOO	Contractual Services	10,402	80,000	57,872	88,957	85,500
538GOO	Muni-Revs Services	12,285	12,285	7,192	12,311	12,285
516GOO	Refuse Collection Franchise	164,794	162,000	113,495	170,300	167,000
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE						
520GOO	Insurance (Property & Casualty)	9,486	8,000	8,228	9,308	9,850
521GOO	Conferences, Workshops & Training	1,003	5,000	0	0	4,000
522GOO	Dues & Memberships	3,390	4,000	2,801	2,801	4,000
523GOO	Council/PComm - Conferences & Training	532	2,500	50	50	2,500
524GOO	Reimbursable Bonds & Permits	25,979	40,000	14,260	37,840	25,000
525GOO	Unemployment Tax (all)	2,538	3,450	2,406	3,156	3,500
526GOO	Life Insurance (all)	556	600	339	441	600
527GOO	Personnel - Recruitment/Testing	1,371	1,500	5,753	5,753	4,000
536GOO	Wellness Program	9,891	15,166	5,480	15,000	17,500
528GOO	Other - admin.	42,580	1,000	20,574	20,618	1,000
OFFICE EXPENSE						
540GOO	Printing & Publishing	468	1,500	369	650	1,250
541GOO	Office Supplies	3,517	5,000	1,632	4,500	5,000
542GOO	Utilities	1,406	1,800	958	1,500	1,800
543GOO	Telephone	1,731	2,500	1,381	1,878	2,000
544GOO	Elections	548	2,500	37	1,250	2,500
530GOO	Computer	1,494	1,650	1,202	1,886	1,680
545GOO	Janitorial Services	1,183	3,750	2,272	3,400	3,750
546GOO	Council/Commission - Materials/Equipment	504	1,000	381	505	1,000
547GOO	Records Management	209	500	181	780	500
548GOO	Office Equipment - Leases	2,603	3,000	2,168	3,385	3,200
549GOO	Office Equipment - Maintenance/Repairs	0	500	0	0	500
550GOO	Filing Fees/Recording Costs	240	800	122	250	750
551GOO	Postage - general	888	1,000	792	1,200	1,400
552GOO	GIS Mapping - admin	975	2,000	1,114	1,145	2,000
553GOO	Meetings & Community Events	1,397	10,000	968	5,275	10,000
537GOO	Bank & Misc. Fees & Charges	1,876	2,500	1,287	2,500	2,500
COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
529GOO	Tourism Promotion	61,040	50,000	32,757	91,179	66,500
531GOO	Community Outreach	1,813	250	80	1,200	1,000
532GOO	Creative/Main Street Program	4,046	14,150	1,581	11,500	15,000
533GOO	Economic Developmnt	10,866	4,000	1,473	1,500	4,000
535GOO	Affordable Housing	14,960	25,000	0	0	35,000
781POO	Events and Festivals	16,723	68,000	66,902	66,902	80,000
557GOO	Grants - pass thru to other agencies				125,000	125,000
558GOO	Broadband Program	18,706	55,000	61,998	61,998	10,000

GENERAL FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
	VEHICLE EXPENSE					
560GOO	Gas & Oil	78	300	272	300	300
561GOO	Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	563	500	0	395	500
	CAPITAL OUTLAY					
571GOO	Office Equipment Purchase	7,833	4,000	1,045	2,620	8,200
	DEBT SERVICE					
591GOO	RAMP Bond	116,455	118,828	14,214	118,828	120,647
	COUNCIL INITIATIVES					
5010GO1	Uncompahgre Volunteer Legal Aid	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
5015GO1	Partners Program	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
5020GO1	Colorado West Land Trust	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5025GO1	Voyager Program	7,000	7,000	0	7,000	7,000
5030GO1	Juvenile Diversion	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
5040GO1	Other Contributions	367	9,500	1,500	1,500	5,000
5050GO1	KVNF Radio	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
5055GO1	Center for Mental Health	500	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
5060GO1	Second Chance Humane Society	6,500	6,500	0	6,500	7,250
5085GO1	Eco Action Partners	5,000	6,200	5,000	5,000	5,000
5075601	Region 10		1,328	1,328	1,328	1,328
5095GO1	Student Scholarship	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5100GO1	Public Art Ridgway Colorado	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5105GO1	CO Mountain Bike Assoc - Ridgway Chapter	1,000				
5110GO1	Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5115GO1	George Gardner Scholarship Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5120GO1	Ouray County Soccer Association	0	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5135GO1	Sherbino Theater	3,750	5,000	0	5,000	2,500
5136GO1	Ouray County Food Pantry	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5137GO1	Weehawken Creative Arts	3,750	3,000	0	3,000	4,000
5138GO1	Friends of Colorado Avalanche Info Center	1,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	SUBTOTAL COUNCIL INITIATIVES	49,867	70,028	33,328	60,828	63,578
	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPEND. SUBTOTAL	1,290,128	1,560,318	943,926	1,670,922	1,791,619

GENERAL FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
ACCOUNT # EXPENDITURES			BUDGET			BUDGET
STREETS & MAINTENANCE						
PERSONNEL						
600GO2	Streets Wages	96,489	92,917	61,237	85,733	129,830
601GO2	Employer Tax Expense	7,365	7,108	4,694	6,559	9,932
602GO2	Health Insurance	23,741	22,869	14,118	21,910	26,544
603GO2	Retirement Fund	3,851	3,717	2,454	3,286	5,193
604GO2	Workers Compensation Insurance	3,213	3,950	0	1,794	3,500
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE						
613GO2	Office - miscellaneous	270	750	193	350	750
621GO2	Workshops & Training	0	1,000	0	0	500
628GO2	Other - streets	54,525	500	13	13	500
614GO2	Consulting & Contractual Services	42,339	165,000	7,495	46,350	105,600
615GO2	IT Services	2,024	2,300	1,636	2,300	7,366
OPERATING EXPENSE						
631GO2	Maintenance & Repairs	171	5,000	113	113	3,000
632GO2	Supplies & Materials	1,228	3,000	1,015	1,500	3,000
635GO2	Gravel & Sand	2,915	30,000	5,285	15,000	15,000
636GO2	Dust Prevention (mag chloride)	30,000	40,000	30,800	30,800	35,000
637GO2	Paving & Maintenance	8,012	30,000	147	10,147	40,000
667GO2	Street Sweeping	4,690	10,000	1,275	1,275	
633GO2	Tools	341	500	171	400	500
638GO2	Street Lighting	10,108	8,000	6,081	8,000	8,000
639GO2	Street Signs	504	2,500	397	2,500	2,500
634GO2	Safety Equipment	690	400	302	675	800
682GO2	Tree Trimming - Rights-of-Ways	500	6,000	0	6,000	6,000
666GO2	Landscaping - Rights-of-Ways	15,390	22,000	11,020	15,000	23,000
663GO2	Storm Drainage	1,215	50,000	0	10,000	10,000
662GO2	Snow Removal Equipment & Services	10,091	12,000	9,493	10,043	12,000
SHOP EXPENSE						
642GO2	Utilities	2,803	3,000	1,838	2,615	3,000
643GO2	Telephone	1,231	1,500	926	1,272	1,500
630GO2	Computer	1,352	1,450	750	1,200	1,200
VEHICLE EXPENSE						
660GO2	Gas, Oil & Diesel	4,851	5,500	3,319	4,685	5,500
661GO2	Vehicle & Equip Maintenance & Repair	3,844	8,000	3,619	12,000	9,000
DEBT SERVICE						
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
670GO2	Vehicle Purchase	57,169	115,000	115,016	115,016	
671GO2	Office Equipment Purchase					
672GO2	Equipment Purchase					10,000
STREETS & MAINT. EXP. SUBTOTAL		390,922	653,961	283,406	416,536	478,715

GENERAL FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
ACCOUNT # EXPENDITURES						
PARKS, FACILITIES & ENVIRONMENT						
PERSONNEL						
700POO	Parks Maintenance Wages	34,303	55,868	36,330	49,548	38,553
706POO	Parks Maintenance - Seasonal Wages	26,899	73,440	39,377	50,022	73,440
701POO	Employer Tax Expense	4,537	9,892	5,792	7,617	8,567
702POO	Health Insurance	9,421	16,335	10,250	15,419	13,272
703POO	Retirement Fund	1,296	2,235	1,453	1,839	1,542
704POO	Workers Compensation Insurance	2,305	3,500	2,303	2,138	3,200
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE						
719POO	Contractual Services	4,004	37,000	0	49,933	4,000
720POO	Insurance (Property & Casualty)	7,793	7,500	0	7,000	9,802
721POO	Workshops & Training	0	750	0	0	500
728POO	Other - parks	509	250	13	13	250
FACILITIES						
732PO1	Supplies - community center/town hall	5,327	3,000	2,829	3,500	3,000
742PO1	Utilities - community center/town hall	1,481	1,500	958	1,455	1,500
779PO1	Janitorial Services - community center/town hall	1,183	3,750	2,272	3,420	3,500
731PO1	Maintenance & Repairs - comm. center/town hall	11,995	25,000	1,752	2,000	45,000
778PO1	Space to Create Community Room					61,500
782PO1	Visitor Center				2,178	7,215
783PO1	Broadband Carrier Neutral Station				1,010	1,592
OPERATING EXPENSE						
731POO	Maintenance & Repair	1,054	11,000	1,708	3,500	15,000
732POO	Supplies & Materials	21,313	24,000	20,420	23,700	24,000
733POO	Tools	0	2,000	0	0	1,000
734POO	Safety Equipment	829	400	481	481	1,000
741POO	Telephone	230	250	366	488	500
742POO	Utilities	6,310	7,000	4,910	7,760	7,500
729POO	IT Services	1,684	2,200	1,636	2,320	7,366
730POO	Computer	1,077	1,100	500	692	900
779POO	Janitorial Service - parks	5,474	12,000	6,815	10,150	12,000
765POO	River Corridor Maintenance&Gravel Removal	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
767POO	Urban Forest Management	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
768POO	Mosquito Control	11,768	12,000	10,032	11,882	12,000
769POO	Weed Control	0	500	0	0	1,000
VEHICLE EXPENSE						
760POO	Gas & Oil	2,510	2,500	3,138	4,000	4,000
761POO	Vehicle & Equipment Maint & Repair	2,060	3,500	899	899	3,500
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
772POO	Equipment Purchase	17,011				20,000
775POO	Park Improvements	8,825	25,000	2,458	5,008	50,000
PARKS & FACILITIES EXPEND. SUBTOTAL		211,198	368,470	176,689	287,972	461,199

GENERAL FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
ACCOUNT # EXPENDITURES			BUDGET			BUDGET
LAW ENFORCEMENT						
PERSONNEL						
800GO3	Law Enforcement Wages	169,529	176,828	122,489	176,929	288,579
809GO3	Law Enforcement - Coverage	61,275	86,500	50,118	72,510	38,560
807GO3	Municipal Judge	1,656	1,656	1,104	1,656	1,656
808GO3	Municipal Court Clerk	4,140	4,140	2,760	4,140	4,140
805GO3	Housing Stipend	18,000	18,000	12,000	18,000	
801GO3	Employer Tax Expense	18,014	20,588	13,500	20,857	25,470
802GO3	Health Insurance	32,686	39,204	24,682	38,952	53,088
803GO3	Retirement Fund	6,736	7,073	4,958	7,613	10,841
804GO3	Workers Compensation Insurance	6,472	7,500	5,755	5,590	8,500
OFFICE EXPENSE						
819GO3	Contractual Services	5,856	5,000	5,740	8,250	8,700
820GO3	IT Services	1,483	4,000	2,816	3,700	7,366
822GO3	Dues & Memberships	240	500	368	368	500
841GO3	Office Supplies	380	1,000	343	600	1,000
842GO3	Utilities	1,406	1,600	958	1,500	1,600
843GO3	Telephone	4,305	4,500	3,196	4,318	4,750
830GO3	Computer	3,351	2,950	2,060	2,792	3,000
849GO3	Office Equip - Maintenance/Repairs	0	100	0	0	100
OPERATING EXPENSE						
832GO3	Equipment & Supplies	8,443	16,500	11,870	12,000	29,250
821GO3	Conferences, Workshops & Training	551	6,000	3,756	3,800	4,000
883GO3	Uniforms	1,474	3,000	1,514	1,800	2,500
884GO3	Traffic & Investigations	332	2,000	2,256	2,256	2,500
886GO3	Testing & Examinations	0	400	0	0	1,000
828GO3	Other - law enforcement	1,671	1,000	203	203	1,000
885GO3	Dispatch Services	40,014	41,600	31,201	41,600	56,798
834GO3	Multi-Jurisdictional Program Participation	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
835GO3	Community Outreach Programs	132	1,000	308	308	500
VEHICLE EXPENSE						
860GO3	Gas & Oil	7,911	7,500	7,912	12,600	15,000
862GO3	Radio/Radar Repair	8,936	1,500	618	618	2,000
861GO3	Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	2,461	3,500	1,226	2,426	4,200
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
870GO3	Vehicle Purchase	42,960				12,000
871GO3	Office Equipment Purchase		2,500	0	0	1,575
LAW ENFORCEMENT EXP. SUBTOTAL		456,414	473,639	319,710	451,386	596,173

