

**AGENDA
OURAY CITY COUNCIL**

Monday, May 19, 2025 - 6:00 PM

**Ouray Community Center
320 6th Ave
Ouray, CO 81427**

VIRTUAL OPTION - <https://zoom.us/j/9349389230>

Meeting ID: 934 938 9230 Passcode: 491878 Or dial: 408 638 0968 or 669 900 6833

Ouray City Council Regular Meeting

- Changes to this agenda can be found on the bulletin board at City Hall
- Electronic copies of the Council Packet are available on the City website at www.cityofouray.com. A hard copy of the Packet is also available at the Administrative Office for interested citizens.
- Notice is hereby given that a majority or quorum of the Planning Commission, Ouray Economic Development Committee, Beautification Committee, Tourism Advisory Committee, Main Streets Committee, and/or Parks and Recreation Committee may be present at the above noticed City Council meeting to discuss any or all of the matters on the agenda below for Council consideration

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
4. CEREMONIAL/INFORMATIONAL - Support of State Wildfire Preparedness Month Proclamation
5. CITIZENS' COMMUNICATION
6. CITY COUNCIL REPORTS/INFORMATION - Tamara Gulde, Peggy Lindsey, Michael Underwood, Josh Smith, and Ethan Funk
7. DEPARTMENT REPORTS
 - a. City Administrator
 - b. Director of Finance and Administration
 - c. Information Technology Director
8. CONSENT AGENDA
 - a. Liquor License Renewal for Outlaw Tradition LLC dba Outlaw Restaurant
 - b. Modification of Premises to Include Sidewalk Service for Thai Chili Ouray LLC
9. ACTION ITEMS
 - a. Ouray County Evacuation Plan
 - b. Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
 - c. Mountain Air Music Series Noise Permit
10. DISCUSSION ITEMS
 - a. Fee Schedule - Business Registration
 - b. Fee Schedule - Huckstering Permit
 - c. Fee Schedule - Special Event Registration (Non-Profits, Residents & Non-Residents)
 - d. Hot Springs Pool and Fitness Center Fee Schedule
 - e. Restroom Cleaning & Vault Pumping Agreement Between City, OIPI & FOVF
 - f. Schedule Work Sessions on June 2 and June 16, 2025
 - g. Future Agenda Items
11. ADJOURNMENT



**A PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF
THE CITY OF OURAY, COLORADO**

**PROCLAMATION NO. 2, 2025
SUPPORT OF STATE WILDFIRE AWARENESS MONTH**

WHEREAS, wildfires increasingly threaten homes and communities in the State of Colorado, as well as Ouray County; and

WHEREAS, wildfires are a natural part of an ecosystem that reduces hazardous fuels, improves habitats, promotes growth of some species, and returns nutrients to the soil. Therefore, coordinated education concerning how, where, and why wildfire burns, as well as collaborative efforts to increase survivability of homes and property is paramount; and

WHEREAS, most wildfires are human-caused and the growth of the wildland-urban interface has elevated the need for wildfire prevention and preparedness at both the community and individual homeowner levels; and

WHEREAS, the local, state, and federal wildfire agencies in Colorado, in partnership with fire prevention, land management, and wildfire adaptation organizations in the state, are working together to increase awareness of wildfires, and

WHEREAS, Colorado Governor Polis has proclaimed May 2025 as Wildfire Awareness Month in the State.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Ethan Funk, the Mayor of the City of Ouray, do hereby proclaim support for the Governor's Proclamation of **May 2025 as Wildfire Awareness Month** in the State of Colorado and urge all citizens of Ouray to join in this observance.

_____ May 19, 2025
Ethan Funk, Mayor

ATTEST: _____
Melissa M. Drake, City Clerk



P.O. Box 468
320 6th Avenue
Ouray, CO 81427
(970) 325-7211

Date: May 19, 2025
To: Ouray City Council
From: Michelle Metteer, City Administrator
Re: City Updates

In-Town Shuttle Request for Proposal

The Request for Proposal (RFP) for [In-Town Shuttle Services](#) is now live. Notice of the RFP has been placed in the Plaindealer, Telluride Daily Planet, Montrose Daily Press and the Durango Herald. The RFP has also been directly sent to Telluride Express, Tellurides, Colorado West Transportation, All Points Transit and the San Miguel Authority for Regional Transit. Josh Smith and I held the online Q&A session where two potential proposal submitters attended. An additional map was added to the online materials as well as a few questions and answers. No additional requests have been received for clarification and we are now waiting for the RFP period to close, which takes place at 3:00 PM on May 28th.

Short Term Rental (STR) Policy

Short term rentals can be a valuable tool for the lodging capacity of any community. The City of Ouray is appreciative of the benefits this program brings, however the need to properly manage what is effectively a commercial endeavor in many cases a residential neighborhood, is critical. The current STR policy does not require STR owners living outside of the region to provide a property management service in the event there is an issue with the rental - trash bins being left out and garbage dispersed by bears being a primary offense. Local STR owners are in the area and able to address such issues as they arise, but second homeowners who live outside of the region are not readily available. The responsible approach is to require a management service (or responsible party) within a specific distance from the City to address such matters. For local residents who have a STR, they can be the responsible party, but for most second homeowners who live out of state, they will need to provide a property management service. More on this will be discussed and proposed before the next STR renewal cycle.

Garbage Collection / Bears

The bears are out. This is a friendly reminder that the City of Ouray requires all trash receptacles to be in an enclosed area (not accessible to bears) until the morning of trash pick up. If everyone can do their part, the City and the bears will be better off. Thank you!

Additional Dwelling Unit Declaration Process

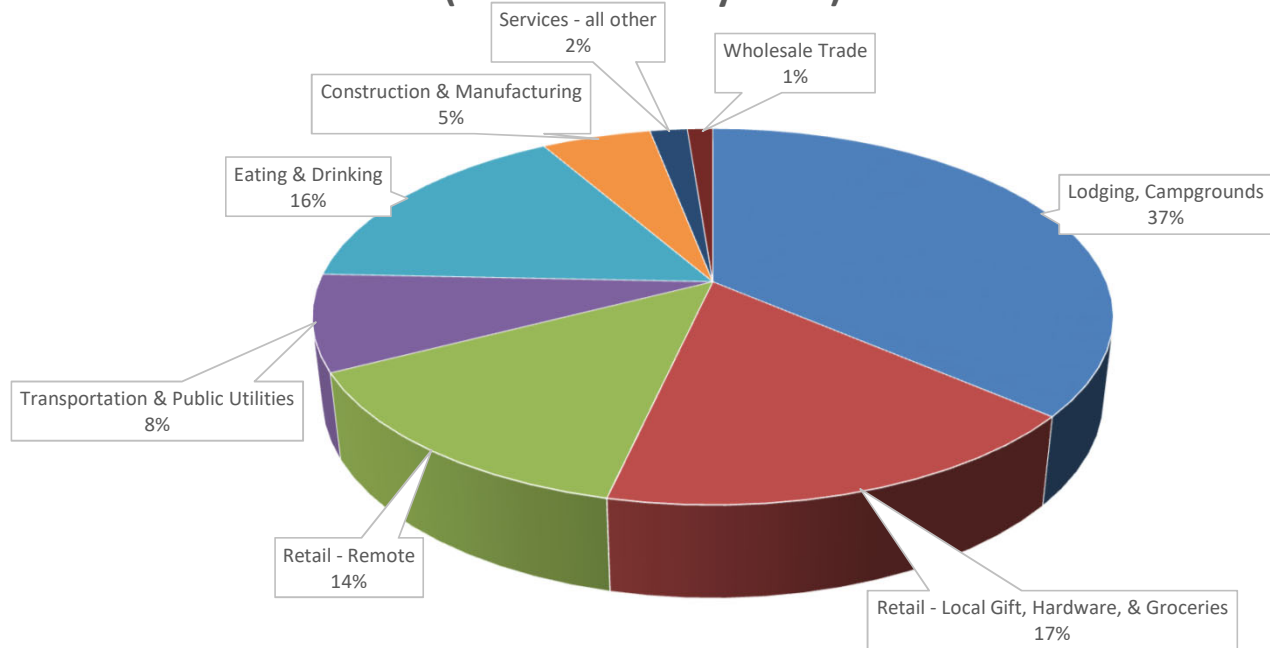
I will be working to create an internal process whereby when a notice or claim of an unpermitted ADU is brought to the attention of the City, staff can follow a set procedure for addressing the matter. This will ensure all claiming parties and potential offending property owners can rest assured we are handling the matter uniformly for everyone. Once I have a process in place, I will update the Council.

Org Chart Review

Staff will be moving forward in the coming month(s) with recommendations for amending the organizational structure. This will involve multiple departments with the hopes of finding efficiencies where possible. All org chart changes will come before the council for review and approval.



City of Ouray
March 2025 Sales Tax Revenues by Business Category
(received in May 2025)

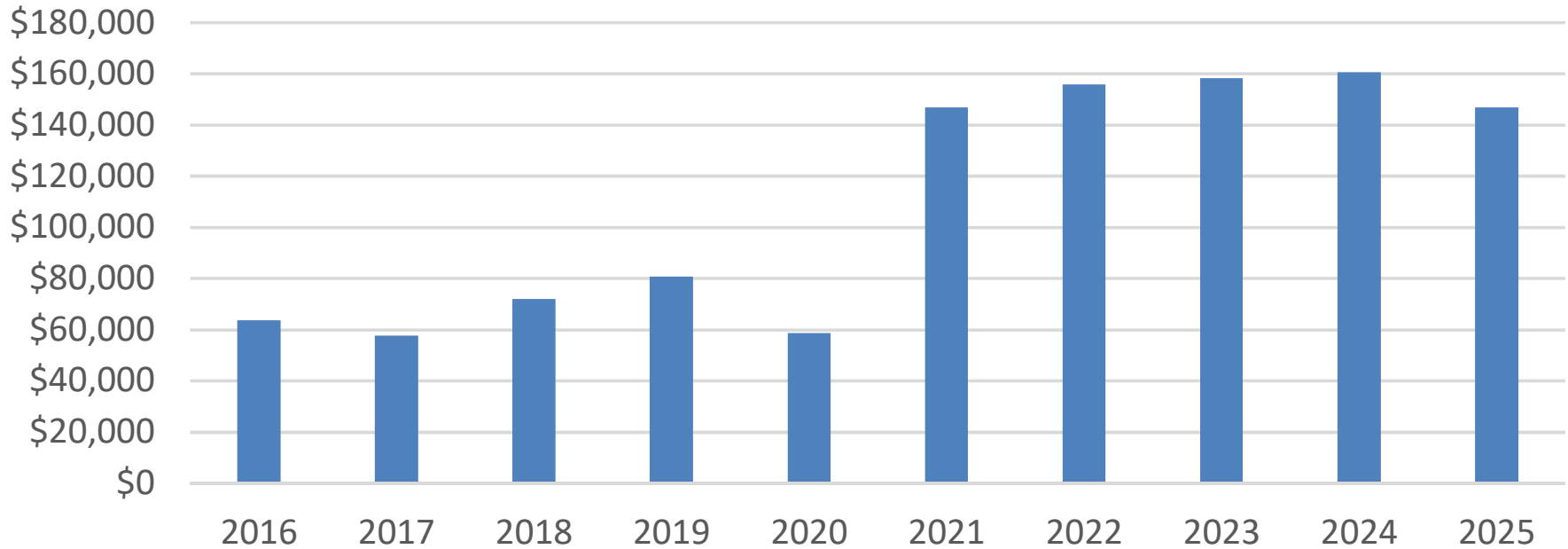


CITY OF OURAY
2025 MONTHLY SALES TAX REVENUES BY BUSINESS CATEGORY

(1) Month tax received from State of Colorado, representing sales from two months earlier (e.g. tax shown as APRIL is mostly from FEBRUARY)

2025 SALES TAX REVENUES BY BUSINESS CATEGORY							
(1) Funds received by City in: July (mostly re: May)							
Business Category	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Lodging, Campgrounds	\$ 32,707.60	\$ 61,038.62	\$ 52,880.88	\$ 47,165.36	\$ 53,355.64		
Retail - Local Gift, Hardware, & Groceries	\$ 27,124.53	\$ 33,924.66	\$ 29,458.68	\$ 28,756.14	25,277.20		
Retail - Remote	\$ 22,614.06	\$ 31,898.09	\$ 24,812.28	\$ 22,337.10	20,371.33		
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,901.88	13,647.55	14,514.51	13,677.96	12,126.16		
Eating & Drinking	18,360.30	27,751.32	28,404.66	23,271.59	23,548.03		
Construction & Manufacturing	7,048.89	6,716.06	4,621.87	6,097.70	7,755.39		
Services - all other	1,882.55	3,060.50	2,443.60	1,598.30	2,643.93		
Wholesale Trade	1,038.43	1,568.99	1,779.29	1,518.80	1,801.78		
TOTAL	\$ 121,678.24	\$ 179,605.79	\$ 158,915.77	\$ 144,422.95	\$ 146,879.46	\$ -	
Business Category	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year-to-date
Lodging, Campgrounds							\$ 247,148.10
Retail - Local Gift, Hardware, & Groceries							\$ 144,541.21
Retail - Remote							\$ 122,032.86
Transportation & Public Utilities							64,868.06
Eating & Drinking							121,335.90
Construction & Manufacturing							32,239.91
Services - all other							11,628.88
Wholesale Trade							7,707.29
TOTAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 751,502.21

CITY OF OURAY MARCH SALES TAX REVENUE COMPARISON Over Past 10 Years



Notes: Figures represent revenue received in May
Sales Tax increased from 3% to 4% on January 1, 2016

CITY OF OURAY
SALES TAX REVENUES BY BUSINESS CATEGORY 2016-2025

SALES TAX REVENUES BY BUSINESS CATEGORY

Business Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lodging, campgrnds.	\$ 15,249.51	\$ 13,839.00	\$ 20,358.97	\$ 24,204.56	\$ 8,537.56	\$ 48,534.91	\$ 45,728.44	\$ 55,334.62	\$ 53,814.04	\$ 53,355.64
Retail - Local Gift & Hardware				15,796.08	13,653.00	26,260.20	30,059.48	28,173.68	29,463.16	25,277.20
Retail - Remote				11,214.47	13,005.06	24,375.70	22,287.27	25,875.89	23,776.15	20,371.33
Retail - groceries, liquor, candy, hardw	12,035.68	12,281.81	12,801.80							
Retail - gift, souvenir, variety, books	4,655.84	3,818.37	4,896.95							
Trans & Pub. Util.	13,281.91	7,100.52	7,925.41	7,669.48	8,821.34	10,842.03	13,342.30	13,868.64	12,346.59	12,126.16
Eating & Drinking	6,162.00	11,474.07	16,044.33	14,162.03	9,551.59	29,519.40	32,268.20	26,573.43	24,822.86	23,548.03
Const. & Manufacturing	7,157.27	6,458.20	7,434.92	5,881.55	3,440.51	3,471.97	7,619.18	2,909.64	10,730.46	7,755.39
Services - all other	1,754.31	1,781.74	2,341.05	1,503.59	1,034.99	2,152.63	2,608.43	3,589.73	4,417.85	2,643.93
Finance, Ins. Real Estate	3,061.70	857.41	298.81							
Wholesale Trade	282.93	115.07	73.25	411.73	669.83	1,879.52	1,890.44	2,035.82	1,379.00	1,801.78
Mining		-	-							
All Other	7.00	7.00	-							
TOTAL	\$ 63,648.15	\$ 57,733.19	\$ 72,175.49	\$ 80,843.49	\$ 58,713.88	\$ 147,036.36	\$ 155,803.74	\$ 158,361.45	\$ 160,750.11	\$ 146,879.46
			\$12,207.14 out-of-period	\$7,217.53 out-of-period	\$3,389.27 out-of-period	\$2,183.34 out-of-period	\$4,665.85 out-of-period	\$15,372.15 out-of-period	(\$298.91) out-of-period	\$3,201.45 out-of-period

Year to Date Sales Tax Comparison

Percentage Change
from 2024

March 2024 Activity	\$	160,750.11	
March 2025 Activity	\$	146,879.46	-8.63%
Jan-Mar 2024 Activity	\$	469,504.07	
Jan-Mar 2025 Activity	\$	450,218.18	-4.11%

Ouray Lodging Occ. Tax Collection Summary

ROOMS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	25 vs 24
Month												
January	5712	5826	5113	5782	6196	6245	5936	7718	7609	6965	6794	-2.46%
February	4816	5226	4509	5085	5593	4641	7189	7776	5906	6351	5942	-6.44%
March	3394	3638	3499	4763	4152	1952	6993	6782	7341	5984	5147	-13.99%
April	2236	2660	2411	3080	2857	32	4941	4172	3836	4057		
May	5047	5850	5939	7396	7894	3111	11093	10002	9580	8475		
June	12015	13521	14494	14578	15026	12736	17520	16180	17276	16096		
July	19171	19960	20248	19802	19482	20444	20509	16551	19540	19504		
August	16477	16949	17344	17613	18629	16919	20798	17825	18710	18449		
September	15478	16149	16526	17743	18498	17564	13517	18930	18287	17807		
October	7937	7691	7762	7462	9407	12877	12038	12080	12432	13750		
November	2141	2113	2674	2856	3237	3864	3199	3196	3712	3727		
December	3656	3382	4226	5038	4268	5153	5237	3998	4794	5091		
Total Rooms	98080	102965	104745	111198	115239	105538	128970	125210	129023	126256		-7.34%

DOLLARS												
January	\$15,867	\$15,819	\$13,795	\$16,294	\$22,444	\$25,204	\$27,107	\$29,038	\$36,828	\$34,062	\$36,322	6.63%
February	\$12,468	\$13,908	\$12,648	\$14,021	\$19,580	\$18,464	\$28,191	\$36,284	\$30,377	\$31,386	\$31,566	0.57%
March	\$9,240	\$9,505	\$9,529	\$12,884	\$14,526	\$6,834	\$27,858	\$30,334	\$30,554	\$27,633	\$26,586	-3.79%
April	\$5,701	\$6,633	\$6,294	\$8,090	\$8,312	\$107	\$18,324	\$18,466	\$17,063	\$16,915		
May	\$13,876	\$15,372	\$15,734	\$19,031	\$22,068	\$7,922	\$41,033	\$43,131	\$40,051	\$45,459		
June	\$31,431	\$34,498	\$36,654	\$36,236	\$62,392	\$51,634	\$100,852	\$98,839	\$107,929	\$107,890		
July	\$47,884	\$49,767	\$50,344	\$49,371	\$110,244	\$114,230	\$138,864	\$131,139	\$142,968	\$157,254		
August	\$41,643	\$41,801	\$42,090	\$43,236	\$90,952	\$92,809	\$127,157	\$122,778	\$127,839	\$136,115		
September	\$40,336	\$41,704	\$41,965	\$44,480	\$79,505	\$93,050	\$98,575	\$119,099	\$123,474	\$127,337		
October	\$21,385	\$20,717	\$20,355	\$19,711	\$37,511	\$60,690	\$54,480	\$74,824	\$75,034	\$82,632		
November	\$5,136	\$5,802	\$7,079	\$7,000	\$10,367	\$15,399	\$14,134	\$14,566	\$15,552	\$18,071		
December	\$9,571	\$9,590	\$11,882	\$13,622	\$17,593	\$24,892	\$29,038	\$23,554	\$27,305	\$28,857		
Total Dollars	\$254,538	\$265,116	\$268,369	\$283,976	\$495,494	\$511,234	\$705,613	\$742,052	\$774,974	\$813,611		1.50%

Data represents rooms and dollars for month in which lodging activity occurred.
 LOT report and payment are due by 20th of following month.
 "ROOMS" data includes exempt rooms.

OURAY LODGING OCCUPANCY TRENDS
Based on Lodging Occupation Tax Collections

	2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Avail. Rooms	Rooms Rented	Occ.%	Exempt Rooms	Avail. Rooms	Rooms Rented	Occ.%	Exempt Rooms	Avail. Rooms	Rooms Rented	Occ.%	Exempt Rooms	Avail. Rooms	Rooms Rented	Occ.%	Exempt Rooms
	+ RVs, Unfurnished Cabins				+ RVs, Unfurnished Cabins				+ RVs, Unfurnished Cabins				+ RVs, Unfurnished Cabins			
January	18142	7718	42.5%	0	20375	7609	37.3%	469	19124	6965	36.4%	304	19568	6794	34.7%	321
February	16580	7776	46.9%	0	17183	6022	35.0%	386	17712	6351	35.9%	357	17862	5942	33.3%	261
March	17657	6782	38.4%	7	19519	7341	37.6%	341	18275	5984	32.7%	92	18895	5147	27.2%	233
April	16620	4172	25.1%	31	18168	3836	21.1%	0	16435	4057	24.7%	47				
May	21206	10002	47.2%	57	21420	9580	44.7%	110	20998	8475	40.4%	212				
June	20577	16180	78.6%	13	21171	17276	81.6%	122	20685	16096	77.8%	212				
July	20677	16551	80.0%	432	21257	19540	91.9%	499	21420	19504	91.1%	205				
August	21613	17825	82.5%	53	21566	18710	86.8%	481	21934	18449	84.1%	213				
September	21327	18930	88.8%	47	21146	18287	86.5%	413	20994	17807	84.8%	390				
October	20398	12080	59.2%	10	20156	12432	61.7%	261	20419	13750	67.3%	305				
November	15776	3196	20.3%	260	16343	3712	22.7%	254	17140	3727	21.7%	87				
December	17828	5050	28.3%	4	17382	4794	27.6%	215	19365	5091	26.3%	41				
Total	228401	126262	53.2%	914	235686	129139	52.9%	3551	234501	126256	51.9%	2465	56325	17883	31.7%	815

Data represents rooms for month in which lodging activity occurred.
 LOT report and payment are due by 20th of following month.
 "Rooms Rented" columns includes exempt rooms.
 "Exempt Rooms" columns are for memo purposes only.

2025 Lodging Occupation Tax, By Business Category

AVAILABLE ROOMS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hotel, Motel	12,668	11,451	8,913										33,032
Bed and Breakfast	713	786	438										1,937
House, Townhouse, Condo (1)	3,614	3,301	1,299										8,214
RV Space, Unfurnished Cabin	2,573	2,324	2,573										7,470
Total Rooms	19,568	17,862	13,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,653

Prior YTD 55,111

ROOMS RENTED	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hotel, Motel	4,864	4,410	3,159										12,433
Bed and Breakfast	341	214	77										632
House, Townhouse, Condo (1)	1,076	908	182										2,166
RV Space, Unfurnished Cabin	513	410	431										1,354
Total Rooms	6,794	5,942	3,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,585

Prior YTD 19,300

DOLLARS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hotel, Motel	\$ 23,937.36	\$ 22,123.00	\$ 16,282.24										62,343
Bed and Breakfast	\$ 1,059.49	\$ 842.27	\$ 274.64										2,176
House, Townhouse, Condo (1)	\$ 10,332.71	\$ 7,878.04	\$ 1,593.96										19,805
RV Space, Unfurnished Cabin	\$ 992.57	\$ 722.29	\$ 705.42										2,420
Total Dollars	\$ 36,322.13	\$ 31,565.60	\$ 18,856.26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 86,743.99

Prior YTD 93,044.15

(1) For a property that is marketed as a stand-alone short-term rental, for which there are no hotel/motel amenities offered.
 Data represents rooms for month in which lodging activity occurred.
 LOT report and payment are due by 20th of following month.
 "Rooms Rented" columns includes exempt rooms.

Excise Tax on Short Term Rentals

Activity Month	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Change from 2024	YTD % Change
January	\$ 27,661.19	\$ 37,085.48	\$ 35,761.19	\$ 39,148.42	9.5%	9.5%
February	\$ 32,883.88	\$ 27,662.57	\$ 28,192.46	\$ 28,043.85	-0.5%	5.1%
March	\$ 28,220.99	\$ 23,074.54	\$ 21,027.21	\$ 18,586.37	-11.6%	-17.9%
April	\$ 7,217.41	\$ 6,674.51	\$ 7,558.36			
May	\$ 23,933.67	\$ 21,653.38	\$ 27,989.28			
June	\$ 72,625.26	\$ 84,017.25	\$ 89,007.15			
July	\$ 109,220.30	\$ 128,885.01	\$ 141,496.13			
August	\$ 90,863.82	\$ 99,257.44	\$ 118,757.19			
September	\$ 83,065.86	\$ 92,170.25	\$ 87,286.84			
October	\$ 41,028.93	\$ 55,796.90	\$ 49,490.66			
November	\$ 9,274.82	\$ 13,210.01	\$ 10,581.26			
December	\$ 29,333.34	\$ 29,200.58	\$ 27,874.27			
Grand Total	\$ 555,329.47	\$ 618,687.92	\$ 645,022.01	\$ 85,778.64		

Revenue by Fund	2022	2023	2024	2025	Cumulative
Affordable/Attainable Housing	\$ 277,664.74	\$ 309,343.96	\$ 322,511.00	\$ 42,889.32	\$ 952,409.02
Water Capital Improvements	\$ 138,832.37	\$ 154,671.98	\$ 161,255.50	\$ 21,444.66	\$ 476,204.51
Sewer Capital Improvements	\$ 138,832.37	\$ 154,671.98	\$ 161,255.50	\$ 21,444.66	\$ 476,204.51
Cumulative Total Raised					\$ 1,904,818.04

Affordable Housing Revenue and Expenses	2022	2023	2024	2025	Cumulative
Total Raised	\$ 277,664.74	\$ 309,343.96	\$ 322,511.00	\$ 42,889.32	\$ 952,409.02
Total Spent	\$ (110,000.00)	\$ (67,849.69)	\$ (132,882.16)	\$ -	\$ (310,731.85)
Total Remaining	\$ 167,664.74	\$ 241,494.27	\$ 189,628.84	\$ 42,889.32	\$ 641,677.17

Check Date	Payee	Amount	Description
4/20/2022	Home Trust of Ouray County	\$ 10,000.00	2022 Operating funds
1/4/2023	Home Trust of Ouray County	\$ 100,000.00	734 4th St
2/1/2023	Home Trust of Ouray County	\$ 20,000.00	2023 Operating funds
4/26/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 3,847.50	Housing needs analysis
5/24/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 3,505.00	Housing needs analysis
6/7/2023	Buckhorn Engineering	\$ 3,426.25	Cascade Park Geohazard Assessment
7/5/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 1,557.50	Housing needs analysis
8/2/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 7,692.50	Housing needs analysis
9/6/2023	Buckhorn Engineering	\$ 6,293.75	Cascade Park Geohazard Assessment
9/27/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 4,237.50	Housing needs analysis
11/1/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 1,930.00	Housing needs analysis
11/29/2023	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 9,257.19	Housing needs analysis
1/23/2024	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 6,102.50	Housing needs analysis
1/23/2024	Home Trust of Ouray County	\$ 30,000.00	2024 Operating funds
4/17/2024	Ouray County Clerk & Recorder	\$ 382.16	Recording fee
8/28/2024	Economic & Planning Systems Inc	\$ 2,500.00	Housing needs analysis
9/18/2024	Home Trust of Ouray County	\$ 100,000.00	River Walk Rentals

City of Ouray Hot Springs Pool and Fitness Center - Visitor and Revenue Trends

(Source: Point of Sale Software)

VISITORS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% change from 2024
January	9,287	36	9,392	8,553	8,149	4,961	5,258	6,871	7,152	7,958	11.27%
February	9,095	13	7,342	5,970	7,836	4,824	6,660	5,599	5,592	7,369	31.78%
March	10,087	58	10,468	9,118	3,638	7,697	8,621	7,148	8,426	10,250	21.65%
April	6,195	16	7,048	5,481	-	7,104	5,249	4,693	6,578	6,626	0.73%
May	12,065	2,984	13,346	11,397	-	11,580	9,549	10,602	11,201		
June	22,404	18,175	24,764	24,525	1,540	25,977	20,156	23,206	22,419		
July	36,116	37,483	35,943	36,986	6,416	30,994	26,286	32,117	32,654		
August	22,353	25,486	23,936	23,274	12,622	22,179	19,101	21,170	20,874		
September	9,258	16,065	16,397	14,833	11,946	13,612	14,652	15,634	15,208		
October	62	9,834	8,771	9,596	10,699	9,368	10,135	11,035	12,238		
November	49	7,077	7,043	6,920	4,644	6,782	5,354	6,326	6,851		
December	47	10,753	9,046	8,174	4,439	6,317	6,510	8,152	8,816		
TOTAL YEAR	137,018	127,980	173,496	164,827	71,929	151,395	137,531	152,553	158,009		

REVENUE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% change from 2024
January	\$ 85,983.09	\$ 2,189.00	\$ 89,885.46	\$ 95,701.53	\$ 99,306.81	\$ 66,989.85	\$ 63,150.43	\$ 96,783.56	\$ 121,260.10	\$ 140,810.60	16.12%
February	\$ 78,569.69	\$ 724.00	\$ 70,970.13	\$ 65,918.59	\$ 97,215.12	\$ 61,086.55	\$ 85,924.20	\$ 112,926.04	\$ 105,565.18	\$ 152,827.35	44.77%
March	\$ 84,745.80	\$ 1,012.00	\$ 102,232.15	\$ 108,526.39	\$ 47,810.30	\$ 106,419.45	\$ 126,759.01	\$ 120,467.93	\$ 145,888.18	\$ 190,605.89	30.65%
April	\$ 52,112.54	\$ 2,234.00	\$ 72,957.12	\$ 62,025.47	\$ -	\$ 98,819.49	\$ 152,003.71	\$ 133,097.92	\$ 119,178.58	\$ 132,359.64	11.06%
May	\$ 108,047.29	\$ 123,474.60	\$ 155,881.40	\$ 138,237.34	\$ -	\$ 162,720.12	\$ 143,279.82	\$ 208,335.74	\$ 275,871.30	\$ -	
June	\$ 211,853.56	\$ 166,974.02	\$ 317,542.31	\$ 311,093.17	\$ 19,273.04	\$ 352,538.72	\$ 321,377.13	\$ 469,321.85	\$ 469,363.01	\$ -	
July	\$ 332,026.16	\$ 479,802.39	\$ 455,519.84	\$ 474,330.32	\$ 74,169.01	\$ 428,489.09	\$ 452,460.99	\$ 646,348.28	\$ 660,284.72	\$ -	
August	\$ 198,465.34	\$ 326,151.96	\$ 308,882.04	\$ 295,953.46	\$ 165,977.58	\$ 312,872.14	\$ 316,183.52	\$ 419,353.80	\$ 423,754.26	\$ -	
September	\$ 80,149.87	\$ 184,807.92	\$ 200,777.07	\$ 188,131.33	\$ 158,666.78	\$ 186,412.51	\$ 238,796.90	\$ 283,459.93	\$ 278,649.03	\$ -	
October	\$ 2,737.00	\$ 82,537.92	\$ 99,235.68	\$ 120,843.43	\$ 145,302.53	\$ 131,806.01	\$ 170,555.12	\$ 211,284.83	\$ 223,633.93	\$ -	
November	\$ 1,796.25	\$ 62,435.74	\$ 84,885.49	\$ 83,976.37	\$ 58,403.16	\$ 88,639.21	\$ 84,930.60	\$ 107,867.28	\$ 119,193.83	\$ -	
December	\$ 1,957.00	\$ 112,212.40	\$ 111,645.98	\$ 105,050.32	\$ 60,304.81	\$ 79,891.78	\$ 94,844.99	\$ 156,882.10	\$ 163,777.30	\$ -	
TOTAL YEAR	\$ 1,238,443.59	\$ 1,544,555.95	\$ 2,070,414.67	\$ 2,049,787.72	\$ 926,429.14	\$ 2,076,684.92	\$ 2,250,266.42	\$ 2,966,129.26	\$ 3,106,419.42		

CITY OF OURAY VISITOR CENTER - REVENUE TRENDS

REVENUES

	2022		2023			2024			2025			Incr./Decr.	25 vs. 24
	Concessions	Non-Profit	Concessions	Non-Profit	OHV	Concessions	Non-Profit	OHV	Concessions	Non-Profit	OHV		
January			\$ 228.95	\$ 53.00		\$ 284.11	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ 149.25	\$ 95.00	\$ -	\$ (64.86)	-21%
February			\$ 150.89	\$ 85.95		\$ 438.62	\$ 36.00	\$ -	\$ 519.70	\$ 140.00	\$ -	\$ 185.08	39%
March			\$ 395.38	\$ 4.00		\$ 773.27	\$ 111.00	\$ -	\$ 764.72	\$ 95.00	\$ -	\$ (24.55)	-3%
April			\$ 403.25	\$ 2.00	\$ 50.50	\$ 713.73	\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (738.73)	-100%
May			\$ 1,098.28	\$ 611.60	\$ 126.25	\$ 2,281.10	\$ 88.00	\$ 126.25					
June			\$ 1,627.77	\$ 690.75	\$ 202.00	\$ 3,035.75	\$ 498.00	\$ 325.25					
July	\$ 910.80	\$ 215.00	\$ 2,517.75	\$ 664.60	\$ 782.75	\$ 3,369.09	\$ 277.00	\$ 252.50					
August	\$ 1,281.05	\$ 684.85	\$ 2,669.69	\$ 648.85	\$ 378.75	\$ 2,360.70	\$ 387.00	\$ 378.75					
September	\$ 1,814.71	\$ 676.95	\$ 2,834.91	\$ 698.00	\$ 75.75	\$ 3,482.57	\$ 360.00	\$ 277.75					
October	\$ 1,383.05	\$ 275.00	\$ 1,096.11	\$ 253.00	\$ 227.25	\$ 1,636.08	\$ 225.00	\$ 50.50					
November	\$ 380.36	\$ 121.00	\$ 354.94	\$ 40.00	\$ -	\$ 160.37	\$ 60.00	\$ -					
December	\$ 516.45	\$ 79.00	\$ 233.25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 477.79	\$ -	\$ -					
TOTAL \$	\$ 6,286.42	\$ 2,051.80	\$ 13,611.17	\$ 3,751.75	\$ 1,843.25	\$ 19,013.18	\$ 2,092.00	\$ 1,411.00	\$ 1,433.67	\$ 330.00	\$ -	\$ (643.06)	
		\$ 8,338.22			\$ 19,206.17			\$ 22,516.18			\$ 1,763.67		

percent of sales earning profit

75%

71%

84%

81%

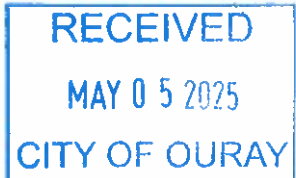
April - May 2025 IT Highlights

- Black Swift cam and DVR reestablished at Box Canon with firmware downgrade to allow streaming feed for the Visit Ouray website.
- Coordinated reorganization with access for keyfobs to groups access for simpler control across the city sites.
- Coordinated alarm vendor security code resets.
- Onboarding / Offboarding IT work
- Timeclock installed at Visitor Center
- Visitor Center technology reestablished after remodeling.
- PD Clients updates were installed for new requirements on server upgrade.
- Region 10 installed equipment in the CNL for other ISP services last week. A redundant connection will be established once the services are configured and available.
- Camera firmware updates installed
- Finance Software update installed
- Server security updates installed

DR 8400 (02/16/24)
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Liquor Enforcement Division
PO BOX 17087
Denver CO 80217-0087
(303) 205-2300

Submit to Local Licensing Authority

OUTLAW RESTAURANT
PO BOX 1227
Ouray CO 81427-1227



*ck # 9841
to city
\$175.00*

Fees Due	
Annual Renewal Application Fee	\$
Renewal Fee	750.00
Storage Permit \$100 X _____	\$
Sidewalk Service Area \$75.00	\$
Additional Optional Premise Hotel & Restaurant \$100 X _____	\$
Related Facility - Campus Liquor Complex \$160.00 per facility	\$
Amount Due/Paid <i>To DOR ck # 9840</i>	<i>\$75.00</i>

Make check payable to: Colorado Department of Revenue. The State may convert your check to a one- time electronic banking transaction. Your bank account may be debited as early as the same day received by the State. If converted, your check will not be returned. If your check is rejected due to insufficient or uncollected funds, the Department may collect the payment amount directly from your banking account electronically.

Retail Liquor License Renewal Application

Please verify & update all information below. Return to city or county licensing authority by due date.

Note that the Division will not accept cash.

Paid by check
 Paid Online

Uploaded to Movelt on Date

Licensee Name

OUTLAW TRADITION LLC

Doing Business As Name (DBA)

OUTLAW RESTAURANT

Liquor License Number

42-70517-0000

License Type

Hotel & Restaurant (city)

Sales Tax License Number

42705170000

Expiration Date

07/16/2025

Due Date

06/01/2025

Business Address

Street Address

610 MAIN ST

Phone Number

9703182381

City, State, ZIP Code

Ouray CO 81427-9903

Mailing Address

Street Address

PO BOX 1227

City, State, ZIP Code

Ouray CO 81427-1227

Email

alisonchoate@yahoo.com

Operating Manager

Allison Choate

Date of Birth

8888888888

Home Address

Street Address		Phone Number
88888888888888888888888888888888		970.318.2381
City	State	ZIP Code
Oura (CO	81427

1. Do you have legal possession of the premises at the street address? Yes No
 Are the premises owned or rented? Owned Rented* *If rented, expiration date of lease

2. Are you renewing a storage permit, additional optional premises, sidewalk service area, or related facility? Yes No
 If yes, please see the table in the upper right hand corner and include all fees due.

3. Are you renewing a takeout and/or delivery permit? Yes No
 (Note: must hold a qualifying license type and be authorized for takeout and/or delivery license privileges) If selecting 'Yes', an additional \$11.00 is required to renew the permit.
 If so, which are you renewing? Delivery Takeout Both Takeout and Delivery

4. Since the date of filing of the last application, has the applicant, including its manager, partners, officer, directors, stockholders, members (LLC), managing members (LLC), or any other person with a 10% or greater financial interest in the applicant, been found in final order of a tax agency to be delinquent in the payment of any state or local taxes, penalties, or interest related to a business? Yes No
 Since the date of filing of the last application, has the applicant, including its manager, partners, officer, directors, stockholders, members (LLC), managing members (LLC), or any other person with a 10% or greater financial interest in the applicant failed to pay any fees or surcharges imposed pursuant to section 44-3-503, C.R.S.? Yes No

5. Since the date of filing of the last application, has there been any change in financial interest (new notes, loans, owners, etc.) or organizational structure (addition or deletion of officers, directors, managing members or general partners)? Yes No
 If yes, explain in detail and attach a listing of all liquor businesses in which these new lenders, owners (other than licensed financial institutions), officers, directors, managing members, or general partners are materially interested.

6. Since the date of filing of the last application, has the applicant or any of its agents, owners, managers, partners or lenders (other than licensed financial institutions) been convicted of a crime?..... Yes No

If yes, attach a detailed explanation.

7. Since the date of filing of the last application, has the applicant or any of its agents, owners, managers, partners or lenders (other than licensed financial institutions) been denied an alcohol beverage license, had an alcohol beverage license suspended or revoked, or had interest in any entity that had an alcohol beverage license denied, suspended or revoked?..... Yes No

If yes, attach a detailed explanation.

8. Does the applicant or any of its agents, owners, managers, partners or lenders (other than licensed financial institutions) have a direct or indirect interest in any other Colorado liquor license, including loans to or from any licensee or interest in a loan to any licensee?..... Yes No

If yes, attach a detailed explanation.

Affirmation & Consent

I declare under penalty of perjury in the second degree that this application and all attachments are true, correct and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Type or Print Name of Applicant/Authorized Agent of Business

Alison Choate

Title

President

Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Date (MM/DD/YY)

03/27/25

Report & Approval of City or County Licensing Authority

The foregoing application has been examined and the premises, business conducted and character of the applicant are satisfactory, and we do hereby report that such license, if granted, will comply with the provisions of Title 44, Articles 4 and 3, C.R.S., and Liquor Rules.

Therefore this application is approved.

Local Licensing Authority For

Title

Attest

Signature

Date (MM/DD/YY)

DR 8495 (02/16/24)
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Liquor Enforcement Division
PO BOX 17087
Denver CO 80217-0087
(303) 205-2300

Tax Check Authorization, Waiver, and Request to Release Information

I, Alison Choate

am signing this Tax Check Authorization, Waiver and Request to Release Information (hereinafter "Waiver") on behalf of

(the "Applicant/Licensee")

Alison Choate, Outlaw Restaurant

to permit the Colorado Department of Revenue and any other state or local taxing authority to release information and documentation that may otherwise be confidential, as provided below. If I am signing this Waiver for someone other than myself, including on behalf of a business entity, I certify that I have the authority to execute this Waiver on behalf of the Applicant/Licensee.

The Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Revenue is the State Licensing Authority, and oversees the Colorado Liquor Enforcement Division as his or her agents, clerks, and employees. The information and documentation obtained pursuant to this Waiver may be used in connection with the Applicant/Licensee's liquor license application and ongoing licensure by the state and local licensing authorities. The Colorado Liquor Code, section 44-3-101. et seq. ("Liquor Code"), and the Colorado Liquor Rules, 1 CCR 203-2 ("Liquor Rules"), require compliance with certain tax obligations, and set forth the investigative, disciplinary and licensure actions the state and local licensing authorities may take for violations of the Liquor Code and Liquor Rules, including failure to meet tax reporting and payment obligations.

The Waiver is made pursuant to section 39-21-113(4), C.R.S., and any other law, regulation, resolution or ordinance concerning the confidentiality of tax information, or any document, report or return filed in connection with state or local taxes. This Waiver shall be valid until the expiration or revocation of a license, or until both the state and local licensing authorities take final action to approve or deny any application(s) for the renewal of the license, whichever is later. Applicant/Licensee agrees to execute a new waiver for each subsequent licensing period in connection with the renewal of any license, if requested.

By signing below, Applicant/Licensee requests that the Colorado Department of Revenue and any other state or local taxing authority or agency in the possession of tax documents or information, release information and documentation to the Colorado Liquor Enforcement Division, and is duly authorized employees, to act as the Applicant's/Licensee's duly authorized representative under section 39-21-113(4), C.R.S., solely to allow the state and local licensing authorities, and their duly authorized employees, to investigate compliance with the Liquor Code and Liquor Rules. Applicant/Licensee authorizes the state and local licensing authorities, their duly authorized employees, and their legal representatives, to use the information and documentation obtained using this Waiver in any administrative or judicial action regarding the application or license.

Name (Individual/Business)

Alison Choate | Outlaw Restaurant

Social Security Number/Tax Identification Number

88888888888888888888888888888888

Home Phone Number

Business/Work Phone Number

970.318.2381

Street Address

610 Main St.

City

Duway

State ZIP Code

CO

81427

Printed name of person signing on behalf of the Applicant/Licensee

Applicant/Licensee's Signature (Signature authorizing the disclosure of confidential tax information) Date Signed



3/27/25

Privacy Act Statement

Providing your Social Security Number is voluntary and no right, benefit or privilege provided by law will be denied as a result of refusal to disclose it. § 7 of Privacy Act, 5 USCS § 552a (note).

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RECEIVED
 MAY 05 2025
 CITY OF OURAY

Permit Application and Report of Changes

CK # 1918 To DoR
 \$ 150.00

Current License Number 03-08819

All Answers Must Be Printed in Black Ink or Typewritten

Local License Fee \$ 0.00

1. Applicant is a <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company		Present License Number 03-08819
2. Name of Licensee Natakit Bourrod	3. Trade Name Thaichili Ouray, LLC	
4. Location Address 740 Main St		
City Ouray	County Ouray County	ZIP 81427

SELECT THE APPROPRIATE SECTION BELOW AND PROCEED TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2.

Section A – Manager reg/change	Section C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License Account No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Manager's Registration (Hotel & Restr.)\$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Manager's Registration (Tavern).....\$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Manager's Registration (Lodging & Entertainment).....\$75.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Manager (Other Licenses pursuant to section 44-3-301(8), C.R.S.) NO FEE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Warehouse Storage Permit (ea)..... \$100.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Branch House Permit (ea) 100.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Change Corp. or Trade Name Permit (ea) 50.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Change Location Permit (ea)..... 150.00 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change, Alter or Modify Premises \$150.00 x _____ Total Fee _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Addition of Optional Premises to Existing H/R \$100.00 x _____ Total Fee _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Addition of Related Facility to an Existing Resort or Campus Liquor Complex \$160.00 x _____ Total Fee _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Campus Liquor Complex Designation No Fee <input type="checkbox"/> Sidewalk Service Area \$75.00
Section B – Duplicate License	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquor License No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate License \$50.00 	

Do Not Write in This Space – For Department of Revenue Use Only

Date License Issued	License Account Number	Period

The State may convert your check to a one time electronic banking transaction. Your bank account may be debited as early as the same day received by the State. If converted, your check will not be returned. If your check is rejected due to insufficient or uncollected funds, the Department of Revenue may collect the payment amount directly from your bank account electronically.	TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	\$ _____ .00
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Instruction Sheet

For All Sections, Complete Questions 1-4 Located on Page 1

Section A

To Register or Change Managers, check the appropriate box in section A and complete question 8 on page 5. Proceed to the Oath of Applicant for signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.

Section B

For a Duplicate license, be sure to include the liquor license number in section B on page 1 and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature.

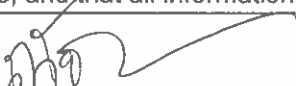
Section C

Check the appropriate box in section C and proceed below.

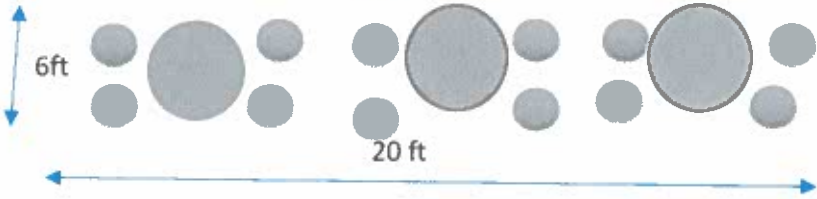
- 1) **For a Retail Warehouse Storage Permit**, go to page 3 complete question 5 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.
- 2) **For a Wholesale Branch House Permit**, go to page 3 and complete question 5 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature. Submit to State Licensing Authority for approval.
- 3) **To Change Trade Name or Corporation Name**, go to page 3 and complete question 6 (be sure to check the appropriate box). Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 4) **To modify Premise, or add Sidewalk Service Area**, go to page 4 and complete question 9. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 5) **For Optional Premises** go to page 4 and complete question 9. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County).
- 6) **To Change Location**, go to page 3 and complete question 7. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature. Retail Liquor License submit to Local Liquor Licensing Authority (City or County). Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Importer's Liquor Licenses submit to State Liquor Licensing Authority.
- 7) **Campus Liquor Complex Designation**, go to page 4 and complete question 10. Submit the necessary information and proceed to page 5 for Oath of Applicant signature.
- 8) **To add another Related Facility** to an existing Resort or Campus Liquor Complex, go to page 4 and complete question 11.

Storage Permit	<p>5. Retail Warehouse Storage Permit or a Wholesalers Branch House Permit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retail Warehouse Permit for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> On-Premises Licensee (Taverns, Restaurants etc.)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Off-Premises Licensee (Liquor stores)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholesalers Branch House Permit</p> <p>Address of storage premise: _____</p> <p>City _____, County _____, Zip _____</p> <p>Attach a deed/ lease or rental agreement for the storage premises. Attach a detailed diagram of the storage premises.</p>				
Change Trade Name or Corporate Name	<p>6. Change of Trade Name or Corporation Name</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Change of Trade name / DBA only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Name Change (Attach the following supporting documents)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. Certificate of Amendment filed with the Secretary of State, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. Statement of Change filed with the Secretary of State, <u>and</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3. Minutes of Corporate meeting, Limited Liability Members meeting, Partnership agreement.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;">Old Trade Name</td> <td style="width:50%;">New Trade Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Old Corporate Name</td> <td>New Corporate Name</td> </tr> </table>	Old Trade Name	New Trade Name	Old Corporate Name	New Corporate Name
Old Trade Name	New Trade Name				
Old Corporate Name	New Corporate Name				
Change of Location	<p>7. Change of Location</p> <p>NOTE TO RETAIL LICENSEES: An application to change location has a local application fee of \$750 payable to your local licensing authority. You may only change location within the same jurisdiction as the original license that was issued. Pursuant to 44-3-311(1) C.R.S. Your application must be on file with the local authority thirty (30) days before a public hearing can be held.</p> <p>Date filed with Local Authority _____ Date of Hearing _____</p> <p>(a) Address of current premises _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(b) Address of proposed New Premises (Attach copy of the deed or lease that establishes possession of the premises by the licensee)</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(c) New mailing address if applicable.</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip _____</p> <p>(d) Attach detailed diagram of the premises showing where the alcohol beverages will be stored, served, possessed or consumed. Include kitchen area(s) for hotel and restaurants.</p>				

Change of Manager	<p>8. Change of Manager or to Register the Manager of a Tavern, Hotel and Restaurant, Lodging & Entertainment liquor license or licenses pursuant to section 44-3-301(8).</p> <p>(a) Change of Manager (attach Individual History DR 8404-I H/R, Tavern and Lodging & Entertainment only) Former manager's name _____ New manager's name _____</p> <p>(b) Date of Employment _____</p> <p>Has manager ever managed a liquor licensed establishment? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does manager have a financial interest in any other liquor licensed establishment? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, give name and location of establishment _____</p>
Modify Premises or Addition of Optional Premises, Related Facility, or Sidewalk Service Area	<p>9. Modification of Premises, Addition of an Optional Premises, Addition of Related Facility, or Addition of a Sidewalk Service Area</p> <p>NOTE: Licensees may not modify or add to their licensed premises until approved by state and local authorities.</p> <p>(a) Describe change proposed _____ _____ _____</p> <p>(b) If the modification is temporary, when will the proposed change: Start _____ (mo/day/year) End _____ (mo/day/year)</p> <p>NOTE: THE TOTAL STATE FEE FOR TEMPORARY MODIFICATION IS \$300.00</p> <p>(c) Will the proposed change result in the licensed premises now being located within 500 feet of any public or private school that meets compulsory education requirements of Colorado law, or the principal campus of any college, university or seminary? (If yes, explain in detail and describe any exemptions that apply) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(d) Is the proposed change in compliance with local building and zoning laws? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(e) If this modification is for an additional Hotel and Restaurant Optional Premises has the local authority authorized by resolution or ordinance the issuance of optional premises? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(f) Attach a diagram of the current licensed premises and a diagram of the proposed changes for the licensed premises.</p> <p>(g) Attach any existing lease that is revised due to the modification.</p> <p>(h) For the addition of a Sidewalk Service Area per Regulation 47-302(A)(4), include documentation received from the local governing body authorizing use of the sidewalk. Documentation may include but is not limited to a statement of use, permit, easement, or other legal permissions.</p>
Campus Liquor Complex Designation	<p>10. Campus Liquor Complex Designation</p> <p>An institution of higher education or a person who contracts with the institution to provide food services</p> <p>(a) I wish to designate my existing _____ Liquor License # _____ to a Campus Liquor Complex Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Additional Related Facility	<p>11. Additional Related Facility</p> <p>To add a Related Facility to an existing Resort or Campus Liquor Complex, include the name of the Related Facility and include the address and an outlined drawing of the Related Facility Premises.</p> <p>(a) Address of Related Facility _____</p> <p>(b) Outlined diagram provided Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Oath of Applicant		
I declare under penalty of perjury in the second degree that I have read the foregoing application and all attachments thereto, and that all information therein is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge		
Signature		Title
		OWNER, THAI CHILI OURAY
Date	4/30/2025	
Report and Approval of LOCAL Licensing Authority (CITY / COUNTY)		
The foregoing application has been examined and the premises, business conducted and character of the applicant is satisfactory, and we do report that such permit, if granted, will comply with the applicable provisions of Title 44, Articles 4 and 3, C.R.S., as amended. Therefore, This Application is Approved.		
Local Licensing Authority (City or County)		Date filed with Local Authority
Signature	Title	Date
Report of STATE Licensing Authority		
The foregoing has been examined and complies with the filing requirements of Title 44, Article 3, C.R.S., as amended.		
Signature	Title	Date

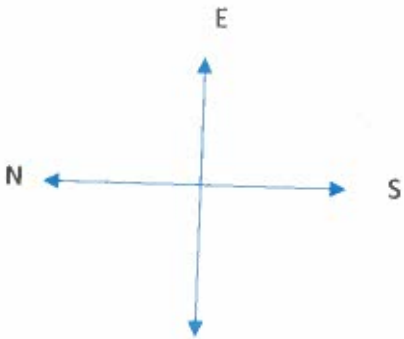
MAIN STREET




8TH AVE



Thaichili




.....
Natakit bourrod Owner

.....
City of Ouray

Temporary Modification Control Plan

- No alcohol served to minor or customer that are extremely inebriated.
- There will be roped off area that separates the walking way people from the customers seated
- The new area will be contiguous with the current patio scheme
- Service will be through the front door of the restaurant, there are two access points to the tables. 1 near the front of the restaurant and one on the back side
- Staff will monitor to make sure that customer are not carrying alcohol between the restaurant and their tables
- Hours of operation 11 am – 10 pm



Natakrit Bourrod

Owner/Operator



R. Glenn Boyd
Ouray County Emergency Manager
Office: 970-325-7273 ext. 1 | Cell: 970-318-9603
Email: gboyd@ourayco.gov | Fax: 970-325-0225
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Date: April 26, 2025
To: Ouray City Council
CC: Michelle Metteer, City of Ouray Administrator
Daric Harvey, City of Ouray Interim Police Chief
From: Glenn Boyd, Ouray County Emergency Manager

Date: March 13, 2025

Subject: Recommendation for Adoption of the Ouray County Multijurisdictional Evacuation Plan

Dear Council Members,

I am pleased to submit for your review and consideration the Ouray County Multijurisdictional Evacuation Plan, which has been developed through a comprehensive and collaborative process beginning in July 2023. This plan represents a significant milestone in our collective commitment to public safety and emergency preparedness.

The development of this plan was facilitated by JEO Consulting, which provided expertise and guidance throughout the process. The planning efforts included multiple public meetings, including a dedicated public workshop to gather input and ensure community engagement. Additionally, the plan was rigorously tested through a tabletop exercise conducted on November 7, 2024, and a full-scale evacuation exercise is scheduled for November 3, 2025, to further refine and validate its effectiveness.

Throughout the planning process, stakeholders, partners, and the multi-agency coordination group have actively contributed to reviews and updates, ensuring that the plan meets the highest standards of operational readiness and coordination across jurisdictions. The review period for public and policy makers to make edits and suggestions was open from July 13, 2024 through November 13, 2024.

This plan was adopted by the Town of Ridgway Town Council on March 12, 2025 and by the Ouray County Board of Commissioners on April 22, 2025. The plan before you contains the minor edits each of those

Given the thorough vetting process and the critical importance of this plan in safeguarding our residents and visitors, I strongly recommend its formal adoption by the County and the City of Ouray. Implementation of this plan will enhance our ability to respond effectively to emergency situations, ensuring a coordinated and efficient evacuation process when needed.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I welcome any questions or discussion regarding this recommendation and look forward to your support in adopting this essential public safety measure.



R. Glenn Boyd
Ouray County Emergency Manager
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Thank you for your time.



Ouray County Multijurisdictional Evacuation Plan

Ouray County, Colorado

Adopted by Town of Ridgway March 12, 2025, City of Ouray _____, and Ouray County April 22, 2025

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Record of Changes

The most current copy of this document, including any revised pages, is available through the Ouray County Emergency Management office, County Commissioners, or other designated representatives.

Change No.	Date Entered	Posted By	Description of Change
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Key Acronyms

EEP Emergency Evacuation Plan
EOC Emergency Operations Center
IC Incident Commander
ICS Incident Command System
PIO Public Information Officer

Executive Summary

Ouray County, the City of Ouray, the Town of Ridgway, and other project partners have collaboratively developed an **emergency evacuation plan** for residents, workers, and tourists within scenic Ouray County, Colorado. Evacuation Plans are designed to help protect people by providing guidance during an emergency. As the nature of every emergency cannot be known beforehand, this plan was developed with an all-hazards approach to be adaptable and flexible no matter the reason for evacuation. While wildfire is a significant and prominent concern in Colorado, other events, such as flooding or chemical spills, can prompt local officials to declare an evacuation.

You evacuate to evade the threat, not to go to a specific location!

Evacuation plans take place in several stages. It's critical to understand what stage of an evacuation your county, community, or neighborhood is in. Ouray County uses a three-phase approach called Be Ready, Get Set, Go Now!

- **Be Ready** – be aware an evacuation order may be coming due to hazardous conditions. Be prepared to evacuate by getting family and supplies together and watching local news media.
- **Get Set** – a **voluntary** evacuation order is in effect. Your family can evacuate now if you feel in danger or if it will take longer for you to evacuate, such as with children, elderly family, large domestic animals, or health/mobility concerns.
- **Go Now** – a **mandatory** evacuation order is in effect. All persons in the identified locations are at risk and need to evacuate the area immediately.

Residents and visitors to Ouray County should be aware that evacuation assistance resources are limited. If you need assistance evacuating, contact your local officials as quickly as possible. It is your responsibility to evacuate your family as quickly and safely as possible! If you choose not to evacuate, emergency responders will not be able to rescue you.

In general, evacuation routes are identified to lead people away from the danger. Designated evacuation routes include:

- North-bound towards Montrose via US Highway 550 and Ouray County Road 1
- South-bound towards Silverton via US Highway 550
- West-bound towards Placerville via CO Highway 62
- East-bound towards Cimarron/Gunnison via Ouray County Road 8

However, evacuation roads may change during an event – always follow the direction of local officials to see the safest ways away from danger.

Where to Get Information:



Check the following locations for information about evacuation orders and status:

RADIO:

- KUBC (580 AM)
- KKXK (94.1 or 99.3 FM)

FACEBOOK:

- @OurayCountySheriff
- @OurayCountyAlerts
- @OurayCountyEM
- @OurayCountyGov
- @OurayPD
- @CityOfOuray
- @TownOfRidgway

INSTAGRAM:

- @OurayCountySO
- @OurayCountyGov
- @OurayPD
- @CityOfOuray

Evacuation Guidance:



Areas or people who should plan to evacuate early:

- Campgrounds and recreation areas
- Neighborhoods with one egress road (one way in/one way out)
- People with mobility or transportation concerns
- Families with children or the elderly
- Those with large animals

Shelter Locations:



Families are welcome to take temporary shelter at:

- Ouray 4-H Center
- Ouray Community Center
- Ouray Elks Lodge
- Ouray Schools
- Ridgway Schools



Pets and hobby farm animals can take temporary shelter at:

- Second Chance Humane Society (small pets)
- Ouray County Fairgrounds (large domestic animals)

Ouray County, the City of Ouray, and the Town of Ridgway are committed to protecting people and property throughout the county from disaster events. Help ensure your own safety by following safety guidance and news alerts, having a plan for your family, and being familiar with evacuation stages!

Be Ready – Get Set – Go Now!

Introduction

Purpose

Ouray County, Colorado, is charged with ensuring the safety of residents and persons visiting the county, particularly during large-scale events. This document establishes procedures to implement the Ouray County Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) to direct the evacuation and road closures across the county during emergency events. This plan is specific to Ouray County, Colorado. The principles and strategies outlined in this plan can be scaled and adapted to address events as needed throughout the county, such as the County Fair and 4th of July celebration.

Authority

The Ouray County Sheriff's Office and Ouray County Emergency Management serve as the primary or lead agencies for the Ouray County Emergency Evacuation Plan. C.R.S. 24-33.5-700 Colorado Disaster Emergency Act outlines the powers of local and state governments to respond to emergencies and disasters, including the authority to evacuate residents and visitors to provide for public safety. Evacuation orders of local authorities and Sheriffs are enforced by criminal sanctions, and a person disobeys an evacuation order at his or her own peril. This authority was backed by an official Attorney General Opinion on June 27, 2002.

This document is **For Official Use Only**. Portions of the Ouray County Emergency Evacuation Plan may contain information that raise personal privacy or other concerns, and those portions may be exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (see 5 United States Code §552, 41 Code of Federal Regulations Part 105- 60). It is to be controlled, stored, handled, transmitted, distributed, and disposed of in accordance with internal security protocol and is not to be released without prior approval of the County Emergency Manager to the public or other personnel who do not have a valid need to know. The disclosure of information in this plan could compromise the security or implementation of essential actions in this plan.

Areas of Coverage

This plan evaluates emergency evacuation procedures that would impact all or parts of Ouray County, including unincorporated Ouray County, the City of Ouray, the Town of Ridgway, Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District (LHMFPD), Ouray Fire Protection District (OFPD), Ridgway Fire Protection District (RFPD), Montrose Fire Protection District (MFPD) and other public lands. Horsefly Volunteer Wildland Fire Protection association provides first response to wildfires that start in northern Ouray County lands accessed by and from Government Springs Road.

Plan Assumptions

Overall Assumptions

- Large scale events will require state or federal assistance
- It is unlikely the entire county would require evacuation, but rather select portions of the county and/or communities may be evacuated depending on the situation
- Some individuals will resist an order to evacuate.
- Some percentage of the population automatically assigns suspicion to the motives of government agencies, particularly in regards to evacuations.

Transportation

- The primary means of evacuation for most individuals will be personal vehicles. Individuals who do not have personal vehicles may require assistance in evacuating.
- Individuals with access and functional needs or people with disabilities may require evacuation assistance and/or transportation coordination.
- There is a potential for roadways to be damaged or for traffic disruptions. This will require maximum flexibility in response.

Communications

- Residents will not have access to all available public information sources to acquire emergency information.
- Information that is available to the public may be conflicting amongst various sources and may cause credibility issues with official information sources.
- It may be difficult to locate and inform seasonal, tourist, and homeless populations, and to estimate the scope of the transportation requirements.

Plan Maintenance

This plan is the principal source of guidance for evacuation in Ouray County. Overall coordination of this plan will be administered by the Ouray County Sheriff's Office or Local Law Enforcement. The Ouray County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex.

The plan will be reviewed and updated annually from the publication date, with the review led by the County Emergency Manager. Annual reviews are designed to keep contact information current and reflect organizational or procedural changes that might impact continuity. Beyond annual reviews, the plan should be updated following hazard events which require the plan's activation. Additional plan maintenance and review activities are documented in the table below and include associated tasks and suggested frequency.

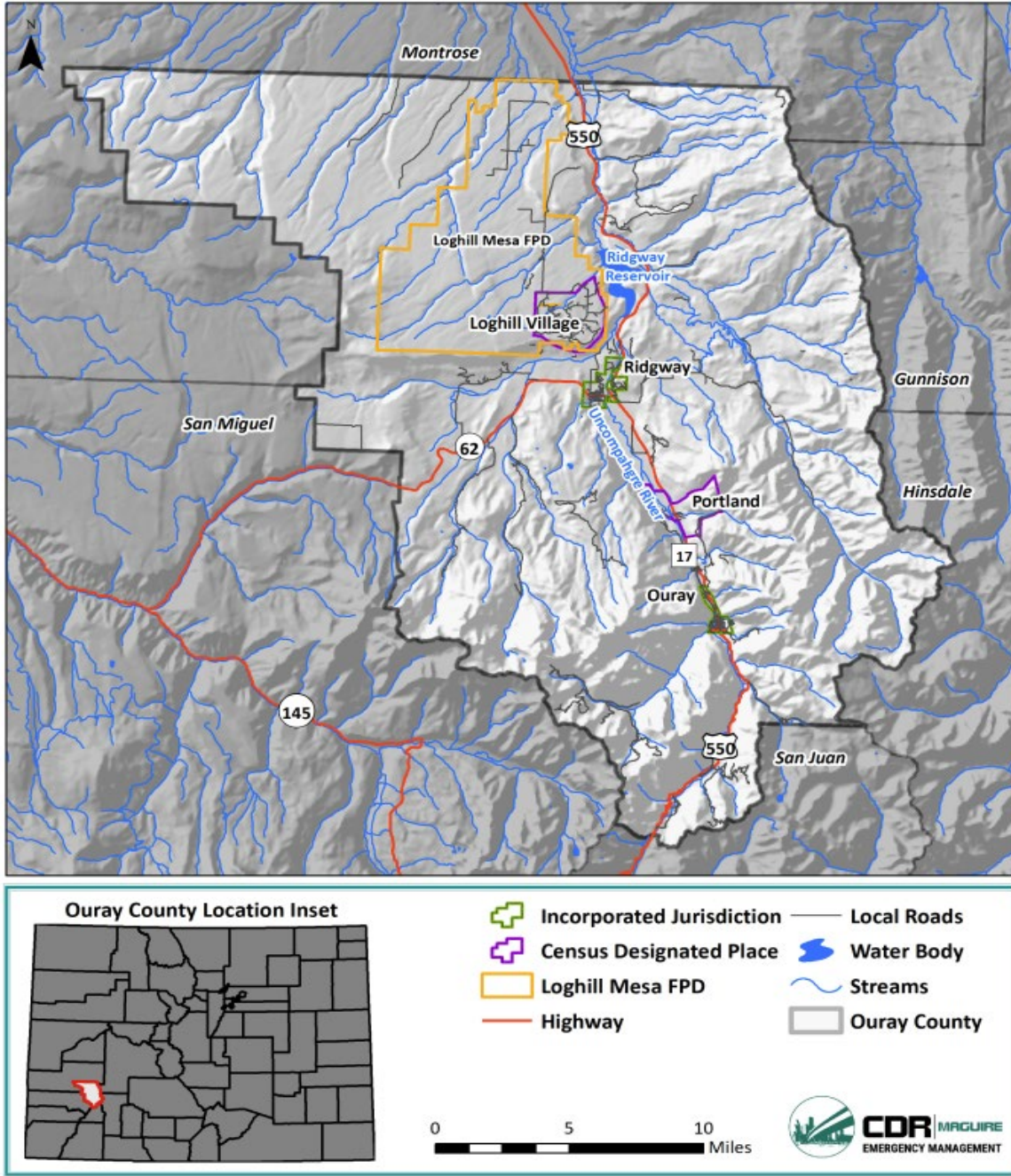
As part of the plan maintenance and review, staff should be trained on the Incident Command System (ICS) and regularly take part in exercises, drills, and workshops. The goal is to ensure all staff are familiar with the critical functions associated with response efforts during EEP activation.

Local department leadership and the designated county representative will determine the level of training and amount of participation in exercises.

Activity	Tasks	Frequency
Update/train new staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide EEP overview briefing to all new personnel involved in continuity operations • Ensure new staff engage in annual review of the EEP as appropriate 	Within 30 days of hire
Orient new policy officials and senior management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief officials on EEP • Brief each official on their EEP responsibilities 	Within 30 days of appointment
Update and test equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and test vital equipment so that they are working correctly 	Quarterly
Maintain shelter location agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain agreements with shelters • Verify contact information 	Quarterly
Update rosters and logs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and revise employee rosters • Update and revise equipment logs 	Quarterly or as needed
Plan update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review plan for accuracy • Update based on incident events • Manage distribution of plan updates 	Annually
Review/update supporting MOUs/MOAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review MOUs/MOAs as needed for currency and new needs 	Annually
Plan and conduct exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct joint exercises with agencies • Support and participate in interagency exercises 	Bi-Annually

Community Overview

Ouray County covers 540.7 (US CENSUS) square miles in southwestern Colorado. The 2022 population is 4,936 people. Ouray County ranges in elevation from 5,285 feet at its north boundary to 14,158 feet at the peak of Mount Sneffels. It is and is a scenic destination for tourism and outdoor recreation. Ouray County contains the upper Uncompahgre River Valley and northern San Juan Mountains. Ouray County borders Montrose, San Miguel, San Juan, Hinsdale, and Gunnison Counties. Ouray County contains two incorporated municipalities: the City of Ouray (2020 population = 898 people) and the Town of Ridgway (2020 population = 1,183 people). There are three census-designated places in unincorporated Ouray County: Colona (2020 population = 36 people), Loghill Village (2020 population = 617), and Portland (2020 population = 136). In addition to the incorporated municipalities and census-designated places in unincorporated Ouray County, the Board of County Commissioners highlight Elk Meadows, Southwest of Ridgway, as a population center.



Ouray County Basemap
 (Source: Ouray County HMP)

Demographics

Ouray County and the incorporated community’s population estimates and general demographic vulnerabilities are described in the following section. Characteristics such as age, disability, and/or primary language spoken at home will significantly impact a resident’s ability to evacuate in a timely manner.

Table 1: Population and At-risk Persons

Jurisdiction	2020 Census	Median Age	Disability %	Language %*
Ouray County	4,874	54.6	15.1%	0.8%
City of Ouray	898	47.7	11.3%	0.0%
Town of Ridgway	1,183	45.5	15.8%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census, 2023

*Note – Language % indicates “speaks English less than “very well””; Disability % is designated as “total civilian noninstitutionalized population %”

The local planning committee noted approximately 8% of the population is English as a Second Language due to the large transient working population during the summer months.

At-risk Populations

In general, at-risk populations may have difficulty with medical issues, poverty, extremes in age, and communication due to language barriers. Several outliers may be considered when discussing potentially at-risk populations, including:

- Not all people who are considered “at-risk” are at-risk;
- Outward appearance does not necessarily mark a person as at-risk;
- A hazard event will, in many cases, impact at-risk populations in different ways.

The following locations may house “at-risk” populations or persons with functional access needs. Note there are no licensed health facilities in Ouray County. This includes assisted living, nursing homes, or hospitals.

Type	Facility Name	Address	Other Note
Health Clinic	Cedar Point Health	295 Sherman St Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-626-5123
Health Clinic – Physical Therapy	Mountain View Physical Therapy (Montrose Regional Health)	185 Sherman St. Unit 103 Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-626-4050
Health Clinic -- Ouray County Public Health	Ouray County Public Health	177 Sherman St. Unit 103 Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-325-4670
Schools	Ridgway Elementary School	1115 Clinton St Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-626-5468
	Ridgway Secondary School	1200 Green St Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-626-5788
	Ouray School District R1	400 7 th Ave Ouray CO	Phone – 970-325-4505
Daycares	Early Learning Center of Ouray (toddler/preschool)	400 7 th Avenue Ouray CO	Phone -- 970-325-4505
	Katrina Thomsen (Infant/Toddler/Preschool/School Age)	399 N Cora St Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-729-2319
	Ridgway Elementary School (Toddler/Preschool)	1115 Clinton St Ridgway CO	Phone – 970-626-5468
	VOYAGER YOUTH PROGRAM (Preschool/School Age)	280 N Cora St	Phone – 970-626-4279
	New Daycares will be online soon at various attainable house locations	TBD	TBD

Population Groups of Concern

To create effective community evacuation plans for vulnerable populations, it's crucial to address potential weaknesses and build on the strengths through ongoing collaboration. Potential risks and identified challenges for various demographics may include:

- ***Persons with Functional Needs –***
 - Persons with physical limitations will likely require assistance with transportation out of evacuated areas and back into affected areas once the emergency is stabilized. Evacuation routes and shelters may not be fully accessible, posing challenges for individuals with mobility issues.
 - Persons deaf or hard of hearing may have challenges receiving all emergency alert information.
 - Service Animals shall be allowed to remain with their owner throughout evacuation, shelter, and re-entry.

- Not all persons (either residents, transient workers, or tourists) have access to vehicles or transportation.
- *School-age Children* – Separated families (parents vs. kids) are a concern for evacuation during the school year or during working hours. Non-driving children who remain at home while parents commute to surrounding areas for work are a concern. It is not possible to maintain a full roster of homes with children at home.
- *Transient Workers* - There is a population of transient or homeless population, particularly during the summertime, in Ouray County which are at heightened risk during evacuation procedures. Notification and transport of these non-housed workers is difficult and should be of priority to emergency personnel. Additionally, non-native persons may not be culturally aware of challenges inherent to living in the mountains, leading to difficulties for individuals from diverse backgrounds or those who do not understand the gravity of a situation.
- *Those who Speak English as a Second Language* - Lack of accessible communication methods may lead to confusion and exclusion during evacuation efforts.
- *Pet Owners* - Residents with animals or pets are likely to resist evacuation orders if barred from bringing their animals. Accommodations and/or information regarding animal housing should be a priority to incentivize people to evacuate as quickly as possible.
- *Tourists* – Those unfamiliar with the area or without knowledge of main roads will require additional notification and education to evacuate. Extra vehicles or transport methods may be required to assist travelers and tourists without adequate transportation.
- *Campers, Hunters, Hikers* - Campers, hikers, hunters, and other recreational enthusiasts can also be distributed throughout the surrounding areas and are often out of range of cellphone towers. Campgrounds around Ouray County include:
 - Amphitheater Campground – Ouray RD (USDA/USFS)
 - Angel Creek – *Tent Camping Only*
 - Beaver Lake – *Access through east Ouray county*
 - Blue Lakes Camping area
 - Ironton Townsite
 - Thistledown – *Tent Camping Only*
- *Daycare Providers* - In addition to family reunification plans, infant seats and close supervision will be required.

Livestock Producers – There is a relatively large population in Ouray County who have large-animals (cattle and horses primarily). Livestock producers face unique challenges and risks when attempting to evacuate during emergencies or disasters. The process of evacuating animals involves careful planning and coordination to ensure the safety and well-being of the animals. **The assumption shall be made that some ranchers will likely prioritize their livestock’s welfare over self-evacuation to ensure the livestock and their livelihood are safe.** Concerns to be aware of include:

- Limited transportation resources – livestock require specialized transportation such as trucks and trailers which not all owners may have on hand. Evacuating large numbers of livestock can also contribute to traffic congestion especially on rural roads.
- Size and number of animals – the large size and number of animals challenge evacuation logistics (such as travel time and available road capacity). Maintaining access to adequate feed and water during evacuation is challenging, especially for prolonged periods.
- Lack of suitable shelters – not all shelter facilities are designed to accommodate livestock. Additionally, lack of adequate shelters for long term storage if housing is damaged or roadways are impassable.
- Limited Advance Warning – rapidly evolving hazard conditions may provide inadequate time to wrangle, load, and relocate animals.
- Financial considerations – evacuation efforts can result in a significant financial burden for producers, including transportation costs and potential property damage.

Due to privacy issues, the county may not have adequate information on the location and extent of assistance required by people with special needs. Because resources and emergency conditions may not allow for house-to-house contact, persons with special needs, the elderly, pets, or livestock should outline a plan for emergency evacuation and, if necessary, appoint a primary person to assist them.

Existing Capabilities

Ouray County encompasses a mosaic of land ownership and jurisdictional boundaries. Because of this, interagency cooperation is essential not only for emergency response, but also for prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and fiscal issues. Between Ouray County, the City of Ouray, and the Town of Ridgway, there are a multitude of complimentary and competing plans, procedures, capabilities, and resources available. The capabilities table below lists which planning and regulatory, administrative, financial, and outreach capabilities the County and communities have.

Planning and Regulatory Capability	Ouray County	Ouray	Ridgway
Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Capital Improvements Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Economic Development Plan	No	Yes	Yes
Emergency Operational Plan	Yes	County	County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
Storm Water Management Plan	No	Yes	Yes
Building Codes	Yes	Yes	Yes (2019)
Zoning Regulation/Ordinances	Yes	Yes	Yes
National Flood Insurance Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Management Plan/Ordinance	Yes	Yes	Yes
Community Rating System	No	No	No
Mutual Aid Agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes

Administrative & Technical Capability	Ouray County	Ouray	Ridgway
Planning Commission	Yes	Yes	Yes
Floodplain Administration	Yes	Yes	Yes
GIS Capabilities	Yes	No	No
Chief Building Official	Yes	Yes	Yes
Civil Engineering	Yes	No	Yes
Grant Manager	No	No	No
Local Staff Who Can Assess Community's Vulnerability to Hazards	Limited	Limited	Limited
Fiscal Capability	Ouray County	Ouray	Ridgway
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes such as Mitigation Projects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utility Service Fees	No	Yes	Yes
Storm Water Service Fees	No	No	No
Development Impact Fees	No	No	No
General Obligation Revenue or Special Tax Bonds	No	No	Yes
Education & Outreach Capability	Ouray County	Ouray	Ridgway
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on hazard risk reduction and community protection	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Yes	No	Yes
StormReady Certification	No	No	No
Firewise Communities Certification	No	No	No
	Loghill Mesa – Yes		
Tree City USA	No	No	No

Other Available Resources

Agencies who assist or can support evacuation efforts include but may not be limited to the following:

Ouray County Departments		
County Fairground	Emergency Management	Human Services
County PIO	Geographic Information System (GIS)	County Officials
Road and Bridge	Emergency Medical Services	Search and Rescue
County Assessor	County Public Information Officer	County Attorney

Municipalities' Departments		
City of Ouray Public Works	City of Ouray: Community Development + Building Dept/Building Inspector	Town of Ridgway Public Works
City of Ouray Officials	Town of Ridgway: Community Development/Town Planner + Building Inspector	Town of Ridgway Officials
City of Ouray Police Department		Town of Ridgway Marshals Office
Fire Districts or Associations		
Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District	Montrose Fire Protection District	Ouray Fire Protection District
Ridgway Fire Protection District	Horsefly Volunteer Fire Protection (association)	
School Districts		
Ridgway School District	Ouray School District	Montrose School District
State and Federal Agencies		
Colorado Department of Transportation	Colorado Office of Emergency Management	Colorado State Forest Service
Colorado State Parks and Wildlife	Colorado State Patrol	National Park Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Non-profit or Other Potential Resources		
Local HAM radio groups	Local livestock producers	Home Health Care Providers
American Red Cross	WestCO Regional Dispatch Center	Colorado West Region Healthcare Coalition of Colorado
Sheriff's Posse		Second Chance Humane Society
Utilities		
San Miguel Power Association	Propane Companies	Black Hills Energy
City of Ouray – Water & Sanitation	Town of Ridgway – Water & Sanitation	Dallas Creek Water
Fairway Pines Sanitation District	Cornerstone Metro District – Water & Sanitation	Tri-County Water

The largest limiting factor facing the county and communities for effective emergency response is a lack of adequate staff capacity.