GENERAL FUND					
	2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
	ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
		BUDGET			BUDGET
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	2,348,662	3,056,388	1,723,732	2,826,816	3,327,706
TRANSFER CAPITAL PROJECT - Heritage Park Improvements	491	45,000	45,000	56,616	20,000
TRANSFER CAPITAL PROJECT - Pavilion Construction	5,042			5,365	
TRANSFER CAPITAL PROJECT - Lena Street Paving Reserves		200,000	200,000	200,000	225,000
TOTAL TRANS. TO CAPITAL PROJECTS		245,000	245,000	261,981	245,000
Tabor Emergency Reserves (3% of expenditures)					99,831
ENDING GENERAL FUND BALANCE	2,160,552	770,586		2,595,827	2,004,045
Restricted for Capital Improvement Fund (per GASBY 54)		0			0

WATER ENTERPRISE FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
	BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	723,390	899,523		925,473	1,456,782
ACCOUNT#						
460WOO	Water Service Charges	727,037	750,000	405,294	725,000	740,000
461WOO	Penalty Fees on Water Charges	3,205	3,000	2,103	3,330	3,000
462WOO	Transfer fees - water	840	550	900	1,680	500
464WOO	Material/Labor Reimbursement - water	10,685	25,000	21,870	21,870	45,524
463WOO	Tap Fees - water	61,475	70,000	139,550	139,550	200,000
465WOO	Other - water	7	100	213	213	100
466WOO	Grants - water	74,753	145,000	38,355	168,931	230,576
456WOO	Investment Income/Design Reserves	4,389	1,932	259	380	350
	TOTAL WATER FUND REVENUES	882,391	995,582	608,543	1,060,954	1,220,050
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,605,781	1,895,105	608,543	1,986,427	2,676,832
	EXPENDITURES					
	PERSONNEL					
900WOO	Water Wages	117,364	131,150	72,732	90,911	110,210
901WOO	Employer Tax Expense	8,880	10,033	5,723	6,955	8,431
902WOO	Health Insurance	29,449	35,937	18,160	24,488	26,544
903WOO	Retirement Fund	4,643	5,246	2,992	3,636	4,408
904WOO	Workers Compensation Insurance	3,442	4,200	2,848	3,079	4,000
	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE					
920WOO	Insurance (Property & Casualty)	7,486	8,800	8,358	8,642	10,128
921WOO	Workshops & Training	540	1,500	495	495	1,500
919WOO	Wellness Program	1,660	1,866	1,133	1,866	1,400
914WOO	Consulting & Engineering Services	24,500	70,000	12,734	66,850	118,760
917WOO	IT Services	4,942	2,500	3,322	4,405	7,000
912WOO	Auditing Services	3,075	3,075	0	3,125	3,125
911WOO	Legal Services	500	2,500	0	400	2,500
918WOO	Permits - water	310	390	310	310	390
	OFFICE EXPENSE					
913WOO	Office - misc	299	1,500	247	275	1,500
915WOO	Dues & Memberships	498	300	218	300	300
916WOO	Filing Fees/Recording Costs	26	150	7	20	150
942WOO	Utilities	14,435	16,000	12,981	18,150	18,000
943WOO	Telephone	2,733	2,600	1,577	2,140	2,500
930WOO	Computer	1,665	1,800	1,266	1,508	2,065
941WOO	Office Supplies	1,315	1,500	734	1,155	1,500
947WOO	Records Management	123	150	181	431	200
948WOO	Office Equipment - Leases	340	350	255	430	400
949WOO	Office Equipment - Maint & Repairs	0	250	0	0	250
951WOO	Postage - water	1,805	2,000	1,409	1,850	2,250
952WOO	GIS Mapping - water	1,048	2,000	1,474	1,624	4,500
	OPERATING EXPENSE					
931WOO	Maintenance & Repairs	278,932	300,000	8,930	19,000	507,500
932WOO	Supplies & Materials	22,284	50,000	14,335	35,100	40,000
933WOO	Tools	341	4,000	207	4,000	4,000
988WOO	Taps & Meters	40,928	75,000	61,375	65,500	75,000
989WOO	Plant Expenses - water	19,800	22,000	14,850	19,800	22,000
934WOO	Safety Equipment	649	400	374	480	500
990WOO	Testing - water	6,578	11,000	3,155	5,740	8,000
987WOO	Weed Control	0				1,000
928WOO	Other - water	1,597	250	13	13	250
	VEHICLE EXPENSE					
960WOO	Gas & Oil	2,340	4,500	2,071	4,100	4,500
961WOO	Vehicle & Equipment Maint & Repair	1,921	6,000	1,016	3,500	5,000

WATER ENTERPRISE FUND		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
	<i>CAPITAL OUTLAY</i>					
971WOO	Office Equipment Purchase	3,079	2,500	1,149	1,149	1,575
972WOO	Equipment Purchase	0	65,000	65,005	65,005	
	<i>DEBT SERVICE</i>					
997WOO	Debt Service - CWCB (1)	7,568				
992WOO	Debt Service - DOLA	9,795	9,795	9,795	9,795	
993WOO	Debt Service - CWRPDA	22,500	22,500	11,250	22,500	22,500
998WOO	Debt Service - CWCB (2)	30,918	30,918	0	30,918	30,918
	TOTAL WATER FUND EXPENDITURES	680,308	909,660	342,678	529,645	1,054,754
	Reserved per financing agreement with CWCB					2,843
	ENDING WATER FUND BALANCE	925,473	985,445		1,456,782	1,619,235

SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND						
	2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022	
	ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED	
		BUDGET			BUDGET	
BEGINNING SEWER FUND BALANCE	937,115	866,304		950,906	1,150,160	
ACCOUNT#						
REVENUES						
460SOO Sewer Service Charges	317,184	317,000	186,750	322,250	322,250	
461SOO Penalty Fees on Sewer Charges	3,205	3,000	2,103	3,330	3,000	
462SOO Transfer Fees - sewer	740	500	840	1,480	500	
464SOO Material/Labor Reimbursement - sewer	0	48,000	30,863	30,863	30,000	
463SOO Tap Fees - sewer	44,355	45,000	109,050	109,050	200,000	
465SOO Other - sewer	7	100	0	0	100	
466SOO Grants - sewer	38,355	45,000	38,355	38,355	0	
456SOO Investment Income - Desgn Reserves	5,494	1,584	236	312	300	
TOTAL SEWER FUND REVENUES	409,340	460,184	368,196	505,640	556,150	
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,346,455	1,326,488	368,196	1,456,546	1,706,310	
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONNEL						
900SOO Sewer Wages	94,195	71,090	42,302	53,505	60,710	
901SOO Employer Tax Expense	7,229	5,438	3,386	4,093	4,644	
902SOO Health Insurance	23,168	16,335	9,113	13,668	13,272	
903SOO Retirement Fund	3,780	2,844	1,770	2,140	2,428	
904SOO Workers Compensation Insurance	2,253	2,950	1,204	1,776	3,200	
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE						
920SOO Insurance (Property & Casualty)	7,986	8,800	8,358	8,642	10,128	
921SOO Workshops & Training	340	1,500	0	0	1,500	
914SOO Consulting & Engineering Services	6,927	40,000	18,388	33,500	1,400	
917SOO IT Services	4,552	2,500	1,796	2,550	7,000	
912SOO Auditing Services	3,075	3,075	0	3,125	3,125	
911SOO Legal Services	0	1,000	296	296	1,000	
919SOO Wellness Program	1,660	1,868	1,133	1,868	1,400	
OFFICE EXPENSE						
913SOO Office - misc	218	1,500	75	165	1,500	
915SOO Dues & Memberships	498	300	218	300	300	
916SOO Filing Fees/Recording Costs	26	100	7	14	100	
941SOO Office Supplies	1,103	1,500	734	1,200	1,500	
942SOO Utilities	45,270	50,000	30,934	47,300	50,000	
943SOO Telephone	1,503	1,600	1,147	1,570	1,600	
930SOO Computer	1,390	1,475	1,016	1,208	1,765	
947SOO Records Management	123	100	181	430	200	
948SOO Office Equipment - Leases	198	500	128	250	400	
949SOO Office Equipment - Maint & Repairs	0	250	0	0	250	
951SOO Postage - sewer	1,353	2,000	976	1,400	2,250	
952SOO GIS Mapping - sewer	975	2,000	1,114	1,144	4,500	
OPERATING EXPENSE						
931SOO Maintenance & Repairs	147,312	75,000	6,030	22,500	110,000	
932SOO Supplies & Materials	5,386	10,000	2,300	9,000	10,000	
933SOO Tools	341	500	171	375	500	
918SOO Testing & Permits	5,127	5,500	2,732	5,500	15,000	
928SOO Other - sewer	1,347	250	13	13	250	
934SOO Safety Equipment	649	400	374	480	500	
987SOO Weed Control	0				1,000	
VEHICLE EXPENSE						
960SOO Gas & Oil	5,068	4,000	3,158	4,600	5,000	
961SOO Vehicle & Equipment Maint & Repairs	3,503	6,000	324	2,750	5,000	
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
971SOO Office Equipment Purchase	3,079		104	104		
972SOO Equipment Purchase		65,000	65,005	65,005		
978SOO Bio-Solid Removal						
DEBT SERVICE						
996SOO Debt Service - DOLA	15,915	15,915	15,915	15,915	15,915	
TOTAL SEWER FUND EXPENDITURES	395,549	401,290	220,400	306,386	337,337	

SEWER ENTERPRISE FUND						
		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
	ENDING SEWER FUND BALANCE	950,906	925,198		1,150,160	1,368,973

RIDGWAY GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT # 1

	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ADOPTED BUDGET	AS OF AUG. 31, 2021	ESTIMATED YR. END 2021	2022 ADOPTED BUDGET
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	30,982	30,959		30,991	30,696
REVENUES					
Operation & Maint. (Ballot #5A, 1996)					
Debt Increase (Ballot#5B, 1996)					
Interest	9	20		15	15
TOTAL GID #1 REVENUES	9	20		15	15
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	30,991	30,979		31,006	30,711
EXPENDITURES					
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Construction & Paving					
Administration/Engineering/Legal		4,500		310	4,750
Maintenance					
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Chipseal/Overlay Streets					
Highway Enhancement Projects # 3&4					
Culvert & Drainage Improvements		20,000			20,000
TOTAL GID #1 EXPENDITURES	0	24,500		310	24,750
ENDING FUND BALANCE	30,991	6,479		30,696	5,961

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - RAMP Project Note Account						
		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
ACCOUNT#						
	REVENUES					
4001GOO	Property Tax		21,610		21,610	0
	Transfer from restricted Cap Imprv Acct		97,218		97,218	120,647
	TOTAL REVENUES		118,828		118,828	120,647
	PROJECT EXPENDITURES					
591GOO	Note Principal & Interest Payment Amt		118,828		118,828	120,647
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		118,828		118,828	120,647

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - Space to Create

		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
ACCOUNT#						
	REVENUES					
1700A	Boettcher Foundation Grant					
1700B	Dept of Local Affairs - Planning Grant					
1700C	Dept of Local Affairs - Prop Acq Grant					
1700D	Boettcher Foundation - PreDev Grant					
1700E	Dept of Local Affairs - PreDev Grant	175,000				
1700F	CO CreativeIndust's - PreDev Grant					
1700G	Misc Grants - Pre Development	5,000		75,000	75,000	
1700H	Property Taxes Received at Closing Town Funding					
	TOTAL REVENUES	180,000	0	75,000	75,000	
	PROJECT EXPENDITURES					
CP1700	Property Option					
CP1701	Affordable Housing Study					
CP1702	Arts Market Study					
CP1703	Property Acquisition					
CP1704	Legal Survey, Closing Fees					
CP1705	Property Taxes 1/1-10/3/2017					
CP1706	Pre-Development Phase	250,000				
CP1707	Groundbreaking Ceremony		5,000		5,420	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	250,000	5,000	0	5,420	0

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - Athletic Park Pavilion		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
ACCOUNT#						
	REVENUES					
1900A	Private Donations	439,400				
	Town Contribution	5,042		5,365	5,365	
	TOTAL REVENUES	444,442	0	5,365	5,365	
	PROJECT EXPENDITURES					
CP1900	Design	7,609				
CP1901	Construction	449,613		5,365	5,365	
CP1902	Bank Fees	-91				
CP1903	Town Contributions	5,118				
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	462,249	0	5,365	5,365	

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - Heritage Park Improvements

		2020	2021	AS OF	ESTIMATED	2022
		ACTUAL	ADOPTED	AUG. 31, 2021	YR. END 2021	ADOPTED
			BUDGET			BUDGET
ACCOUNT#						
	REVENUES					
2000A	Main Street Mini-Grant	9,519	30,000	30,000	30,000	
2000B	AARP Grant	5,000				
200C	CCI Technical Grant					
	Town Contribution	491	45,000		56,616	20,000
	TOTAL REVENUES	15,010	75,000	30,000	86,616	20,000
	PROJECT EXPENDITURES					
CP2000	Construction	13,999	75,000	86,616	86,616	20,000
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,999	75,000	86,616	86,616	20,000

Resolution No. 21-11

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY, STATE OF COLORADO,
APPROPRIATING SUMS OF MONEY TO THE VARIOUS FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT
AND FOR THE PURPOSE AS SET FORTH BELOW FOR THE 2022 BUDGET YEAR**

WHEREAS, the Town Council has adopted the annual budget in accordance with the Town Charter on December 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council has made provision therein for revenues in an amount equal to or greater than the total proposed expenditures as set forth in said budget; and

WHEREAS, appropriating the revenues provided in the budget to and for the purposes described below, establish a limitation on expenditures for the operations of the Town of Ridgway pursuant to the Charter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY, COLORADO:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated from the revenue of each fund, to each fund, for the purposes stated:

GENERAL FUND

Current Operating Expenses	\$ 3,207,059
Capital Projects	\$ 245,000
Debt Service	\$ 120,647
Total General Fund Expenditures	\$ 3,572,706

WATER FUND

Current Operating Expenses	\$ 1,001,336
Capital Projects	\$ 0
Debt Service	\$ 53,418
Total Water Fund Expenditures	\$ 1,054,754

SEWER FUND

Current Operating Expenses	\$ 321,422
Capital Projects	\$ 0
Debt Service	\$ 15,915
Total Sewer Fund Expenditures	\$ 337,337

CAPITAL PROJECTS

Grant Receipts for Project Expenditures	\$ 0
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APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of December, 2021

John I. Clark
Mayor

Attest:

Pam Kraft, MMC
Town Clerk/Treasurer

Resolution No. 21-12

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY, STATE OF COLORADO,
ADOPTING THE PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR THE YEAR 2022
FOR CERTIFICATION TO THE OURAY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Ridgway, has adopted the annual budget in accordance with its Charter on December 8, 2021; and

WHEREAS, such budget provides for property tax revenues for general operating purposes of \$348,534; and

WHEREAS, as such budget provides for property tax revenues necessary for debt service payment for the 2016 streetscape bond/note of \$0; and

WHEREAS, the valuation for assessment for the Town of Ridgway as certified by the County Assessor is \$40,288,290.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY , COLORADO:

Section 1. That for the purpose of meeting general operating expenses of the Town of Ridgway during the 2022 budget year, a property tax mill levy of 8.651 mills is hereby adopted for certification to the Ouray County Commissioners.

Section 2. That for the purpose of payment of the debt service on the streetscape bond/note a property tax levy of 0 mills is hereby adopted for certification to the Ouray County Commissioners.

Section 3. The Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to immediately certify to the County Commissioners of Ouray County, Colorado, the adopted mill levies for the Town of Ridgway as hereinabove determined and set, to be levied by said Commissioners as taxes against real and personal property within the Town, in accordance with law.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 8th day of December, 2021.

John I. Clark
Mayor

ATTEST:

Pam Kraft, MMC
Town Clerk/Treasurer

AGENDA ITEM #12



To: Honorable Mayor Clark and Ridgway Town Council
From: Preston Neill, Town Manager
Date: December 3, 2021
Agenda Topic: Adoption of the 2022 Five- and Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plans

ACTION BEFORE COUNCIL:

Council is asked to review and adopt the 2022 Five- and Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plans.

SUMMARY:

Please find attached the 2022 Five- and Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plans. Both plans are organized by fund and outline a schedule of public expenditures. The plans provide for large, physical improvements that are permanent in nature that are needed for the functioning of the community, including parks, infrastructure, utilities, and municipal facilities improvements.

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Once Council has finalized its review and provided any modifications, the appropriate motion to be considered is: "I move to adopt the 2022 Five- and Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plans."

ATTACHMENT:

2022 Five- and Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plans

5 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2026 **General Fund**

Project	Estimated Cost	Budget Line Item
Dennis Weaver Memorial Park - Vault Restroom Facility	\$60,000	
Drainage Improvements in alley east of Mountain Market	\$40,000	663G02
Amelia Street Construction Project	3.5 million	
Lena Street - Engineering and Survey	\$50,000	614G02
Lena Street - Construct Otto to Charles(40% Town 60% Lena St Commons) \$225,000 - '22	1.25 million	Reserve Acct
Acquisition of South Railroad Street Right-of-Way		
Master Plan Implementation & Subdivision Updates	\$30,000	513G00
Expand Middle Mile Fiber Network Through Rest of Town	\$73,000	
Heritage Park - Split Rail Fence	\$10,000	
Heritage Park - Construction Plans	\$20,000	CP2000
Town Hall Assessment & Design for Reconfiguring	\$40,000	731PO1
Furnishings for Space to Create Meeting Room	\$25,000	778PO1
Purchase of an Affordable Housing Unit		
Used Police Vehicle - 2017 Ford Explorer	\$10,000	870G03
Replace 2 Parks Trucks	\$50,000	772POO
Solar Array at Athletic Park Restrooms	\$10,000	775POO

5 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2026 Water Fund

Project	Estimated Cost	Budget Line Item
Water Utility Augmentation (increase reliable water supply)	\$750,000	
Water Conservation Plan / Basin Protection Implementation	\$25,000	
Video Inspection of Transmission Lines	\$57,500	
Extend Water Mains Downtown (as needed)	\$135,000	
GAC Equipment (offset by \$100,000 in grant funds)	\$325,000	931WOO
Second River Crossing of Lines	\$150,000	
Increase Storage East of the Uncompahgre River	\$750,000	
Blower and Compressor Upgrades at Water Treatment Plant	\$40,000	
Fiber Connection to Water Treatment Plant	\$130,000	
Hydrant and Valve Replacement (within saline areas)	\$15,000	
Meter Replacement 5 Year Plan (\$60,000 in 2022)	total project \$200,000	988WOO
Fence Around Water Plant	\$75,000	931WOO
Ventilation at Chlorine Chamber of Water Plant	\$40,000	931WOO

5 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2026 Sewer Fund

Project	Estimated Cost	Budget Line Item
Preliminary Needs Assessment for Relocating Treatment Plant	\$28,000	914S00
Design and Install Secondary Discharge Pipe	\$10,000	
Emergency Generator	\$80,000	
River Park Lift Station - Rebuild or Replace Motor	\$10,000	
Fine Bubble Diffuser System or Replace Aeration	\$425,000	
Lagoon Improvements (Curtain/Patching)	\$35,000	931S00

10 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2031 **General Fund**

Project	Estimated Cost	Budget Line Item
Athletic Park - 3rd Soccer Field and Drainage	\$150,000	
Athletic Park - Groundwater Management	\$100,000	
Athletic Park - Tot Lot	\$25,000	
Athletic Park - Sand Volleyball Court	\$20,000	
Heritage Park - Plan Implementation with Visitor's Center Improvements	\$750,000	
Heritage Park - ADA Restroom	\$130,000	
Heritage Park - Update Long Term Implementation Plan	\$10,000	
Green Street Park	\$2,000,000	
Chip Seal or Hard Surface Streets Throughout Town	\$9,500,000	
Stormwater Drainage Improvements		
Improve Drainage at Park-n-Ride Lot at Fairgrounds	\$70,000	
Install Sidewalks Throughout Town	\$1,500,000	
Public Works Facility Expansion	\$400,000	
Public Works Indoor Vehicle Storage	\$95,000	
Public Works Shop Vehicle Exhaust Ventilation	\$40,000	
Town Hall Expansion	\$850,000	
Town Hall and Community Center Improvements (per Assessment Plan)	\$250,000	
Public Works - 1 Ton Truck - Replacement	\$35,000	
Public Works - 1/2 Ton Truck - Replacement	\$30,000	
Hartwell Park - Expand Restroom Facility	\$150,000	
Hartwell Park - Re-roof, Replace Beams at Pavilion and Remove Trees Impacting Structure	\$75,000	
Dog Park		
Uncompahgre RiverWay Trail - Regional Partnership to connect Montrose to Ouray		
Rollans Park - Restoration Project, In-Stream Improvements	\$400,000	
Install Sidewalks - Clinton, Laura to Amelia to School	\$450,000	
Public Parking Lot (North of Library)	\$155,000	
Gateway Signage	\$120,000	
Front End Loader	\$150,000	
Mini Excavator with Rubber Tires	\$65,000	
Pneumatic Compactor Roller	\$80,000	

10 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2031 **General Fund**

Scanning and Electronic File Management Plan	\$120,000	
Space to Create Community Room - Solar Array		

10 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2031 **Water Fund**

Project	Estimated Cost	Budget Line Item
Third Filter Train for Water Treatment	\$500,000	
Water Storage Tank Painting (2029)	\$300,000	
Water Collection System - Piping Ridgway Ditch / Headgate	\$1,500,000	
Presedimentation Ponds Improvements and Piping	\$250,000	
Increase Capacity by the Lake Outfall (400' of 12" Line)	\$45,000	
Micro Hydro Construction (2030)	\$1,000,000	
Develop Hydraulic Model of Distribution System	\$30,000	
Feasibility Study of Expansion of Water Treatment Plant		
Expansion of Water Treatment Plant	\$1,000,000	

10 Year Capital Improvement Project
2022-2031 Sewer Fund

Project	Estimated Cost	Budget Line Item
Lift Station Equipment Replacement (2024-2029)	\$50,000	
Upgrade the Treatment System (when loading reaches 80% of approved design capacity - 0.194 MGD and 400 ppd of BOD)	\$100,000	
Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$5,000,000	
Identify New Plant Site Farther from the Town Core		

AGENDA ITEM #13



To: Honorable Mayor Clark and Ridgway Town Council
From: Preston Neill, Town Manager
Date: December 8, 2021
Agenda Topic: **Adoption of the 2022 Strategic Plan**

ACTION BEFORE COUNCIL:

Council is asked to review, make changes if necessary, and adopt the 2022 Strategic Plan.

SUMMARY:

Please find attached the 2022 Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan is an effective policy document and a primary tool in implementing the Master Plan, other adopted plans and special projects of the Council. Once adopted, the Strategic Plan informs the community of near and longer-term directive actions and investments planned by the Council, and it provides clear direction to Town staff for preparing the budget and developing work plans that detail the timing and approaches to complete the work. While it does not account for all Town Council direction, unforeseen needs or opportunities, other day-to-day or prioritized internal staff work, or other matters on Council agendas, it does set forth major undertakings through the planning horizon.

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Once Council has finalized its review and provided any modifications, the appropriate motion to be considered is: "I move to adopt the 2022 Strategic Plan."

ATTACHMENT:

2022 Strategic Plan

TOWN OF RIDGWAY 2022 STRATEGIC PLAN

COMMUNITY VISION

Ridgway is a vibrant, welcoming, and community-minded small town situated in a beautiful mountain valley. We are diverse in age, background, and economic means. We share a deep connection to the outdoors, the lifelong pursuit of learning, and our railroad, ranching, and creative cultures. We are committed to being economically and ecologically sustainable.

COMMUNITY VALUES & GOALS

Achieving our vision will require us to strive to maintain certain aspects of Ridgway that the community values today, while recognizing that we will need to adapt in the face of a certain amount of growth and change over the next ten to twenty years. Our ability to adapt successfully will require a continual focus on—and balance between—five community values: healthy natural environment, sense of community and inclusivity, small town character and identity, vibrant and balanced economy, and well-managed growth.

Community Value 1

Healthy Natural Environment

From the Uncompahgre River to the Sneffels and Cimarron mountain ranges, Ridgway’s incredible natural surroundings, and the recreational opportunities they provide, are some of the top reasons residents choose to live in our community. Protecting both the scenic values and ecological functions of natural areas in and surrounding Ridgway through responsible environmental practices is something the community values strongly. Ridgway must grow in a way that is attuned to its natural environment to protect these valuable resources. Ridgway residents must also be aware of the changes to our local environment that could arise as a result of climate change.