Identified Resources and Opportunities for Improvement

During a review of existing plans, policies, and capabilities for the planning team, key themes and opportunities for improvement were identified. These improvements may be carried forward and should be integrated into other plan updates, trainings, or projects in the future.

- Zoning Ordinances
 - New developments should be platted and permitted only if they include multiple egress routes.
- Roadway Projects and Improvements
 - Roads should be widened to account for emergency response access along shoulders and/or include signage for emergency access routes.
 - Evacuation Routes should require specific markings or designation signage.
- Training, Maintenance, Education Needs
 - Tabletop exercises or designated trainings for emergency responders/local officials/law enforcement should occur regularly.
 - A community evacuation drill days would bolster local knowledge of the plan and promote self-reliance.
 - Conduct education campaign on preparing for evacuation – preparing go-bags, community alert sign-ups
 - Evaluate and implement specific warning siren systems (siren blasts indicating evacuation notice) with public education campaign of siren blast patterns.
- Funding Opportunities
 - All jurisdictions could benefit from additional funding opportunities to support local resiliency endeavors – particularly if funds could be used to augment local staff resources. See State Emergency Fire Fund information below:

State Emergency Fire Fund (EFF)

The EFF was established in 1967 by a few counties that recognized that some fires may exceed the capabilities of county resources and abilities. County participation is voluntary. Majority of the counties in Colorado participate including Ouray County contribute into this insurance-type fund that can pay for catastrophic wildfires on state and private land that exceed a participating county's capabilities including suppression costs. EFF funding must be requested by the county sheriff and can only be approved by the director of DFPC.

The EFF is strictly a fire suppression fund and cannot pay for rehabilitation. However, repair of damage directly related to suppression (e.g., water bars on cat lines) may be authorized by a DFPC line officer if accomplished as a suppression component at the time of the fire suppression effort. Alternate resources can be negotiated depending on resources appropriate for the fire. The EFF is a necessary link to FEMA funds; however, federal agencies cannot obligate EFF funds.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

The Ouray County EEP can be implemented without warning and should be implemented immediately upon activation.

Decision to Activate the EEP

The Ouray County Emergency Manager, County Sheriff, or a representative designated by either has the authority to activate the EEP. The decision to activate will be tailored for the situation and based on projected or actual impact. Based on the type and severity of the emergency, the EEP may be activated by any of the following events.

- **Wildfire events** in the county which may impede transportation corridors or encroach on communities,
- A **hazardous materials incident** capable of impacting the physical wellbeing of residents or visitors,
- An **avalanche/rockslide/debris flow** impacting a community or major thoroughfare,
- **Severe flooding** on the Uncompahgre River or other creeks which would block adequate access to portions of the county or communities, and/or
- Any **other emergency event** which compromises the integrity or safety for residents.

Direction and Control

During EEP activation, the representative who activated the EEP maintains overall direction and control of operations, but may delegate relocation, continuity, and reconstitution operations to the other authorized staff.

A point of contact for each zone or region under evacuation order should be established that is then responsible for tracking when and where warnings have been issued, number evacuated, status on shelter capacity, and those remaining the risk area including functional needs and people with disabilities in their zone.

Operational Phases

This evacuation plan is broken down into three main phases:

- **Be Ready: Pre-Evacuation Readiness and Preparedness** – places the emphasis on preparing residents of potential future evacuation orders. Education is based around developing situation and preparing to evacuate.
- **Get Set: Activation of Voluntary Evacuation** – emphasis shifts to collecting materials, communicating a plan to family members, or evacuating voluntarily for those with additional risk factors. Emergency procedures may include rerouting traffic, establishing detours, clearing traffic for EMS, opening shelters, etc.

- **Go Now! Activation of Mandatory Evacuation** – mandatory evacuation orders established for areas at risk. Actions include canvassing areas, assisting with evacuations as needed, or closing and securing hazardous areas. All messaging pertains to imminent danger, shelter locations, closed routes or detours.
 - **Mandatory or full evacuation only directed if remaining in the area poses significant risk or danger to life.**

Refusal to Evacuate

Persons who refuse to comply with a mandatory evacuation order will not be arrested nor forcibly removed from their homes. Those who refuse to evacuate should be informed that they should not expect rescue or other lifesaving assistance during the incident. If minor juvenile children are present and under the care of those who refuse to evacuate, the children may be taken into protective custody if Law Enforcement believes the children are in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death. According to county policies, the Ouray County Human Services Department will be contacted for continued care and custody of juvenile children. Additionally, and depending on the circumstances, those who refuse to evacuate and are under the influence of alcohol, or drugs or displaying severe behavioral health issues may be taken into protective custody if: (1) a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe the person is gravely disabled or there is an imminent danger to that person or others, as a result of a mental health disorder; or (2) a law enforcement officer or emergency service patrol has probable cause to believe a person is incapacitated or clearly dangerous to themselves or others, as a result of alcohol, drugs, and/or other substances."

- Under an EVACUATION ORDER, the responding agency or evacuation entity will flag entrances to residences, if time permits, with crime-scene flagging to indicate that residents have been notified. Two flags will be applied where residents have refused to evacuate.
 - *Adults* refusing to cooperate with area closures or evacuations will be advised of the impending danger and that emergency resources will not be risked rescuing them after the time of the Evacuation Order. The officer or volunteer involved will note the address and report it to the IC as soon as practical.
 - *Minors* will be evacuated regardless of their decision to stay, unless a parent or legal guardian is present who is also staying and insists that the minor must stay with them.

Reconstitution or Event Termination

The County Emergency Manager and Sheriff's Office are responsible for determining if the overall safety conditions are favorable enough to allow residents to return to their homes and businesses.

Expected Actions

- Sheriff's office or local Police Departments determine conditions are safe to return.
- Designated staff will identify areas where repopulation can be safely accomplished without interfering with emergency response activities (such as fire suppression efforts or debris removal)
- EM and Sheriff Dispatch to notify all emergency responders the evacuation order is to be lifted.
- PIO will then share public notices on all used media channels: social media, local news media, county website, etc., for residents.
 - *Anticipate members of the public may attempt to enter through unauthorized pathways.*
 - *Advise evacuees how and when to return to their homes and businesses, indicating preferred travel routes and identification requirements for proof of residence.*
- Coordinate with special care facilities regarding the return of evacuees to those facilities.
 - *Note only those with significant health issues or anticipated medical procedures can be relocated to other hospitals. Surrounding health facilities are not holding facilities for medically vulnerable populations.*

To prevent looting, the responsible law enforcement agency will attempt to provide security to the evacuated areas. Only individuals who reside in the evacuated area should be allowed to enter the area when it is deemed safe to do so. Residency will be determined by driver's license or other documentation of record.

Upon termination of the evacuation order, the IC will use the primary designated Evacuation Center (4-H building) as an evacuee meeting place, to advise them of what to expect and how to obtain recovery resources to contend with losses and to obtain updated contact information from returnees.

Shelter in Place

In some cases, evacuation may not be necessary for residents or visitors. Shelter in place orders indicate residents should stay indoors or in a safe location instead of evacuating the area. Depending on the nature of the event a shelter in place order shall be issued rather than evacuation. Events which may lead to a Shelter in Place Order can include:

- Chemical spill or hazardous materials
- Impending severe winter weather
- Terrorist event such as a mass shooter or escaped prisoner

Expected Actions

The expected actions for county and city officials will consist of regular Emergency Response or Operation Actions with specific messaging to be shared via the PIO to inform the public regarding the situation.

- Perform standard Emergency Operations Plan procedures as necessary.
- Notify key stakeholders at risk if events indicate specific shelter in place considerations.
 - Schools
 - Daycares
 - Large ongoing events – 4H or Campground event organizers
- Send out Shelter-in-Place messaging relevant to the specific area at risk.

Expected Actions

The following list of Expected Actions are expected to occur to ensure all departments or personnel can be aware of the situation and take their own individual actions. While this is a more general list of actions, department specific actions and responsibilities are further detailed under their appropriate section.

Overall Expected Actions

- Activate the county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
 - Relevant departments send designated representative to EOC.
- Incident Commander is to monitor the ongoing emergency event and determine if Emergency Evacuation Plan is to be activated.
- Determine EEP Level.
 - **Be Ready** – general notification, FYI. Areas have been identified as “at risk”.
 - **Get Set – Voluntary Evacuation.** Emphasis areas at highest risk such as single egress neighborhoods near threat or vulnerable population. Areas at risk are threatened.
 - **Go Now! – Mandatory Evacuation.** Threat is imminent or occurring. Areas at risk have been breached.
- Notify all county and community responding departments of EEP activation level
 - All responding departments to perform individual expected actions.
- Share all media posts or messaging as provided by the PIO.
- Activate evacuation centers.
 - Identify and obtain additional resources needed to operate the Ouray County 4-H Event Center and Fairgrounds as an Evacuation Center for evacuees and animals, such as generators, portable showers, food preparation facilities, sleeping accommodations, animal care, etc.
- Activate animal evacuation centers.

- Contact Second Chance Humane Society to implement procedures for managing and staffing the small and large animal Evacuation Centers.
- Communicate any blocked/damaged/impassable roadways to the Incident Commander.
 - IC will coordinate with Ouray County Road and Bridge Department to place road closure signage.
 - Colorado DOT also assists with closures, directing traffic, and barriers.
 - Establish Control Points to block re-entry to evacuated zones.
- Track time, labor, and resources utilized for reimbursement and After-Action Reports.
- Assist with Damage Assessments and/or area sweeps for re-entry conditions.
 - Remove debris from major roads, chokepoints, or public rights-of-way.
 - Terminate the evacuation order and allow residents to return home.

Expected Actions by Designated Representative

The following section lists out the anticipated actions for each individual department or designated representative involved in evacuation procedures for Ouray County. Note, this is not an exhaustive list, and responsibilities or tasks may be added or skipped depending on the nature of the event. This section is designed to allow new representatives to pick up the plan and have a clear task list.

- Ouray County Officials and Staff
 - Ouray County Emergency Manager
 - Ouray County Sheriff and Sheriff's Office
 - Ouray County Public Information Officer (PIO)
- City of Ouray Officials and Staff
 - City Administrator/Finance
 - Administrative Staff
 - GIS/IT
 - Community Development + Building Dept/Building Inspector
 - City Council
 - Public Works
 - Ouray Police Department
- Town of Ridgway Officials and Staff
 - Town Manager
 - Town Clerk
 - Town Council
 - Community Development/Town Planner + Building Inspector
 - Public Works
 - Town Marshal

- Fire Protection Districts and Emergency Services
 - Loghill Fire Protection District
 - Ouray Fire Protection District
 - Ridgway Fire Protection District
 - Ouray County Emergency Medical Services
 - Ouray County Mountain Rescue Team
- State of Colorado Departments or Agencies
 - Colorado Department of Transportation
 - Colorado State Patrol
 - Colorado Parks and Wildlife
- Sheltering or other Assisting Agencies
 - American Red Cross / Salvation Army
 - Ouray County School District
 - Ouray County Fairgrounds/4H Event Center

Ouray County Emergency Manager

Pre-event

- Coordinate and ensure mutual aid documentation is completed and filed.
- Coordinate and manage plan maintenance, training, and/or exercises.
- Distribute copies of the plan to all recipients of the original evacuation plan.
- Provide updated contact information (staff personnel, phone, other information as needed) for inclusion in the Evacuation Plan on an annual basis.

Mid-event

- Activate and serve as manager of Ouray County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
 - Provide technical support to EOC staff and other county personnel for resource management, damage assessment, intergovernmental coordination, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation, and other emergency management functions as needed.
- Serve as the primary point of contact to communicate with municipalities and the State EOC.
 - Establish communication with the state to request state assistance as needed.
- Notify and activate emergency personnel to staff EOC and implement EEP.
- Assess information and data for determination of emergency level;
- Determine if an evacuation order should be issued and what category.
 - Issue the BE READY pre-evacuation notice when the existing hazard condition is “at risk with likelihood to continue or increase in severity.”
 - Initiate the GET SET voluntary evacuation notice when the exiting hazard condition is “areas are becoming threatened.”

- Initiate the notification process for GO NOW mandatory evacuation when the existing hazard condition is “areas are breached, or breach is imminent due to hazard conditions.”
- Provide assessment of emergency conditions and determine evacuation status level.
 - Provide recommendations to the Sheriff, County Administrator, and/or County Commissioners for local disaster declarations, travel restrictions, curfews, or other restrictions.
- Obtain formal Disaster Declaration and commitment of resources.
 - Coordinate necessary resources or request for resources as required by incident level.
- Determine opening status of temporary shelter locations.
 - Coordinate with American Red Cross for shelter openings and operation.
 - Contact and activate Second Chance Humane Shelter and for animal/livestock sheltering.
- Serve as the secondary County PIO if necessary.
 - Implement and share public warning measures or disaster-related information including safety warnings and casualties.
- Coordinate with Public Health Director and Ouray County Human Services to assist with persons with access and functional needs.
- Coordinate with utilities if service needs to be shut off from areas at risk.

Post-event

- Prepare and provide final damage or situation reports to County Commissioners and/or State officials.
- Oversee post-disaster impact reports.

Ouray County Sheriff and Sheriff's Office

Pre-event

- Participate in annual trainings and maintenance efforts for EEP.
- Provide updated contact information (staff personnel, phone, other information as needed) for inclusion in the Evacuation Plan on an annual basis.

Mid-event

- Implement the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Provide a representative to staff and coordinate with EOC.
- Assess information and data for determination of emergency level.
- Identify and implement the means of communication to support direction, control, and coordination of emergency management activities.
- Coordinate evacuations in designated areas – notify EOC of evacuated areas as cleared by deputies. Use grid pattern to ensure all homes are notified as appropriate.

- *if time permits - Flag entrances to residences with crime-scene flagging to indicate that residents have been notified. Two flags will be applied where residents have refused to evacuate.*
- Fire Departments and Law Enforcement sweep designated evacuation zones to ensure areas are cleared.
 - Work with Public Health for residents with special needs or those who require assistance.
- Conduct search and rescue in impacted areas within their jurisdictions.
- Share and distribute public warning measures as provided by PIO.
- Participate in the decision to terminate the emergency condition.

Post-event

- Lead area surveys to determine if conditions are safe to return for residents.
- Establish, coordinate and monitor checkpoints and roadblocks in unincorporated areas of the county.
 - Coordinate with Colorado Department of Transportation for road closures or traffic management.
 - Ensure license checks are conducted at entry points for security purposes.
- Provide security to evacuated areas as appropriate.

Ouray County Public Information Officer

Designated Representatives

The Public Information Officer (PIO) releases all emergency public information about local operations and assistance during a disaster. All media inquiries must be routed through the designated PIO. Additionally, the PIO will coordinate the printing of publications and flyers.

Pre-event

- Maintain a list of Press Contacts (including local, state, and national).
- Maintain a working relationship with local and state media sources.
- Participate in annual trainings and maintenance efforts for EEP.

Mid-Event

- Coordinate or review all emergency public information releases from local, State, or Federal agencies.
- Advise the appropriate government officials with status reports and information for news releases. PIO to notify the following when evacuation notice implemented:
 - Ouray County Government
 - The local media (KUBC and KKXK) and all social media distribution
 - American Red Cross
 - Ouray Mountain Rescue

- WestCO Regional Dispatch
- Coordinate the release of emergency public information with other agencies of the local, State, and Federal government.
- Utilize any or all of the following methods to disseminate public notification language:
 - Social media – County webpage, X [Twitter], Facebook, Instagram
 - Local broadcasts - radio stations
 - *KUBC (580 AM) or KKXK (94.1 or 99.3 FM)*
 - Available county/community email listservs
 - Portable bullhorns in communities
 - Highway message signs
 - Emergency Alert Systems – Ouray County Alerts
 - Door to Door
 - Fire sirens in Ouray for Ouray FD and in Ridgway for RFPD
 - Google Chat (for internal county employee communication)
- Disseminate and respond to requests from the public for pre-, active, and post-disaster information.
- Coordinate with WestCO Regional Dispatch when appropriate.
 - Activation Procedure: Call WestCO Dispatch 970-249-9110 and request activation in Ouray and/or Ridgway.
- Coordinate and notify surrounding counties if evacuation orders are in place.

Post-Event

- Ensure that the public is informed about the proper identification required for re-entry.
- Ensure that the public is notified once re-entry begins. Provide guidance on which areas are open for re-entry and ways to access areas.

Ouray County Officials and Staff

- County Commissioners
 - Provide formal disaster declaration to Governor’s Office to receive state and/or federal assistance as needed.
 - Provide approval and commitment of county resources and funds for disaster response purposes.
 - Issue official orders for required public safety measures (i.e. evacuation orders, curfew establishment, price controls, etc.).
- County Manager/Deputy County Manager
 - Provide assistance to the IC, EOC, and Sheriff as needed.
 - Approve allocation of County resources and funds for disaster or emergency purposes as authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.
 - Serve as intergovernmental liaison and initiate formal request for outside assistance from other local jurisdictions as needed.

- Participate as part of County-wide damage assessment team at EOC and on local/state field damage survey teams, (primarily for County owned facilities), as needed.
- Issue directives to County departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary reassignments, and employment of temporary workers, as needed.
- Procure emergency-related supplies and materials and oversee the administration of vendor contracts for emergency services and equipment as authorized by the Board of County Commissioners.
- Establish and maintain an incident-related financial record-keeping system.
 - Track financials and prepare documents necessary to recover monies from insurance providers, State/Federal Disaster Assistance Programs, or other funds or combinations of funding sources.
- Attorney
 - Provide legal counsel as needed to county officials regarding emergency incidents.
 - Prepare legal documentation - disaster declarations, resolutions, or regulations required to facilitate emergency operations – as needed or requested.
- Assessor
 - Provide Sheriff and EOC of requested assessor data that may be needed to determine if there are structures in areas needing evacuation that may contain people or livestock.
- Coroner
 - During Incident – be available for Emergency Manager or IC deployment to assist with other needs as they arise.
 - During/Post Incident – coordinate and operate temporary morgue and mortuary services, if needed. Contact Montrose Regional Health and/or Community Hospital to establish additional morgue space or request additional surge trailers or supplies.
 - Participate and assist with Damage Assessment Teams post-incident.
- GIS/IT
 - Provide situational and incident maps to the IC or Emergency Management or response workers as needed.
 - Provide updated map graphics as needed for evacuation purposes to reflect any changes in pre-established routes or plans.
 - Maintain and provide telecommunication systems for governmental use during incident.
 - Including for EOC, ICP, or other agencies as needed through the duration of the hazard incident.

- Coordinate and manage wired and radio communications in conjunction with the EOC and communications center.
- Human Resources
 - Track which employees are assisting with emergency response actions or those off work time.
 - Prepare, provide, and/or assist with Worker's Compensation Plans for injured workers, as needed.
- Land Use & Planning + Building Inspector
 - Staff should remain available for Emergency Manager or IC deployment to assist with other needs as they arise.
 - Participate and assist with Damage Assessment Teams post-incident.
 - Provide public education materials related to community disaster recovery and reentry by citizens into disaster-impacted structures and neighborhoods (e.g., safety of stored goods, removal of mildew, cleaning of smoke damages, etc.).
- Maintenance
 - Coordinate and assist with opening shelter and facilities for emergency use
 - Includes managing or providing staff, supplies, as well as power, water, or heat needs.
 - Assist Public Works and Roads Departments in debris removal and clearance of public right-of way (prioritize emergency lifeline routes).
- Public Health
 - Assist the Sheriff, EMS, and Human Services in identifying homebound and/or special needs residents who may require assistance evacuating.
 - Request and coordinate assistance from outside health and medical resources aiding Ouray County, as needed.
 - Provide staff to serve as a member on the Damage Assessment Team (Environmental Health Officer or Public Health Director).
 - Assist EOC/IC in evaluating and managing medical resources needed during hazard events – make requests to EOC to pass to state officials if requiring state or federal assistance.
 - Identify and document to EOC/ICP any biological, chemical, or environmental hazards that present health hazards to the general public.
 - Coordinate with the Designated Emergency Response Authority for the mitigation of identified hazards.
- Road and Bridge
 - Provide transportation and support of emergency response and recovery efforts (e.g., movement of county personnel, equipment, and supplies to designated staging areas).
 - Provide barricades and assist with road closures and traffic control.
 - Assist with traffic control and road closures as necessary to include posting of variable messaging signs.

- Remove debris, clear public rights-of-way, and plan for street/route recovery operations, with priority assigned to critical emergency services lifelines.
- Coordinate and lead Damage Assessment Teams post-incident for full damage assessment to county infrastructure and facilities.
 - Provide status report to County Sheriff and EOC
- Provide resources to responders (e.g., assist the fire department in obtaining water when needed or other provisions requested, etc.).
- Evaluate and monitor alternative transportation corridors identified for evacuation to ensure safety and capacity allows for timely evacuation of residents.
- Work with CDOT for road closures or blocked transportation routes – install signage indicating roads blocked.
- Human Services
 - Assist the Sheriff, EMS, and Public Health in identifying homebound and/or special needs residents in the case of population evacuation.
 - Assist the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other volunteer organizations in the provision of emergency shelters, temporary housing and other assistance to displaced citizens.
 - Responsible for coordinating sheltering of displaced families.
 - Responsible for reuniting displaced families.
 - Coordinate and track volunteer roster and efforts for reimbursement.
 - Post event – coordinate resources for stress counseling/crisis counseling for disaster victims and disaster relief workers, as needed.
- Vegetation Management
 - Assist Roads Departments in debris removal and clearance of public right-of-way (prioritize emergency lifeline routes).
 - Staff should remain available for Emergency Manager or IC deployment to assist with other needs as they arise.
 - Participate and assist with Damage Assessment Teams post-incident.

All other departments shall remain available for Emergency Manager or IC deployment to assist with other needs as they arise and participate and assist with Damage Assessment Teams post-incident. Including:

- Clerk & Recorder
- Public Trustee/Treasurer

City of Ouray Officials and Staff

- City Administrator/Finance
 - Coordinate, commit, and direct City of Ouray government activities in support of emergency or disaster relief efforts.

- Provide approval and commitment of city resources and funds for disaster response purposes as authorized by the City Council.
- Issue directives to city departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary reassignments, and employment of temporary workers, as needed.
- Provide assistance to the IC/EOC, City Council, and Police Chief as needed.
- Serve as intergovernmental liaison and initiate formal requests for outside assistance from other local jurisdictions as needed.
- Participate in and provide personnel for the County-wide damage assessment team at EOC and on the local/state field damage survey team, as needed.
 - Establish the safety of buildings or implement condemnation procedures when necessary.
- Procure emergency-related supplies and materials and oversee the administration of vendor contracts for emergency services and equipment as authorized by the City Council.
- Establish and maintain an incident-related financial record keeping system.
 - Track financials and prepare documents necessary to recover monies from insurance providers, State/Federal Disaster Assistance Programs, or other funds or combinations of funding sources.
- Administrative Services Staff
 - Track which employees are assisting with emergency response actions or those off work time.
 - Prepare, provide, and/or assist with Worker's Compensation Plans for injured workers, as needed.
- GIS/IT
 - Provide situational and incident maps to the IC or Emergency Management or response workers as needed.
 - Provide updated map graphics as needed for evacuation purposes to reflect any changes in pre-established routes or plans.
 - Maintain and provide telecommunication systems for governmental use during incident.
 - Including for EOC, ICP, or other agencies as needed through the duration of the hazard incident.
- Community Development + Building Inspector
 - Staff should remain available for Emergency Manager or IC deployment to assist with other needs as they arise.
 - Participate and assist with Damage Assessment Teams post-incident.
 - Provide public education materials related to community disaster recovery and reentry by citizens into disaster-impacted structures and neighborhoods (e.g., safety of stored goods, removal of mildew, cleaning of smoke damages, etc.).
- City Council

- Approve and commit city resources and funds for disaster response purposes.
- Issue official orders for required public safety measures (i.e. evacuation orders, curfew establishment, price controls, etc.).
- Public Works
 - Provide transportation and support of emergency response and recovery efforts (e.g., movement of city personnel, equipment, and supplies to designated staging areas).
 - Remove debris, clear public rights-of-way, and plan for street/route recovery operations, with priority assigned to critical emergency services lifelines.
 - Coordinate and lead Damage Assessment Teams post-incident for full damage assessment to county infrastructure and facilities.
 - Provide status report to County Sheriff and EOC.
 - Provide resources to responders (IE assist fire department in obtaining water when needed or other provisions requested, etc.).
 - Evaluate and monitor alternative transportation corridors identified for evacuation to ensure safety and capacity allow for timely evacuation of residents.
- Ouray Police Department
 - Conduct search and rescue in impacted areas within their jurisdictions.
 - Coordinate with Ouray County Maintain Rescue for response.
 - Enforce curfews within their municipalities, if required.
 - Monitor road conditions and report traffic flows and counts within their municipalities.
 - Provide mutual aid to municipal law enforcement through the Operation Section of the EOC.
 - Assess emergency conditions and determine resource needs.
 - Needs can be filled with requests from county, mutual aid or outside agency resources.
 - Share and/or implement available public warning measures corresponding to current operational phase.

Town of Ridgway Officials and Staff

- Town Manager
 - Coordinate, commit to, and direct the government activities of the Town of Ridgway in support of emergency or disaster relief efforts.
 - Provide approval and commitment of town resources and funds for disaster response purposes as authorized by the Town Council.
 - Issue directives to town departments and personnel regarding changes in normal duties/work schedules, temporary reassignments, and employment of temporary workers, as needed.
 - Provide assistance to the IC/EOC, Town Council, and Town Marshal as needed.

- Serve as intergovernmental liaison and initiate formal requests for outside assistance from other local jurisdictions as needed.
- Participate in and provide personnel for County-wide damage assessment team at EOC and on local/state field damage survey team, as needed.
 - Establish safety of buildings or implement condemnation procedures when necessary.
- Procure emergency-related supplies and materials and oversee the administration of vendor contracts for emergency services and equipment as authorized by the Town Council.
- Town Clerk
 - Establish and maintain an incident-related financial record-keeping system.
 - Track financials and prepare documents necessary to recover monies from insurance providers, State/Federal Disaster Assistance Programs, or other funds or combinations of funding sources.
 - Responsible for resource tracking, record-keeping, and documentation of disaster-related costs and financial commitments.
 - Track the work hours and off-work time of employees that are assisting with the emergency response actions.
 - Prepare, provide, and/or assist with Worker's Compensation Plans for injured workers, as needed.
- Town Council
 - Provide approval and commitment of town resources and funds for disaster response purposes.
 - Issue official orders for required public safety measures (i.e. evacuation orders, curfew establishment, price controls, etc.).
- Community Development/Town Planner + Building Inspector
 - Oversee damage assessments of properties impacted by hazard event to determine safety for reoccupation.
- Public Works
 - Provide transportation and support of emergency response and recovery efforts (e.g., movement of city personnel, equipment and supplies to designated staging areas).
 - Coordinate and lead debris removal, clearance of public rights-of-way, and planning for street/route recovery operations, with priority assigned to critical emergency services lifelines.
 - Coordinate and lead Damage Assessment Teams post-incident for full damage assessment to county infrastructure and facilities.
 - Provide status report to Town Manager for coordination to EOC.
 - Provide resources to responders (IE assist fire department in obtaining water when needed or other provisions requested, etc.).

- Evaluate and monitor alternative transportation corridors identified for evacuation to ensure safety and capacity allow for timely evacuation of residents.
- Town Marshal
 - Coordinate and lead search and rescue in impacted areas within their jurisdictions.
 - Enforce curfews within their municipalities, if required.
 - Monitor road conditions and report traffic flows and counts within their municipalities.
 - Provide mutual aid to municipal law enforcement through the Operation Section of the EOC.
 - Assess emergency conditions and determine resource needs.
 - Needs can be filled with requests from county, mutual aid or outside agency resources.
 - Share and/or implement available public warning measures corresponding to the current operational phase.

Fire Protection Districts and Emergency Services

Fire Departments and Districts

- Procure and maintain equipment for emergency response situations.
- Provide updated contact information (staff personnel, phone, other information as needed) for inclusion in the Evacuation Plan and emergency management on an annual basis.
- Exercise and train with local response agencies.
- Delegate authority as needed (during absence, vacation, etc.).
- Provide fire protection, suppression, and hazardous materials response.
- Monitor transportation routes that may be inundated or experience debris build-up during high water/debris flow/deadfall events.
- Assist as able with traffic control and road closures as necessary.
- Fire Departments and Law Enforcement will sweep designated evacuation zones to ensure areas are cleared as available.
- Work with Public Health for residents with special needs or those who require assistance.
- Assist local law enforcement in door-to-door contact if available and requested.
- Collaborate with partner agencies to identify necessary response equipment/resources and prioritize the deployment of equipment/resources.
- Participate in the ICS as required by emergency levels and specific situations.
- Collaborate in planning the prioritization of response efforts.
- Track time, labor, and resources being utilized for reimbursement and After-Action Reports.

Ouray County Emergency Medical Services (OCEMS)

- Assist the Ouray County Sheriff and the Ouray County Public Health Agency in identifying homebound and special needs residents in the case of a population evacuation.
- Respond to emergency medical needs.
- Assist EMS in evacuating citizens with access and functional needs if available.
- Set up rehabilitation for all emergency responders.

Ouray County Mountain Rescue Team

- Provide trained personnel and equipment in support of search and rescue operations of the Ouray County Sheriff's Office as available and necessary.
- Assist with traffic control with EMS and uniformed law enforcement personnel, crowd control assistance, assistance with site security as assigned by the Ouray County Sheriff or Emergency Management Director.
- Provide Emergency Locator Transmitter Search Team requests through the EOC if needed
- Assist local law enforcement in door-to-door contact if available and requested.

State of Colorado Departments or Agencies

Colorado State Patrol

- Provide a representative to EOC and or ICP as needed.
- Monitor traffic conditions on state and federal highways and communicate findings to the EOC.
- Assist in traffic control and road blocking, if requested.
- Provide security for sheltering locations and/or EOC as needed.
- Establish and help monitor one-way routes for emergency vehicles and needed personnel.
- Provide Hazardous Material Incident response, if needed.

Colorado Department of Transportation

- Can supply heavy equipment.
- Provide traffic control on State Highways, if needed.
- Assist Road and Bridge with road maintenance, if requested.

Colorado Parks and Wildlife

- Provide a representative to EOC and or ICP as needed.
- Provide security for sheltering locations and/or EOC as needed.
- Assist with identification and monitoring of one-way routes for emergency vehicles and needed personnel.

Sheltering or other Assisting Agencies

American Red Cross / Salvation Army

- Once called in by IC/EOC, open and establish emergency shelter locations.
 - Help shelter staff establish a check-in station.

- Organize feeding, lodging, and public inquiries concerning sheltering populations – food, water, clothing, and/or medical assistance.
- Work with Public Health to provide shelter and supplies to vulnerable populations requiring additional resources.
- Coordinate provision of food, water, and/or other assistance as needed for emergency response personnel and relief workers.
- **PRE-EVENT** – Provide training to volunteers prior to emergency or disaster declaration.
- **DURING EVENT** - assist with on-site training to volunteers for disaster events.
- Provide recorded damage assessment information upon request.
- Coordination of mental health services (in cooperation with Ouray County Human /Human Services Department)

Note: The American Red Cross has a disaster coordinator and volunteers in Montrose as well as Shelter Trailers in Montrose (50 cots), Delta (50 cots), and Grand Junction (300 cots), which can presumably be mobilized if conditions warrant the establishment of a shelter providing housing and meals.

Ouray County School Districts

- Coordinate with Emergency Management, in cooperation with American Red Cross, to provide schools as temporary shelters, when needed.
- Provide buses for evacuation and transportation, when needed/if available.

Ouray County Fairgrounds/4H Event Center

- Evacuation Center staff to confer with County authorities regarding the need for involvement of the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies.
- Open and assist in the management of the Event Center when opened as a shelter location during hazard events.
- Establish a check-in and information-gathering procedure.
 - Resident Log required with names, number of persons, address, contact information, and list of specific need.
- Coordinate supply needs with facility management, Ouray County, the American Red Cross, and volunteers.
 - Determine and arrange for physical resources: generators, portable showers, toilets.
- Assure that medical assistance is available.
- Operate kitchen to provide food for sheltered citizens.
- Serve as a point of animal and livestock collection.
- Provide for a heliport or base.

Service Animals, Pets, and Livestock Sheltering

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 requires local jurisdictions to aid individuals with service animals and for the sheltering and care of household pets and service animals during emergencies when a shelter has been established. Pet and service animal

sheltering and care in Ouray County has been assigned to Human Services, the American Red Cross, the Second Chance Humane Society (SCHS), and Colorado State University Cooperative Extension.

The primary Evacuation Centers for small and large animals are the Ouray County Fairgrounds and the Second Chance Humane Society. The staffing and management of the small and large animal Evacuation Centers will be performed by the Second Chance Humane Society and the Ouray County Cattlemen's Association (OCCA), respectively. A fee will be charged, or donations will be accepted to help defray feeding costs and other daily care expenses. Pet owners are directly responsible to attending veterinarians for any cost of medical care provided to pets in need of it. Owners, if available, will be asked to sign liability waiver/temporary custody forms for each pet left in the care of a shelter location (**SEE APPENDIX**). The costs for housing owned animals, as well as any legal releases, should the animals get sick or injured during their holding period, are the responsibility of the jurisdiction that is in charge of the shelter and may be eligible for State or federal reimbursement.

Normal veterinary medical care in a community is provided by private practitioners and clinics throughout the area. The majority of veterinary medical care provided by area shelters is done for their animals and is not provided for non-shelter animals. There are approximately three veterinary clinics in the Ouray County area (Ridgway Animal Hospital, Ouray County Veterinary Services, and Animals Wings). During a disaster, area veterinary medical care may become compromised. It will be on the local veterinarian community and Human Services to determine the extent of disruption of vet services and a potential need for local, regional, and/or State of Colorado assistance.

Each Animal Sheltering Facility should operate under the following assumptions:

- People should not be separated from their pets unnecessarily.
- An area for waste excretion must be identified for animals who do not utilize a litter box
- When possible, animals should be separated by species.
- All animals must be restrained – crates/kennels are preferred.
- All crates/kennels should be positioned to limit an animals view of other animals to reduce stress. Draped blankets over kennels can be utilized to block view.
- Pet owners will bring extra food supplies; Shelter facilities are responsible for water for animals.

Second Chance Humane Society - Small Animal Operations:

177 County Rd 10, Ridgway CO 81432 Phone: 970-626-2273

In addition to pets brought to the Evacuation Center by their owners, SCHS may assist with the evacuation of pets brought to evacuation assembly areas or found astray in the evacuation area. SCHS does not have the legal authority to enter private property for the purpose of removing an animal. SCHS may provide assistance to a law enforcement officer for the removal of a pet from private property.

SCHS is not able to recover or accept dangerous animals, wildlife kept as pets, or exotic pets, such as fish or reptiles. As a member of the Western Colorado Animal Resources (WeCARE) Coalition, SCHS can request access to an emergency response trailer. This trailer is outfitted with the supplies needed to set up a mobile animal shelter, including crates, medical supplies, food and water bowls, cat litter pans, and first aid kits. Located at the Mesa County Shelter in Grand Junction, this trailer is a limited resource that is available unless previously occupied for a different emergency incident.

Staffing: Staffing will be by volunteer members of the Second Chance Humane Society.

Ouray County Fairgrounds Director - Large Animal Operations:

It is estimated that the fairgrounds can accommodate up to 400 head of large animals. Promptly needed feed should be available from local ranches and corrals and fence panels are available at the fairgrounds. Local vets will be contacted to help with animal needs. During the wildfire season, most cattle are located in the western part of the LHMFPD near Horsefly Mesa. There are few roads in a large area and there will be little time to organize an evacuation. For the most part, cattle will be on their own. Horses, pigs, milk cows, sheep, goats, and even buffalo and llamas may also be evacuated by their owners.

Fairground Needs:

- **Staff Contact:** POC is TBD
- **Capacity:** Estimated capacity of ~400 head total with 80 in containment.
 - Animals welcome include llamas, pigs, sheep, camels, zebras, yaks, cattle, and horses. Other exotics must be contained (tubs or travel containers).
 - Large ranching operations in the county have own contingency plans and will release cattle to roam.
- **Staffing:** Staffing will be by volunteers, arranged by the Fairgrounds Director. Available roster currently has about 20 members. To operate as an evacuation site, fairgrounds needs 10 people (5 people on rotating 12-hr shifts).
 - **Police/Law Enforcement** - need one security officer to assist with traffic control/security.
- **Time:** Need two (2) hours lead time to prepare for animals to arrive. One hour notification to open and bring staff in, one hour to prepare set up at fairgrounds.
- **Requirements:**
 - Animals must be harnessed or contained.
 - Owners must have proof of ownership, health certificates, and vaccinations.
 - Feed/water will be provided, owner should bring any food for dietary restrictions or medications.

Expected Actions

- Fairgrounds and SCHS will be notified of impending Evacuation activities by the County Emergency Manager or Ouray County Sheriff.
- Shelter locations should be opened by primary staff member.

- Call volunteer/staff roster in preparation of shelter activation.
- Staff at shelter locations will establish a check in location and registration venue.
- Point person will notify Ouray County PIO of shelter capacity and when locations are operational.
 - Operational is defined as the capacity to accept animals at a given time.
- Shelters will continue to temporarily house animals during short-term evacuation activation. These animals will be released to their owners as they return to claim them if temporarily housed or will leave with owners who remain at the facility with their pets.
 - *For dispersal, owners must show proof of ownership – vaccination records, ID/contact information, branding, or other documentation indicating ownership.*
- Temporarily sheltering stray animals with no known owner for at least 3 days to give possible owners time to come claim them. The hold period may be 10 days for tagged animals.
 - *Stray animals are defined as “roaming with no physical restraint beyond the premises of animal’s owner or keeper.”*
- Termination:
 - As soon as possible, the temporary shelters will be closed, and the remaining animals will be transferred to the appropriate animal control authority or humane organizations to complete their hold period.

Abandoned Animals in Shelters

Animals abandoned at temporary animal housing areas associated with a human shelter will become property of the Human Services. They will be handled as per established protocols after 3 days. Any extension of the hold period will be decided on a case-by-case basis with input from the Humane Society (for small animals), Fairgrounds Director (for large animals) and/or local veterinarians.

Public Information and Notifications

Rapid dissemination of information about evacuations is critical to protect life and safety. The County will use a coordinated public information system to distribute emergency information, warnings, and instructions for the duration of an emergency. The following section provides an overview of public information dissemination and warnings.

Any disseminated information shall provide clear, concise, and accurate information on the existing situation in the disaster area, actions being taken by the authorities, and those to be taken by the public. Every effort shall be made to minimize and counter rumors, hearsay, and half-truth information.