Goals:

ENV-1: Preserve, protect, and restore natural habitats, including for wildlife and ecosystems.

ENV-2: Strengthen the Uncompahgre River corridor as a community asset and environmental resource.

ENV-3: Proactively manage and protect Ridgway’s water resources.

ENV-4: Advocate for the efficient use of resources and sustainable practices that work to eliminate harmful impacts to the health of the community or natural environment.

ENV-5: Maintain a healthy and resilient community forest.



	Healthy Natural Environment: 2022 Strategy	Responsible Party
1	Advance goals of the Town's Source Water Protection Plan including working with Ouray County on setbacks to the Town's water supplies in the unincorporated areas of Ouray County;	PW/Planner
2	Review Adequate Water Supply Rules in RMC 7-6 and update Town Code;	Planner/PW
3	Ensure the cost of water is understood and user fees are in line with costs;	Manager/Eng.
4	Continue working with selected consultant to finish the comprehensive assessment (<i>Water Supply Assessment</i>) of the Town’s current water rights portfolio and water supplies to determine whether the Town’s total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 30-year projection will meet the projected water demand of future growth and changes in usages within the Town’s service area;	Manager/Eng.
5	Make available educational materials on radon mitigation, water and energy conservation, including dissemination of information via the Town website and other communication channels;	Building
6	Participate on the Sneffels Energy Board and work with the Board and EcoAction Partners to implement the objectives and supporting actions detailed in the <i>San Miguel & Ouray County Regional Climate Action Plan</i> in order to help our community continue to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions from our 2010 GHG emissions baseline;	Manager
7	Coordinate with Ouray County Vegetation Management on implementation of the Town’s noxious weed management plan and continue discussions on whether the Town’s policy of not allowing chemical-based herbicides within Town limits toward the control of noxious weeds should be modified for certain situations;	Manager/PW
8	Research solar mandates that require new construction to have a solar photovoltaic (PV) system as an electricity source and present findings; research net-zero requirements for new build construction in other communities;	Manager
9	Make available educational materials on the amended landscape regulations to encourage water conservation and require low water usage landscaping or xeriscaping. The new regulations address water conservation, promote flexibility, and provide consistency and clarity for community members in understanding their property requirements;	Planner/Building
10	Install solar PV system on Athletic Park restrooms;	Manager/PW
11	Develop policy for tree maintenance on rights-of-way;	Manager/PW
12	Perform state-mandated requirements for backflow prevention and cross-connection control outreach, reporting and tracking;	Manager/PW
13	Research and develop regulations or a policy specific to grease traps;	Manager/PW

14	Research and develop regulations or a policy specific to graywater residential use;	Manager
15	Purchase and install water meters at water tanks; test meters for accuracy; surge protection;	PW
16	Repair and maintain wastewater lines; replace pond 2 curtain; add dissolved oxygen monitoring equipment and aerator for lagoon;	PW
17	Develop a Preliminary Needs Assessment that addresses improvements to thesewer lagoons and the potential relocation of the wastewater treatment plant;	Eng.
18	Remove gravel from Uncompahgre River in Rollans Park and maintain improvements;	PW
19	Evaluate results of <i>Uncompahgre River Corridor Ecological Assessment and Technical Report</i> and explore implementation of the recommended restoration opportunities and river management actions;	Manager/PW
20	To support operations and when needed, acquire roll-off bins for green waste and composting from local companies that manage organic waste;	PW
21	Ensure the Town’s responsibilities, as described in <i>Resolution No. 21-09 Rights of Nature</i> , are met, and ensure good stewardship of the Uncompahgre River, its tributaries, and its watershed.	Manager

Community Value 2

Sense of Community & Inclusivity

Another aspect of living in Ridgway that residents highly value is the community, its inclusivity, and its diversity. Ridgway’s residents represent a range of age groups, income levels, cultures, lifestyles, and political persuasions, and describe each other as friendly, welcoming, and close-knit. Residents also value how the community comes together in times of crisis or need to help one another. This strong sense of community is also demonstrated in how engaged residents are with Town affairs. Trends like increasing housing costs and a lack of affordable childcare make it difficult for many people to live in Ridgway. Looking to the future, residents would like to see Ridgway remain a diverse and inclusive community, not one that is homogeneous and unwelcoming of “others.” Residents want to avoid the kinds of changes that have occurred in other small mountain towns, such as an influx of second homeowners.



Goals:

COM-1: Maintain Ridgway as a community that is accessible to a range of income levels, ages, and households.

COM-2: Encourage a diversity of housing options that meet the needs of residents.

COM-3: Encourage citizen participation and dialogue with elected and appointed officials and town administration in order to foster broad-based representation and input for local government decisions.



COM-4: Strive to be a model for transparency, efficiency, and good governance.

COM-5: Encourage a range of health, human, youth, senior, and other community services in Ridgway.

COM-6: Support education and lifelong learning in our community.

COM-7: Provide public safety and emergency response services to engage and protect the community.

	Sense of Community and Inclusivity: 2022 Strategy	Responsible Party
1	Assist Artspace through the construction phase of the Space to Create workforce housing project; Program and furnish the community space, and develop management plan for the community space;	Manager/Community Initiatives
2	Review and update the Town’s subdivision standards and Planned Unit Development regulations per Master Plan recommendations;	Manager/Planner

3	Work with developers through the Planned Unit Development process to secure deed restricted workforce housing;	Planner/Manager
4	Continue efforts on workforce housing, including evaluating and recommending mechanisms or strategies for a dedicated revenue source for affordable housing; continue regular communication with regional partners;	Manager
5	Organize and facilitate one regional law enforcement training opportunity;	Marshal
6	Complete training with the Ouray County Sheriff's Office and City of Ouray Police Department to improve skills and foster good relations across the jurisdictional departments;	Marshal
7	Support, grow and promote victim advocacy and victim's rights via the Ouray County Victim Services Program;	Marshal
8	Develop a community outreach and education program, including outreach on leash laws and dog owner responsibilities, securing trash containers and being bear-aware, town-wide speed limits, snow removal, etc.;	Marshal/Community Initiatives/PW
9	Promote the Athletic Park Pavilion as a Town facility and community amenity that is available for rent;	Manager/Clerk

Community Value 3

Small Town Character & Identity

Although they may differ on how to define “small town character,” residents feel strongly that it’s a key part of Ridgway’s identity. This small town character is evident in the size of the community, the slower and more laid back pace of life, the unpaved streets, the surrounding ranch land and associated activities, the ability of residents to easily walk from one end of town to the other, and the many activities and businesses that are geared toward locals. Although these characteristics are common among many small towns across Colorado, Ridgway stands out from other tourism-dependent communities as a town that relies on tourism to some degree—but retains its commitment to locals and still feels very much like a “real” community. Beyond small town character, this feeling is derived from a blend of Ridgway’s historic past as a western railroad town, its ranching and agricultural community, its proximity to the mountains and outdoor recreation, and its Creatives and innovative entrepreneurs.

Goals:

CHR-1: Support vibrant, diverse, safe, and well-connected neighborhoods.

CHR-2: Protect and preserve Ridgway’s historic assets.

CHR-3: Promote Ridgway’s identity as a ranching and agricultural community and preserve the rural character of landscapes surrounding Ridgway.

CHR-4: Promote Ridgway’s identity as a creative and innovative community where creative individuals and enterprises thrive.

CHR-5: Promote a range of opportunities and spaces for community gatherings and interactions.

CHR-6: Maintain and enhance Ridgway’s gateways, entry-corridors, and scenic vistas.

CHR-7: Develop an interconnected system of parks, trails, open space, and recreational facilities that meets the needs of Ridgway’s residents and visitors.



	Small Town Character and Identity: 2021 Strategy	Responsible Party
1	Expand community outreach and information sharing efforts;	Manager/Community Initiatives

2	Further the implementation process of the <i>2019 Ridgway Visitor Center and Heritage Park Strategic Master Plan</i> by making efforts on the short-term goals of the <i>Implementation Plan</i> , specifically the update to the Heritage Park Concept Design;	Community Initiatives/Manager
3	Partner with GOCO on a Youth Corps project;	PW
4	Assist the Bank Building development team by administering the <i>Main Street: Open for Business</i> grant that is intended to support façade and energy efficiency improvements to the building through their status as a Heritage Energy Pilot Project;	Community Initiatives
5	Lead the Creative Main Street Group in implementing priority Council initiatives and supporting the Ridgway Creative District and Main Street efforts;	Community Initiatives
6	Support and promote the Youth Advisory Council and provide its membership opportunities for input on Town projects, programs, and events;	Manager
7	Generate promotional pieces that communicate the Ridgway Creative District’s and Main Street Program’s value to the community, objectives, and invite potential partnerships and collaboration;	Community Initiatives
8	Make efforts to educate and inspire residents and visitors about Ridgway’s ranching heritage; provide information about ranching activities that periodically occur in and around Town, such as cattle drives;	Community Initiatives
9	Create and maintain succession plans for all Town staff and standard operating procedures.	All Departments

Community Value 4

Vibrant & Balanced Economy

Ouray County’s economy is largely centered on service industries oriented towards tourism, particularly industries such as food services and accommodation. While Ridgway’s reliance on tourism is somewhat less than the County, it is still subject to seasonal fluctuations in business activity. These service jobs tend to pay low wages that make it even more difficult for those who work in Ridgway to live here as well. Residents expressed a strong desire to diversify the local economy and to create well-paying, full-time, year-round jobs. Through its participation in the Main Street and Creative District programs, the Town has been active in promoting community and economic development in recent years. While a number of businesses and Creatives have chosen to base their operations in Ridgway for quality of life reasons, many employers struggle to hire qualified employees, find space as they grow, market their creations, and face other challenges. Larger shifts in the national economy towards telecommuting mean that workers no longer need to physically commute to an office. With fast internet speed, residents will increasingly be able to pursue job opportunities and careers in industries not currently located in Ridgway. Alternatively, home-based entrepreneurs will be able to access customers or clients located around the globe.



Goals:

ECO-1: Create a vibrant, diverse, and sustainable year-round local economy that reflects Ridgway’s social fabric, values, and character.

ECO-2: Support the retention and expansion of local businesses.

ECO-3: Balance the need to preserve the quality of life for residents with business needs.

	Vibrant and Balanced Economy: 2021 Strategy	Responsible Party
1	Continue to combat/mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in our community through best practices, including inoculation;	Manager
2	Continue participation in local and regional broadband initiatives, including connecting local government and anchor institution buildings;	Manager/Planner
3	Plan and manage successful Summer Concert Series;	Clerk

4	Plan, manage and employ First Friday events and Film Festival;	Community Initiatives
5	Partner with Regional Creative Districts and the Ridgway Area Chamber of Commerce to advance the Creative Corridors Initiative;	Community Initiatives
6	Partner with Colorado Creative Industries to further develop and grow the Ridgway Creative District, including consideration of feedback and recommendations from the Creative Main Street Group; provide training and educational opportunities for the Creative Main Street Group;	Community Initiatives
7	Identify and complete a priority Creative District project with Colorado Creative Industries matching grant;	Community Initiatives
8	Partner with the Department of Local Affairs on the Main Street Program and implement priority recommendations from the Main Street Downtown Assessment focused on economic restructuring, design, organization, and promotions;	Community Initiatives
9	Oversee and manage downtown streetscape maintenance and landscaping; maintain and replace trees as needed; maintain planter boxes and landscaping around Town Hall and Hartwell Park;	PW

Community Value 5

Well-Managed Growth

Based on projections in the Community Profile, Ridgway is expected to add between 150 and 700 new residents by 2050. In addition, growth in the surrounding region—which includes Ouray, Montrose, and San Miguel counties—will continue to have direct and indirect impacts on Ridgway’s housing, transportation system, environment, and quality of life. Growth limitations in the City of Ouray and Ouray County will further amplify growth pressures on the Town of Ridgway. Uncertainty regarding the extent of and potential impacts of future growth are of critical concern to the community. However, Ridgway has the ability through its policies and regulations, intergovernmental agreements, and other tools to help inform where and how growth will occur in the future, the types of growth the community would like to see, and guide the character and form of future development.

Goals:

GRO-1: Manage growth and development in order to maintain Ridgway’s small town character, support a diverse community, and create employment opportunities.

GRO-2: Ensure public infrastructure, utilities, facilities, and services are sufficient to meet the needs of residents and businesses as the town grows.

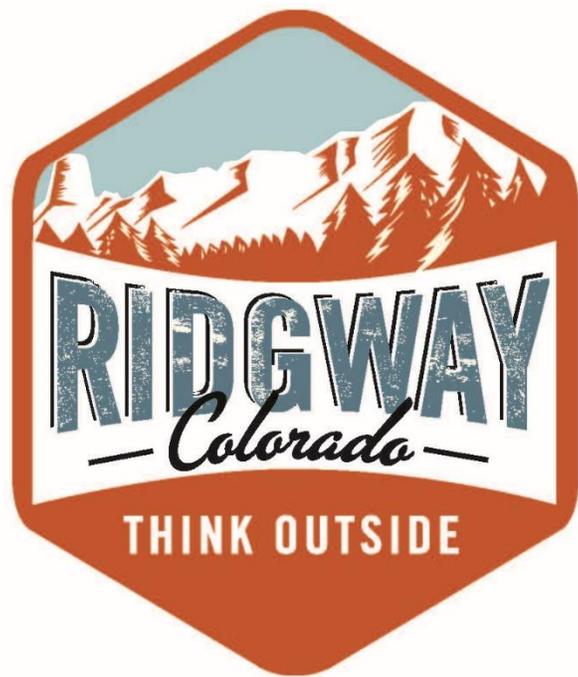
GRO-3: Proactively mitigate natural and human-made hazards.

GRO-4: Develop a safe and efficient multi-modal transportation system, balancing needs of all users.



	Well-Managed Growth: 2021 Strategy	Responsible Party
1	Update zoning and subdivision procedures to allow for administrative approvals as appropriate;	Planner
2	Update regulations for shared utility taps and shared water meters;	Planner/PW
3	Participate in regional transportation initiatives including the Gunnison Valley Transportation Planning Region (GVTPR) and the Ouray County Transit Advisory Council, as appropriate;	Manager
4	Explore feasibility of a roundabout at Railroad St. and Hwy 62 and recommend inclusion on GVTPR 10 Year Plan;	Manager
5	Finalize GIS database for water and sewer infrastructure, including catalog of all mechanical/fleet equipment;	PW/Eng.
6	Develop and organize volunteer efforts, focused on procedural rules, expectations, purpose, etc. for Council appointed commissions, boards, committees and task forces;	Manager/Community Initiatives
7	Implement measures to address deficiencies and ensure Wastewater Treatment Plant consistently meets permit limitations and other terms and conditions of its permits;	Manager/PW/Eng.
8	Expand efforts on official record and electronic file organization;	Manager/Clerk
9	Complete the updates to the Town’s standard specifications for infrastructure that have not yet been completed;	Eng./PW

10	Address access to Ridgway Ditch and adjacent development, including building and septic setbacks, Ditch access, and land use opportunities with Ouray County to protect the Ditch;	Eng./Manager/PW
11	Replace hydrants and valves, as needed, on water distribution system;	PW
12	Work with the Lena Street Commons development team to complete the construction of the Lena Street improvements;	Eng./PW/Manager
13	Monitor/maintain paving settlement;	PW
14	Complete transition from chlorine dioxide treatment to Granular Activated Carbon filtration alternative at water treatment plant;	PW/Eng./Manager
15	Complete sewer line camera and root abatement work; complete continuous dissolved oxygen monitoring; remove contact chamber sludge;	PW
16	Employ methods to better manage traffic flow and safe speeds; continue work with CDOT to purchase and install solar-powered speed radar signs on both sides of Hwy 62; further explore additional advisory signage and temporary pedestrian signage to mitigate speeding vehicles on westbound and eastbound Hwy 62;	Marshal/PW
17	Review Traffic Flow Plan and update, if needed.	Eng./Manager/PW



AGENDA ITEM #14



To: Honorable Mayor Clark and Ridgway Town Council
From: Preston Neill, Town Manager
Date: December 3, 2021
Agenda Topic: **Review and action on Revocable Encroachment Permit for use of Town property related to the Old Ridgway Firehouse Project**

UPDATES SINCE LAST COUNCIL MEETING:

At the November 10, 2021 Council meeting, staff was asked to look into the state of Colorado's alcohol licensing regulations as they relate to barriers and railing to delineate a licensed premises. Pam Kraft, Town Clerk, reached out to the state's Liquor Licensing Department within the Department of Revenue and was told, via email, that any requirement for delineation of a licensed premises with railing or fencing of some sort would be up to the local licensing authority (i.e., the Town). The Colorado Liquor Enforcement Division only requires that an application to license a specific area include proof the applicant possesses the area in question for liquor service through ownership, lease, or other arrangements. Furthermore, Bo Nerlin, Town Attorney, confirmed that the only requirement is possession of the licensed premises per C.R.S. 44-3-301(3). That statute reads: "At all times a licensee shall possess and maintain possession of the premises or optional premises for which the license is issued by ownership, lease, rental, or other arrangement for possession of the premises."

On December 3, 2021, the applicant submitted an updated exhibit for discussion at Wednesday's Council meeting. It's appended to this memo as Exhibit 4.

SUMMARY:

Before Council for consideration is a Revocable Encroachment Permit for use of Town property related to the Old Ridgway Firehouse Project. The Permit is attached to this memo as Exhibit 1. If approved, it will allow the Old Ridgway Firehouse Project to encroach on Town property by allowing them to designate patio seating areas on Town-owned sidewalk. More specifically, the request is to utilize approximately 398 sq. ft. of Town-owned sidewalk for their patio areas. The proposal is for the patios to extend 8 ft. 11 in. into the sidewalk right-of-way, with rail installed for clear patio delineation. In the Encroachment Permit Application that was submitted, which is appended to this memo as Exhibit 2, there is a visual of the encroachment and the patio dimensions are **1)** 8 ft. 11 in. x 20 ft. = 177 sq. ft., and **2)** 8 ft. 11 in. x 25 ft. = 221 sq. ft.

The use of an Encroachment Permit is generally envisioned to be short-term use. Staff is interpreting the request as exclusive use of this portion of the Town right-of-way for their restaurant patio. Section 14-3-1 of the Ridgway Municipal Code states, "It shall be unlawful for any person to use public property or rights of way including, but not limited to that portion of any street right of way outside of the roadway, for private purposes except as permitted by ordinance, franchise, public right, lease, Council permits, or otherwise in accordance with law." In short, the Town Council may grant use of Town property.

STAFF ANALYSIS:

The request proposes the relocation of existing trees and tree grates. It's worth noting that those installations were paid for with public funds in the recent past and placed at calculated intervals to create an attractive, standardized, and safe environment for motorists and pedestrians. The Town has made a concerted effort to



create a standard streetscape in the downtown core and staff believes that making changes to meet individual property owners is not in line with that vision.

Staff places a big emphasis on maintaining an “Amenity Zone” of 4 ft. or greater. The Amenity Zone is the distance between the back of curb and the pedestrian path (see Exhibit 3 for a sidewalk zone diagram). The Amenity Zone is instrumental in ensuring safe and convenient access and circulation in the Town’s downtown area. Staff also recognizes the importance of maintaining a “Pedestrian Path” of 6 ft. or greater. The Pedestrian Path is the area directly between the Amenity Zone and the proposed patio area. The minimum width to ensure a safe travel way for pedestrians using the sidewalk is 6 ft. according to the model depicted in the diagram.

The current proposal does not meet the minimum standards described above. The sidewalk is just shy of 16 ft. wide. If approved as presented, the remaining sidewalk width for both the Amenity Zone and Pedestrian Path would be approximately 7 ft. Staff recommends the width of the patio be decreased to accommodate for everything described above.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Exhibit 1 – Revocable Encroachment Permit
- Exhibit 2 – Encroachment Permit Application
- Exhibit 3 – Sidewalk Zone Diagram
- Exhibit 4 – Updated Site Plan and Renderings



EXHIBIT 1

TOWN HALL PO Box 10 | 201 N. Railroad Street | Ridgway, Colorado 81432 | 970.626.5308 | www.town.ridgway.co.us

REVOCABLE ENCROACHMENT PERMIT
Parks, Facilities and Rights-of-Way

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Right of Way
<input type="checkbox"/> Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities

The Town of Ridgway, Colorado hereby grants to Firehouse Real Estate Investment, LLC (“Permittee”), a permit to utilize the following public property:

A portion of the sidewalk right-of-way along Lena Street abutting 185 N. Lena Street, as shown on Exhibit A and totaling 398 sq. ft.

subject to the conditions set forth herein, as follows:

1. Permittee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Town of Ridgway, its officers, employees, insurers, and self-insurance pool, from and against all liability, claims, and demands, on account of injury, loss, or damage, including without limitation claims arising from bodily injury, personal injury, sickness, disease, death, property loss or damage, or any other loss of any kind whatsoever, which arise out of or are in any manner connected with this Permit, including the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, if such injury, loss, or damage is caused in whole or in part by, or is claimed to be caused in whole or in part by, the act, omission, error, professional error, mistake, negligence, or other fault of the Permittee, or any employee of the Permittee, or which arise out of any worker's compensation claim of any employee of the Permittee. The Permittee agrees to investigate, handle, respond to, and to provide defense for and defend against, any such liability, claims or demands at the sole expense of the Permittee, or at the option of the Town, agrees to pay the Town or reimburse the Town for the defense costs incurred by the Town in connection with, any such liability, claims, or demands. The Permittee also agrees to bear all other costs and expenses related thereto, including court costs and attorney fees, whether or not any such liability, claims, or demands alleged are groundless, false, or fraudulent.
2. Permittee hereby agrees to waive any claim against the Town, its officers or employees for damage to their persons or property arising out of this Permit, the exercise of rights granted under this Permit, or the use of the public property granted herein by the Town.
3. Permittee shall maintain and use the public property at all times in conformity with Town ordinances, regulations and other applicable law, keep it in a safe and clean condition and allow no nuisance to be created by virtue of the Permit, and not allow any traffic or safety hazard to exist. Permittee shall not construct any buildings or improvements upon the public property except as authorized by this permit.
4. To the extent the encroachments are reduced, removed or discontinued, the extent of this permit shall be deemed reduced. Permittee shall not restore a reduced encroachment or expand the existing encroachment(s) in any way.



EXHIBIT 1

TOWN HALL PO Box 10 | 201 N. Railroad Street | Ridgway, Colorado 81432 | 970.626.5308 | www.town.ridgway.co.us

5. The following conditions shall also apply:

Permittee is permitted to use Town property as shown on Exhibit A for the depicted patio areas.

Any changes in the plan, from what is attached hereto, shall be submitted to the Town for review and approval prior to commencement of the plan. No further encroachment or expansion of the encroachment into the right of way is permitted without prior approval of the Town.

6. The Permittee will be using Town power: Yes No

Location of designated power source: N/A

7. Insurance required: Yes No

8. Type and amount of coverage, if required: General liability: \$1,000,000 each occurrence; with the Town, its officers and employees as Additional Insured; General Aggregate: \$2,000,000 per insured club or insured individual; Damage to Premises \$100,000; Workers Compensation: \$150,000 for any one person, \$600,000 for any one accident, and public property damage insurance with a minimum limit of \$100,000 for any one accident (see RMC 14-5-8), or "to cover obligations imposed by applicable laws for any employee engaged in the performance of work for Permittee".

9. The Permittee shall be responsible to reimburse the Town for all out-of-pocket costs incurred by the Town in the issuance, administration and enforcement of this permit, including reasonable attorney's fees. Permittee shall reimburse the Town for any damage caused to Town property as a result of this permit and Permittee's activities hereunder. If such amounts are not paid when billed by the Town, the Town may collect such amounts as an assessment against Permittee's abutting property or other property to wit:

185 N. Lena Street

and certify it to the County Treasurer to be collected similarly as taxes, or collect it in any other lawful manner.

10. This permit may be revoked all or in part by the Ridgway Town Council following reasonable notice and hearing if it finds the Permittee is in material violation of the terms hereof, and the encroachments shall thereafter be removed at Permittee's expense.

The undersigned hereby accepts this Permit and all conditions above, this _____ day of November, 2021.