Designated Representatives

The Public Information Officer (PIO) releases all emergency public information about local operations and assistance during a disaster. **All media inquiries must be routed through the designated PIO.** Additionally, the PIO will coordinate the printing of publications and flyers.

The identified PIOs for as of April 2024 Ouray County are:

PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Public Information Officer Jennifer Peterson jpeterson@ourayco.gov 970-318-6225	Emergency Manager Glenn Boyd gboyd@ourayco.gov 970-318-9603
BACKUP	BACKUP
Sheriff Sheriff Justin Perry jperry@ourayco.gov 970-325-7272	Interim County Manager Kara Rhoades krhoades@ourayco.gov 970-318-6501

Public Information and Outreach

All notifications which are provided to the public should include specific information related to the incident at large. This information may include the nature of the emergency, the location of the emergency or impacted area, what protective action to take/actions needed, where to find information or ask for help, and/or when the situation will be or is anticipated to be remedied. General messages should be easily edited and disseminated via all available methods.

Most notifications will reach only a small portion of the total population. Thus, it is imperative that multiple warning systems be used to reach the largest audience possible.

The PIO will share evacuation messaging through the following systems, as available, to notify the public:

- Social media – County, City, and Town webpages, X [Twitter], Facebook, Instagram
- Local broadcasts - radio stations
 - *KUBC (580 AM), KKXK (94.1 or 99.3 FM) or KVNF (89.1 FM)*
- Available county/community email listservs
- Portable bullhorns in communities
- Highway message signs
- Emergency Alert Systems – Ouray County Alerts
- Door to Door

A heavy reliance on mobile phone communications can be detrimental during large-scale emergency events. Cellular communication infrastructure can quickly be overwhelmed, preventing adequate channels of communication. Other methods of communication should be evaluated to ensure all responding agencies can collaborate effectively and receive notification of plan triggers and expected actions.

Social media serves as a major hub of communication for residents and visitors. Social media can quickly share photos, instructions, and descriptions of events across a wide audience; however, confusing, inaccurate, or misleading information is also likely to be shared simultaneously. County officials should designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) to quickly disseminate accurate information through all available social media channels to control the narrative of events.

Messaging Examples

The following sections provide specific language and messaging that can be edited and copy pasted for various messaging platforms.

Be Ready - Prepare to Evacuate/Preparedness Messaging

This stage has two main objectives:

1. Provide education on how to prepare in case of an emergency evacuation.
2. Notify citizens that an evacuation order may be coming in the near future.

During this stage, citizens should have heightened awareness and be advised to anticipate and listen to upcoming messages and warnings. Preparing animals and considering future actions should be planned. Public information should provide education on where citizens can access information and maintain awareness of the situation, but an evacuation is not being executed at this time.

Notification Example Language

Website, Facebook, Local News

“BE READY - “Prepare for Future Evacuations”

There is currently no evacuation order in place. Conditions locally may be hazardous – please monitor local media here for updates. You are advised there may be an evacuation order in the future.

Fire and law enforcement personnel are working in this area to provide specific information about when to leave and the route to take. You can prepare to evacuate by making a Go Bag:

- *Medications and personal hygiene items*
- *Infant and Child supplies – extra clothes, formula, diapers, wipes*
- *Pet supplies – harness/leash, vaccination records, food, medications*
- *Phone and chargers*
- *Important documents*
- *First Aid Kit*
- *Extra change of clothes*
- *Flashlight/headlamp and batteries*
- *Local Map*
- *Water and snacks*
- *Cash*
- *Glasses*

“BE READY

Officials are monitoring the local conditions – at this time there is no evacuation order in place. But you can still be prepared if conditions worsen. If officials suggest evacuating, it’s best to leave right away to avoid danger and keep roads clear for emergency responders. During big events there is no time for door-to-door warnings – be prepared to move you and your family quickly!

Vulnerable Populations language

“Residents with special concerns such as mobility and health issues, large animals/pets, or children should take note and prepare now. If you will require assistance to evacuate, please contact the Ouray County Sheriff’s Office at 970-325-7272 immediately.”

Evacuation Education Language

“We are heading into wildfire season – prepare your family in case of an emergency. If an evacuation is necessary, the following steps can help you leave safely and quickly!

- 1. Review your Household Evacuation Plan Checklist – include notes on where to go, who to contact, and where to meet if you are separated.*
- 2. Monitor local updates – make sure you’re signed up for Ouray County Alerts to receive emergency notifications!*
- 3. Pack a Go Bag – keep an emergency supply kit stocked and ready in case you must leave quickly. If you can’t pack up a Go Bag, make a list and review what will be included.*

“Wondering what to do if your power goes out? Follow these steps!

- Keep fridge and freezer shut to preserve your cold food*
- Turn off gas lines and propane tanks*
- Avoid overhead powerlines or electrical equipment*
- Stay updated with a battery-powered radio or cellphones*

“Ways to stay prepared for evacuation orders:

- Stay Informed – you’ll be advised of potential evacuation orders as early as possible. Listen to local radio or TV for updates from authorities.*
- Officials decide: Local officials, Law Enforcement, and Emergency Personnel decide when and where to evacuate based on the conditions, wind, and terrain.*
- Law enforcement role: Police enforce evacuation orders. Follow their directions right away.*
- Act fast: In severe conditions, there’s no time to waste. If advised to leave, do so without delay. Assistance is limited.*
- Don’t wait for orders: It’s safer to leave before a mandatory order is issued.*
- Stay alert: You may be directed to temporary assembly areas to await transfer to a safe location. Available roads away from danger may change.*
- Help Emergency Responders: Don’t return home until officials notify you that it’s safe to do so.*

Pets/Animal Evacuation Language

BE READY - *“Prepare for Future Evacuations – Pets and Livestock”*

“Prepare your pets for a possible evacuation! Ensure you know what to take and where to go, if evacuating your animals. Small domestic animals can be taken to Second Chance Humane Society, and large domestic animals can be taken to the Ouray County Fairgrounds. Evacuation Shelters may have limited capacity and require proof of ownership and equipment (crates and leashes)! Be proactive – put together pet evacuation kits and arrange for transportation assistance if needed. Evacuation kits should include medications or medical food, collar/harness, vaccination records, proof of ownership, and crate/kennels.”

Get Set - Voluntary Evacuation

This stage has two main objectives:

1. To notify citizens of worsening conditions and an active evacuation order
2. To encourage mobilization to reduce time delays and resource expenditures.

Citizens should be evacuating from areas of concern. The focus of evacuation should be on those in an area of concern, those who will take longer to evacuate, or those who will require assistance to evacuate.

Notification Example Language

GET SET - “Voluntary Evacuation Order in Effect”

There is significant danger to your area. A VOLUNTARY EVACUATION ORDER has been ordered for these areas: [INCLUDE SPECIFIC NEIGHBORHOODS OR ZONES AT RISK].

Please evacuate immediately. For temporary shelter go to the 4-H Event Center (22739 Hwy 550 Ridgway CO) by way of [list route]_____:

(CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX OR BOXES)

- County Road 1 North to Colona and proceed to the Evacuation Center at the 4-H Event Center in Ridgway.*
- County Road 1 South down the Escarpment and proceed to the Evacuation Center at the 4-H Event Center in Ridgway.*

*Residents should voluntarily relocate to a shelter or with family/friends outside of the affected area. If you don't check in at the Evacuation Center, it is important that you notify the Sheriff's Office at 970-325-7272 about where you will be staying so we can contact you if necessary. **Resources are limited – do not wait to request assistance.***

You will be kept advised as conditions change. Area radio stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates. Listen to KUBC (580 AM) or KKXK (94.1 or 99.3 FM).

Supplemental Language

There is significant danger to your area. A VOLUNTARY EVACUATION ORDER has been ordered for these areas: [INCLUDE SPECIFIC NEIGHBORHOODS OR ZONES AT RISK].

Please evacuate now if you:

- Have children or elderly family*
- Are in forested or recreational areas*
- Have health or mobility concerns*
- Live in an area with only one way in/out*
- Will be evacuating large domestic animals*

Supplemental Language

A VOLUNTARY EVACUATION ORDER has been ordered for these areas: **[INCLUDE SPECIFIC NEIGHBORHOODS OR ZONES AT RISK]**. If you require assistance to evacuate, contact the Ouray County Sheriff's Office at 970-325-7272 immediately. **Resources are limited – do not wait to request assistance.**

Supplemental Language

A VOLUNTARY EVACUATION ORDER has been ordered for these areas: **[INCLUDE SPECIFIC NEIGHBORHOODS OR ZONES AT RISK]**.

[SPECIFIC ROAD NAME] roadways are inaccessible – use detour **[SPECIFIC ROAD NAME]** to evacuate to the **[NORTH/SOUTH/WEST]**.

If you require assistance to evacuate, contact the Ouray County Sheriff's Office at 970-325-7272 immediately. **Resources are limited – do not wait to request assistance.**

Pets/Animal Evacuation Language

GET SET - **“Prepare for Future Evacuations – Pets and Livestock”**

“Ouray County Residents! A voluntary evacuation order is in effect for **[LOCATION]**. Make your plans for bringing pets (cats and dogs) to Second Chance Humane Society. Large domestic animals/pets will be sheltered at the County Fairgrounds.

If you are evacuating with pets or animals, bring crates/kennels, medications, special food (if needed), vaccination records, tags, and proof of ownership. All animals must be leashed or harnessed.

#Evacuation #OurayCounty.”

GO NOW - Mandatory Evacuation

This stage has one main objectives:

1. To instruct all citizens at risk of an active evacuation order

This means that the risk is imminent and threat to life and/or property is inevitable. Citizens at this time should be immediately leaving the area as soon as possible. Citizens should be evacuated from areas of concern. The focus of evacuation should be on those in an area of concern, those who will take longer to evacuate, or those who will require assistance to evacuate.

GO NOW “Mandatory Evacuation Order in Effect”

A MANDATORY EVACUATION ORDER has been ordered for these areas: [INCLUDE SPECIFIC NEIGHBORHOODS OR ZONES AT RISK]. Leave the area immediately!

Evacuation routes [Northbound/Southbound Hwy 550/other] are in use – Drive safely and pay attention!

[Southbound Hwy 550 does not allow RVs, campers, or trailers]

If you need temporary shelter the Ouray County Fairgrounds [or other shelter options] is open and providing shelter to residents.

If you choose to ignore this order, you must understand that emergency services will not be available and there is a good chance you could not be rescued. Volunteers will NOT be allowed to enter the area to provide assistance.

Pets/Animal Evacuation Language

GO NOW - “Mandatory Evacuation in Effect – Pets and Livestock”

“Ouray County Residents! A mandatory evacuation order is currently in effect for [LOCATION]. If you are evacuating with pets that need sheltering, remember:

- Cats and Dogs must go to Second Chance Humane Society
- Large domestic animals must go to Ouray County Fairgrounds

All animals must be leashed or harnessed. Bring your animal’s crate/kennels, medications, special food (if needed), vaccination records, tags, and proof of ownership.

Emergency crews will not be available to rescue animals. Owners are responsible for the transport of animals to shelter locations. Be safe and go now!

#Evacuation #OurayCounty #PetEvacuation.”

Shelter in Place - Shelter in Place, Stay Put Messaging

In some cases, it may be necessary to instruct citizens to shelter at home or to remain in place. The following examples may be used to share this message.

This stage has two main objectives:

1. Provide education on existing or forecasted hazardous conditions.
2. To instruct citizens to stay at home or remain in place until conditions improve.

Education Example Language

Before the Event – Be Ready

1. **Stay Informed:**
 - Monitor local news and weather reports regularly for updates on the weather situation.
 - Understand the difference between weather watches and warnings issued for the area.
2. **Emergency Kit:**
 - Prepare an emergency kit that includes non-perishable food, water (at least one gallon per person per day for at least three days), a flashlight, batteries, a first aid kit, medications, and personal hygiene items.
3. **Family Communication Plan:**
 - Develop a communication plan with family members regarding what to do, where to go, and how to communicate if you are not together when a severe weather event occurs.
4. **Home Inspection and Maintenance:**
 - Regularly inspect your home for potential vulnerabilities, such as loose shingles, debris piles, or damaged roofing, and make necessary repairs.
 - Clear gutters and drains to prevent water backup or fuel loads near structures.
5. **Safe Room:**
 - Identify a safe room within your home to take shelter. This room should be on the lowest floor, away from windows and exterior doors, and preferably have no outside walls, such as a bathroom, closet, or interior hallway.

During the Event

1. **Stay Indoors:**
 - Go to your designated safe room immediately.
 - Bring your emergency kit with you.
2. **Seal Windows and Doors:**
 - Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
 - If you have time, board up windows with plywood or metal shutters to prevent glass breakage.
3. **Monitor Updates:**

- Use a battery-powered or hand-crank radio to stay updated on the weather situation and instructions from local authorities.
4. **Conserve Resources:**
 - Use resources sparingly, especially if the severe weather event is expected to last several days. Ration food, water, and battery power.
 5. **Avoid Floodwaters:**
 - If your area is experiencing flooding, do not go into your basement or any room if water covers the electrical outlets or if cords are submerged. Avoid contact with floodwater, as it may be contaminated.

After the Event

1. **Wait for Clearance:**
 - Do not leave your safe room until you have received official word from local authorities that it is safe to do so.
2. **Inspect for Damage:**
 - Carefully inspect your property for damage. Take photos for insurance purposes and make temporary repairs to prevent further damage, where possible.
3. **Check on Neighbors:**
 - If it is safe, check on neighbors, especially those who may require additional assistance, such as the elderly or individuals with disabilities.
4. **Report Hazards:**
 - Report downed power lines, broken gas lines, or other hazards to the appropriate authorities.

Notification Example Language by Hazard Type

Social Media Prompt 1: Severe Weather Warning

⚡ Severe Weather Alert ⚡

Attention residents of [Community Name]: Due to the imminent threat of severe weather, we are issuing a **TEMPORARY SHELTER-IN-PLACE** advisement effective immediately. Please move to an interior room on the lowest floor of your home, away from windows. Stay tuned for updates and remain indoors until further notice. Your safety is our priority. #SevereWeatherSafety #ShelterInPlace #[CommunityName]

Social Media Prompt 2: Hazardous Material Incident

“**Hazardous Material Leak – Urgent Community Notice**”

URGENT: A hazardous material incident has occurred near [Location/Area]. All residents within the [general area description/neighborhoods/cross streets] area are advised to **SHELTER IN PLACE NOW**. Close all windows and doors and turn off HVAC systems to avoid outside air intake. Stay inside and await further instructions. Follow us for real-time updates. Your cooperation is vital for your safety. #HazardousLeak
#[CommunityName]

Social Media Prompt 3: Active Threat Situation

“**Immediate Safety Alert: Active Threat**”

Attention [Community Name] residents: Due to an active threat in the vicinity of [specific area], all individuals are advised to **SHELTER IN PLACE** immediately. Lock all doors and windows, turn off lights, and remain quiet and out of sight. Do not leave your location until you receive an all-clear signal from local authorities. Please do not call 911 unless you have a life-threatening emergency. Stay alert for official communications.
#ActiveThreat #[CommunityName]

Evacuation Routes

There are very limited evacuation routes available for Ouray County. This section identifies key evacuation routes that may be utilized by different areas of the county which may be at risk during specific events. Additional information is provided with the estimated time (in hours) it would take per route.

Routes and Maps

Depending on the hazard event in play, evacuation routes may change as the incident progresses. Tributary roads should be identified in local developments and treated similarly to facilitate a safe and orderly evacuation. Evacuation route maps can be found in the appendix.

Inbound Emergency Access Routes - If possible, one lane on every evacuation route will be kept available for inbound emergency vehicles. The inbound routes will be used for authorized emergency travel, including ambulances, buses, fuel trucks, tow trucks, etc. There may be circumstances where both lanes of any given road/highway will be used for evacuation purposes or circumstances where the road is not wide enough for two-way traffic.

Restricted Access Areas

There are several areas at higher risk due to limited transportation corridors throughout Ouray County. Many of them include, but are not limited to the areas identified below:

Area Name	# of Ways In & Out	Road Identifiers
Black Lake	2	CR 17 North or CR 17 South
Colona	2	US Hwy 550 North, US Hwy 550 South, or County Road 1
City of Ouray	3	US 550 North, US 550 South, or CR 17
Elk Meadows	1	CR 5
Idlewild/KOA	2	CR 23 or CR 17
Log Hill Mesa	3	CR 1, CR 24, or CR 22
Mineral Farms	1	CR 361
Park Estates	2	CR 17 North or CR 17 South
Panoramic	1	CR 14
Pleasant Valley	1	CR 24
Ponderosa Village	2	US Hwy 550 North or US Hwy 550 South
Ridgway Reservoir	2	US Hwy 550 North or US Hwy 550 South
Town of Ridgway	4	US HWY 550 North, US Hwy 550 South, US Hwy 62, or CR 5
Whispering Pines	1	US Hwy 550 North, US Hwy 550 South, or CR 17

Means of Controlling Flow of Evacuees - The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of roadways available for this purpose, potentially requiring additional time to complete an evacuation. Consequently, evacuation must be initiated as soon as feasible upon recognition of the threat, and must continue to function efficiently until completion. In order to manage the flow of evacuees in a safe and orderly manner, evacuation zones will be established by Incident Command. These zones will be identified in advance of a threat whenever possible.

Disabled Vehicle Removal - Tow trucks and/or those resources that can provide similar services may be essential during an evacuation. The function of this service would be to remove disabled vehicles and assist with the repair of vehicles so the evacuation routes are kept moving. Limited fuel supplies could also be delivered.

Large-Scale Events and Conditions

Tourism is a large part of the county's economic makeup. Visitors are largely concentrated in the spring through fall months, and the most visitors in attendance for the County Fair and the 4th of July.

Ouray County Fair

The county hosts a large western fair and rodeo every September over Labor Day Weekend at the Ouray County 4H Events Center and Fairgrounds in Ridgway.

Ouray County 4th of July Celebration

Ouray County's annual 4th of July parade in the City of Ouray draws a large population to the center of the city. The parade typically traverses Main Street from the early morning to mid-afternoon. The local population during 4th of July exceeds 25,000.

It is important for Ouray County Road and Bridge to have CR17 and CR23 open with dust control applied (for visibility and air quality) prior to the 4th of July event and related traffic pattern. In excess of 25,000 people attend the 4th of July events in the City of Ouray which exceeds the capacity of US 550. A high volume of knowledgeable traffic use CR17 to/from Whispering Pines or CR17 and 23 to/from Ridgway as high volume alternate routes.

Challenges for Evacuation during 4th of July/County Fair Events

It is crucial to understand the event-specific concerns the county and emergency responders may face during these large-scale events. While these celebrations are a source of revenue, recreation, and pride, they pose unique challenges and ramifications for evacuation purposes. An overview of potential challenges faced by emergency responders is below:

- **Crowd Management:** Large gatherings increase the risk of stampedes, lost children, and conflicts among attendees. Emergency responders must be prepared for crowd control and quick intervention in disputes or emergencies.
- **Traffic Congestion:** The influx of visitors can lead to significant traffic congestion, complicating emergency vehicle access to the event site and surrounding areas.
- **Fire Hazards:** Fireworks pose significant fire risks, including the potential for wildfires in dry areas, structural fires from misfired rockets, and personal injuries from mishandling fireworks.
- **Noise Concerns:** The loud noise from fireworks and concerts can make communication difficult, both for emergency responders coordinating efforts and for the public trying to hear instructions or warnings.
- **Alcohol-Related Incidents:** Alcohol consumption often increases during celebrations, leading to a rise in DUI incidents, public intoxication, and related accidents or altercations. Inebriated persons will also have difficulty understanding emergency warnings.
- **Heat-Related Illnesses:** Extreme heat can pose significant health risks, especially in crowded outdoor events with limited shade or hydration options, leading to heat exhaustion or heatstroke cases.
- **Terrorism and Security Threats:** High-profile public events are potential targets for terrorist attacks or other security threats, requiring heightened vigilance and extensive security measures.

Pre-event planning, establishing clear communication channels, designating emergency access routes, and ensuring the availability of sufficient emergency personnel are all required to ensure safe and effective evacuation.

Large Scale Event Specific Actions

Pre-event

- City of Ouray should consider pre-staging buses/emergency vehicles in Ouray/Ridgway for 4th of July or County Fair.
- Set up road barriers in key locations and have a clear roster of barrier locations
- Designate key point of contact, identify backup, identify PIO to tap in case of emergency
 - *Particularly in case of staff vacation time, sickness, or unavailability*
- Ensure all equipment is full/loaded or equipped to go into use. Tankers full, engines gassed up, etc.
- Ensure all designated staff have clear uniforms (orange or reflective vests) to indicate status.
- Pre-identify a staging area for a base of operations.
- Prepare a roster of all agencies in attendance.
- Pre-stage signage at key intersections.
- Staff should closely monitor the situation to detect any development of potential hazard issues.
- If during RED FLAG conditions – disperse specific information to tourists of hazardous conditions. Issue a Burn Ban.

Mid-event

- Notify Designated IC of hazardous conditions – activate EEP
- Notify applicable surrounding counties/communities/shelters of conditions – notify them of incoming traffic from evacuation orders.
- Identified staff to work the event should be contacted by the IC (or alternate) and made aware that the EEP and subsequent level has been activated.
 - All staff should tune into radio or check in via cellphone for instructions from IC/EOC
 - All staff should assist with traffic control and evacuation procedures.
- Evaluate and identify need for state resources – contact CDOT, Colorado State Patrol or Colorado Emergency Management Office
- Designated PIO to coordinate messaging.
 - Utilize social media, text alerts, and website for general conditions messaging.
 - Utilize bullhorns, emergency text alerts, fire sirens for immediate alerts.
 - Contact local radio to broadcast messaging regarding conditions and evacuation level.
- Identify locations where the largest congregations of people are located (parade route, fairgrounds, downtown, etc.)
 - Persons and vehicles located closest to areas at risk should be evacuated first. Messaging should be presented for all attendees to return to their vehicles and tune into emergency alerts/local radio for more information.

- Place barriers to entrance lanes/streets identified at risk to prevent people from going into at risk areas.

Post-event

- Areas that have been evacuated should remain closed off until the emergency event has ended and conditions are safe to return to the area.
- Designated staff including law enforcement and fire rescue teams shall inspect/evaluate areas before vehicles/persons may return to the area
- Debris management activities are to occur – follow guidance from Road and Bridge Depts.
 - In the event of flood conditions – the ground may be too saturated to return with heavy vehicles until drying occurs.
 - In the event of hazardous material incident – remnant contaminants may be present and should be evaluated by qualified HAZMAT team
 - In the event of wildfire – deadfall, ash, and damaged equipment may pose risks and should be removed prior to reentry.
- All staff who assisted with event shall report time, labor, and expenses to EOC and assist with After Action Report.

Example instructions for County Fairgrounds during Evacuation:

Due to hazardous conditions, Ouray County recommends attendees evacuate from the fairgrounds.

All spectators seated in the Ouray County Grandstands should leave their seating in the grandstands and proceed to the nearest exit on either the north or south side of the grandstands. Do not run but leave the grandstands area as quickly as possible.

Please proceed to your vehicles quickly and safely. Take shelter in your vehicles or trailers.

All vehicles should exit the in-field parking areas towards the east gates which exit the Fairgrounds onto Hwy 550.

Evacuation Center and Shelter Information

The American Red Cross, in coordination with the Ouray County Office of Emergency Management, has established priority evacuation/shelter centers. This list should be used as a first measure to determine sites and inform the public. However, it may be necessary to utilize the neighboring county's evacuation shelters.

The American Red Cross has a disaster coordinator and volunteers in Montrose as well as Shelter Trailers in Montrose (50 cots), Delta (50 cots), and Grand Junction (300 cots), which can presumably be mobilized if conditions warrant the establishment of a shelter providing housing and meals.

Primary Evacuation Sites – Within Ouray County

	Name	Address	Capacity	Contact	Specific Notes
City of Ouray	Ouray School District R-1	400 7 th Ave Ouray CO	Evac – 100+ Post Impact – 25	Tod Lokey Superintendent 970-318-6896	Showers are available
	Ouray Elks Lodge #492	421 Main St Ouray CO	Evac – 125 Post Impact – 35+	Julie Wesseling 970-369-2354	Not ADA compliant No showers
	Ouray Community Center	320 6 th Ave Ouray CO	Evac – 292 Post Impact – 68	Parks and Recreation Department 970-325-7211	Same location as police dept, fire dept, and town admin building
	Ouray County 4-H Event Center	22739 Hwy 550 Ridgway CO	Evac – 270 Post impact – 70	Fairgrounds Manager 970-626-3304	Allows Pets and Animals Large Animal Shelter
City of Ridgway	Ridgway School District – Secondary School	1200 Green St Ridgway CO	Evac – 150 Post impact – 100	Susan Lacy, Superintendent Russell Randolph, Principal 970-626-5788	
	Ridgway School – Elementary	1115 W Clinton St Ridgway CO	Evac – 400+	Susan Lacy, Superintendent Perri Gipner, Interim Principal 970-626-5468	

Secondary Evacuation Sites – Outside Ouray County

County	Shelter Name	Address	Notes/Capacity
San Miguel County	Telluride High School	725 W Colorado Ave, Telluride CO	Cap-200
Montrose County	Friendship Hall	1001 N 2 nd St, Montrose CO	Evac – 1,800 Conference Center
Montrose County	Montrose Recreation Center	16350 Woodgate Rd, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	St. Paul’s Episcopal Church	2900 Sunnyside Rd, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	Montrose Christian Church	2351 Sunnyside Rd, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	Victory Baptist Church	2890 North Townsend Ave, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	Hope Lutheran Church	600 North 2nd St, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	Columbine Middle	610 York St, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	Centennial Middle	1100 S 5th St, Montrose CO	
Montrose County	Montrose High School	600 S Selig Ave, Montrose CO	



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TO: Ouray City Council
CC: Michelle Metteer, City Administrator
Daric Harvey, Interim Police Chief
FROM: Glenn Boyd, Ouray County Emergency Manager
DATE: May 14, 2025
SUBJECT: Recommendation for Adoption of the Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Commissioners,

I respectfully submit for your consideration the **2025 Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)** and strongly recommend its formal adoption.

The CWPP was developed through a collaborative and inclusive process that engaged stakeholders across the county and region. We partnered with **JEO Consulting Group**, a professional firm with expertise in wildfire risk assessment and mitigation planning, to assist in producing this comprehensive, actionable plan.

Purpose and Importance

Wildfire continues to be one of the most significant threats to Ouray County. Driven by prolonged drought, climate change, and fuel accumulation, the risk of large, destructive fires is escalating. The CWPP acknowledges this reality and provides a detailed framework for reducing risk, protecting lives and infrastructure, and improving emergency response capacity. The plan was developed to meet the standards of the **Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003)** and the **Colorado State Forest Service Minimum Standards (2022)**.

Adoption of this plan is important for several key reasons:

- **It enhances eligibility for state and federal funding.** The CWPP is a critical prerequisite for pursuing grants to support fuel reduction, defensible space projects, and emergency planning.
- **It identifies priority areas for mitigation.** Using up-to-date risk mapping and community input, the plan pinpoints high-risk Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas and recommends near- and long-term fuel treatment projects.
- **It promotes unified action.** The CWPP aligns efforts across jurisdictions—including the County, City of Ouray, Town of Ridgway, fire districts, and federal land management agencies—to address wildfire threats with consistency and coordination.
- **It reflects broad community input.** The planning process included four public stakeholder meetings and a public survey with 266 responses, 77% of whom expressed significant concern about wildfire risk.
- **It supports long-term resilience.** The plan includes strategies for creating fire-resilient landscapes, fire-adapted communities, and ensuring safe, effective wildfire response operations—each reinforced by the latest wildfire science and regional best practices.



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The CWPP is not a response plan; it is a long-range strategic mitigation tool. Its adoption signals a commitment by Ouray County to proactively address the growing wildfire threat with clear, data-driven actions.

I urge the Board to adopt the 2025 CWPP to support ongoing preparedness, interagency collaboration, and community safety. I am happy to provide a briefing or answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully,

Glenn Boyd



2025 Community Wildfire Protection
Plan

Ouray County CWPP – Presentation to Ouray City Council

WHY THE CWPP MATTERS

Why the CWPP is Important to Ouray

Wildfire is a growing threat across Colorado—intensified by drought, fuel buildup, and climate change.

Ouray is situated in a high-risk area with steep terrain, forested lands, and a tourism-based economy.

The CWPP offers proactive, locally driven strategies to protect lives, property, infrastructure, and water systems.

The City of Ouray is a named partner in the CWPP development process.

Community Input & Support

266 residents completed wildfire risk surveys in November 2024.

77% of respondents reported moderate to highest concern about wildfire risks.

70% believe a major wildfire will impact Ouray County within the next 5 years.

Public education, home hardening, and vegetation removal ranked highest in desired actions.

PLAN OVERVIEW

Plan Development Process

Led by a stakeholder group including the City of Ouray, County, CSFS, USFS, BLM, WRWC, and local fire districts.

CWPP follows Healthy Forests Restoration Act and CSFS minimum planning standards.

Incorporates public survey results, local data, and field-verified risk assessments.

Includes an interactive StoryMap for transparency and engagement.

Goals and Action Areas

1. Fire-Resilient
Landscapes – Reduces
hazardous fuels and
restores healthy forests.

2. Fire-Adapted
Communities – Supports
homeowner defensible
space, education, and
mitigation.

3. Safe & Effective
Wildfire Response –
Improves infrastructure,
coordination, and
responder readiness.

Action items are tailored
for the City of Ouray,
including source water
protection and city forest
planning.

Risk & Mitigation Highlights

Risk maps reflect fire intensity, burn probability, and control locations.

Eastern and southern areas (including Ouray) have higher social vulnerability.

City projects include source water protection, defensible space programs, and rapid risk assessments.

48,860 acres treated since 2000; 74% were canopy thinning.

IMPORTANCE OF ADOPTION

Why the City Should Adopt the CWPP

Strengthens eligibility for state and federal mitigation funding.

Integrates with City's emergency operations and land use planning.

Demonstrates local leadership in wildfire preparedness and resilience.

Aligns Ouray with state efforts to meet new wildfire resiliency code requirements.

Next Steps After Adoption

City Council passes formal resolution to adopt the CWPP.

Support community-level projects and partner with WRWC.

Promote wildfire education and defensible space initiatives.

Participate in regular plan updates to reflect progress and new data.

Thank You

Questions or Discussion

Prepared By:



JEO CONSULTING GROUP



Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan


2025

CWPP Certification


The Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003) and the Colorado State Forest Service’s Minimum Standards for Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans (2022).

- This plan was collaboratively developed through planning meetings with representatives from the fire protection districts, Ouray County, federal agencies, state agencies, communities, and other organizations invited to participate
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for vegetation-fuels reduction treatments to reduce the wildfire threat to human welfare and economic values at risk in the county.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures and loss of life.
- This plan provides recommendations on ways to improve wildfire response capabilities for the fire protection districts.

The following entities mutually agree with the contents of the Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan:


Glenn Boyd (Apr 25, 2025 11:34 MDT) 04/25/2025
Glenn Boyd, Ouray County Date


William A Martindale (Apr 30, 2025 11:37 MDT) 04/30/2025
Bill Martindale, Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District Date


Adam Kunz, Ouray Fire District 04/28/2025
Date

Chris Miller

[Chris Miller \(Apr 30, 2025 11:40 MDT\)](#)

04/30/2025

Chris Miller, Ridgway Fire District

Date

Jodi Rist

[Jodi Rist \(May 1, 2025 10:40 MDT\)](#)

05/01/2025

Jodi Rist, Colorado State Forest Service

Date

Cody Russell

[Cody Russell \(Apr 24, 2025 14:50 MDT\)](#)

04/24/2025

Cody Russell, U.S. Forest Service

Date

Cameron Shaughnessy

[Cameron Shaughnessy \(Apr 24, 2025 13:28 MDT\)](#)

04/24/2025

Cam Shaughnessy, Bureau of Land Management

Date

Leigh Robertson

[Leigh Robertson \(Apr 30, 2025 10:26 MDT\)](#)

04/30/2025

Leigh Robertson, West Region Wildfire Council

Date

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List of Acronyms

- BLM – Bureau of Land Management
- CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CSFS – Colorado State Forest Service
- CWPP – Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- FPD – Fire Protection District
- GPM – Gallons Per Minute
- PCL – Potential Control Location Suitability
- PODs – Potential Operational Delineations
- PPE – Personal Protection Equipment
- SWPP – Source Water Protection Plan
- USFS – U.S. Forest Service
- WRAP – Wildfire Ready Action Plan
- WRWC – West Region Wildfire Council
- WUI – Wildland-Urban Interface

Executive Summary

The Need & Purpose

Wildfires are an escalating threat across the U.S., especially in Colorado, putting lives, homes, critical infrastructure, tourism, recreation, and natural environments at risk. Driven by climate change and prolonged drought, these fires are becoming more frequent and intense, leaving communities increasingly exposed. Decades of well-meaning fire suppression and pests have disrupted natural fire cycles and allowed dangerous fuel buildup, compounding the danger. In Ouray County, it's no longer a question of *if* a large wildfire will occur but *when*. When a large wildfire does occur, the county and residents need to be prepared by hardening their homes, creating defensible space, preparing for evacuation, and supporting fuel reduction projects.

The Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a proactive blueprint for reducing wildfire risk and strengthening community preparedness. Created with broad collaboration, the CWPP can help secure critical fuel reduction and mitigation funding. It defines the wildland-urban interface (WUI), prioritizes high-risk areas for treatment, and outlines concrete actions the county and other stakeholders can take to reduce wildfire risks.

The CWPP Stakeholder Group led the planning process and development of the CWPP. This group consisted of representatives from Ouray County, Town of Ridgway, City of Ouray, fire protection districts, power companies, Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC).

CWPP Goals

Goals are a critical component of a CWPP. They help to guide the planning process and ensure that the actions identified meet the needs of the residents and visitors of the county. Below are the three goals for the Ouray County CWPP.

Goal 1: Fire-Resilient Landscapes

Develop and maintain landscapes across the county that are resilient to wildfire, mitigate undesirable fire outcomes, and protect highly valued resources and assets.

Goal 2: Fire-Adapted Communities

Empower the county and its residents to “live with wildfire,” including being prepared to withstand, respond to, and recover from wildfires.

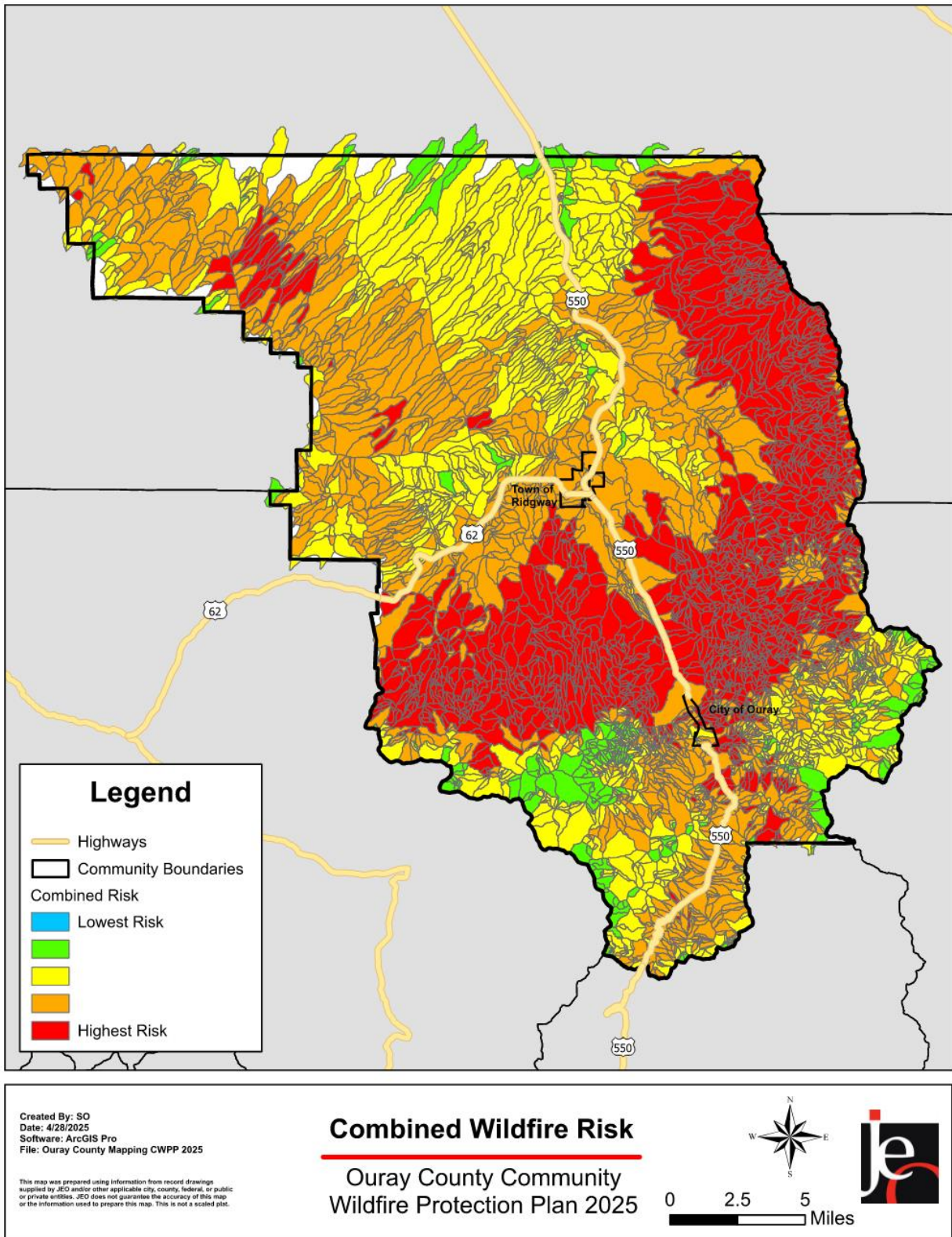
Goal 3: Safe and Effective Wildfire Response

Enable safe and efficient wildfire response through improved planning, coordination, and capacity building.

Wildfire Risk Assessment

The image below shows the wildfire risk map created during the CWPP process. The CWPP Stakeholder Group felt that none of the created risk maps accurately reflected wildfire risk in the county. A new wildfire risk map was created using the inputs of fire intensity, burn probability, potential control location suitability, and overall watershed risk. Additional information about the map and risk assessment can be found in the plan's 3| Wildfire Risk Assessment section.

Figure 1: Combined Wildfire Risk Map



Action Plan

The two maps below show the shorter-term fuel treatment locations and the longer-term fuel treatment project locations. The shorter-term projects have already started the planning process or are underway. The longer-term projects are areas where the CWPP Planning Team identified that projects should take place in the future. These projects have not started the planning process. Additional project information can be found in the 4 | Action Plan section.