11. Total Fees are as follows:



EXHIBIT 1

TOWN HALL PO Box 10 | 201 N. Railroad Street | Ridgway, Colorado 81432 | 970.626.5308 | www.town.ridgway.co.us

Permit Fee:	<u> \$75 </u>
Electricity Use Fee:	<u> N/A </u>
Outdoor Concert Cash Bond:	<u> N/A </u>
Outdoor Concert License Fee:	<u> N/A </u>
Law Enforcement Fee:	<u> N/A </u>
Film/ Production Fee:	<u> N/A </u>
Total Fees Due:	<u> \$75 </u>

TOWN OF RIDGWAY

PERMITTEE

By _____
John Clark, Mayor

By _____
Firehouse Real Estate Investment, LLC



EXHIBIT 1

TOWN HALL PO Box 10 | 201 N. Railroad Street | Ridgway, Colorado 81432 | 970.626.5308 | www.town.ridgway.co.us

EXHIBIT A

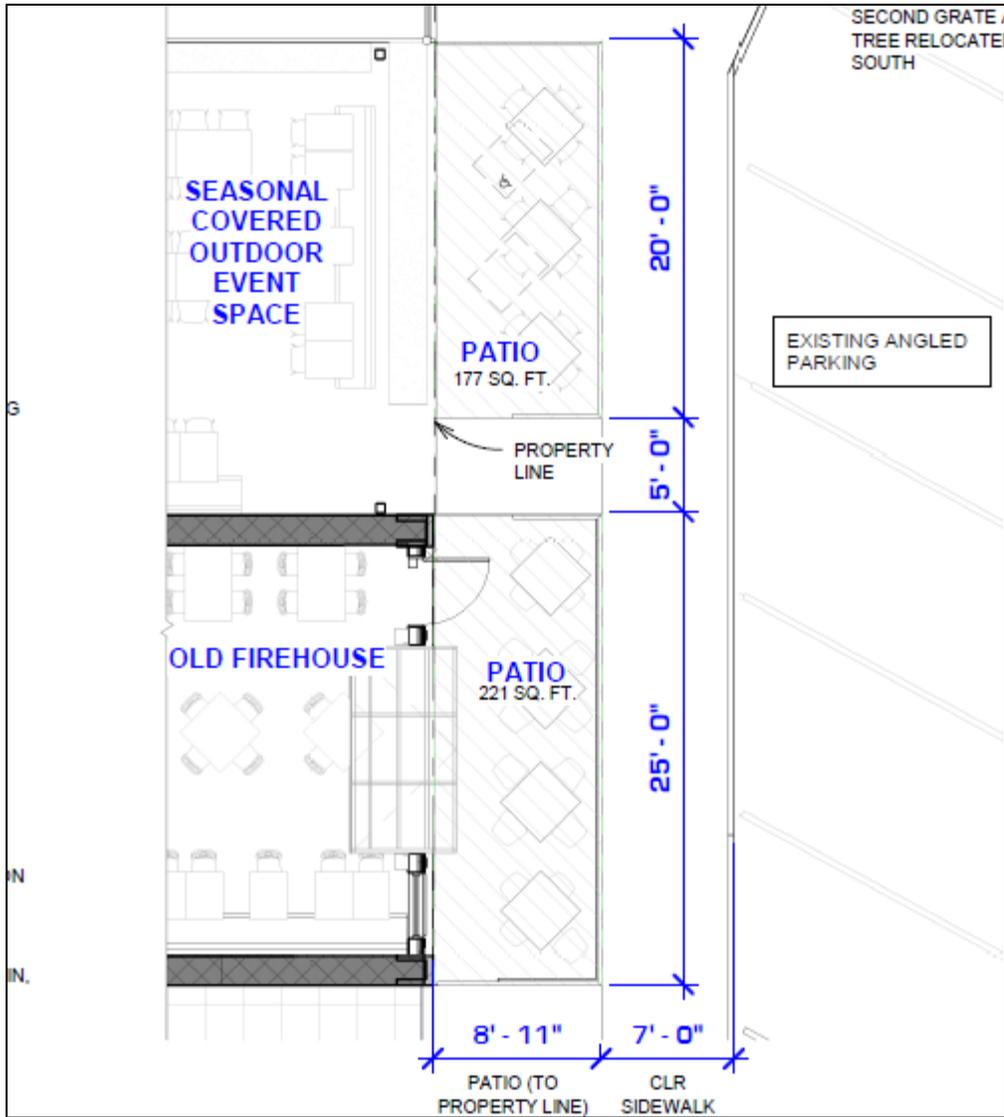


EXHIBIT 2



TOWN HALL PO Box 10 | 201 N. Railroad Street | Ridgway, Colorado 81432 | 970.626.5308 | www.town.ridgway.co.us

Official Use Only

Permit No.: _____

Date Received: _____

Initials: _____

Encroachment and Excavation Application

Applicant Information

Name Bray Architecture - Jim Bray Application Date 10/26/21

Phone Jim Bray, Bray Architecture Email jim@brayarchitecture.net

Project Information

Street Address for Encroachment Area 185 N. Lena Street, Ridgway CO 81432

Subdivision Town of Ridgway Filing Lot 13,14,15 Block 34

Contractor FCI Constructors, Inc.

Phone (970) 259-8644 Email MAupperle@fciol.com

Estimated Start Date March 01, 2022 Estimated Completion Date May 2023

Type of Encroachment (check all that apply)

- Parallel (along alley or street) Water Sewer Utility Installation (residential) Power Installation of Communications Utilities Utility Installation (commercial) Phone Natural Gas Driveway cut/curb cut (residential/commercial) Landscaping Other Restaurant patio in sidewalk Right of Way

Town Infrastructure Affected by Work (check all that apply)

- Street Alley Sidewalk Landscape Area Other

Description of encroachment, including estimated square footage of encroachments into Town property:

A new restaurant with patio seating is proposed as part of the construction of a 3 story, mixed-use commercial, multi-family project on North Lena Street at the Old Firehouse Building. The proposed restaurant patio to extend 8'-11" into sidewalk right-of-way, with minimal construction for rail installation. The total proposed patio area beyond the property line is 398 square feet. *Construction and utility right-of-way permit applications to be submitted separately at a later date.

Is traffic control or erosion protection required? Yes No

If yes, please explain:

EXHIBIT 2



TOWN HALL PO Box 10 | 201 N. Railroad Street | Ridgway, Colorado 81432 | 970.626.5308 | www.town.ridgway.co.us

Required Attachments for the Application

- Map of encroachment area showing the proposed location of the encroachment or excavation; and location of work, depth of utilities & tie-ins
- Workman’s Compensation <for contractors that are not sole proprietors> (refer to RMC §14.5.8)
- Liability Insurance (refer to RMC §14.5.8)
- Plan showing protection of subject and adjacent property, if applicable
- Engineered drawings (CAD format), if applicable

Costs if Applicable (to be calculated by Town staff and paid at the time of permit issuance)

- Permit Fee (Non-refundable \$100.00-minor or \$250.00-major)
- Administration Costs Deposit (Resolutions 07-07 and 12-08 & RMC 7-3-20)
- Administrative Costs, if incurred
- Performance Security – cash or irrevocable LOC (\$2 per sq. ft. non-road; \$5 per sq. ft. gravel; \$10 per sq. ft for asphalt/hard surface)
- Rental fee (Resolution 19-06)

10/27/21

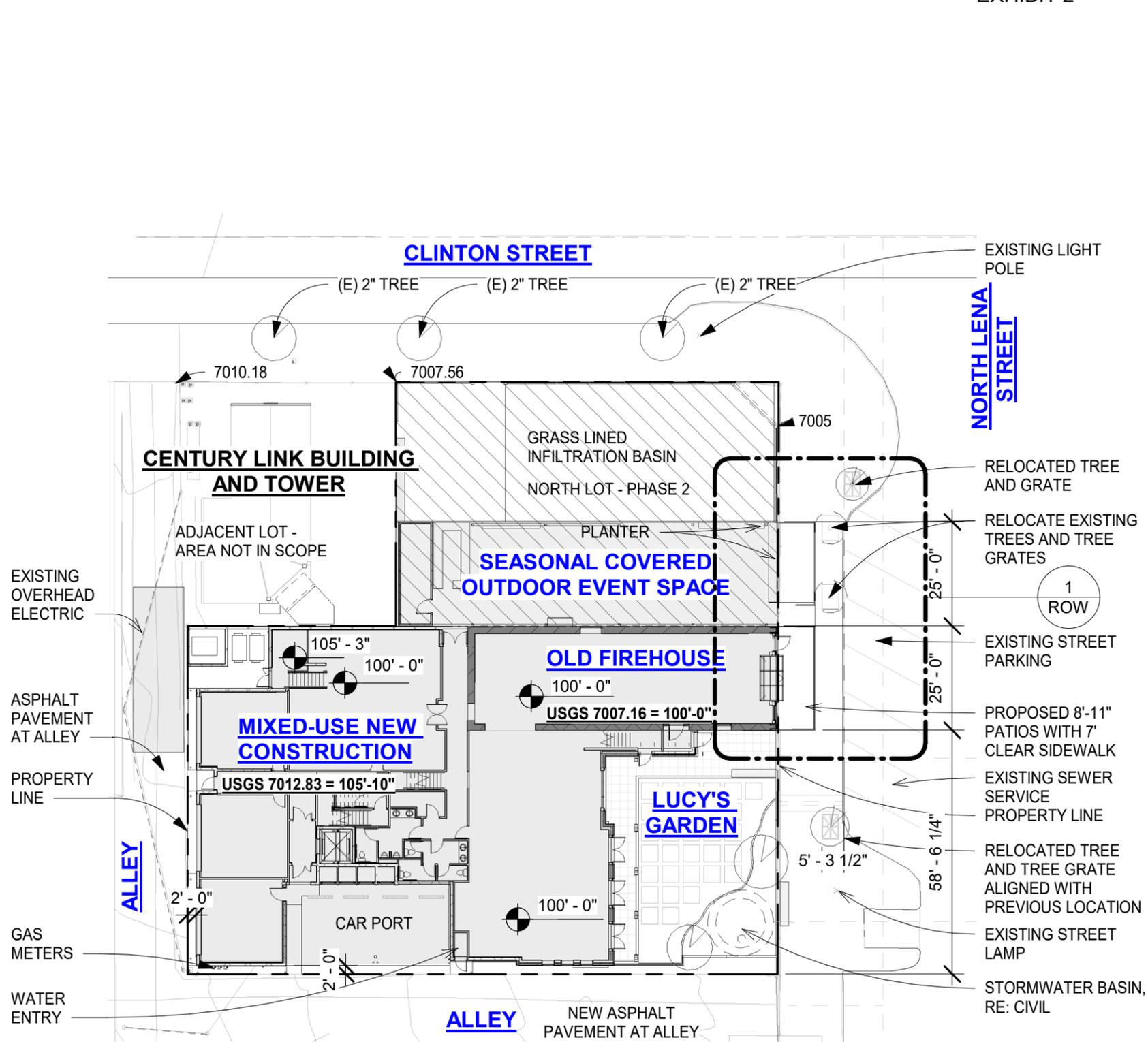
Applicant Signature*

Date

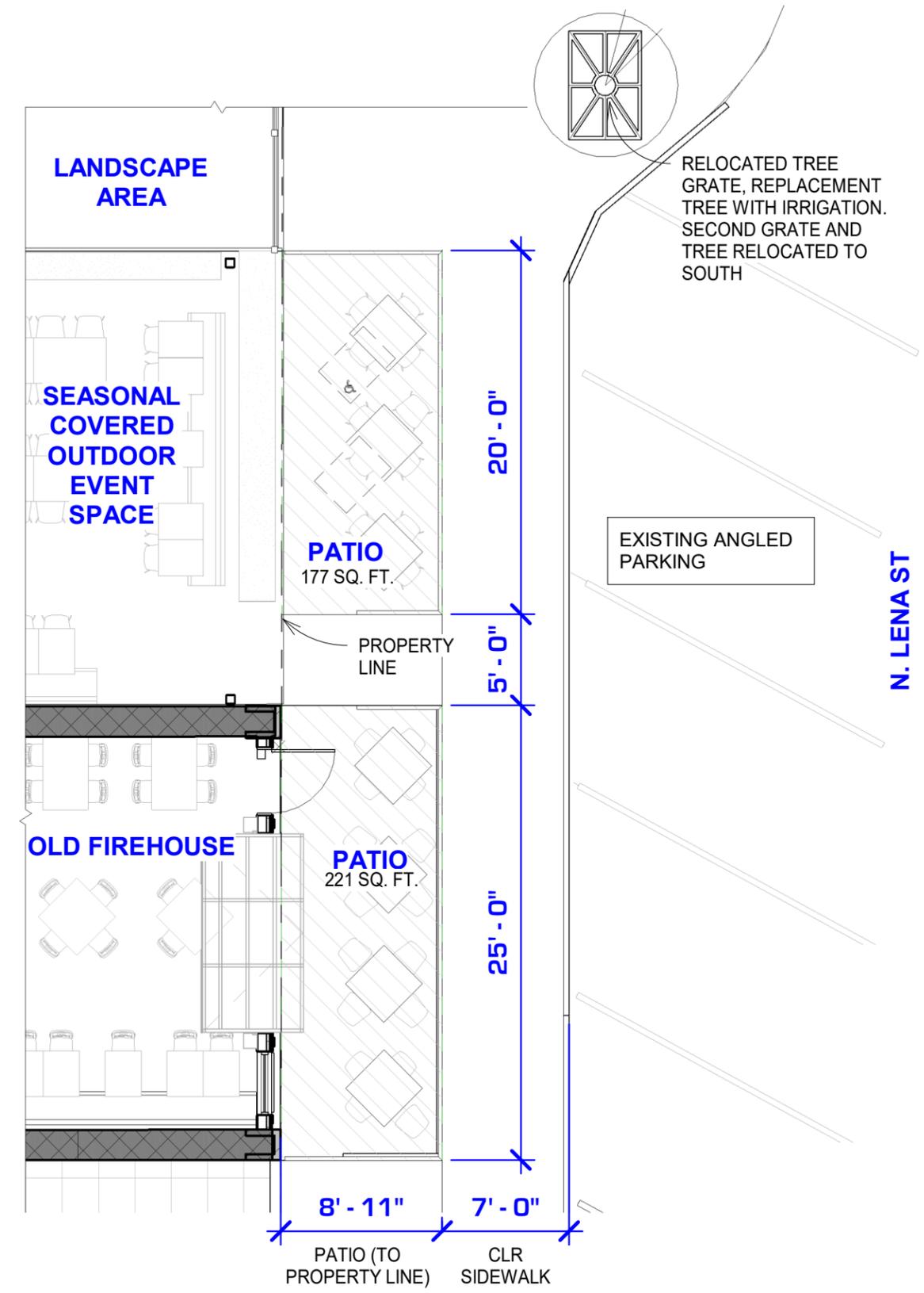
Contractor Signature*

Date

**Note that the Applicant and Contractor will also need to sign the permit when issued*



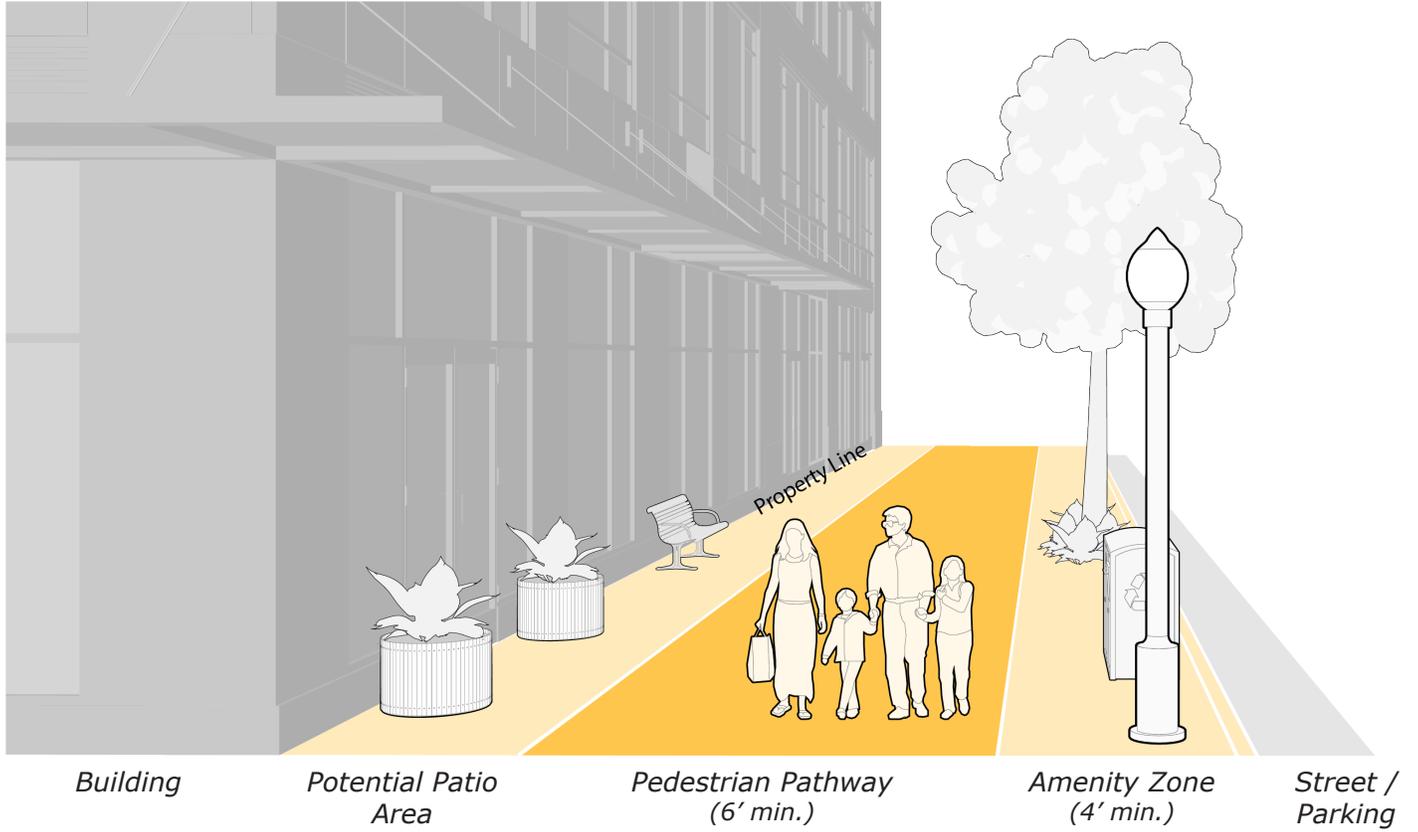
2 SITE PLAN SIDEWALK STUDY
1" = 30'-0"

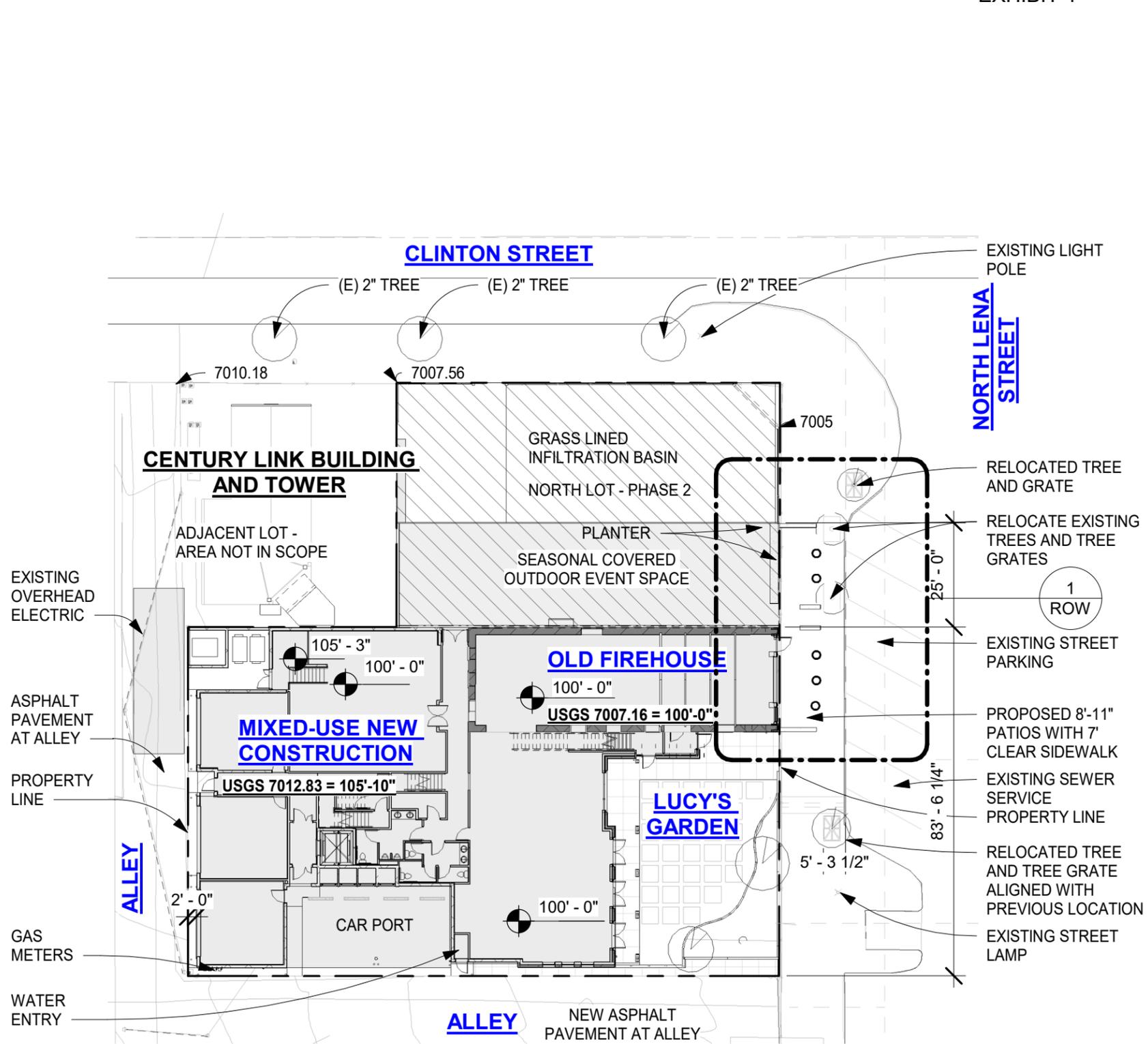


1 ENLARGED PATIO PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

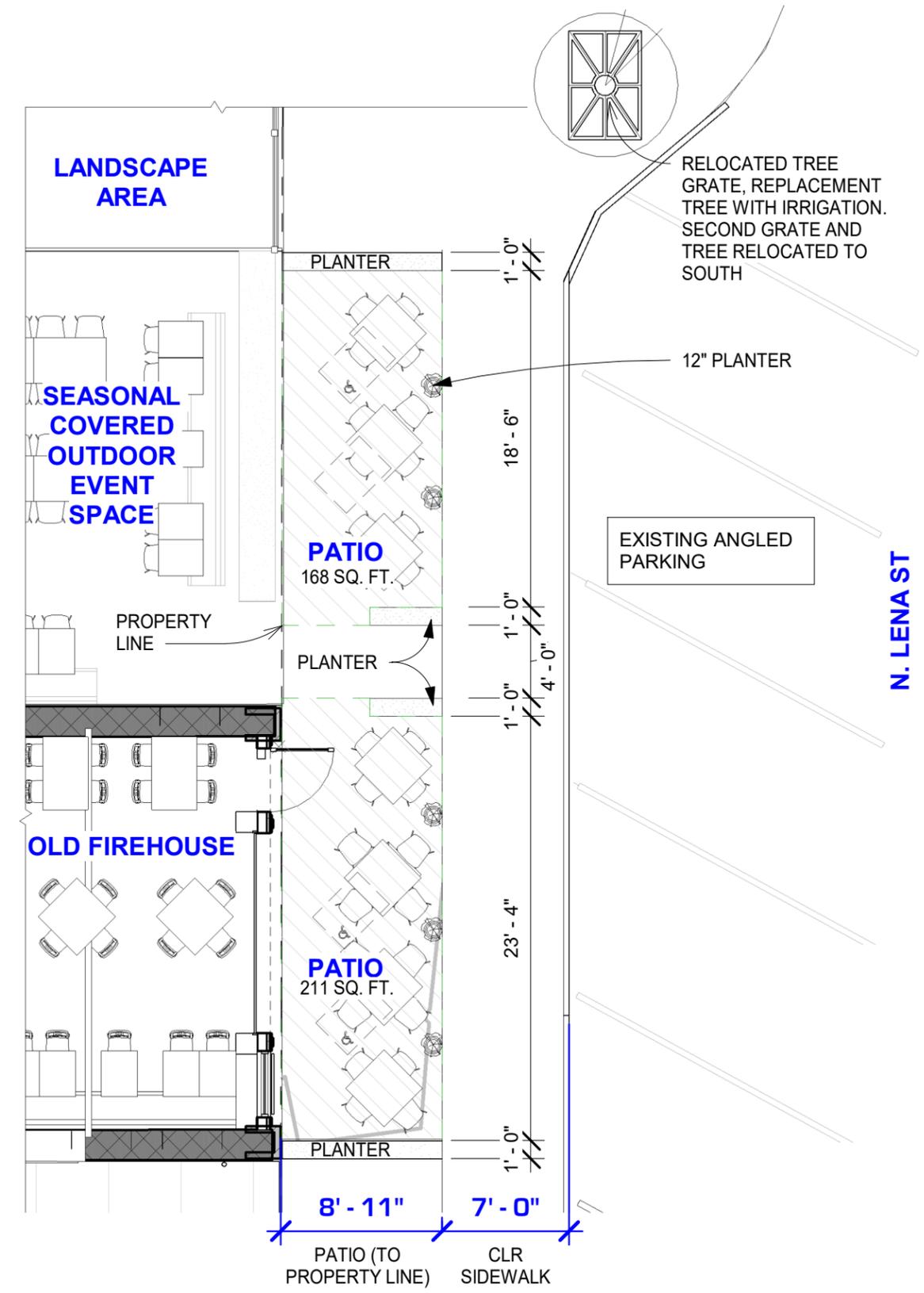
Sidewalk Zone Diagram

Town of Ridgway
September 15, 2021





② SITE PLAN SIDEWALK STUDY
1" = 30'-0"



① ENLARGED PATIO PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

EXHIBIT 4



AGENDA ITEM #15

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE TOWN OF RIDGWAY, COLORADO,
AND BO JAMES NERLIN, P.C.**

THIS AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”), made as of the ___ day of December 2021, is by and between the **TOWN OF RIDGWAY**, a municipal corporation acting by and through its authorized officers (the “Town”), and **BO JAMES NERLIN, P.C.**, a Colorado Professional Corporation (“Law Firm”).