Figure 2: Shorter-Term Fuel Treatment Locations

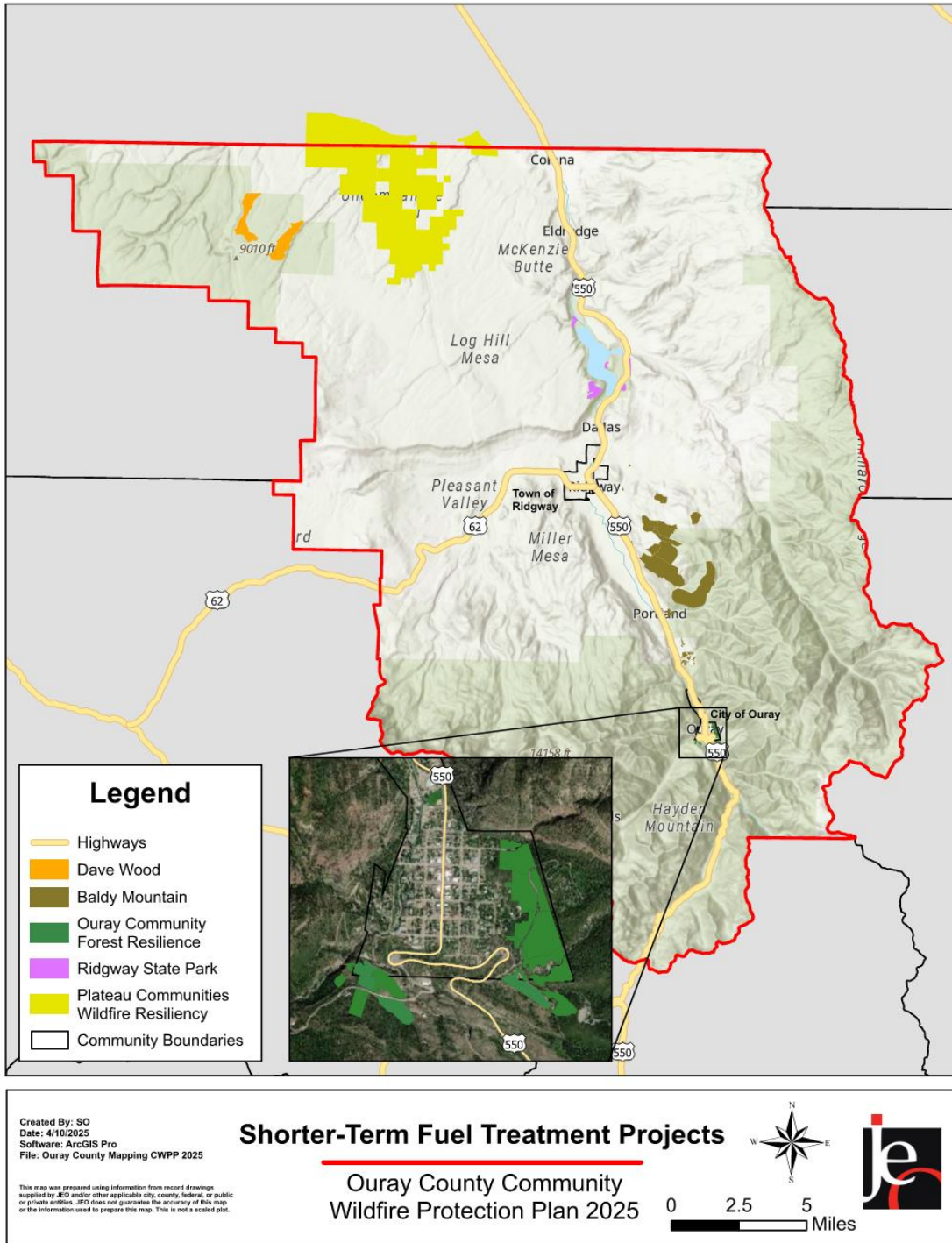
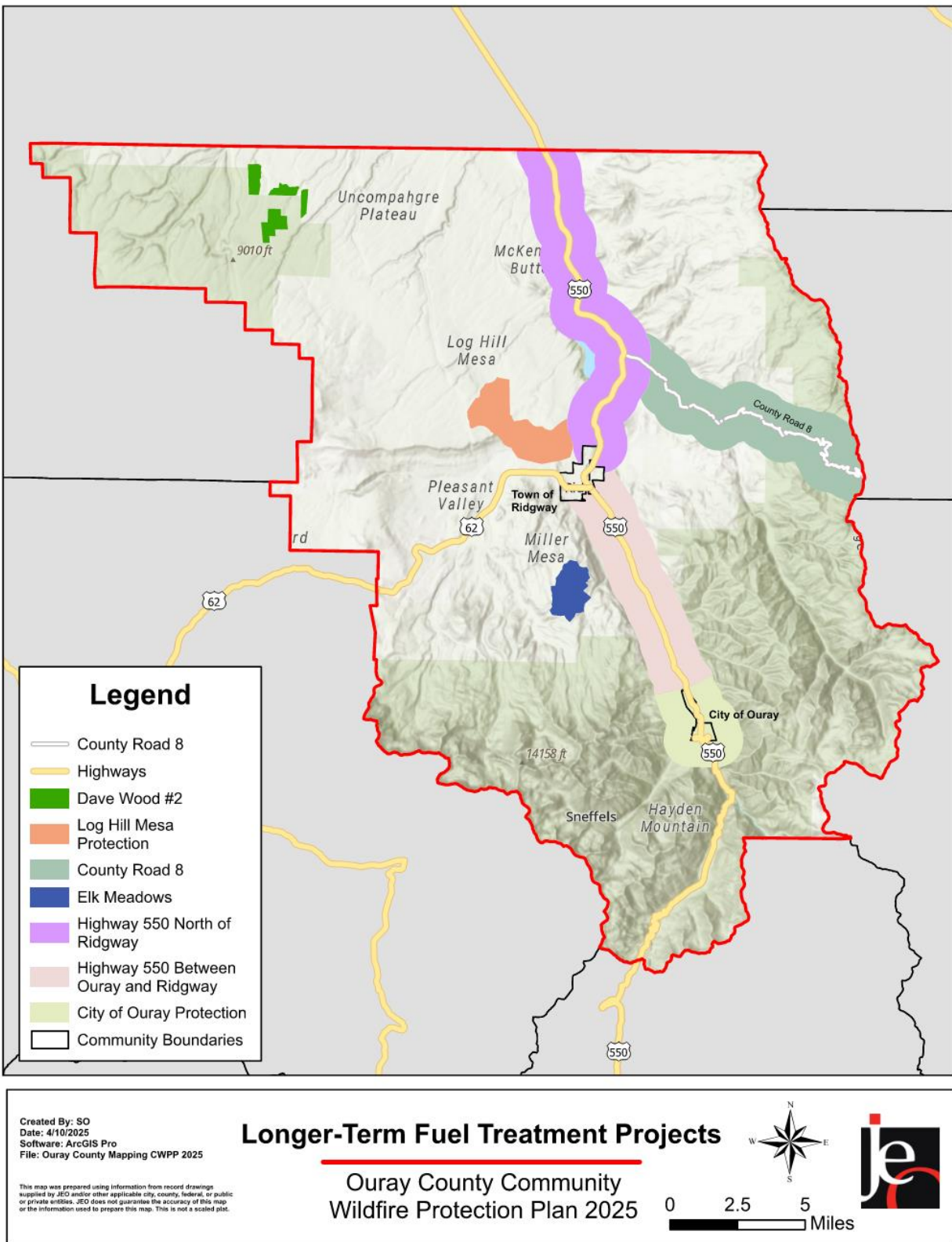


Figure 3: Longer-Term Fuel Treatment Locations



Fuel treatments are not the only type of project that can be implemented to reduce wildfire risk. Other wildfire mitigation actions identified by the CWPP Stakeholder Group can be broken down into three categories: Watershed Actions, Fire-Adapted Communities Actions, and Safe & Effective Wildfire Response Actions. Watershed actions are those projects that can help reduce wildfire risk to drinking water and natural waterways. The fire-adapted community actions are projects that empower residents to withstand, respond to, and recover from wildfires. Safe and effective wildfire response actions are those projects that support first responders through planning, coordination, and capacity building. Specific actions related to each of the categories can be found below.

While these actions will help mitigate the impacts of wildfire, homeowners and residents must also do their part to protect themselves and their property. All individuals in the county need to have an evacuation plan in place. All property owners should also take steps to harden their homes and have defensible space.

Watershed Actions

- Implement Projects Identified in the Dallas Creek Water Company Source Water Protection Plan
- Implement Actions Identified in the Town of Ridgway Source Water Protection Plan
- Develop a Source Water Protection Plan for the City of Ouray
- Develop Wildfire Ready Action Plans
- Wet Meadows Improvement / Creation

Fire-Adapted Communities Actions

- Joint Task Force on Wildfire Education
- Wildfire Code Updates and Enforcement
- Neighborhood-Level Evacuation Planning
- Protect County Structures and Infrastructure
- Insurance Company Collaboration
- Subdivision Wildfire Requirements
- Conduct Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessments
- Promote the West Region Wildfire Council's Wildfire Ready Home Program
- City of Ouray Forest Management Program

Safe & Effective Wildfire Response Actions

- Water Source Improvements
- Emergency Response Radio and Emergency Alert Training
- Affordable Housing for Fire District and Governmental Personnel

1| Living with Wildfire

The Need

Every year, destructive wildfires sweep across areas of the United States and Colorado, even as more people choose to settle where wildfires pose a real threat. These fires endanger lives and properties, disrupt ecosystems, damage vital infrastructure, and impair air and water quality. Furthermore, climate change and prolonged droughts are intensifying the frequency and severity of wildfires, making communities increasingly vulnerable. Without proper planning, recovery efforts become more expensive, and the long-term environmental and social consequences worsen.

From the early 1900s until the 1960s, rangeland and forest management in the western United States has adhered to a simple strategy: “Prevent Wildfires.” Initially, this approach was meant to safeguard human settlements, forest, and rangeland resources. However, decades of fire suppression have led to unintended adverse effects. Many natural ecosystems rely on wildfires to maintain healthy growth and trigger reproduction. Overgrown forests, excessive shrub growth, and invasive species like cheatgrass have reached hazardous levels without regular fire cycles.

For fire and forest management agencies at both county and state levels, it’s no longer a matter of whether a wildfire will occur but when and what impact it will have. Identifying the areas most at risk and where fires could have the most significant consequences allows for implementing targeted mitigation measures before disaster strikes. As Ouray County continues to grow, developing a CWPP and completing the identified actions becomes essential for ensuring that residents can live safely alongside the risk of wildfire.

The Purpose

The Ouray County CWPP is a strategic plan identifying specific wildland fire risks facing communities and fire districts within Ouray County, Colorado. It provides prioritized mitigation projects and activities designed to reduce those risks. The CWPP brings together diverse local interests to discuss their mutual concerns for public safety, community sustainability, and natural resources. The plan provides prioritized access to state and federal grant funding to support identified vegetation-fuel management projects and other mitigation activities to reduce wildfire risks throughout the county. It also allows the county to establish a localized definition and boundary for the WUI. The planning area for the CWPP is the entire county.

Effective wildfire mitigation is an evolving process as forests and communities continually change. The CWPP implementation process is designed with built-in flexibility to adapt to this shifting landscape. Regular updates and annual plan reviews capture these changes and document progress. This CWPP is not a wildfire response plan, which focuses on the immediate actions taken during a wildfire event to protect life and property. While both are essential to wildfire resilience, this CWPP emphasizes long-term risk reduction.

CWPP Goals

Goals are a critical component of a CWPP, providing clear direction and focus for the plan and the planning process. By clearly outlining what the county strives to accomplish, these goals ensure that all efforts align with local priorities, resources, and capabilities. The Ouray County CWPP goals are detailed below, with corresponding actions outlined in the *Action Plan* section of this document.

Goal 1: Fire-Resilient Landscapes

Develop and maintain landscapes across the county that are resilient to wildfire, mitigate undesirable fire outcomes, and protect highly valued resources and assets.

Goal 2: Fire-Adapted Communities

Empower the county and its residents to “live with wildfire,” including being prepared to withstand, respond to, and recover from wildfires.

Goal 3: Safe and Effective Wildfire Response

Enable safe and efficient wildfire response through improved planning, coordination, and capacity building.

County Overview

Ouray County, Colorado, has a striking and diverse landscape, earning it the nickname “Switzerland of America.” The county is dominated by the rugged San Juan Mountains, which feature dramatic peaks, deep canyons, and alpine meadows. Elevations range from 6,257 feet in the lower valleys to 14,150 feet at the highest summits. Steep, forested mountains, jagged ridgelines, and cascading waterfalls characterize the southern part of the county. The northern region transitions into the fertile Uncompahgre River Valley and rolling foothills, eventually giving way to mesa lands. The area is rich in natural beauty, with towering rock formations, lush aspen and pine forests, and pristine high-altitude lakes. The Uncompahgre River flows northwesterly through the center part of the county and feeds into the Ridgway Reservoir.

Major transportation routes include U.S. Highway 550, which travels north-south through the center part of the county, and State Highway 62, which travels west-southwest from the Town of Ridgway. There are no rail lines or public airports in the county.

Population

There are two incorporated communities, the City of Ouray and the Town of Ridgway. The City of Ouray is in the southern portion, and the Town of Ridgway is in the county’s central portion. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Ouray County has an estimated population of 4,936 in 2022. Population growth has been significant, with a 24% growth from 2000 to 2022. Population in the unincorporated areas of Ouray County has been increasing, but at a slightly slower pace than the two communities. Homes and individuals in unincorporated areas may be at higher risk of wildfire due to additional nearby vegetation.

Table 1: Population in Ouray County (1970-2022)

Jurisdiction	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2022*
City of Ouray	741	684	644	813	1,000	898	1,007
Town of Ridgway	262	369	423	713	924	1,183	1,093
Unincorporated Areas of Ouray County	543	872	1,228	2,216	2,512	2,793	2,836
Total	1,546	1,925	2,295	3,742	4,436	4,874	4,936

Source: U.S. Census Bureau^{1,2}

*ACS Estimate

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. “2022 Census Bureau American Community Survey: S0101: Age and Sex.” <https://data.census.gov/>.

² “2020 Census Bureau Decennial Census: P1: Race.” <https://data.census.gov/>.

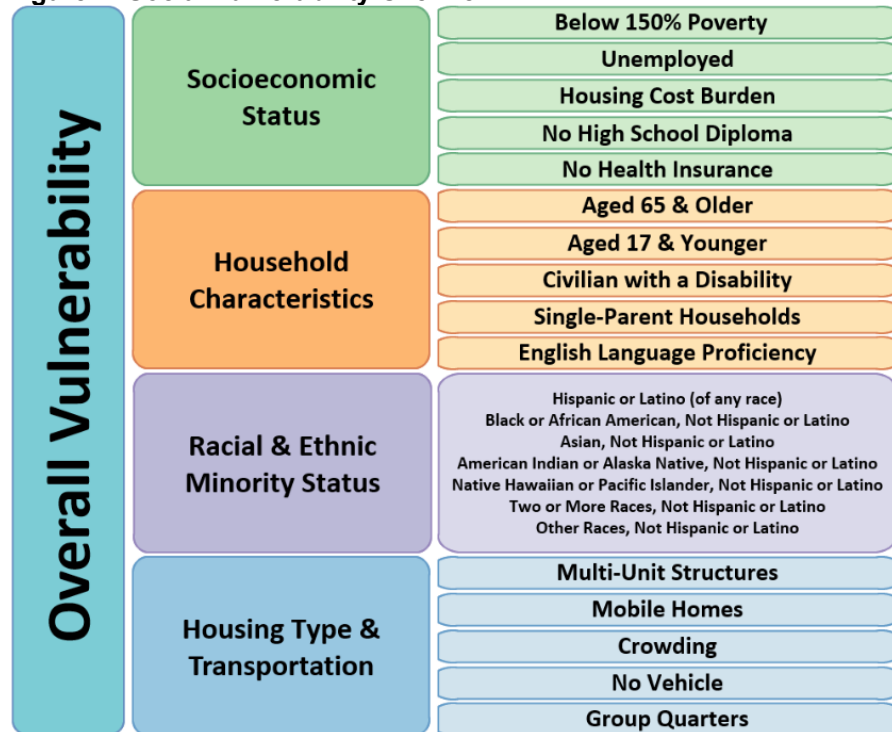
Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is crucial in wildfire risk analysis because it helps identify populations struggling to prepare for, respond to, and recover from wildfires. Social vulnerability encompasses demographic and socioeconomic factors that put populations at greater risk when facing hazards and other stressors.³ Specific social vulnerability factors for wildfire include the following.

1. **Evacuation Challenges** – Older populations, people with disabilities, and those without reliable transportation may have difficulty evacuating quickly during a wildfire.
2. **Access to Resources** – Some populations may lack the financial resources to implement fire-resistant home improvements or purchase insurance.
3. **Health and Safety Risks** – Those with pre-existing respiratory conditions can be disproportionately impacted by smoke exposure and air quality issues.
4. **Recovery Disparities** – Wealthier communities typically recover more quickly after a wildfire, while socially vulnerable groups may face prolonged displacement, job loss, and difficulty securing assistance.

By being aware of where socially vulnerable populations are, decision-makers can prioritize resources, enhance emergency planning, and develop equitable strategies to protect at-risk populations. The diagram below shows variables that make up the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Social Vulnerability Index.

Figure 4: Social Vulnerability Overview



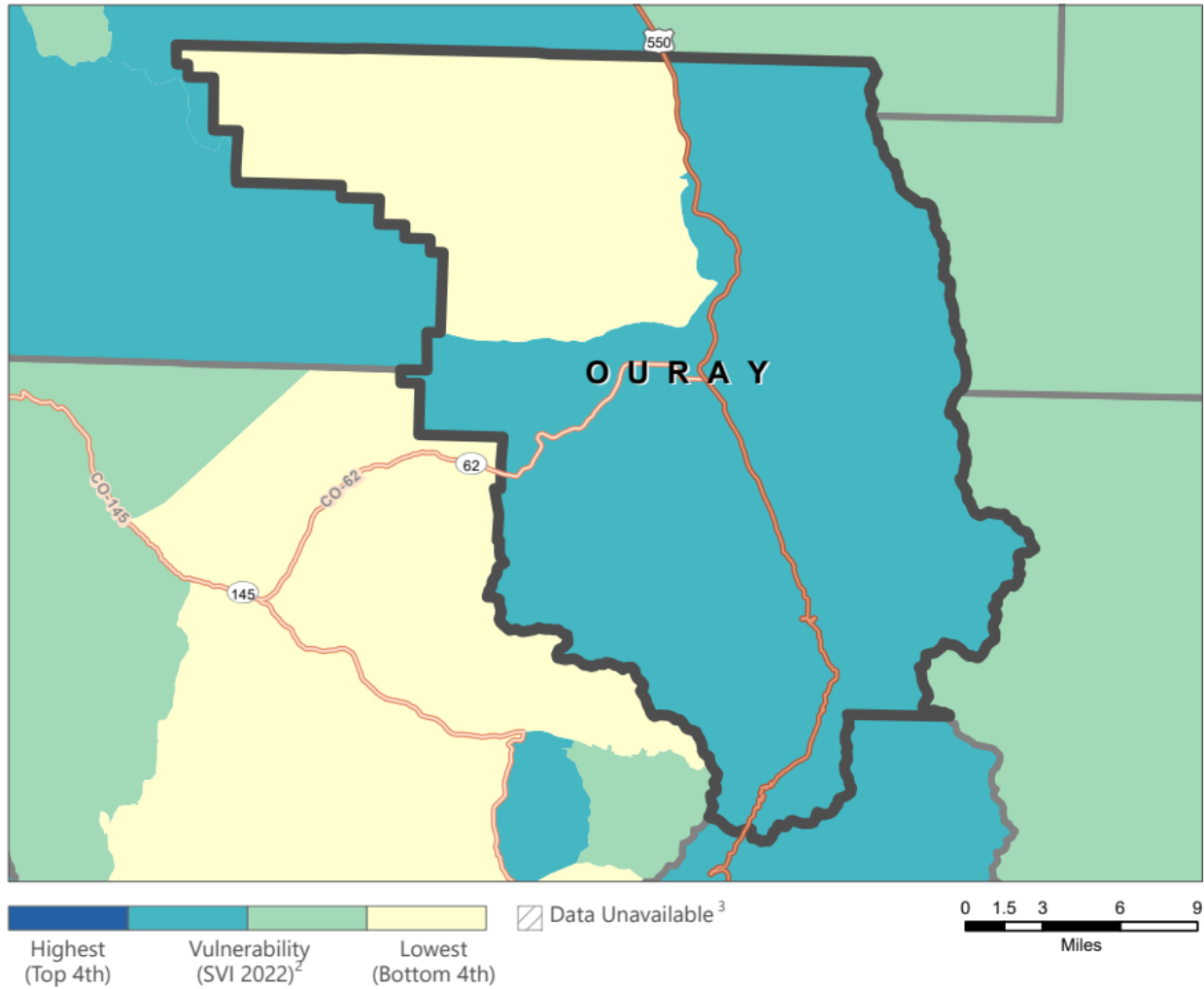
Source: CDC⁴

³ CDC. 2022. “Social vulnerability Index.” <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>.

⁴ CDC. 2022. “Social vulnerability Index.” <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>.

The figures below show Ouray County’s overall socially vulnerable population information and the four social vulnerability factors. Overall, the eastern and southern portions of the county have higher overall social vulnerability. When looking at the four main areas, the eastern and southern portions have high vulnerability in the Social Economic, and Housing Type/Transportation areas. Additional evacuation planning and economic support might be necessary in those areas of the county.

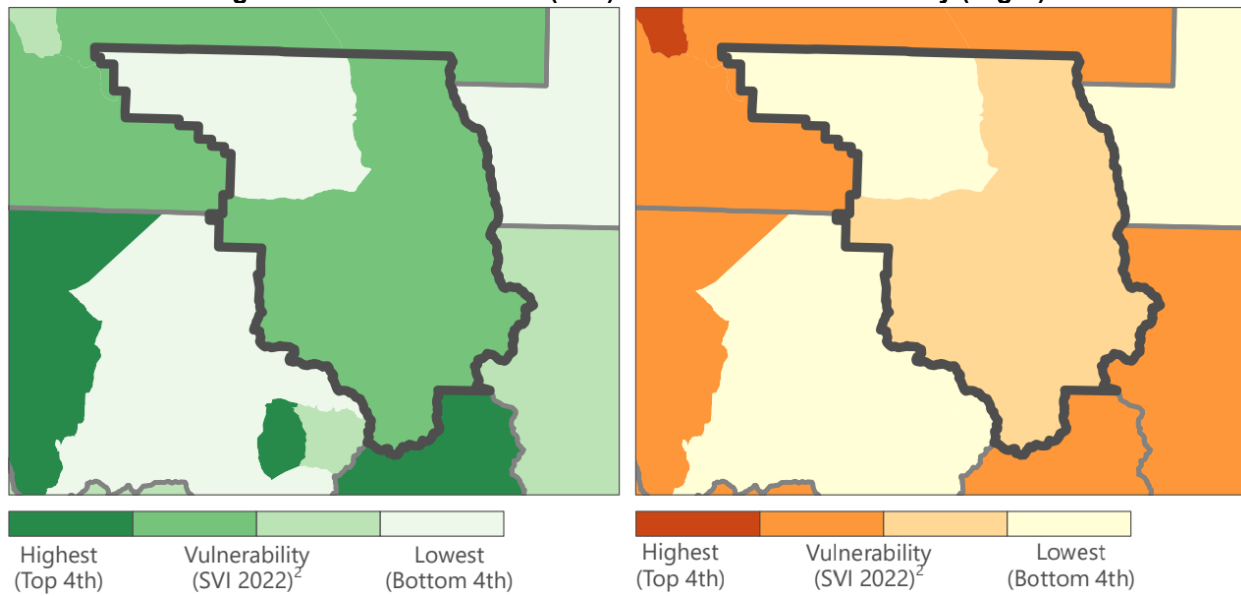
Figure 5: Overall Social Vulnerability



Source: CDC⁵

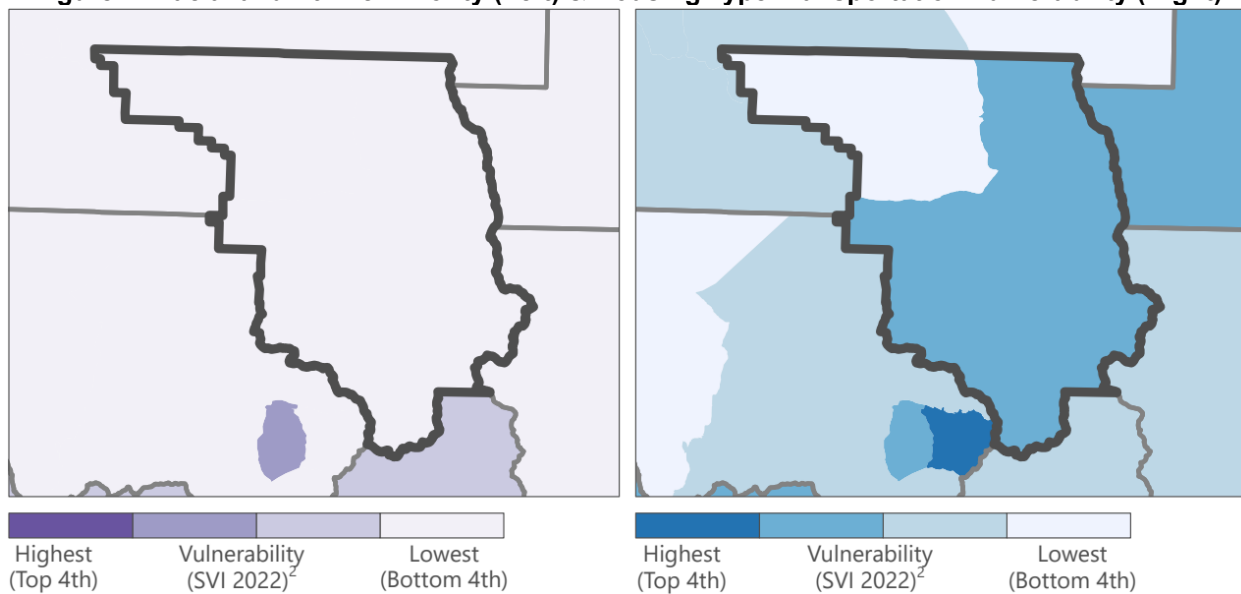
⁵ CDC. 2022. “Social vulnerability Index.” <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>.

Figure 6: Social Economic (Left) & Household Vulnerability (Right)



Source: CDC⁶

Figure 7: Racial and Ethnic Minority (Left) & Housing Type/Transportation Vulnerability (Right)



Source: CDC⁷

Land Ownership

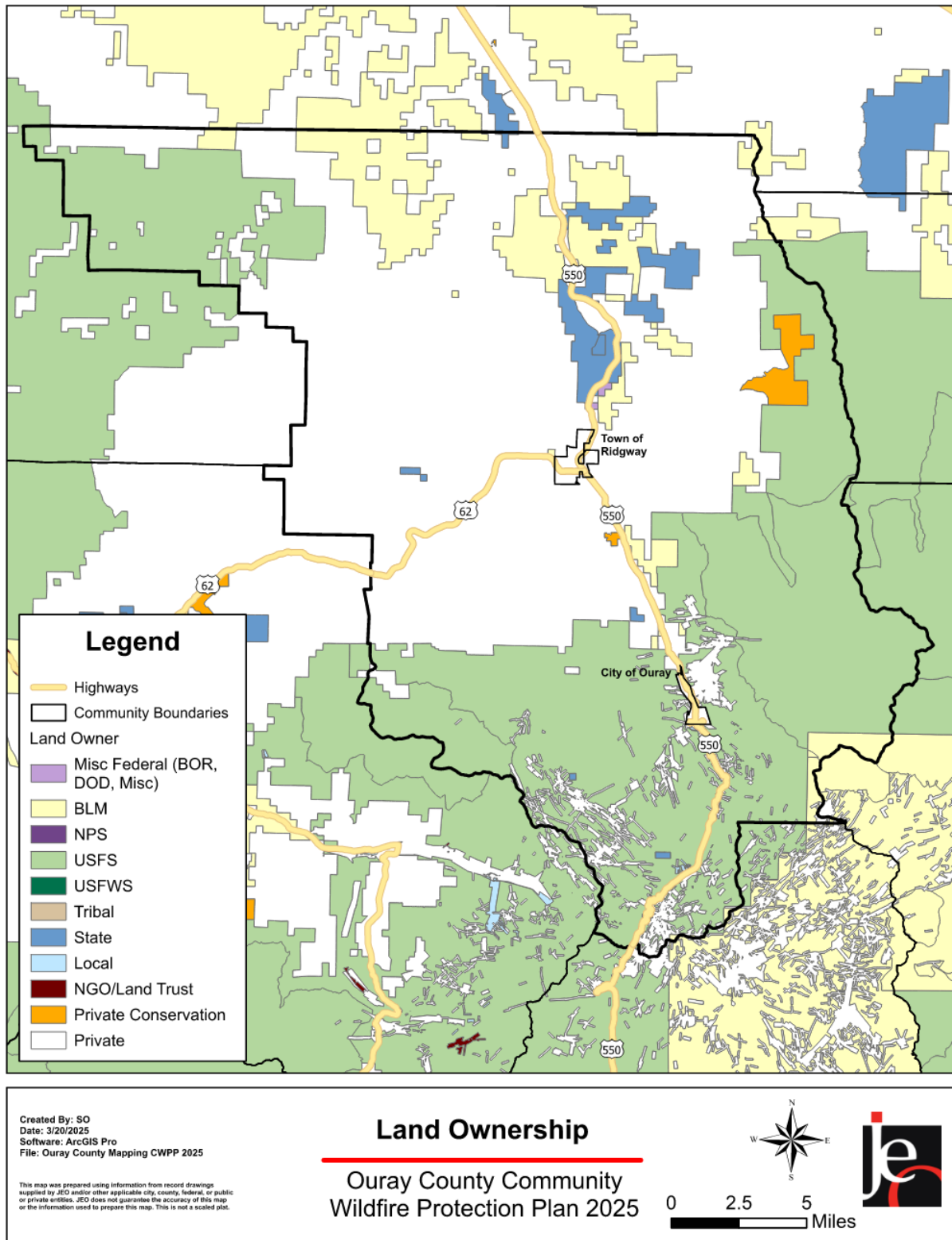
Ouray County shares borders with Montrose County to the north and northwest, San Miguel County to the west, San Juan County to the south, Hinsdale County to the southeast, and Gunnison County to the northeast. There is a substantial amount of federally owned land in the county. Notably, the Uncompahgre National Forest covers large portions of southern, northwestern, and northeastern Ouray and is owned by the USFS. The state and BLM own land in the north-central portion of the county. Figure 8 shows the land ownership in and surrounding

⁶ CDC. 2022. "Social vulnerability Index." <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>.

⁷ CDC. 2022. "Social vulnerability Index." <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>.

the county. Adjacent landowners include the USFS, BLM, State of Colorado, and private landowners.

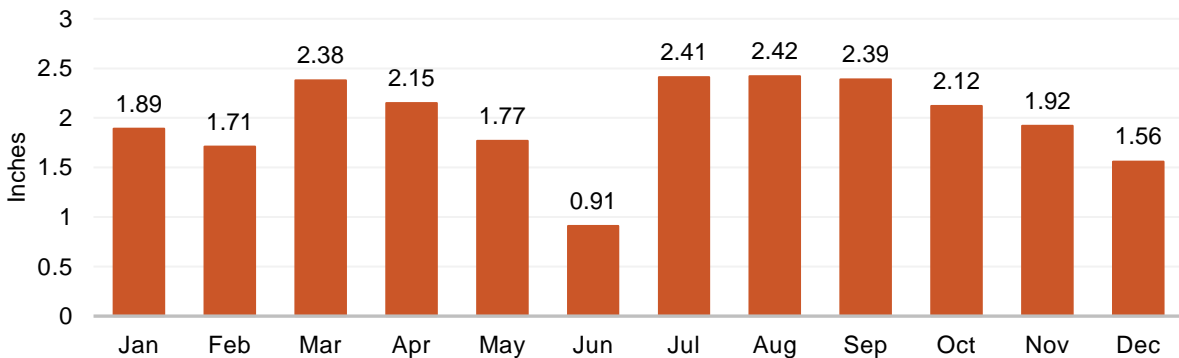
Figure 8: Land Ownership



Climate

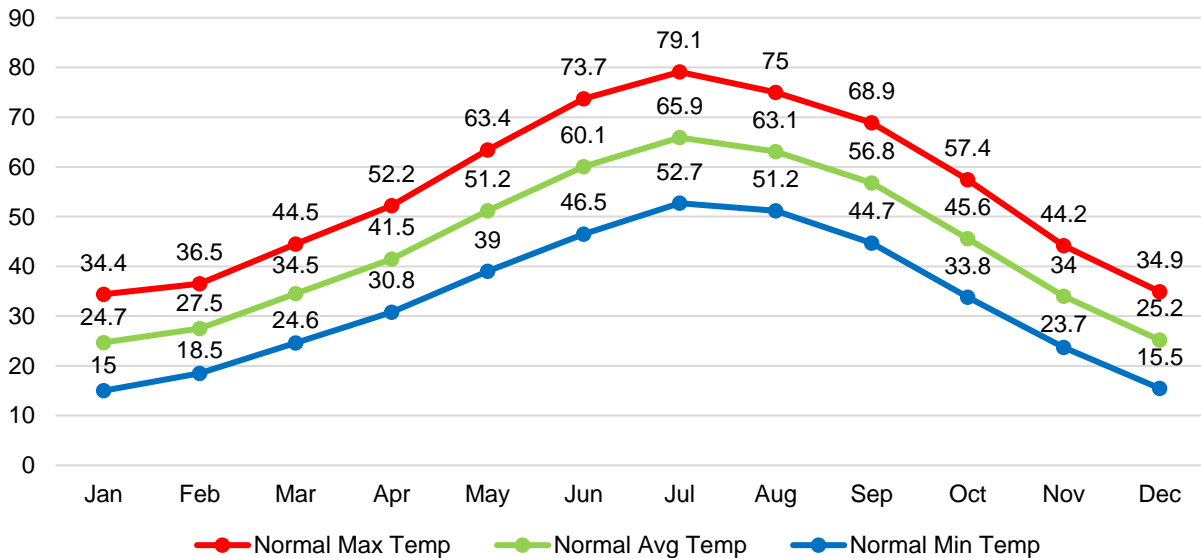
Ouray County has low humidity with annual precipitation and temperature that varies widely due to high peaks and low valleys. Rainfall in the county can be as much as 40 inches in the high-elevation areas to as little as 13 inches in the Ridgway area. Afternoon thunderstorms are common in summer, and lightning causes many wildfires. Precipitation is highest in March, July, August, and September (Figure 9). The temperature in Ouray County ranges from an average high of 79°F in summer to an average low of 15°F in the winter (Figure 10).

Figure 9: Average Monthly Precipitation



Source: NOAA, 1991-2020⁸

Figure 10: Monthly Climate Normals Temperature (°F)



Source: NOAA, 1991-2020⁹

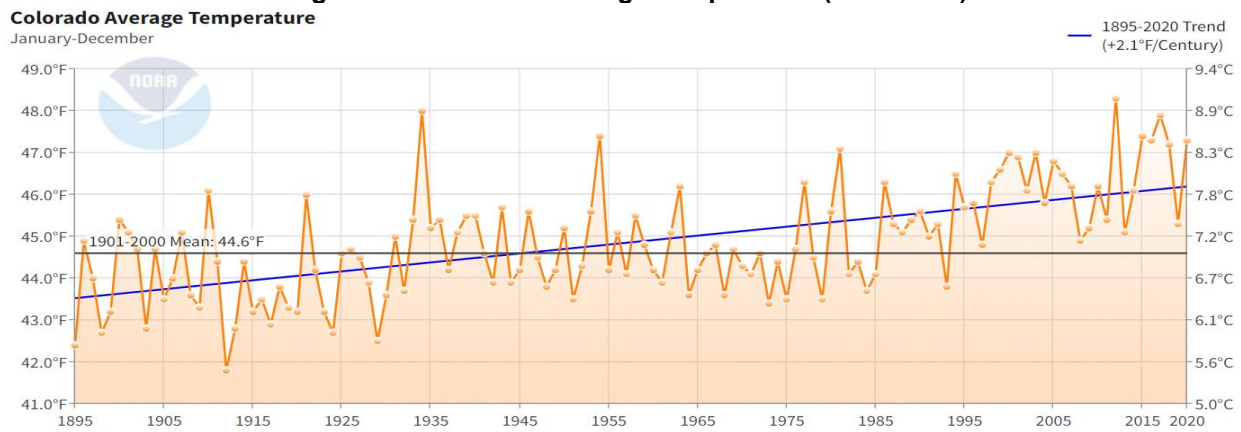
⁸ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Centers for Environmental Information. November 2024. "Data Tools: 1991-2020 Normals". <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/us-climate-normals/>.

⁹ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Centers for Environmental Information. November 2024. "Data Tools: 1991-2020 Normals". <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/us-climate-normals/>.

Drought creates ideal conditions for wildfire to start, spread, and become more destructive. Droughts can lead to increased dry vegetation, winds, and water shortages. Historically, drought has occurred in the county in 25% of months.¹⁰ Climate change is anticipated to increase the likelihood, intensity, and duration of drought events, leading to increased wildfire risks.

Since 1895, Colorado’s average temperature has increased by 2.1°F. While overall temperature shifts have not been consistent, the trend for rising temperatures is apparent. Climate modeling suggests warmer temperatures will continue in the coming decades and increase steadily into the mid-century. Additionally, the length of the frost-free season has increased nationally since the 1980s. These changes in temperature, water availability, pest pressures, and tree mortality may exacerbate wildfire event conditions.

Figure 11: Colorado Average Temperature (1895-2020)



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2020¹¹

Vegetation

Ouray County is approximately 44% forested, with many remaining vegetation types dominated by pinyon/juniper, oak shrubland, shrubland, grasslands, and agriculture. The forested areas are primarily spruce-fir (15.6%), hardwood (12.9%), ponderosa pine (8.4%), and mixed conifer (5.4%).¹² Figure 12 shows the existing vegetation for the county. Spruce-fir dominates the southern portions of the county, while a mixture of pinyon-juniper, shrubland, and conifer can be found in the northern portions.

The impacts of insects on the health of trees in Ouray County have been an ongoing concern. In 2023, the Western Balsam Bark Beetle, Western Spruce Budworm, Spruce Beetle, Douglas-Fir Beetle, Fir Engraver, Ips Pinon, and Pine Bark Beetle were all detected in the county.¹³ These insects can leave stands of dead trees that may increase fuel for wildfires throughout the county.

¹⁰ National Centers for Environmental Information. 1895-Oct 2024. “County Time Series”.

https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/county/time-series/CO-037/pdsi/all/9/1895-2023?base_prd=true&begbaseyear=1901&endbaseyear=2000.

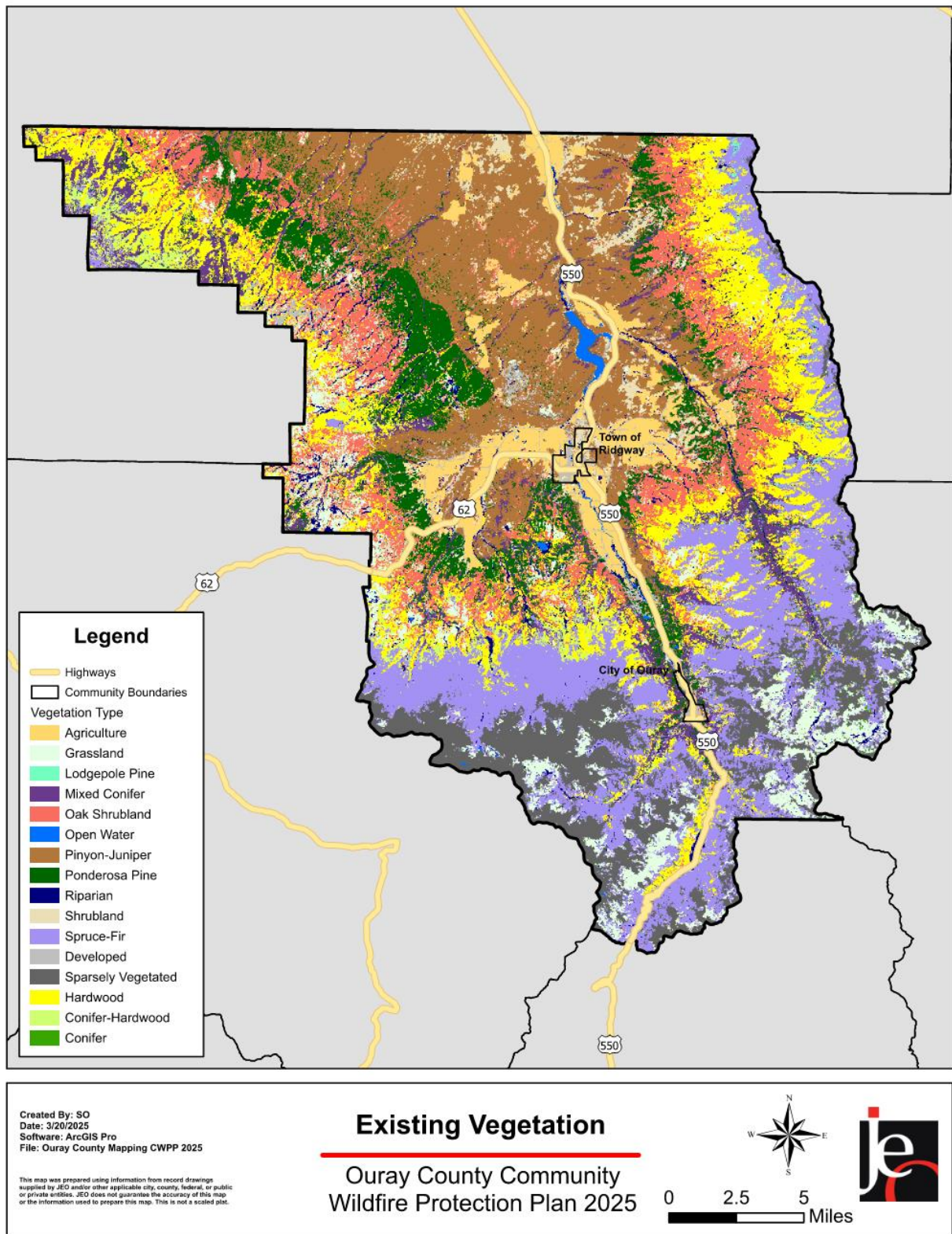
¹¹ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2020. “Climate at a Glance: Statewide Time Series”. Accessed May 2023. https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/statewide/time-series/5/tavg/12/12/1895-2020?base_prd=true&begbaseyear=1901&endbaseyear=2000&trend=true&trend_base=100&begtrendyear=1895&endtrendyear=2020

¹² Colorado State Forest Service. 2022. “2022 Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report.”

¹³ Colorado State Forest Service. 2023. “2023 Report on the Health of Colorado’s Forests”.

<https://csfs.colostate.edu/forest-management/forest-health-report-2023/insects-and-diseases/>.

Figure 12: Existing Vegetation



CWPP Communities in Ouray County

The table below lists the communities identified in this CWPP. These CWPP communities include incorporated communities (towns and cities), neighborhoods, and homeowner’s associations. Later in the document (Table 6), each CWPP community will be listed along with the fire protection district that provides coverage to the community and a risk rating based on the combined wildfire risk map.

Table 2: CWPP Communities

Community Name
City of Ouray
Town of Ridgway
Colona
Cornerstone
Dallas Meadows
Dave Wood South
Elk Meadows
Horsefly Tracts
Idlewild
Juniper Hills
Lake Lenore/Panoramic Heights
Log Hill Village / Fairway Pines
Mineral Farms
North Log Hill Mesa
Park Estates
Piedmont Hills / Vista Heights
Pleasant Valley
Ponderosa Village / Indian Springs
Silverado Estates
Vista Terrace
Whispering Pines

Planning Process Summary

The Ouray County CWPP planning process involved several steps and included input from various governments, organizations, and individuals. This CWPP is tailored to follow the standardized steps (Table 3) for developing a CWPP as outlined in *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities*¹⁴ and the CSFS *Minimum Standards for Community Wildfire Protection Plans*.¹⁵

¹⁴ Communities Committee et al. March 2004. “Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities.”

<https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/documents/resources/communities/cwpphandbook.pdf>.

¹⁵ Colorado State Forest Service. 2022. “Minimum Standards for Developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans.” https://csfs.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2022-CSFS_CWPP_Min_Standards.pdf.

Table 3: CWPP Development Process

Step	Task	Explanation
One	Convene Decision Makers	Form an operating group of representatives from local governments, fire authorities, and CSFS.
Two	Involve Federal Agencies	Engage local representatives of the BLM, USFS, and other land management agencies as appropriate.
Three	Engage Interested Parties	Contact and encourage participation from a broad range of interested organizations and stakeholders.
Four	Establish a Base Map	Develop a county base map to understand better communities, critical infrastructure, and forest/open space at risk.
Five	Develop a Risk Assessment	Develop a risk assessment that considers fuel hazards, community and commercial infrastructure, resources, and preparedness capability. Rate the level of risk and incorporate it into the base map as appropriate.
Six	Establish Priorities and Recommendations	Use the risk assessment and base map to facilitate a collaborative public discussion that prioritizes fuel treatments and non-fuel mitigation practices to reduce fire risk and structural ignitability.
Seven	Develop an Action Plan and Assessment Strategy	Develop a detailed implementation strategy and a monitoring plan to ensure long-term success.
Eight	Finalize the CWPP	Finalize the county CWPP and communicate the results to interested parties and stakeholders.

Source: Communities Committee et al., 2004

CWPP Stakeholder Group

The initial step in developing the CWPP was identifying a CWPP Stakeholder Group as the decision-making committee. The CWPP Stakeholder Group consisted of representatives from Ouray County, Town of Ridgway, City of Ouray, fire protection districts, power companies, Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC), and others. Members of the CWPP Stakeholder Group collaborated with residents and other stakeholder groups to help develop the plan, provide input on wildfire risk tools, and identify fuel reduction projects and other wildfire mitigation actions.

CWPP Meetings

As part of the planning process, four public CWPP meetings were held to discuss various key steps and pieces of the plan. Participants in the CWPP Stakeholder Group were directly invited through email to each meeting. These meetings were also open to the public, and meeting advertisements were made on the county’s social media pages, county website, and the Ouray Plaindealer. Below are summaries for each of the CWPP meetings.

1st CWPP Meeting – August 19, 2024

The first CWPP meeting aimed to introduce the project, outline what a CWPP entails, discuss the benefits of developing a CWPP, and begin initial discussions on the wildfire risk assessment. A total of 32 individuals joined the meeting either in person or virtually.

YOU'RE INVITED!

Public Meeting

**OURAY COUNTY
Community Wildfire
Protection Plan**

TOPICS TO BE COVERED:

- **Community Wildfire Protection Plan: wildfire risk to the county by reviewing various wildfire risk maps, identifying specific locations of concern, and rank and discuss values to protect from wildfire.**

MONDAY OCTOBER 28

Ouray Community Center, Ouray
10:00AM-12:00PM

JOIN US IN PERSON OR ONLINE
WWW.OURAYCOUNTYCO.GOV

2nd CWPP Meeting – October 28, 2024

During the second CWPP meeting, the 29 CWPP Stakeholder Group attendees participated in an activity to rank values to protect from wildfire, further discuss wildfire risk maps, and started to define the wildland-urban interface.

3rd CWPP Meeting – December 16, 2024

A total of 28 individuals attended the 3rd CWPP meeting. Attendees included members of the CWPP Stakeholder Group and residents in Ouray County. During the meeting, results of the public survey were shared, risk maps and wildland-urban interface definitions were finalized, and wildfire mitigation project examples were shared.

4th CWPP Meeting – February 18, 2025

The 4th CWPP meeting primarily identified fuel projects and discussed other wildfire mitigation actions. The 30 attendees participated in a fuel projects identification activity where each person could vote on locations in the county where they would like fuel reduction projects to occur. The group then discussed other non-fuel treatment actions and reviewed the final combined wildfire risk map.

Public Survey

A public survey was developed with the ongoing Hazard Mitigation Plan update to engage the public further and gather more local input on wildfire risks and concerns in the county. Postcards with QR Code links to the survey (Figure 14) were created and sent to every address in the county. Gunnison County also shared social media posts with links to the public survey. Hard copy versions were available at the Ouray County Courthouse and Land Use Office. There were 266 total responses to the public survey.

Of those who completed the survey, 77% said they had the highest or second highest level of concern that wildfire will impact them or the values they care about. Additionally, 70% felt that Ouray County would have a major wildfire in the next five years. Only 13% of respondents answered that they had not taken any measures to protect their homes from wildfire. Of those who had taken measures, 77% cleared litter, debris, and other combustible materials from around their property, and 45% used fire-resistant materials on their homes. The most commonly identified barriers to wildfire mitigation work on private property included cost, time, and knowledge of what to do. Cost and time can be challenging to overcome; however, public education can help address the “knowledge of what to do” barrier. A complete summary report of the survey responses can be found in *Appendix A: Public Survey Summary*.

Figure 13: Measures Taken to Protect Home or Property

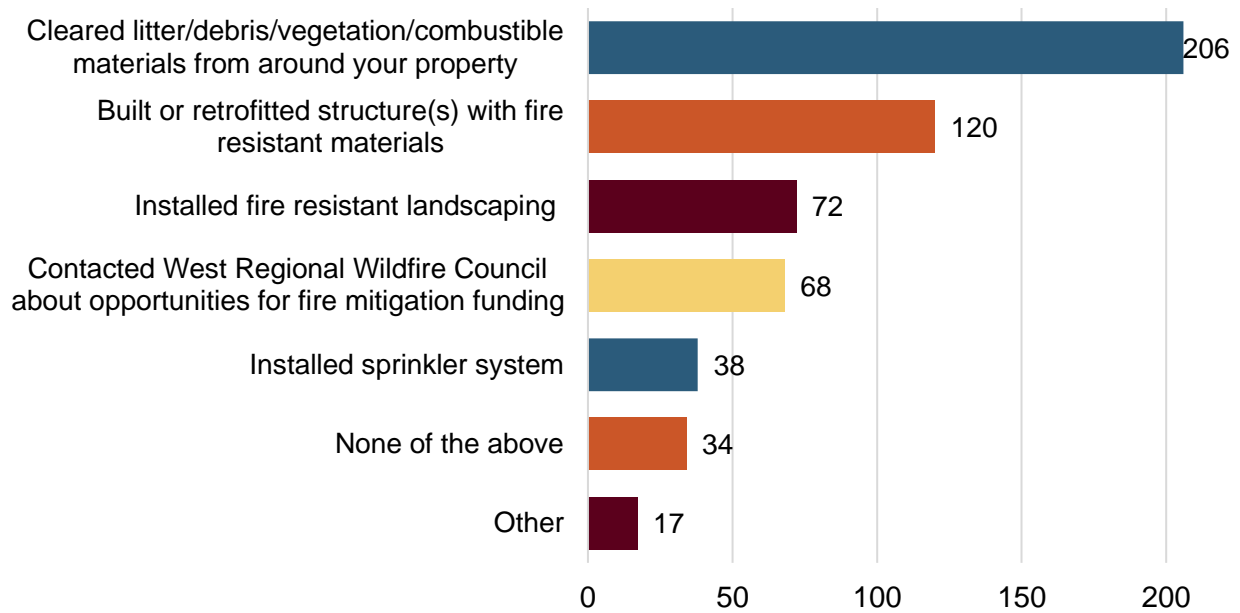


Figure 14: Ouray County Hazards Survey Postcard

TAKE THE
OURAY COUNTY
HAZARDS SURVEY

Your feedback will help Ouray County make decisions that affect our County.

NOW OPEN TO ALL OURAY COUNTY RESIDENTS 18+
 Survey closes November 30, 2024

THREE WAYS TO COMPLETE!

COMPLETE ONLINE AT:
 WWW.OURAYCOUNTYCO.GOV

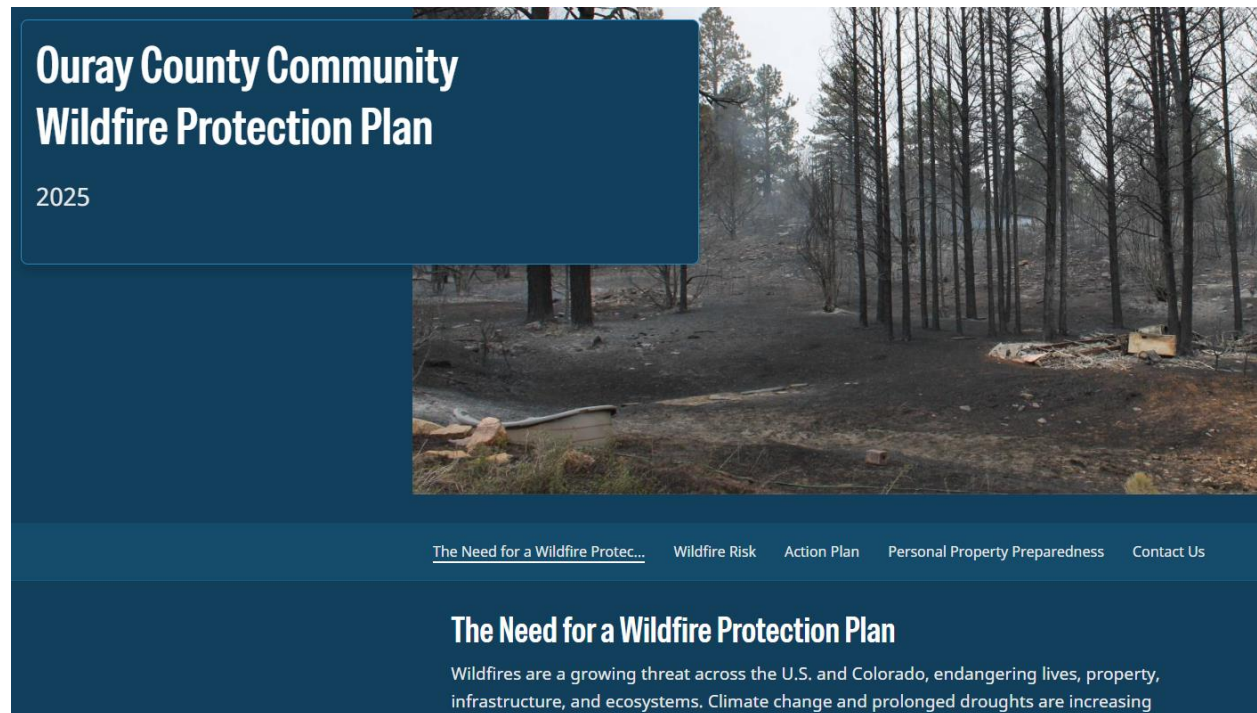
SCAN ME!

COMPLETE IN PERSON AT THESE LOCATIONS:
 LAND USE OFFICE
 OR OURAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

CWPP StoryMap

To further connect the public with the CWPP and to provide additional public education, an online StoryMap was created. The online StoryMap includes an overview of the CWPP planning process, wildfire risk assessment, identified fuel treatment projects, identified mitigation actions, and steps that homeowners can take to protect their property. This StoryMap will continue to be updated by Ouray County as fuel treatment projects are completed and new information is gathered.

The online StoryMap can be viewed here: <https://arcg.is/0OuHzv0>.



2| Wildfire Preparedness

Preparing for wildfires is crucial to reducing risk and ensuring safety before a fire starts. In Ouray County, diverse land ownership and jurisdictional boundaries necessitate strong interagency coordination, planning, and collaboration for effective wildfire management. This cooperation is essential for fire suppression and prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and financial sustainability. This section will highlight key local planning documents and wildfire-related programs, examine the wildfire-urban interface, explore potential operational delineations, and provide an overview of local fire district capabilities.

Planning Preparedness

Wildfire planning is a crucial process that helps communities, land managers, and emergency responders prepare for, mitigate, and respond to wildfire threats. The plans and programs below relate to wildfire mitigation, response, and recovery within Ouray County.

Existing CWPPs

The previous Ouray County CWPP was completed and approved in 2011. The Ouray County CWPP is a valuable resource that provides the foundation for understanding wildfire risk and presents attainable milestones designed to reduce potential losses from wildfire. Communities, home-owner associations, and individual fire protection districts can take further action by developing their area-specific CWPP, which would tier the countywide CWPP. The following area-specific CWPPs can be found in Ouray County.

- [4 Neighborhood CWPP \(2007\)](#)
- [Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District \(2012\)](#)

Firewise USA

The National Fire Protection Association administers the Firewise USA recognition program and provides a framework for neighborhoods and communities to increase ignition resistance of homes and reduce wildfire risks locally. Firewise participants in Ouray County include Log Hill Mesa and the Fisher Canyon South.¹⁶

Ouray County Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Ouray County Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies the natural and human-caused hazards that threaten the county and communities, the likely impacts, and the identified mitigation actions to reduce the effects of those hazards. The plan is being updated and is anticipated to be approved in the summer of 2025. Wildfire is directly discussed in the plan, and this CWPP's risk assessment has been integrated into it. Several wildland fire mitigation actions were identified in the plan and added to this CWPP as applicable. Once approved, the hazard mitigation plan will be found here: <https://ouraycountyco.gov/272/Emergency-Management>.

Ouray County Master Plan

The master plan is designed to guide the future actions and growth of the county. Wildfire is directly discussed in the plan, and a specific wildfire strategy is identified. The plan calls for the county to “continue to maintain strong wildfire mitigation regulations and encourage fire protection

¹⁶ National Fire Protection Association. March 2025. “Firewise USA Sites.” <https://www.nfpa.org/education-and-research/wildfire/firewise-usa#firewise-usa-sites>.

and water supply entities to work proactively to make further improvements for fire safety, including the possible creation of a unified fire protection district or entity that covers the entire county.” Also discussed in the plan are natural environment, land use, emergency management, and infrastructure strategies. Strategies related to emergency management include supporting hazard mitigation and evacuation plans, integrating mitigation strategies into the Land Use Code, limiting development in areas where emergency services cannot be provided, and enhancing emergency services in Ouray County. To view the 2025 Ouray County Master Plan, visit: <https://ouraycountyco.gov/DocumentCenter/View/21045/OC-2025-Master-Plan-Final-021225?bidId=>.

Ouray County Multi-jurisdictional Emergency Operations Plan

The 2024 Ouray County Emergency Operation Plan outlines general guidelines on how the county manages operations related to the five phases of emergency management. It outlines the day-to-day management of incidents along with major emergencies and disasters. The plan covers emergency management operations, assignment of roles and responsibilities, emergency support functions, direction, control, and coordination, information collection and dissemination, communications, administration, finance, and logistics. During an emergency wildfire event, the emergency operations plan would help to guide the response approach. A copy of the plan can be found here: <https://ouraycountyco.gov/DocumentCenter/View/20837/Ouray-County-Multijurisdictional-Emergency-Operations-Plan-EOP-1>.

Ouray County Multi-jurisdictional Evacuation Plan

Ouray County completed its evacuation plan in 2024. Additional information about the plan can be found in the Evacuation Preparedness discussion later in this section.

Ouray County Wildfire Annual Operating Plan

The Ouray County Wildfire Annual Operating Plan establishes standard operating procedures and responsibilities to implement cooperative wildfire protection on all lands within the county. It contains information about interagency cooperation, preparedness, operations, state of emergency fire fund, and interagency fire resource use and reimbursement. During a wildfire event, the operating plan will help with interagency coordination. To view the plan, visit <https://ouraycountyco.gov/DocumentCenter/View/18208/Ouray-County-Wildfire-Operating-Plan>.

San Miguel and Ouray County Regional Climate Action Plan

Ouray County partnered with neighboring San Miguel County to create the 2021 San Miguel and Ouray County Regional Climate Action Plan. This climate action plan is a regional roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and creating a sustainable, thriving future. The plan establishes a timeline for high-priority, ongoing, mid- and long-term actions. While there are no specific wildfire actions, the overall goal will help to reduce the likelihood and impacts of wildfire. A copy of the plan can be found here:

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/52a753f8e4b049b53e3f219b/t/6171bd130ecd9d0e3e2f9c5a/1634843945688/EAP_Regional+Cap.FINAL.pdf.

State of Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code

As of April 2025, the Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board is creating a statewide wildfire resiliency code. Once approved and adopted, all counties and communities must comply with this code. However, local wildfire regulations can exceed the state code requirements. For details on the code, visit <https://dfpc.colorado.gov/WRCB>.

Wildfire Mitigation Regulations – Land Use Code Section 16

Ouray County's 2022 wildfire regulations apply to all newly constructed or improved dwelling units in the county. It requires that dwelling units meet standards for roofing, siding, a five-foot hardened zone, exterior doors, gutters, and emergency vehicle access. Wildfire mitigation requirements for planned unit developments are also included. The regulations do not apply to vacant land or commercial structures. A copy of the wildfire mitigation regulations can be found here: <https://ouraycountyco.gov/391/Wildfire-Mitigation-Regulations---Sectio>. The county also has a design manual for building wildfire-resilient homes that can be used in conjunction with the Wildfire Mitigation Regulations: <https://ouraycountyco.gov/DocumentCenter/View/16898/2024-02-01-Building-for-Wildfire-Resiliency?bidId=>.

Wildland-Urban Interface

There are many definitions of the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI). Most identify it as any area where improvements are built close to, or within, natural terrain and flammable vegetation and where potential for wildland fire exists. It was decided through many discussions at the CWPP meetings that the entire county would be identified as the WUI. The CWPP Stakeholder Group felt that the whole county should be identified due to potential impacts on recreation and vegetation, which are valued resources in the county.

While the entire county would be identified as the WUI, the CWPP Stakeholder Group felt it important to identify priority areas. These areas were defined as any location within a half mile of power lines, buildings, emergency response and governmental services, communication towers, highways, and water infrastructure. These would be the WUI priority areas where wildfire mitigation on private property would be focused. Figure 15 shows the WUI map for the Ouray County CWPP.

Wildfire mitigation on private property in WUI priority areas is essential because these are high-risk areas where property, infrastructure, and people come into direct contact with wildland vegetation. Without proper mitigation, wildfires in the WUI priority areas can spread rapidly, endangering lives, overwhelming emergency responders, and causing devastating economic losses. Strategies such as defensible space creation and reducing structural ignitability can significantly lower the risk of fire spreading to homes and critical infrastructure.

Defensible Space

The purpose of defensible space is to reduce the fuel near the home and provide a space for firefighters to protect the house. For a structure to survive a wildfire, radiated heat and fire intensity must be kept to a minimum. Defensible space is accomplished by a combination of clearing and thinning trees and other vegetation around the proposed or existing structures and along the driveway. Defensible space requirements are designed to minimize the impact on the property while providing safety for the structures, the inhabitants, and the firefighters.

During a large wildfire, there typically aren't enough firefighters and fire engines to get to and protect every home. Defensible space gives homes a much better chance of surviving a wildfire. Defensible space slows fire spread, creates buffer zones, and reduces ember ignitions.

The Home Ignition Zone Guide developed by CSFS provides guidelines for creating a defensible space. To develop the most effective defensible space plan possible, the property is evaluated and divided into 3 Zones (Figure 16).

Figure 15: WUI & WUI Priority Areas

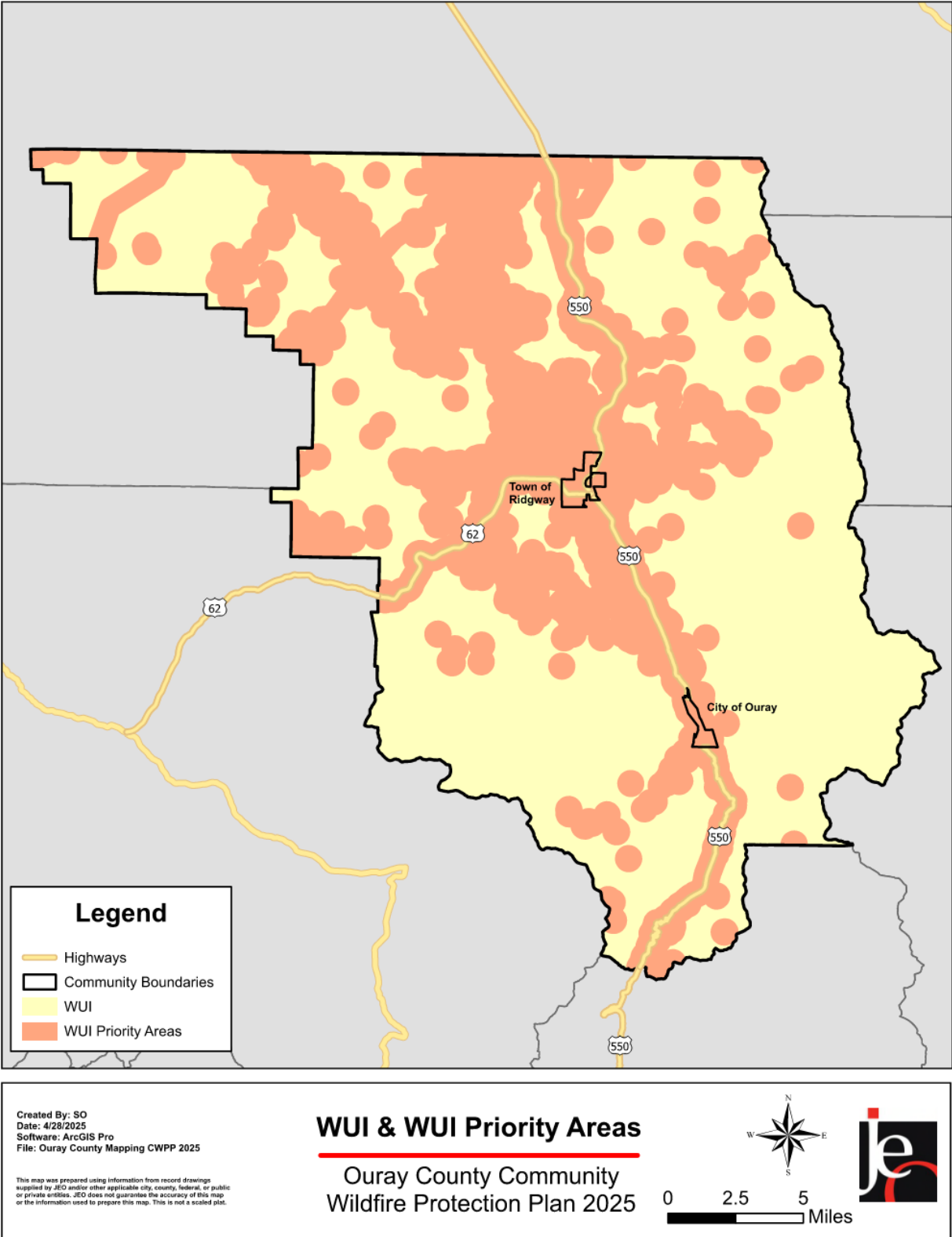
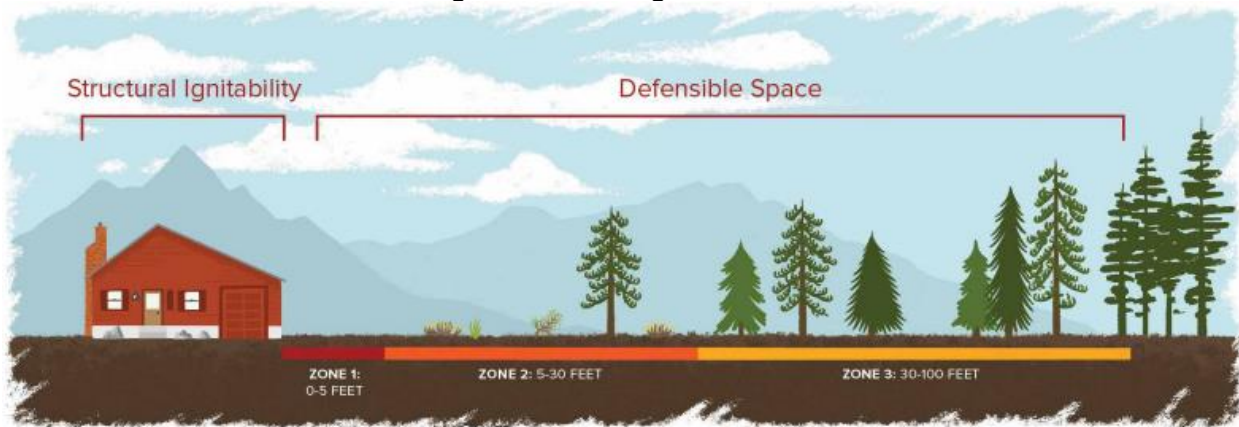


Figure 16: Home Ignition Zones



Source: CSFS¹⁷

Zone 1 is the area nearest the home (0-5 feet). This zone requires the most vigilance to reduce or eliminate ember ignition and direct flame contact with your home. Use nonflammable, hard surface materials in this zone, such as rock, gravel, sand, cement, bare earth, or stone/concrete pavers.

Zone 2 is the area transitioning away from the home where fuels should be reduced (5-30 feet). This zone is designed to minimize a fire’s intensity and ability to spread while significantly reducing the likelihood that a structure ignites because of radiant heat.

Zone 3 is the area farthest from the home (30-100 feet). It extends 100 feet from the home on relatively flat ground. Efforts in this zone are focused on keeping the fire on the ground and getting a fire that may be active in tree crowns to move to the ground where it will be less intense.

One of the significant issues confronting defensible space is the need for ongoing maintenance. Treatment projects in timber or shrub fuels have an effective life span of approximately 10 to 15 years before vegetation regeneration once again creates hazardous fuel loads.

Structural Ignitability

There are several characteristics of homes that make them more vulnerable to wildfires. These common characteristics are listed below.¹⁸

- Horizontal or nearly horizontal surfaces, such as wood decks
- Wooden or plastic fences
- Wood or shake-shingle roofs
- Roofs with eaves
- Combustible building materials
- Single-paned windows
- Vents with gaps that exceed 1/8 of an inch

¹⁷ Colorado State Forest Service. 2021. “The Home Ignition Zone”. https://csfs.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2021_CSFS_HIZGuide_Web.pdf.

¹⁸ Colorado State Forest Service. 2021. “The Home Ignition Zone”. https://csfs.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2021_CSFS_HIZGuide_Web.pdf.

- Fuels such as tall grass, woodchips, trees, or shrubs within five feet of a home or under decks
- Pine needles or leaves in gutters
- Firewood or propane tanks within 30 feet of the home

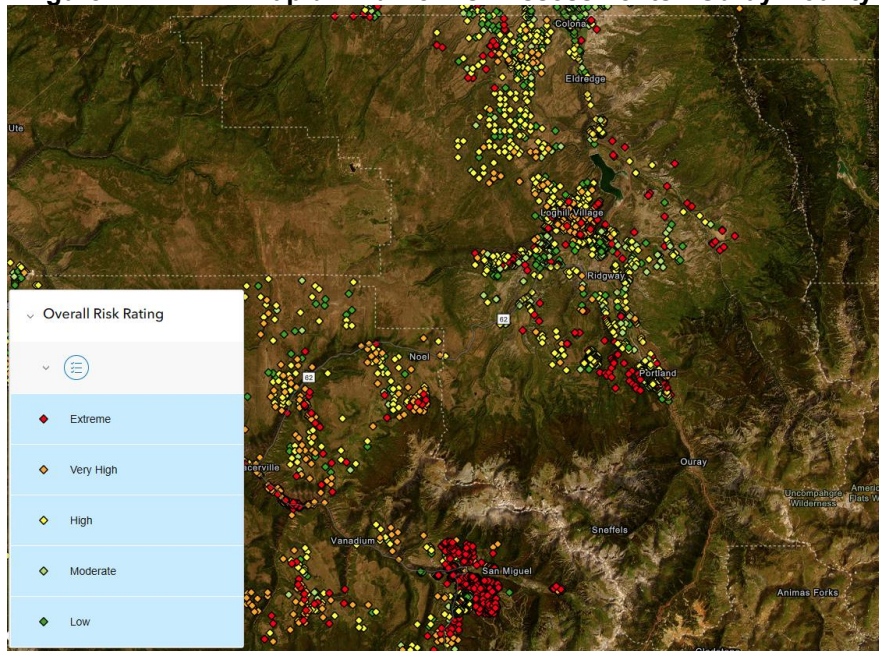
Using fire-safe building materials such as a Class A fire-resistant roof and reducing vegetative fuels surrounding homes are key to reducing structure ignitability. However, completely fireproofing structures can be prohibitively expensive. Conversely, trying to provide a defensible space large enough for a typical, combustible structure may not be practical because firebrands are known to be carried by winds over a mile away from a fire. Combining these two strategies may be the best alternative for a particular site.

Research has demonstrated that homes with a Class A-rated roof and a defensible space have an 85% chance of surviving a wildfire. The Class A-rated roof protects the home from firebrands that may blow onto the roof from a nearby wildfire. The house's structural integrity can be improved using fire-resistant siding and other building materials. Wooden decking should be avoided because it can be a significant source of home ignition, much like wood roofing material. Regular maintenance is also needed to reduce leaves, needles, and other fuels on or near the home. Improving the fire-resistant characteristics of a structure goes hand-in-hand with developing defensible space. Extensive recommendations can be found in CSFS publications available at <https://csfs.colostate.edu/wildfire-mitigation/protect-your-home-property-from-wildfire/>.

West Region Wildfire Council Programs

The WRWC has two programs to help homeowners with defensible space and structural ignitability. The first is the [Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessments](#). WRWC conducts curbside assessments of properties and gives an assessment rating based on criteria from the Wildfire Research Center. These ratings have been undertaken on many homes in Ouray County (Figure 17).

Figure 17: WRWC Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessments - Ouray County



Source: West Region Wildfire Council

The other program is the [Wildfire Ready Home Program](#). Homeowners can sign up for and learn practical steps to reduce risks around their homes. During the program, homeowners work with a Wildfire Ready Home Assessor who will provide a detailed Wildfire Ready Home Report that contains specific and targeted recommendations.

Potential Operational Delineations

Potential Operational Delineations (PODs) are planning units that can be used for fire containment during wildfire or prescribed fire.¹⁹ They symbolize the safest and most effective lines to prevent fires from spreading. PODs can be natural (ridges, fuel type transitions, etc.) or human-made (roads, fuel breaks, etc.). Ouray County has recently identified the POD boundary lines on non-USFS lands in the county (Figure 18). PODs had already been developed on USFS lands. These POD boundaries can be instrumental in identifying fuel treatment projects because of the strategic framework they provide. They can help predict fire behavior and identify areas where fuel treatments will most effectively slow or stop wildfire movement. Fuel treatments along POD lines can help create safer evacuation routes and provide a common framework for interagency coordination.

Fire District Capabilities

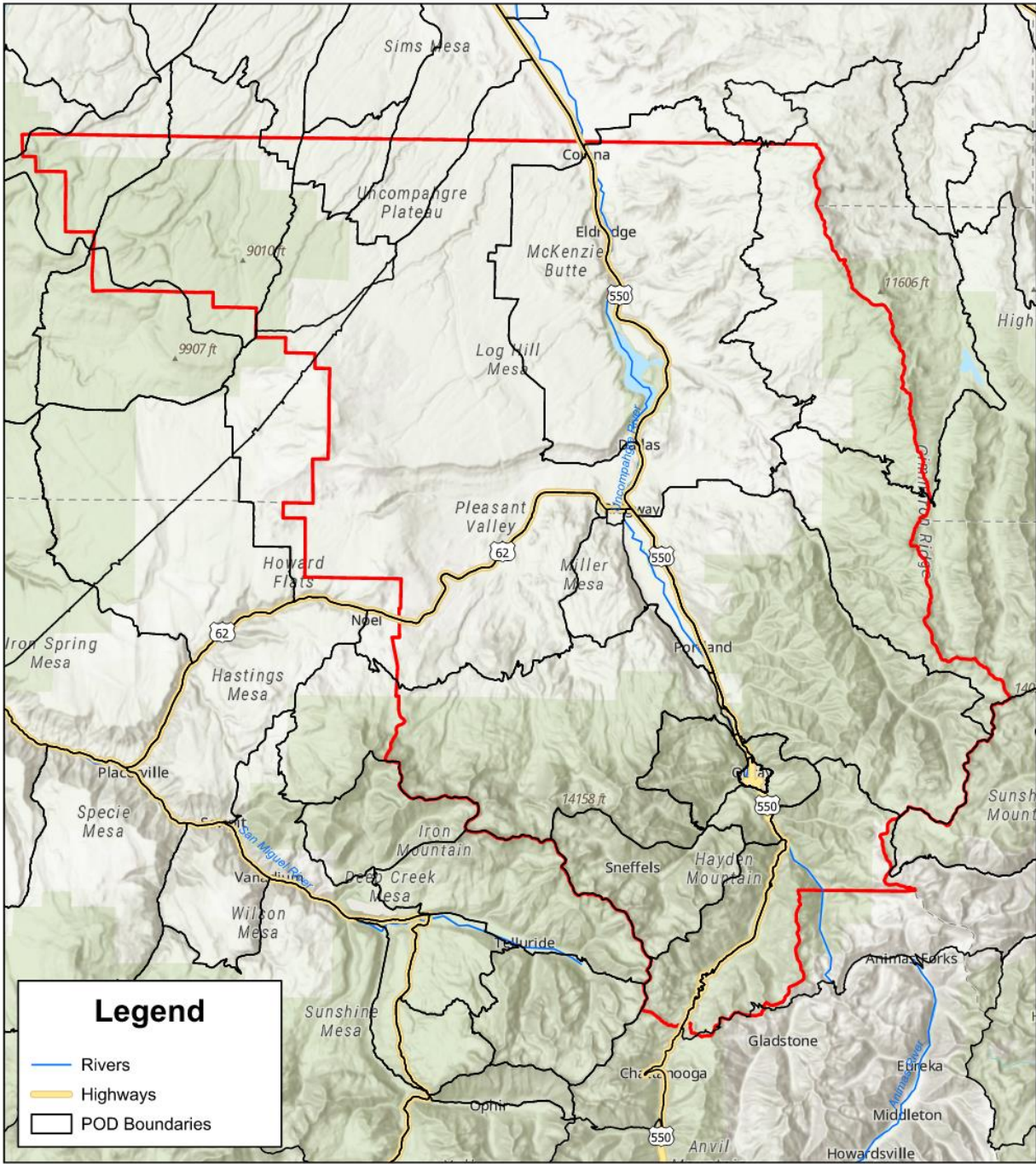
Four fire protection districts operate in Ouray County: Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District, Montrose Fire Protection District, Ouray Fire District, and Ridgway Fire District. Only a tiny portion of the Montrose Fire Protection District falls within Ouray County, and the rest of the districts are located in the county. Figure 19 shows the locations of the fire districts. In addition to the fire protection districts, the Horsefly Volunteer Fire Protection Association is a donation-based, all-volunteer association that provides wildfire fire response and emergency services to properties along Government Springs Road, Wildcat Canyon Road, Mariposa Drive, and the Cornerstone subdivision in northwestern Ouray County and southern Montrose County. There have been discussions about combining all fire districts into one unified fire district that covers the entire county. However, nothing has been decided as of this CWPP.