WHEREAS, the Town and Law Firm intend that Law Firm, as hereinafter specified, shall serve as General Legal Counsel for the Town.

WHEREAS, Bo James Nerlin, shall serve as the primary attorney contact for the Town.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises contained herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

SECTION I – TERMS

- A. Effective Date: January 1, 2022.
- B. Term: The term of this Agreement shall be from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022 unless either party provides a notice to terminate.
- C. Services and Compensation:
 - 1. Law Firm shall provide general legal services to the Town at a current hourly rate of \$185.00 per hour (the “Town Rate”). Law Firm’s regular hourly rate is \$260.00 per hour (the “Law Firm’s Rate”).
 - 2. Law Firm shall charge the Town Rate, with the exception of fees that are eligible to be charged back to a third party by the Town (“Charge-Back Fees”), out-of-pocket expenses, and fees in connection with litigation matters or extraordinary matters, which shall be billed at the Law Firm’s Rate. Law Firm and the Town shall reach an agreement prior to Law Firm billing the Law Firm’s Rate for a matter deemed extraordinary or litigation. For fees to be charged back to third parties, the Town shall initially pay Law Firm only the Town Rate. Charge-Back Fees shall be charged back to the third party, which shall be responsible for paying the entire amount of Charge-Back Fees. Notwithstanding that Charge-Back Fees may be paid by a third party, payment by any third party of the Charge-Back Fees shall not create an attorney-client relationship between Law Firm any third party paying such Charge-Back Fees. The Town shall not grant to any third-party owing Charge-Back Fees to Law Firm a permit, license or other Town discretionary permission until such third party has paid all Charge-Back Fee due and owing to Law Firm.

3. Law Firm shall attend one (1) regular meeting of the Town Council per month at no cost to the Town.

SECTION II– LAW FIRM’S RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. All work to be performed by Law Firm shall be authorized verbally or in writing by the appropriately authorized Town representative(s).
- B. Description of Law Firm’s legal services: (1) Provide drafting and/or review and approval of contracts, MOU’s, IGA’s, etc.; (2) Attend Town Council meetings; (3) Attend other Town meetings at the request of the Mayor or the Town Staff; (4) Participate in negotiations regarding Town affairs; (5) Provide overall legal oversight to department Directors, Town Staff, Mayor and the Board; (6) Provide oversight on legal matters related to employment/HR; (7) Assist in negotiations with other entities – Ouray County, state and federal agencies, etc.; (8) Keep the Board and Town Staff informed on various changes in the law affecting municipalities and provide legal planning to proactively minimize the Town’s exposure to various potential liabilities; (8) Such other matters as the Town Board and Town Staff may deem necessary and appropriate, from time to time.
- C. Law Firm shall inform the Town in writing of any additional firms it intends to hire to perform work in connection with this Agreement and shall keep the Town informed on any changes or additions to this information. The Town shall approve any additional firms prior to commencement of work by such firms as per this Agreement. Nothing contained herein shall create any contractual relationship between any additional firm(s) and the Town.
- D. Law Firm shall review each project and Law Firm’s records to ensure against any conflict of interest that might prevent Law Firm from fully and faithfully advising and representing the Town. If any potential conflict or differing interest exists or arises, now or in the future, Law Firm shall properly advise the Town Staff and/or Town Council.
- E. Law Firm shall identify, verbally or in writing, the attorney within its organization primarily responsible for implementing and overseeing each project and all other attorneys and paralegals/paraprofessionals who will do significant work on each project. Staffing may change from time to time; however, Law Firm shall promptly advise the Town Staff and specific Town departments of such changes.
- F. In performing this Agreement, the hours Law Firm and its staff are to work on any given day or project are entirely within Law Firm’s control. The Town shall rely upon Law Firm to devote the time, skill and effort reasonably necessary to fulfill the purpose of this Agreement.

- G. Law Firm shall determine all pertinent filing dates or other deadlines for each project. Law Firm shall comply with all applicable filing dates or deadlines or obtain sufficient extensions to protect the Town's interests.
- H. Full and regular communications are essential to this Agreement. Law Firm and its staff, the Town Staff and other representatives and Town Council shall actively address all developments that could significantly affect a project. Except in an emergency, Law Firm and its staff shall make no significant decision on direction, mechanics or strategy for a project without prior communication and discussion with the appropriate Town representative(s).
- I. Insurance Requirements: Before beginning, and while performing under this Agreement, Law Firm shall maintain, without cost to the Town, the following insurance:
 - 1. For all attorneys within its organization, professional liability insurance that complies with C.R.C.P. 265(a)(3).
 - 2. Law Firm shall not cancel, materially change or fail to renew insurance coverage. Law Firm shall notify the Town of any material reduction or exhaustion of aggregate limits.

SECTION III – THE TOWN’S RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The Town shall provide full information, including detailed scope of work, as to its requirements for the services.
- B. The Town shall give prompt notice to Law Firm whenever the Town observes or otherwise becomes aware of any discrepancies in the services provided.
- C. Law Firm is not liable for delays in performance that are caused by the Town, the Town’s consultants or events that are outside the control of the parties and could not be avoided by the exercise of due care.

SECTION IV MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE TOWN AND LAW FIRM

- A. This Agreement does not guarantee to Law Firm any work, except as authorized in accordance with Section I above, or create an exclusive contract.
- B. The services and any and all interests contemplated under this Agreement shall not be assigned, sublet or transferred without the written consent of the Town.
- C. Law Firm and any and all of its personnel utilized by Law Firm under the terms of this Agreement shall remain the agents and employees of Law Firm and are not, nor shall they be construed to be, agents or employees of the Town.

- D. The Town recognizes that all technical data, evaluations, reports and other work products are instruments of Law Firm's services and not designed for use other than what is intended by or reasonably foreseeable to the parties to this Agreement. The Town shall make no other use of Law Firm's work product without the prior approval of Law Firm. Notwithstanding the foregoing, such data, evaluations, report and other work products, along with the files generated by Law Firm pursuant to this Agreement are to remain the Property of the Town.

SECTION V – BILLING AND PAYMENT

At the beginning of each month, for services rendered the prior month, Law Firm shall provide to the Town invoices, which reflect all of the fees and out-of-pocket expenses Law Firm has incurred on behalf of the Town for the previous calendar month. Prior to the end of each month, the Town shall remit payment for all invoices due and payable unless otherwise discussed with Law Firm or Law Firm's representatives, either verbally or through written correspondence.

SECTION VI - SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- A. Confidentiality: During and after the term of this Agreement, Law Firm shall not disclose to third parties any confidential information or data. Law Firm shall treat such information as the private and privileged records of the Town and Law Firm. Without Town's express consent, Law Firm shall not release such information to any third party by statement, deposition, as a witness or otherwise.
- B. Licenses: Law Firm shall maintain all licenses necessary to perform under this Agreement, including attorneys' licenses to practice law in the State of Colorado.
- C. Severability: To the extent the parties may perform and accomplish their obligations within the intent of this Agreement, its terms are severable. Should any term or provision be invalid or become inoperable for any reason, such invalidity or failure shall not affect the validity of any other terms or provisions. Waiver of any breach of a term shall not indicate a waiver of any other term or the same term upon later breach.

SECTION VII LAWS AND ORDINANCES

Law Firm, at all times, agrees to observe all applicable federal and state laws, Ordinances of the Town of Ridgway, and all rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto, that in any manner affect or govern the services contemplated under this Agreement.

SECTION VIII TERMINATION OF CONTRACT

- A. Termination of Agreement: Either party shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement upon giving the other party written notice of intent to terminate. Should Law Firm terminate the Agreement, Law Firm agrees to continue representation of the Town on all matters pending at the time of termination until satisfactory

substitution of counsel by the Town. Should the Town wish to Terminate, it shall provide Law Firm with a thirty (30) day notice of intent to terminate.

- B. Effect of Termination: In the event of termination, all finished and unfinished work product(s) prepared by Law Firm pursuant to this Agreement shall become the sole property of the Town, provided Law Firm is compensated in accordance with this Agreement for all work performed in accordance with this Agreement up to the effective date of termination. Law Firm shall not be liable with respect to the Town's subsequent use of any incomplete work product, provided Law Firm has notified the Town in writing of the incomplete status of such work product.

SECTION IX CHANGE IN SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Town may from time to time require changes in the scope of the services of Law Firm to be performed herein. Compensation to Law Firm payable hereunder shall be adjusted to reflect any change in the scope of services.

SECTION X EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

- A. Law Firm shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, ancestry, age, sex (gender), religion, creed or physical or mental disability. Law Firm may adhere to lawful equal opportunity guidelines in selecting employees, provided that no person is illegally discriminated against on any of the preceding bases. This provision shall govern, but shall not be limited to, recruitment, employment, promotion, demotion and transfer and advertising therefor; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. Law Firm shall post, in all places conspicuous to employees and applicants for employment, notices provided by the State of Colorado setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
- B. All solicitations and advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of Law Firm shall state that Law Firm is an equal opportunity employer.
- C. Law Firm shall cause the foregoing provisions to be inserted in all subcontracts for any work contemplated by this Agreement or deemed necessary by Law Firm, so that such provisions are binding upon each sub-consultant.
- D. Law Firm shall keep such records and submit such reports concerning the racial and ethnic origin of employees and of applicants for employment as the United States, the State of Colorado, the Town of Ridgway, or their respective agencies may require.
- E. Law Firm shall comply with such rules, regulations and guidelines as the United States, the State of Colorado, the Town of Ridgway, or their respective agencies may issue to implement these requirements.

SECTION XI – ILLEGAL ALIENS

In compliance with C.R.S. § 8-17.5-102, Law Firm represents, warrants and agrees:

- A. That Law Firm shall not knowingly employ or contract with an illegal alien to perform work under this Agreement, shall provide the Town with duly executed **LAWFUL PRESENCES AFFIDAVITS** of its employees upon request, and shall not enter into a contract with a subcontractor that fails to certify to Law Firm that the subcontractor shall not knowingly employ or contract with an illegal alien to perform work under this Agreement.
- B. That Law Firm has confirmed the employment eligibility of current employees and shall, within twenty (20) days after hiring any new employee to perform work under this Agreement, affirm that Law Firm has examined the legal work status of such employee, retained file copies of the documents required by 8 U.S.C. § 1324a, and not altered or falsified the identification documents for such employee. Law Firm shall provide a written, notarized copy of the affirmation to the Town upon request.
- C. If Law Firm obtains actual knowledge that a subcontractor performing work under this Agreement knowingly employs or contracts with an illegal alien, Law Firm shall: (i) notify the subcontractor and the Town within three (3) days that Law Firm has actual knowledge that a subcontractor is employing or contracting with an illegal alien; and (ii) terminate the subcontract with the subcontractor if within three (3) days of receiving the notice required pursuant to this Section XI, the subcontractor does not stop employing or contracting with the illegal alien; except that Law Firm shall not terminate the contract with the subcontractor if during such three (3) days the subcontractor provides information to establish that it has not knowingly employed or contracted with an illegal alien.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

ATTEST:

TOWN OF RIDGWAY, COLORADO

Pam Kraft, Town Clerk

By: _____
JOHN CLARK, Mayor

Date: _____

BO JAMES NERLIN, P.C.

By: _____
BO JAMES NERLIN, President

Date: _____

AGENDA ITEM #16