Authority for wildland fire suppression on non-federal land rests with the local fire protection districts or the County Sheriff for any areas outside fire protection district boundaries. Federal jurisdictional agencies (USFS, BLM) are responsible for wildfire protection on federal land. The Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control does not have jurisdiction over any lands until authority and responsibility are transferred by mutual consent from the County Sheriff. If multiple agencies are engaged in a fire on or near common boundaries, agency representatives will convene to decide on the best fire strategy and delegate an Incident Commander. Mutual aid agreements among the agencies guide the initial wildfire attack and support during an incident. Wildfire protection within the county cannot be accomplished by solely one authority because of the complexity of land ownership. Cooperation and coordination are key to effective wildfire and fuels management, which is coordinated through the Ouray County Wildfire Annual Operating Plan.

The following information describes the updated capabilities assessment results sent to all fire chiefs. The capabilities discussed include training, personal protective equipment (PPE), communications, equipment, and water supply.

¹⁹ U.S. Forest Service. January 13, 2022. "PODs at a Glance."
<https://research.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/understory/pods-glance>.

Figure 18: POD Boundaries



Legend

- Rivers
- Highways
- POD Boundaries

POD Boundaries

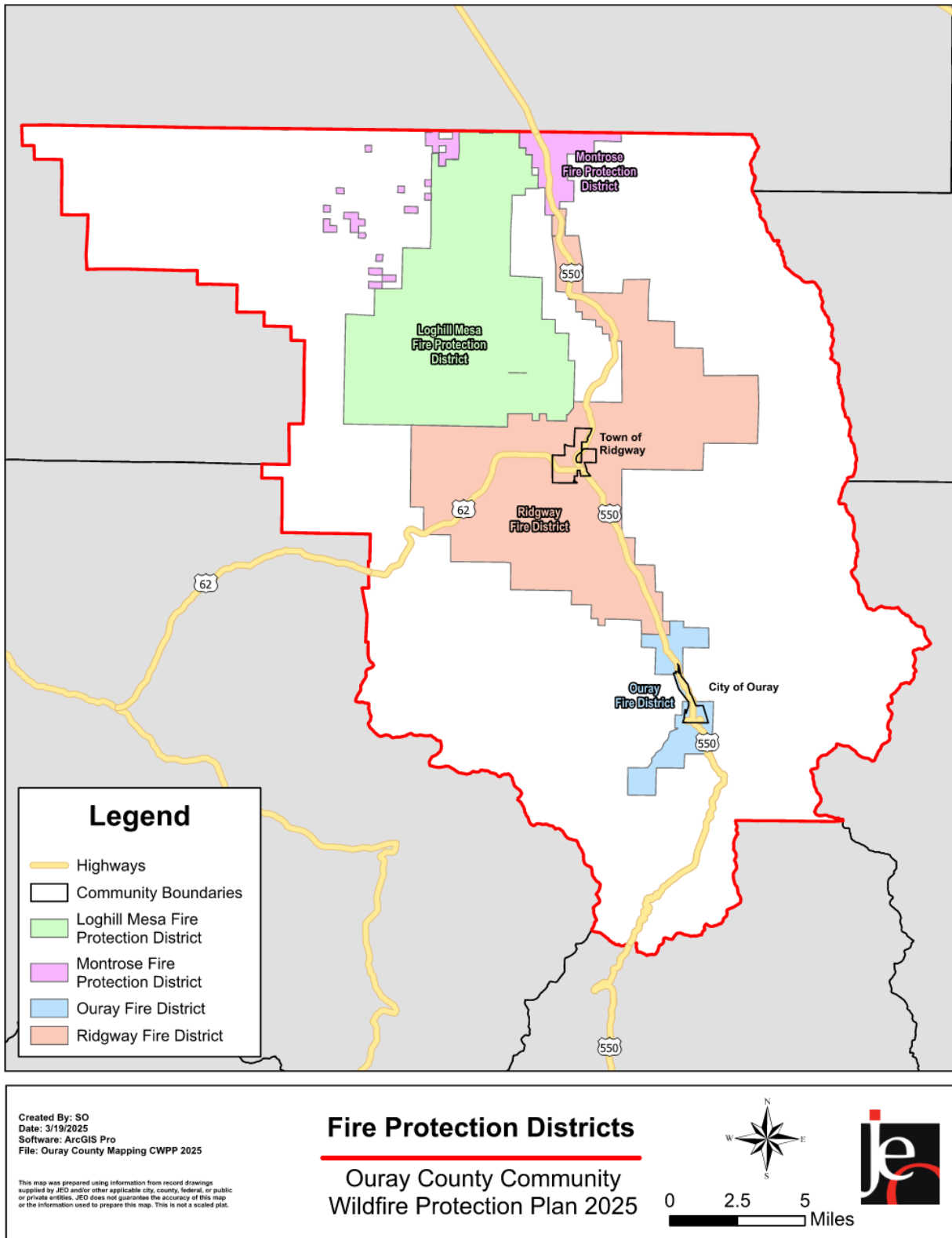
Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2025

Created By: SO
 Date: 3/20/2025
 Software: ArcGIS Pro
 File: Ouray County Mapping CWPP 2025

This map was prepared using information from record drawings supplied by JEO and/or other applicable city, county, federal, or public or private entities. JEO does not guarantee the accuracy of this map or the information used to prepare this map. This is not a scaled plot.

0 2.5 5 Miles

Figure 19: Fire Districts in Ouray County



Horsefly Volunteer Fire Protection Association



Training

The Horsefly Volunteer Fire Protection Association has done a commendable job in wildland fire training for a donation-based, all-volunteer fire association. All firefighters must take the entry-level wildland fire course S-130/190; a few have also taken S-131 Firefighter Type 1. Other wildland courses are sought and offered as available. All firefighters must take the annual fire refresher (RT-130) to retain wildland firefighter status and be allowed on fires. The work capacity test is not required. Department trainings occur twice monthly during fire season, typically May through September, and sometimes include a live-fire exercise for one of the trainings each year. The association has a dedicated training officer who coordinates training with the fire chief.

Personal Protective Equipment

Most PPE is provided to firefighters, including Nomex pants and shirts, fire packs, helmets, gloves, and new-generation fire shelters. Boots are not provided at this time.

Communications

The association has ten 800 MHz pack sets, four 800 MHz mobile radios as of the summer of 2025, and existing VHF handheld and vehicle radios. The association is seeking additional radio infrastructure.

2| Wildfire Preparedness

Equipment

The Horsefly Volunteer Fire Protection Association has two Type 3 engines and three Type 6 brush trucks at the Mariposa Road station. Additionally, some volunteers have personal brush trucks and water trailers staged around the hill.

Water Supply

The availability and location of water resources are limited throughout most fire association areas. The association fills tanks from fill stations along Government Springs Road and within the Cornerstone development. The association has a 5,000-gallon cistern at the firehouse. Many other areas serviced by the association lack available water supplies. Some homes have cisterns and seasonal ponds in certain areas, but they require time and effort to draft water from them. Shuttle trips can be set up to bring water back to the fire area; however, that takes additional time, personnel, and equipment.

Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District

The Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District has completed several wildfire mitigation projects since 2011. A summary is listed in Appendix B: Fuel Treatment History in Ouray County.



Training

Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District members go through a relatively rigorous training program for a volunteer fire department. All firefighters must take the entry-level wildland fire course S-130/190 within two years of joining. Other wildland courses are also offered to department members, including those taught at the statewide fire academies and the Colorado Firecamp. All firefighters must take one of two fitness tests offered each year, including the standardized Work Capacity Test. Department trainings occur bimonthly on the first Wednesday and second Saturday of each month and include a wildfire component during the typical fire season months. An in-house sawyer class is also offered annually to all department members.

Personal Protective Equipment

All PPE is provided to firefighters. PPE includes Nomex pants and shirts, fire packs, boots, and a new-generation fire shelter.

Communications

All firefighters are equipped with portable VHF radios compatible with federal and state agencies. The chief and assistant chief also have portable 800 MHz radios. All fire apparatus is equipped with mobile VHF radios, and select vehicles also have mobile 800 MHz radios.

Equipment

The Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District has several wildland fire trucks. At the Log Hill Village station (Station 2), the district has one 750-gallon Type 3 engine with a 750-gpm pump; one 350-gallon Type 6 brush truck with a 150-gpm pump; one 3,000-gallon tender with a 500-gpm pump and a 3,000-gallon dump-tank; and one utility vehicle (UTV) with a 50-gallon tank and a 50-gpm pump. Additionally, at the North Log Hill station (station 1), the district has one Type 3 engine with 750 gallons of storage and a 750-gpm pump; one Type 6 brush truck with 350 gallons of storage and a 150-gpm pump; one 3,000-gallon tender with a 500-gpm pump and a 3,000-gallon dump-tank; and one UTV with a 50-gallon tank and a 50-gpm pump.

Water Supply

The availability and location of water resources are an issue in some parts of the district. While adequate fire hydrants are within most of the Log Hill Village/Fairway Pines community, many other areas serviced by the FPD lack sufficient water supplies. Scattered hydrants and cisterns are available in these areas but may not be reliable or known by all fire personnel. See the individual community/planning area write-ups for details on water supply within the community/planning area.

Montrose Fire Protection District



2| Wildfire Preparedness

Training

The Montrose Fire Protection District (FPD) is composed of 47 members. All FPD members have taken the S-130/190 introductory wildland fire course. Additional wildland fire courses are also offered by the Montrose FPD and are paid for by the department. A regular training program is conducted on duty for FPD members. Furthermore, the Montrose FPD members take the work capacity test and fire refresher annually.

Personal Protective Equipment

Montrose FPD provides Nomex pants and shirts, wildland boots, helmets, fireline packs, and new-generation shelters.

Communications

The department uses VHF and 800 MHz radios, with 21 mobile and 55 handheld units. All trucks are equipped with radios in their apparatus.

Equipment

The Montrose FPD has three Type 6 engines, one 500-gallon Type 3 engine, three 1,000-gallon Type 1 engines, one 750-gallon Type 1 engine, and one 3,000-gallon tender.

Water Supply

Water availability varies within the area; however, a minimum of 500 gallons per minute (GPM) is available in areas with newer subdivisions. Both hydrants and ponds are present and serve as water sources within the region. Flow rates for hydrants are not tested annually. However, flow rates vary from 100-500 GPM and depend on the hydrant location.

Ouray Fire District



Source: Geryll Zehr

Training

Though not required, firefighters of the Ouray Fire District are encouraged to take the entry-level wildland fire course S-130/190. However, the district attempts to have five department members current in this fire course. Additional wildland fire courses are also offered and paid for but not required. The work capacity qualification assessment is also offered should members choose to take it, but it is not required. The district has a scheduled training program, which occurs bi-weekly and includes a wildland component in the spring and summer months.

Personal Protective Equipment

All wildland PPE is available for purchase by all qualified cardholders in the district.

Communications

Communication occurs via VHF radios; the district has a VHF radio for every member. All officers have full access to 800mhz communication with dual-band radios. All apparatus also have radios, VHF radios, and 800mhz. The City of Ouray operates under a cumbersome dispatch system, whereby the Ouray Fire is dispatched through WESTCO dispatch out of Montrose.

Equipment

The Ouray Fire District has five fire apparatus. These include one 500-gallon Type 1 engine (4x4) with a 1,500 GPM pump, one Type 5 brush truck with a 400-gallon tank and 350gpm pump, one 500-gallon Type 2 engine (4x4) with a 750 GPM pump, one 2,000-gallon tender with a 1,250 GPM pump. All five trucks are housed at the Ouray station. They also have two command/ rescue vehicles, which are crewed 24/7.

Water Supply

The availability of water resources within the communities in Ouray's district is not a significant problem. Hydrants are present throughout most of the city and outlying areas. The district's other communities have large ponds and creek and river resources for drafting. Water sources, including hydrants, are not marked, however.

Ridgway Fire District

2| Wildfire Preparedness

Training

All Ridgway Fire Protection District members are required to take 130/190 within their first year of training. The work capacity test is not required for all members; however, a majority do take the test annually. Any additional wildland classes are open and paid for by the district to any member as they work their way through the progression. The department has a weekly training schedule with refresher courses and outside instructors. The department also has a Wildland Team that deploys statewide and nationally.

Personal Protective Equipment

All PPE is provided to firefighters by the district. PPE includes Nomex pants and shirts, fire packs, boots, gloves, helmets, eye protection, and fire shelters. The fire shelters are the new generation.

Communications

Communication occurs primarily via VHF radios; 800 MHz is available in every apparatus.

Equipment

The Ridgway Fire Protection District has several fire trucks in its fleet, including five brush trucks, three engines, two tenders, a ladder truck, and two UTVs set up for wildland firefighting and high-country rescue.

Water Supply

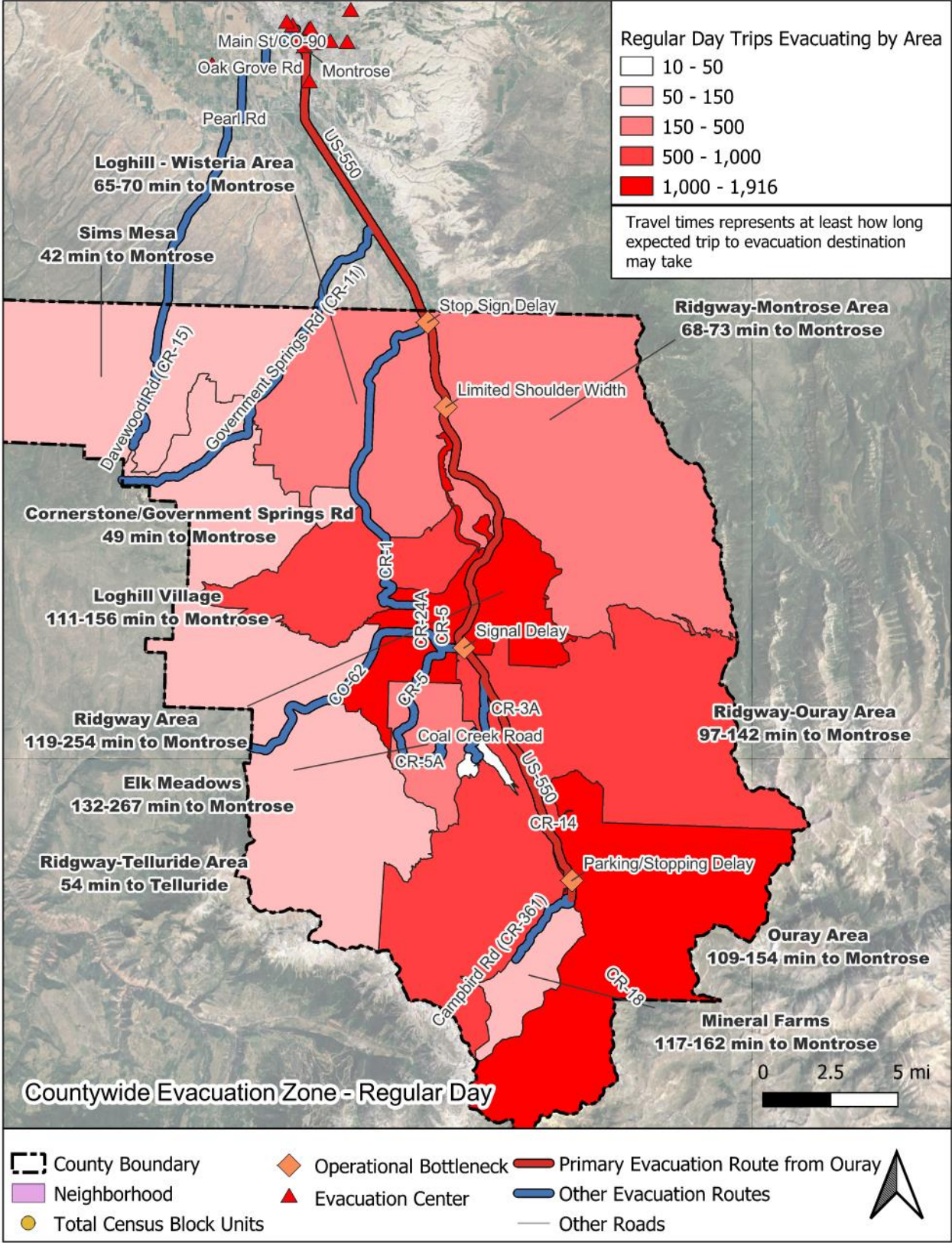
While most of the Ridgway Fire Protection District is rural, most of the district has an adequate water supply. In the areas where water is harder to come by, the Ridgway Fire Protection District uses mutual aid for water shuttles and other resources. Most homes being constructed now have larger cisterns with dry hydrants to tap into if needed. The district has identified and marked additional water supplies for drafting purposes.

Evacuation Preparedness

Access and evacuation are an essential component of any local wildfire response. Access characteristics dictate the efficiency of emergency evacuation and the effectiveness of emergency response. Preferably, road design provides multiple points of ingress and egress, supports two-way traffic flow, and offers adequate emergency apparatus turnaround radius on dead-end roads and cul-de-sacs.

Ouray County completed a county-wide emergency evacuation plan in 2024. It identified such items as the primary evacuation routes, challenges regarding evacuation, and roles and responsibilities during an evacuation event. Figure 20 shows the evacuation zones, routes, potential bottlenecks, and travel times. No evacuation centers are located in the county as this map assumes a county-wide evacuation.

Figure 20: Evacuation Zones and Routes



2| Wildfire Preparedness

Designated evacuation routes include the following.

- North-bound towards Montrose via Highway 550 and Ouray County Road 1
- South-bound towards Silverton via Highway 550
- West-bound towards Placerville via Highway 62
- East-bound towards Cimarron/Gunnison via Ouray County Road 8

Several areas are at high risk due to limited transportation corridors throughout Ouray County. Many include, but are not limited to, the areas identified below.

Table 4: High-Risk Evacuation Areas

Area Name	# of Ways In & Out	Road Identifiers
Black Lake	2	CR 17 North or CR 17 South
Colona	2	US Hwy 550 North, US Hwy 550 South, or County Road 1
City of Ouray	3	US 550 North, US 550 South, or CR 17
Elk Meadows	1	CR 5
Idlewild/KOA Campground	2	CR 23 or CR 17
Log Hill Mesa	3	CR 1, CR 24, or CR 22
Mineral Farms	1	CR 361
Park Estates	2	CR 17 North or CR 17 South
Panoramic Heights/Lake Lenore	1	CR 14
Pleasant Valley	1	CR 24
Ponderosa Village	2	US Hwy 550 North or US Hwy 550 South
Ridgway Reservoir State Park	2	US Hwy 550 North or US Hwy 550 South
Town of Ridgway	4	US HWY 550 North, US Hwy 550 South, US Hwy 62, or CR 5
Whispering Pines	1	US Hwy 550 North, US Hwy 550 South, or CR 17

Residents and visitors to Ouray County should be aware that evacuation resources are limited. Everyone is responsible for evacuating as quickly and safely as possible. Given the scale of the plan, it was not feasible to identify evacuation routes for each house or neighborhood. Individuals at the neighborhood level should plan the best routes that lead to the main evacuation routes identified in the county plan. Individual plans will lead to residents becoming more prepared during an evacuation event.

3| Wildfire Risk Assessment

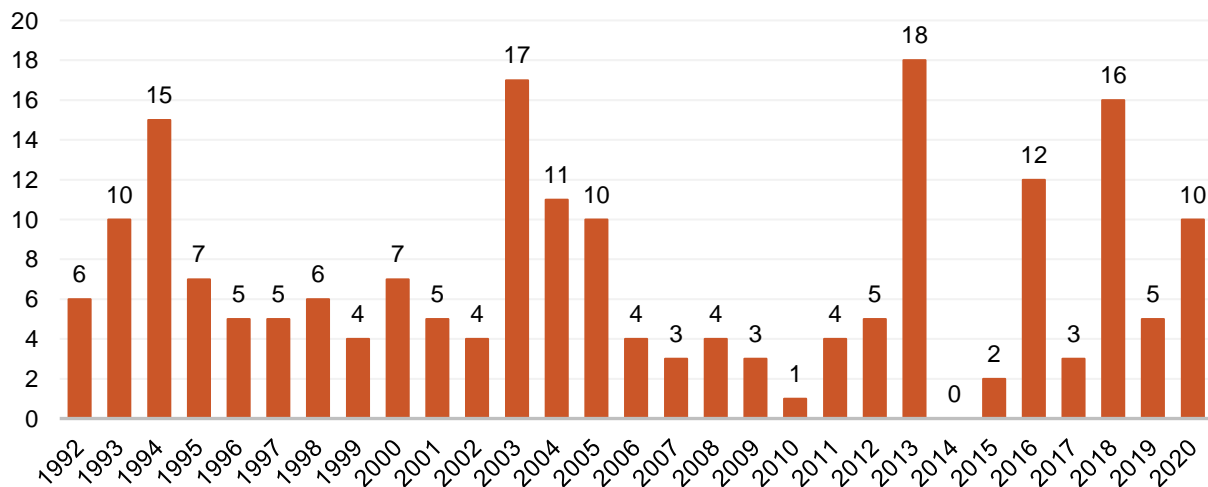
Assessing wildfire risk is essential for protecting lives, infrastructure, property, and natural ecosystems from the devastating impacts of wildfires. By identifying areas with high susceptibility and exposure, communities can implement proactive measures such as fuel reduction, home hardening, POD boundary hardening, and emergency response planning. Risk assessments help land managers and policymakers allocate resources effectively, prioritize mitigation efforts, and enhance public awareness. They also play a critical role in policymaking, guiding the development of building codes and land management practices that strengthen fire resilience. A well-informed risk assessment allows governments, organizations, and individuals to reduce potential losses, protect natural habitats, and build more fire-adapted communities.

Wildfire History

Multiple wildfire events occur annually in Ouray County. Most wildfire events are small (one acre or less), but a few larger wildfires have occurred. Figure 22 shows the location of historical wildfire events from 1992 to 2020. This map likely underrepresents the total number of wildfire events because there are few reporting databases, and not all local agencies report. Most fires in the county are from natural causes (i.e., lightning). Write-ups on the more significant wildfire events and a graph of the events by year can be found below.

While a devastating wildfire has not occurred in the county, the growing number of significant and damaging events across Colorado and the United States show that it can happen anywhere in Ouray County. The increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires, exacerbated by climate change and communities expanding into wildfire-prone areas, pose substantial risks to the lives, property, infrastructure, natural environment, water quality, and air quality in the county.

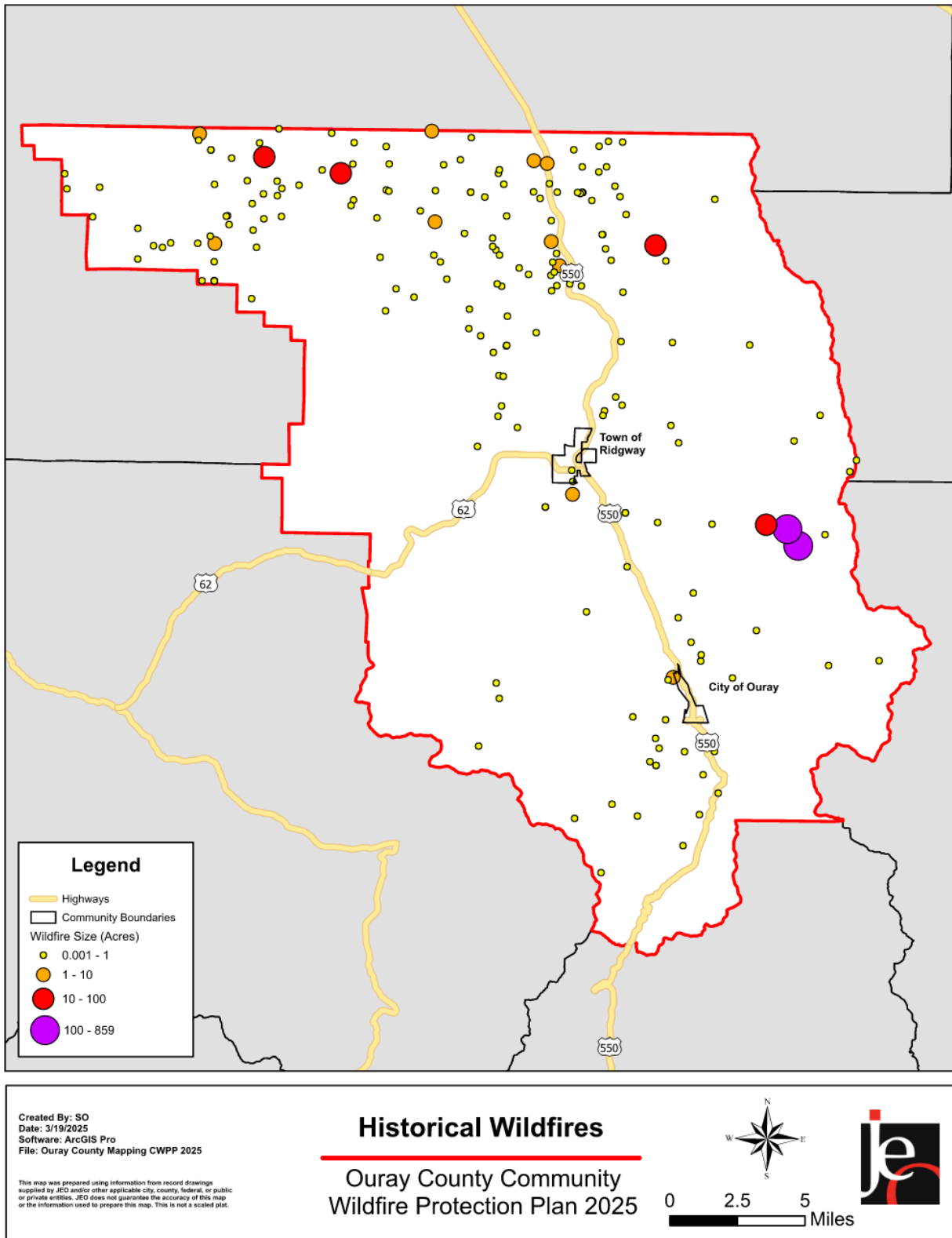
Figure 21: Wildfire Occurrence by Year in Ouray County



Source: U.S. Forest Service, 1992-2020²⁰

²⁰ U.S. Forest Service. 2022. "Spatial Wildfire Occurrence Data for the United States, 1992-2020". <https://www.fs.usda.gov/rds/archive/catalog/RDS-2013-0009.6>.

Figure 22: Wildfire History, 1992-2020



Tappan Fire (July 3, 2004)

The Tappan Fire began from a lightning strike on July 3, 2004, and burned 80 acres along the Ouray and Montrose county lines. It was fought by resources from BLM, Log Hill Fire, and Montrose Fire and burned for 5 days.

Red Creek Fire (June 27, 2006)

The Red Creek Fire was a lightning-caused fire burning 401 acres. The fire occurred on June 27, 2006, about eight miles northeast of Ridgway. The fire consumed 350 acres of timber and resulted in the closure of trails in a wilderness area. Smoke from the fire impacted communities to the north, including the City of Montrose.

Cow Creek Fire (October 16, 2019)

The Cow Creek Fire burned 850 acres in the Uncompahgre National Forest. The fire was caused by a wood-burning stove inside a wall tent in the Green Mountain Camp. This fire incurred significant suppression costs fighting the fire.

Figure 23: Cow Creek Fire



Source: 2019 Ouray County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Simms Incident (May 19, 2022)

The Simms Incident was a prescribed fire of 188 acres that escaped containment on May 19th due to high winds. The fire ultimately burned 314 acres and destroyed several structures before being fully contained. Suppression costs were estimated at \$3,000,000.

Figure 24: Simms Incident



Source: West Slope Fire Information

Spring Creek Fire (2023)

The Spring Creek Fire began on September 10, 2023. It took several days to contain and burned 16 acres. Several trails and roads were closed due to the fire. Suppression costs were estimated at \$1,000,000.

Wildfire Risk

Wildfire risk is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring in a specific area and its potential consequences on people, property, and the environment. It can be broken down into three main factors: wildfire likelihood, wildfire intensity, and susceptibility of people, resources, and values.

When discussing wildfire risk in Ouray County, the CWPP Stakeholder Group felt that none of the previously modeled wildfire risk maps accurately depicted risk for the county. The group thought a more accurate depiction of risk included several different inputs. Ultimately, the stakeholder group decided fire intensity, burn probability, potential control location suitability, and overall watershed risk were the most accurate inputs when identifying wildfire risk in Ouray County. Descriptions and maps of those four individual inputs can be found in the pages below.

Four different inputs made it challenging to identify specific high-risk areas in the county where fuel treatment projects could occur. A combined wildfire risk map was created using sub-basin watershed areas and averages for fire intensity, burn probability, potential control location suitability, and overall watershed risk to represent wildfire risk visually. Figure 25 shows the combined wildfire risk map, and the paragraphs below provide additional information on the creation of the map.

Before the four risk inputs could be combined, they each needed a standard scoring value. To start, an average score for each input was calculated using ArcGIS for each of the small sub-basin watershed areas in the county. Once the average scores for each input were calculated, a standard scoring value needed to be created. To do that, each input's average scores were split

into five groups from least to highest risk. Those five groups were then given a value from 1 (least risk) to 5 (most risk). These values standardized scoring and ensured that no one risk input would hold more weight than another.

The risk input values were added within each small watershed to give a final combined wildfire risk score. An example of this is provided in the table below. With five groups across four risk inputs, possible combined scores ranged from 4 to 20. Areas with a score of 17 to 20 received the highest combined wildfire risk rating.

Table 5: Example Combined Risk Scores

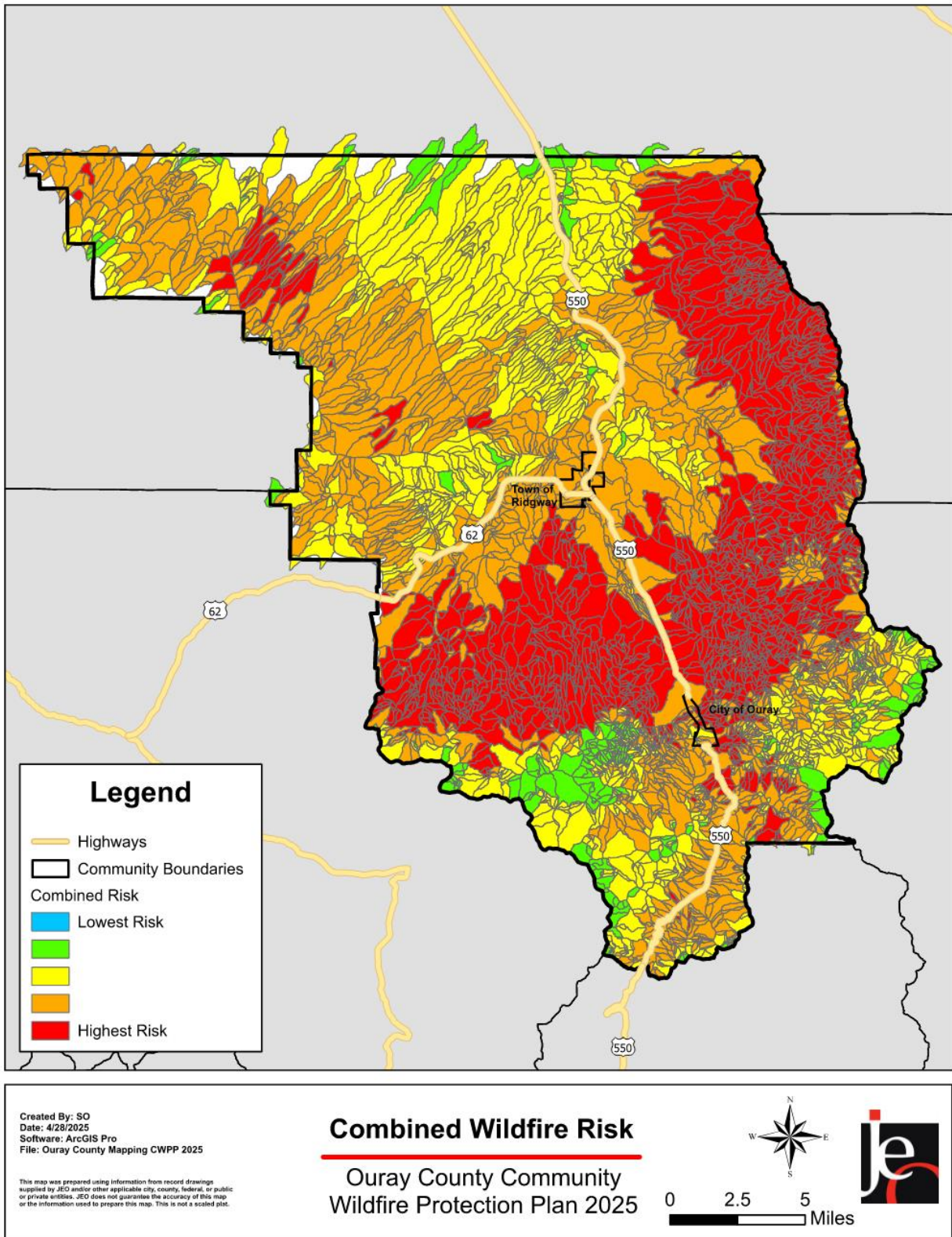
Input Values	Sub-Watershed 1	Sub-Watershed 2	Sub-Watershed 3
Fire Intensity Group Value	5	1	5
Burn Probability Group Value	3	2	5
Potential Control Location Suitability Group Value	4	1	4
Watershed Risk Value	4	4	5
Combined Wildfire Risk Score	16	8	19

Ouray County locations with the highest combined risk (red on the map) include the heavily forested areas owned by the USFS along the eastern border, the central portion of the county between Ridgway and Ouray, and locations surrounding the City of Ouray. Adding to the concerns, these highest-risk areas cross critical evacuation routes, including Highway 550 and County Road 8. Most of the population in the county lives in areas with elevated wildfire risk (yellow or orange on the map). Many CWPP communities are in or near the highest-risk areas (Table 6). All individuals in the county need to have an evacuation plan in place. They should also take steps to harden their home and have defensible space. Areas with lower risk scores (green and blue on the map) include northern Ouray County and the highest elevation areas above the tree line, with little to no combustible vegetation.

Table 6: CWPP Communities & Risk Rating

Community Name	Fire Protection District	Risk Rating
City of Ouray	Ouray	Highest
Town of Ridgway	Ridgway	High
Colona	Montrose	Moderate
Cornerstone	Horsefly	Highest
Dallas Meadows	Ridgway	High
Dave Wood South	Montrose	High
Elk Meadows	Ridgway	Highest
Horsefly Tracts	Horsefly	High
Idlewild	Ridgway	Highest
Juniper Hills	Ridgway	High
Lake Lenore/Panoramic Heights	Ouray	Highest
Log Hill Village / Fairway Pines	Log Hill Mesa	High
Mineral Farms	Ouray	High
North Log Hill Mesa	Log Hill Mesa	High
Park Estates	Ridgway	Highest
Piedmont Hills / Vista Heights	Ridgway	High
Pleasant Valley	Ridgway	High
Ponderosa Village / Indian Springs	Ridgway	Highest
Silverado Estates	Ridgway	High
Vista Terrace	Ridgway	High
Whispering Pines	Ouray	Highest

Figure 25: Combined Wildfire Risk



Fire Intensity

Fire intensity shows where significant fuel hazards and potential for dangerous fire behavior exist. It consists of five classes, where Class 1 represents very low wildfire intensities and Class 5 represents very high wildfire intensities. Below are the fire intensity definitions for each class as provided by Colorado Forest Atlas²¹

Class 1 (Lowest Intensity): Very small, discontinuous flames, usually less than 1 foot in length; very low rate of spread; no spotting. Fires are typically easy to suppress by firefighters with basic training and non-specialized equipment.

Class 2 (Low): Small flames, usually less than two feet long; a small amount of very short-range spotting possible. Fires are easy to suppress by trained firefighters with protective equipment and specialized tools.

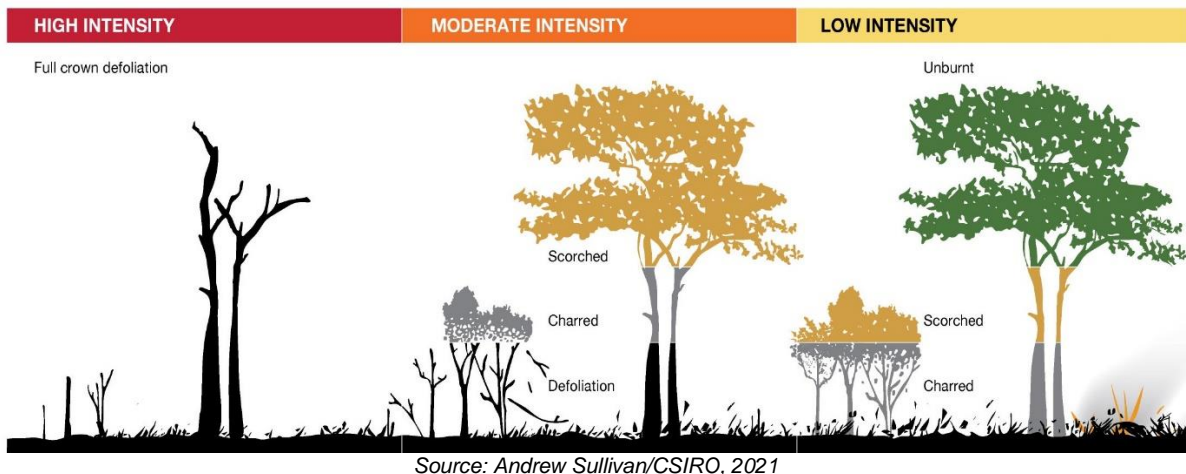
Class 3 (Moderate): Flames up to 8 feet in length; short-range spotting is possible. Trained firefighters will find these fires challenging to suppress without support from aircraft or engines, but dozers and plows are generally effective. Increasing potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Class 4 (High): Large Flames, up to 30 feet in length; short-range spotting common; medium-range spotting possible. Direct attack by trained firefighters, engines, and dozers is generally ineffective; indirect attack may be effective. Significant potential for harm or damage to life and property.

Class 5 (Highest Intensity): Huge flames up to 150 feet long; profuse short-range spotting; frequent long-range spotting; strong fire-induced winds. An indirect attack is marginally effective at the head of the fire. There is great potential for harm or damage to life and property.

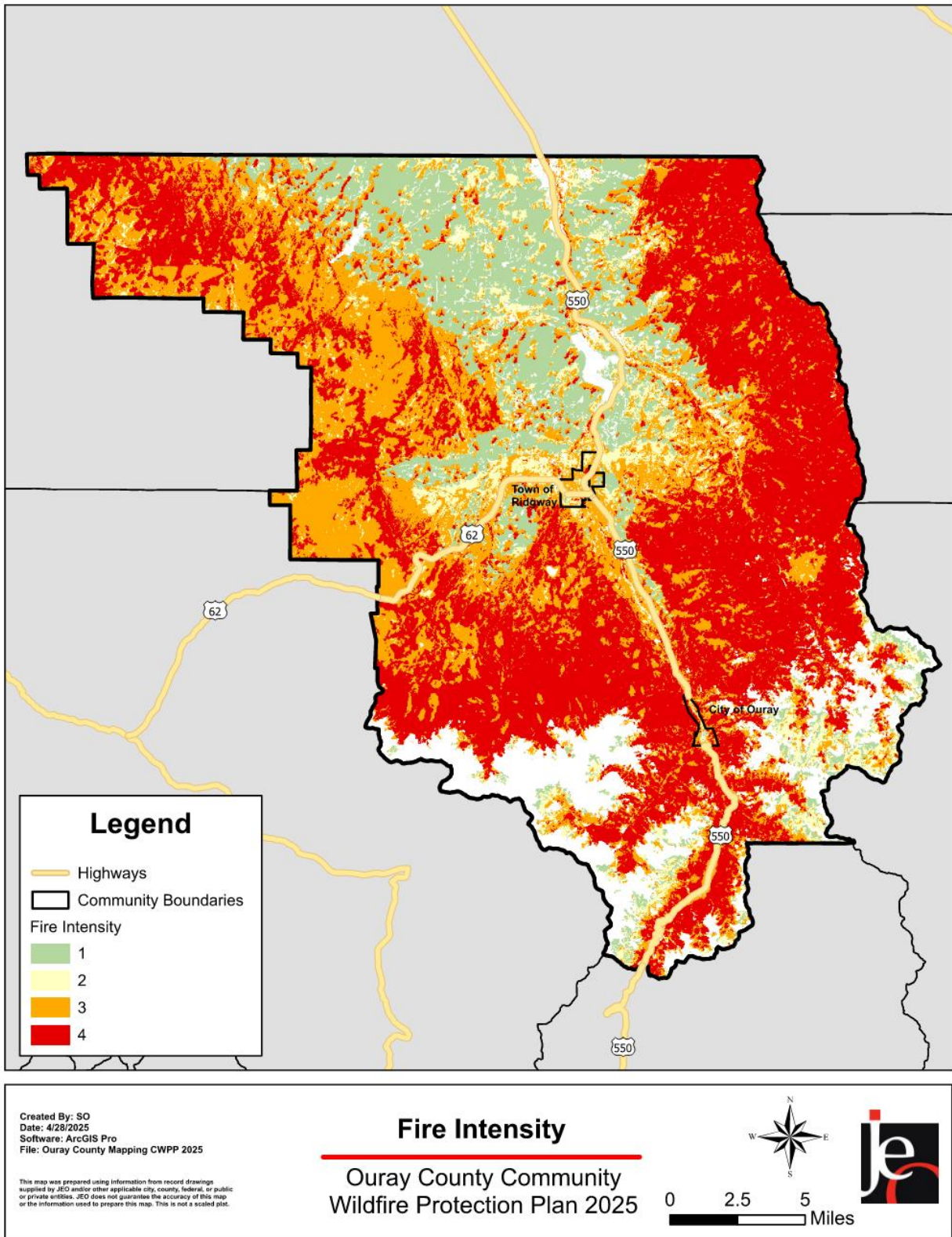
Figure 27 on the next page shows the fire intensity map for Ouray County. There are no Class 5 areas located in the county. High-intensity regions in the county can be found in the south-central, eastern, and western edges. Areas of lowest fire intensity are in the county's north-central and high mountain peaks.

Figure 26: Fire Intensity Example



²¹ Colorado State Forest Service. 2022. "Colorado Forest Atlas." <https://coloradoforestatlas.org/>.

Figure 27: Fire Intensity



Burn Probability

Burn probability is the annual probability of any location burning due to wildfire. The Ouray County CWPP utilized the burn probability map the Colorado Forest Atlas created. The information below provides an overview of how burn probability was calculated.

The annual burn probability was calculated as the number of times a cell was burned and the number of iterations used to run the models. The annual burn probability was estimated for Colorado by using a wildfire simulation approach where a total number of 2,342,334 fires were simulated. The ignition points were spatially distributed evenly every 500 meters across the state. Only high and extreme weather conditions were used to run the single fires. All fire simulations had a duration of eight hours. After simulating all the fires, some cells were not burned by any simulated fire, resulting in a burned probability value of zero. Some cells were non-burnable due to the associated fuel type (i.e., water, roads, urban, agricultural, barren areas). The wildfire simulator considered the number of times the simulated fires burned each cell. After that, results were weighted by considering the historical fire occurrence. The weighting was done by assessing the relation between the annual historical fire ignition density in Colorado, the total number of simulated fires with varying input data in high and moderate weather scenarios, and the historical spatial distribution of the ignition points.”²²

The map and table below show the output from the burn probability analysis for Ouray County. Areas where burn probability is elevated include the eastern border and the county’s northwest corner. Areas where burn probability is lowest include the north-central and southern portions of the county.

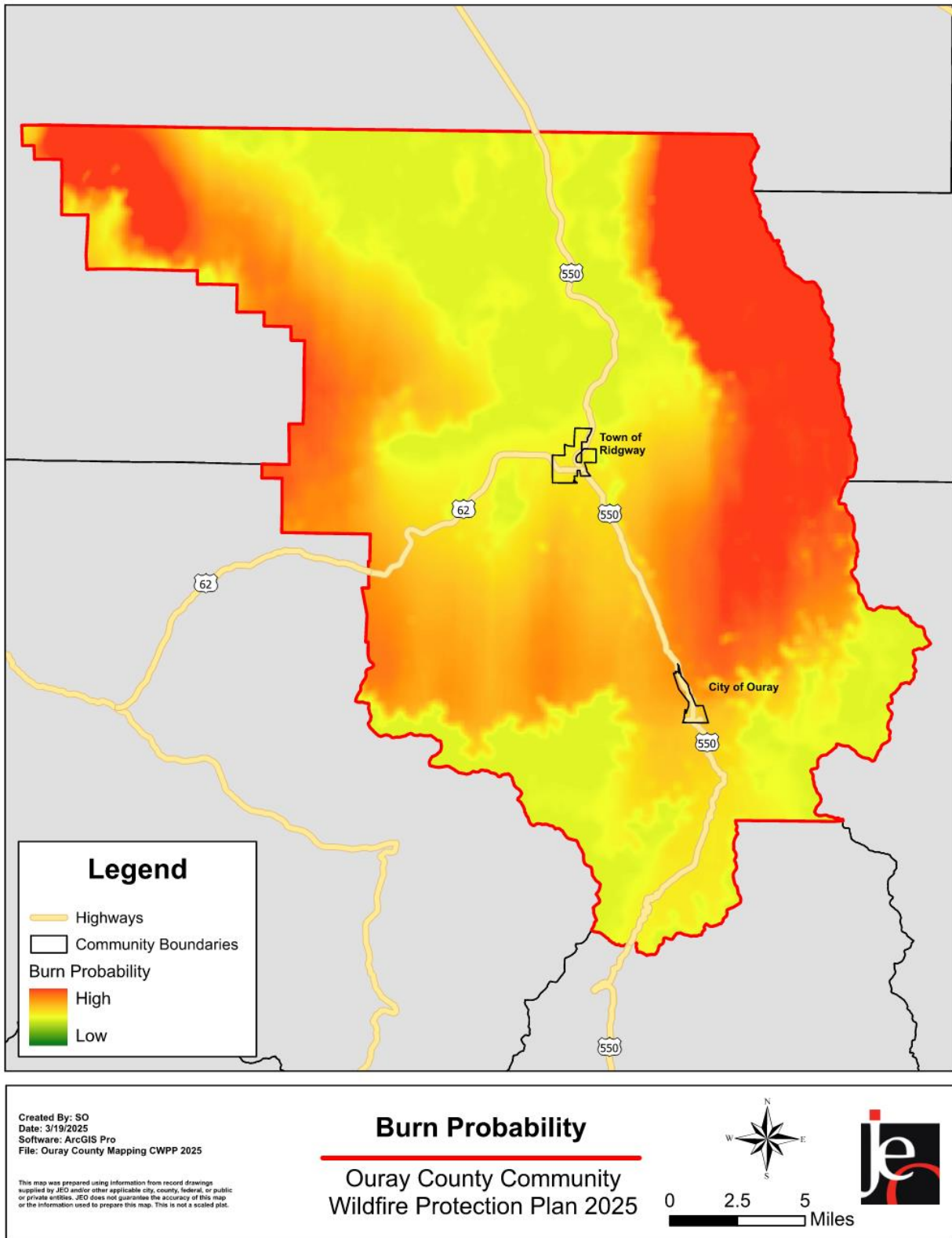
Figure 28: Burn Probability Table - Ouray County

	Burn Probability	Acres	Percent
	Lowest	79,762	23%
		22,567	6.5%
	Low	21,836	6.3%
		78,078	22.5%
	Moderate	92,100	26.5%
		52,456	15.1%
	High	475	0.1%
			0%
	Highest		0%
Total		347,276	100%

Source: Colorado Forest Atlas

²² Colorado State Forest Service. 2022. “Colorado Forest Atlas.” <https://coloradoforestatlas.org/>.

Figure 29: Burn Probability



Potential Control Location Suitability

Potential control location suitability (PCL) shows where wildfire containment is most likely successful based on where fires stopped in the past. PCL is scaled from zero to one hundred, corresponding to conditions with a low to high probability of containing a fire. Areas where large fire containment is unlikely ($PCL < 10$) suggest the need for an indirect suppression strategy, and areas with a PCL greater than 75 are where fires tend to stall or stop due to a combination of site conditions and suppression success. PCL considers fire containment successes and failures from 2002-2021, topography, fuels, accessibility, suppression difficulty, and potential fire behavior.²³

Figure 31 on the next page shows the Potential Control Location Suitability for Ouray County. Areas where containment is unlikely include the south-central portion of the county and the eastern border. Areas where potential containment is highest include the high mountain peaks in the county's southern portion and low-lying areas along the Uncompahgre River and Dallas Creek.

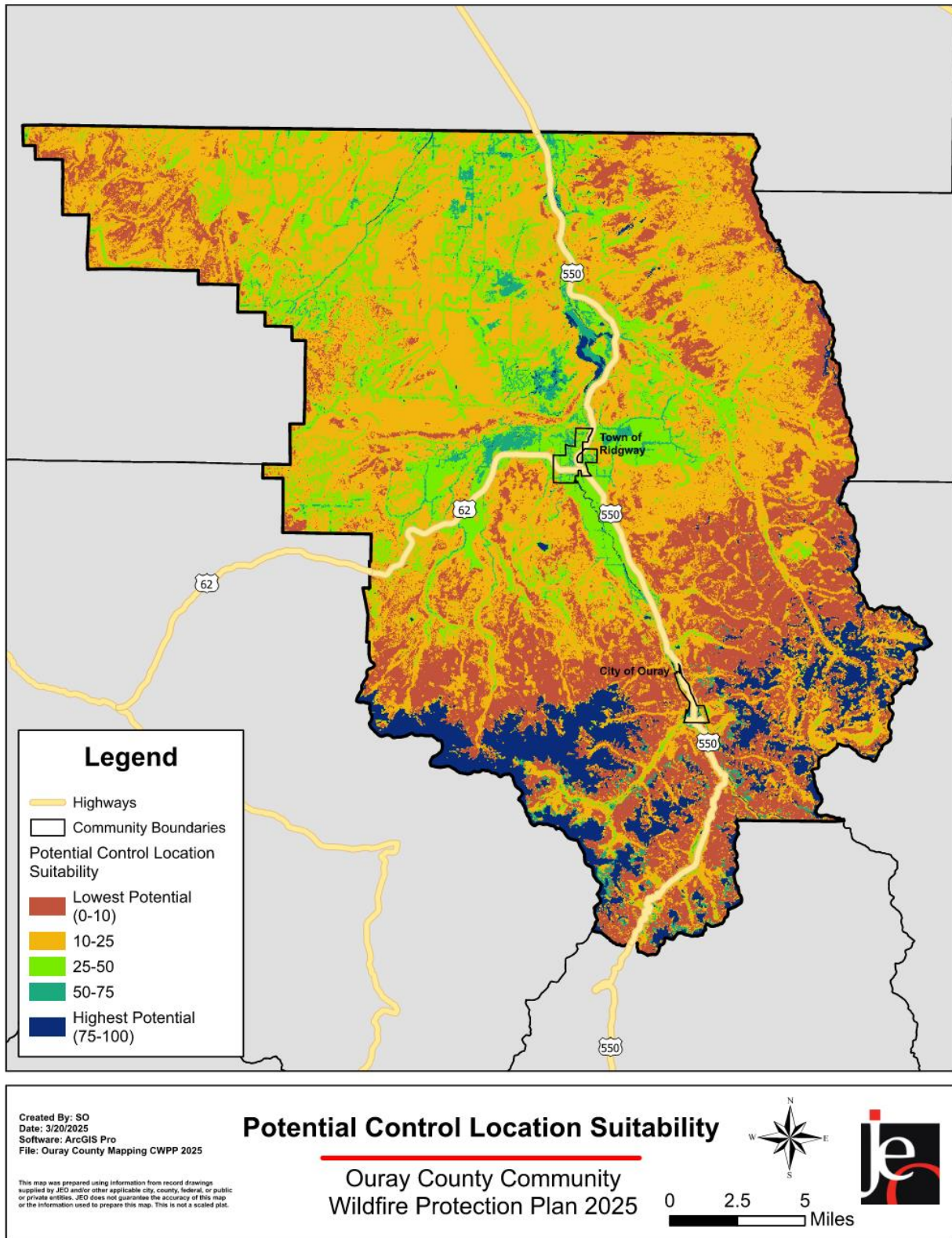
Figure 30: Wildfire Control Point



Source: West Slope Fire Information

²³ U.S. Forest Service. 2024. "Potential Control Location Suitability."
<https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=c83484a8f54d4212a453cbec8f461491>.

Figure 31: Potential Control Location Suitability



Watershed Risk

Wildfires and the subsequent suppression activities can significantly affect watersheds and municipal water supplies. When wildfires burn across an area, they leave unstable soils vulnerable to erosion, landslides, and debris flows. This results in increased sediment and debris clogging streams and reservoirs. Ash, heavy metals, and pollutants from burned materials can wash into streams, degrading water quality and making water treatment more challenging. The intense heat from wildfires can also create hydrophobic soils that repel water, exacerbate runoff, and contribute to flash flooding. Chemicals used in firefighting, such as fire retardants and foams, can add to water quality issues when they get washed into water sources. These place increased strains on water treatment facilities, which may not typically be needed to treat these pollutants.

Planning for the impacts of wildfires on watersheds and drinking water is crucial because water is a vital resource for public health and the environment. Wildfires can significantly compromise water quality, leading to higher treatment costs, unsafe drinking water, and degradation of aquatic plants and animals. By planning, communities can implement mitigation strategies to help reduce these impacts and minimize long-term economic and environmental costs.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's Wildfire Ready Watersheds Susceptibility Explorer was utilized to analyze watershed risk in Ouray County. This tool assesses the susceptibility of Colorado's watersheds to post-fire hazard risk to support the development of pre-fire planning. The Wildfire Ready Watersheds explorer contains four key summaries related to hazards and values at risk. These summary maps are Debris Flow Probability, Sedimentation Risk, Hydrologic Change Risk, and All Values-at-Risk and Hazards. These summaries are provided at a watershed (HUC-12) scale. Summary descriptions and maps can be found below. To learn more about how these summaries and maps were created, visit <https://www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com/>.

Debris Flow Probability

Debris flow probability, as shown in Figure 32, estimates the likelihood of a debris flow event after a wildfire. These estimates were created using the U.S Geological Survey's debris flow probability logistic regression model and burn severity inputs.²⁴

Sedimentation Risk

Sedimentation risk measures the expected change in sediment yield between pre-fire and post-fire conditions. Figure 33 shows the sedimentation risk for Ouray County. The larger the number, the more sediment is expected in waterways after a fire event.²⁵

Hydrologic Change Risk

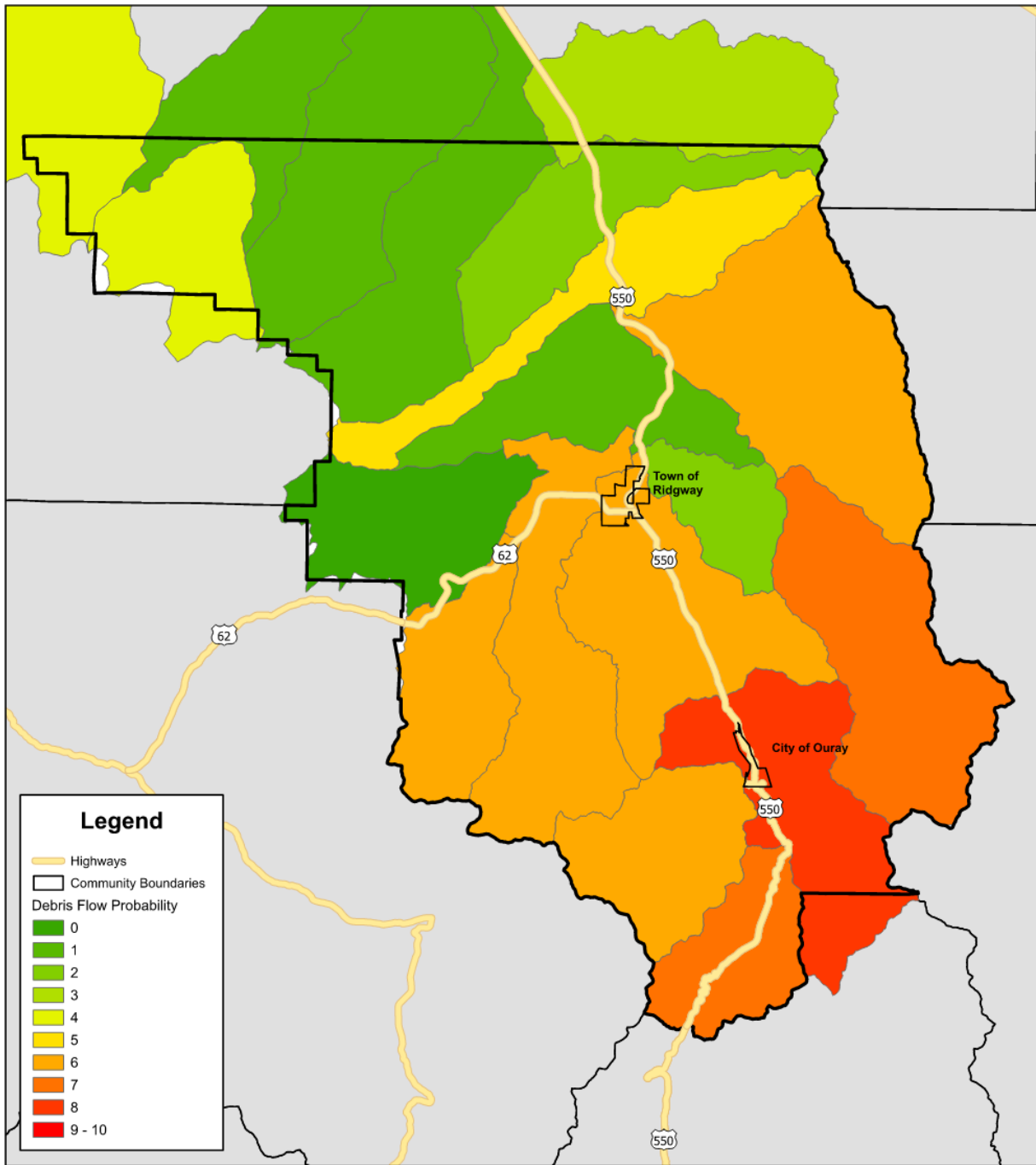
Figure 34 shows the hydrologic change risk for watersheds in Ouray County. Hydrologic change looks at the expected magnitude of change in runoff from a watershed, assuming an estimated burn severity. A higher number means there is an increased amount of runoff and less infiltration that would occur.²⁶ More runoff can lead to increased risk of flooding downstream, sediment loads, and risk of debris flows.

²⁴ Colorado Department of Natural Resources. 2024. "Wildfire Ready Watersheds." <https://www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com/>.

²⁵ Colorado Department of Natural Resources. 2024. "Wildfire Ready Watersheds." <https://www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com/>.

²⁶ Colorado Department of Natural Resources. 2024. "Wildfire Ready Watersheds." <https://www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com/>.

Figure 32: Watershed Debris Flow Probability



Created By: SO
 Date: 3/20/2025
 Software: ArcGIS Pro
 File: Ouray County Mapping CWPP 2025

This map was prepared using information from record drawings supplied by JED and/or other applicable city, county, federal, or public or private entities. JED does not guarantee the accuracy of this map or the information used to prepare this map. This is not a scaled plot.

Debris Flow Probability

Ouray County Community
 Wildfire Protection Plan 2025



0 2.5 5 Miles



Figure 33: Watershed Sedimentation Risk

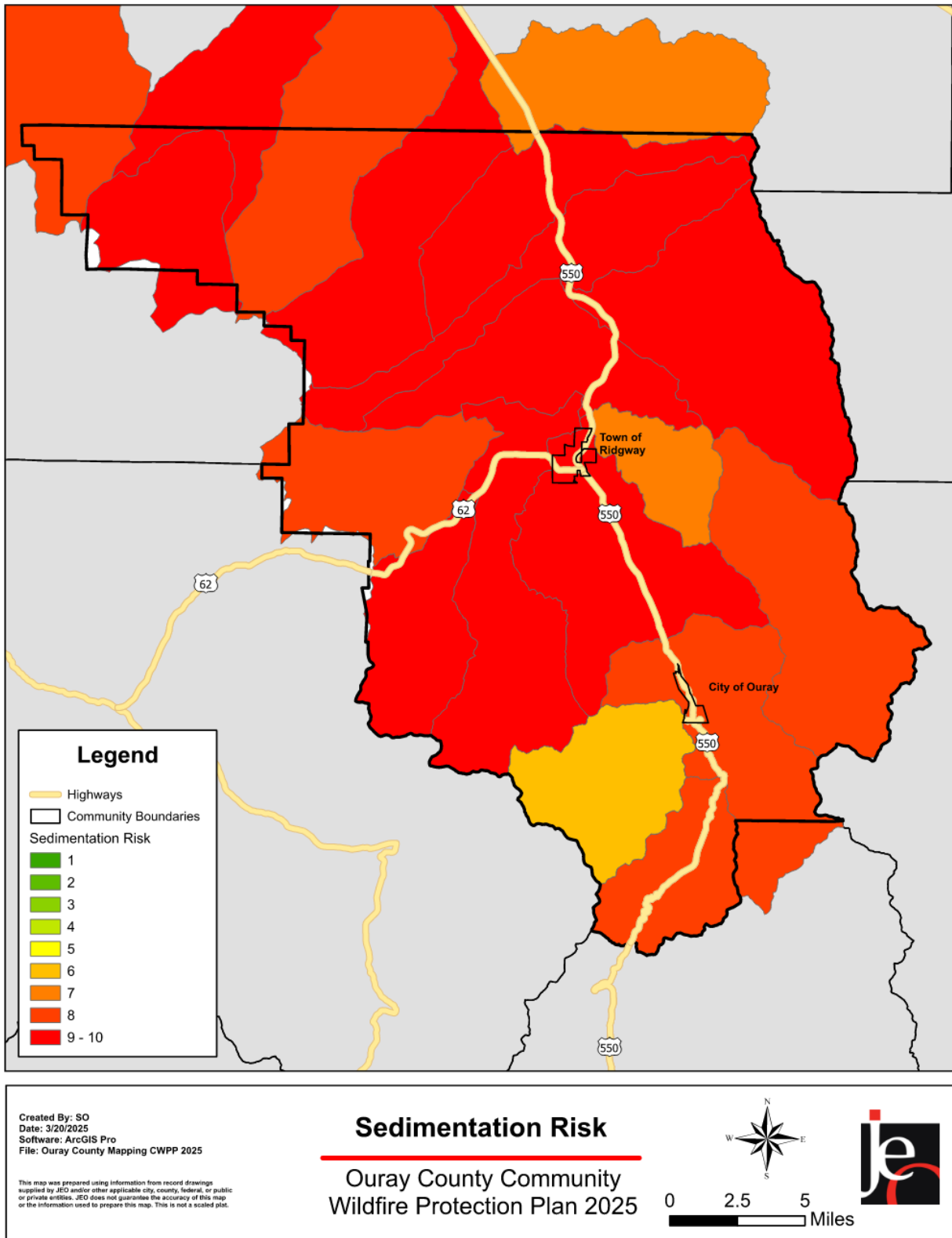
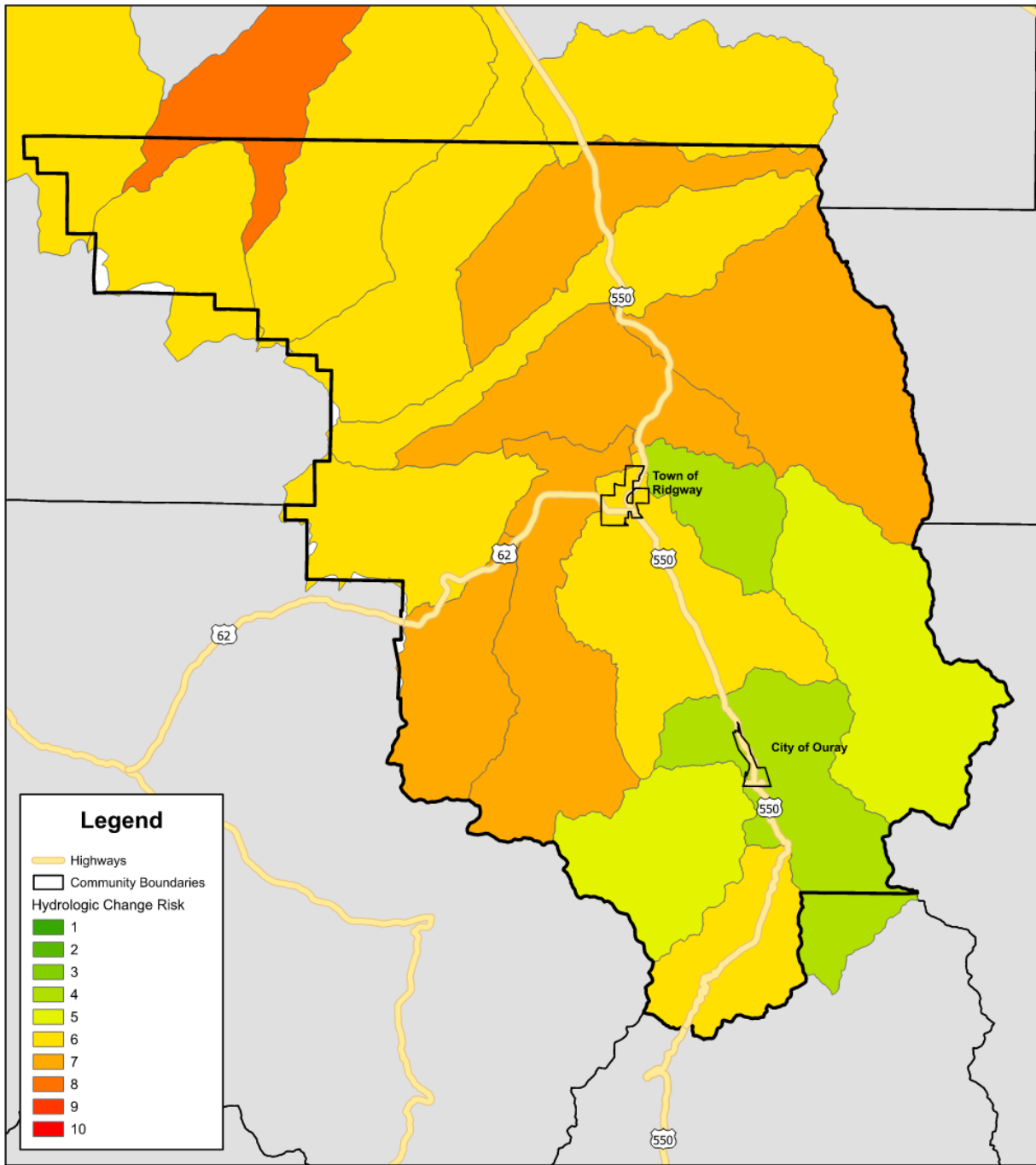


Figure 34: Watershed Hydrologic Change Risk



Created By: SO
 Date: 3/20/2025
 Software: ArcGIS Pro
 File: Ouray County Mapping CWPP 2025

This map was prepared using information from record drawings supplied by JED and/or other applicable city, county, federal, or public or private entities. JED does not guarantee the accuracy of this map or the information used to prepare this map. This is not a scaled plot.

Hydrologic Change Risk

Ouray County Community
 Wildfire Protection Plan 2025



0 2.5 5
 Miles



Combined Watershed Risk

This summary combines all three risk types discussed above and susceptibility to life, property, and water infrastructure. The output is Figure 36, which provides an average overall susceptibility score between 0 and 100. Higher values mean higher overall susceptibility, whereas lower scores indicate lower overall susceptibility.²⁷ The combined wildfire risk map used this summary as the watershed risk input (Figure 25).

Forests to Faucets

The USFS Forests to Faucets project ranks areas within a watershed from 0 to 100 regarding relative importance to overall drinking water quality (100 being most important, 0 being least important). These rankings help identify critical watersheds for drinking water based on the population served, forest cover, riparian condition, and hydrology.²⁸ Forests to Faucets data can be helpful when identifying potential mitigation project locations to prioritize. Figure 37 shows that most of the county's watersheds rank between 30 and 60. Watersheds with the most relative importance are located in the county's southern portion and provide the City of Ouray and the Town of Ridgway with drinking water.

Figure 35: Wildfire River Pollution



Source: CNN. A confluence of two rivers. The bottom carried ash and burned soil; the other was unaffected by wildfire.

²⁷ Colorado Department of Natural Resources. 2024. "Wildfire Ready Watersheds."

<https://www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com/>.

²⁸ USFS. "Forests to Faucets 2.0." Accessed March 2025.

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/4e450a6c7ed24f0cbae4abc1c07843b7?item=1>.

Figure 36: Combined Watershed Risk

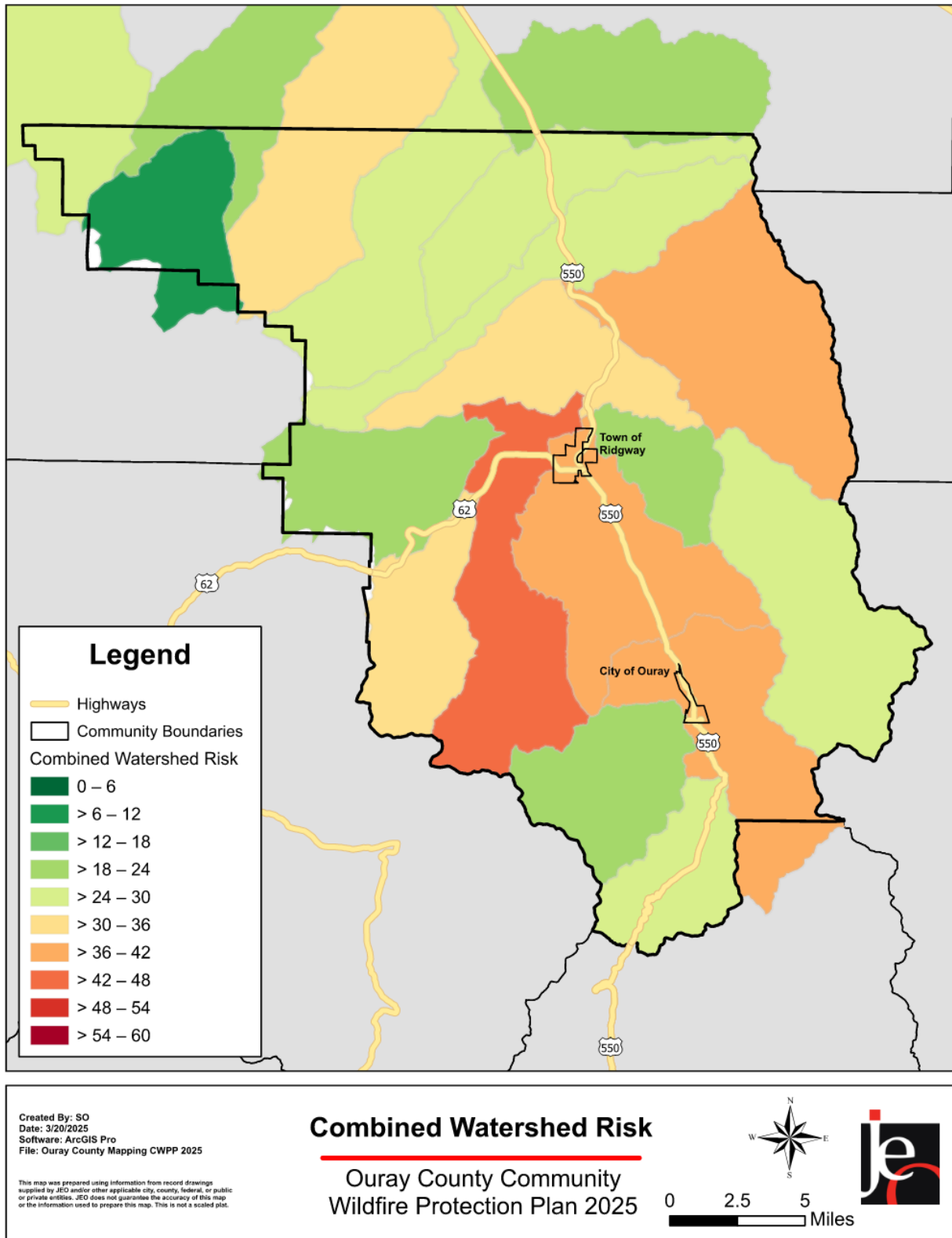
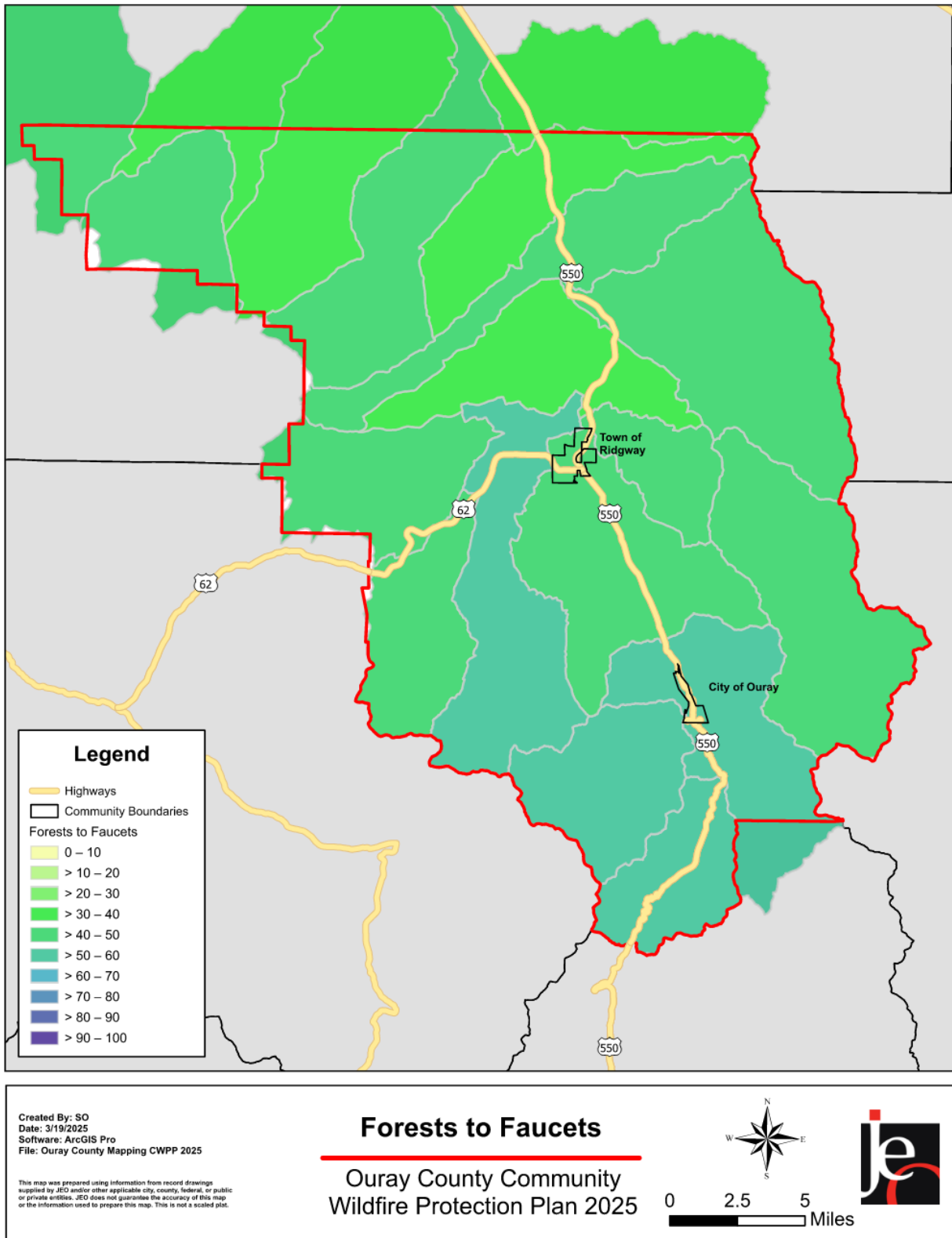


Figure 37: Forest to Faucets - Drinking Water Importance



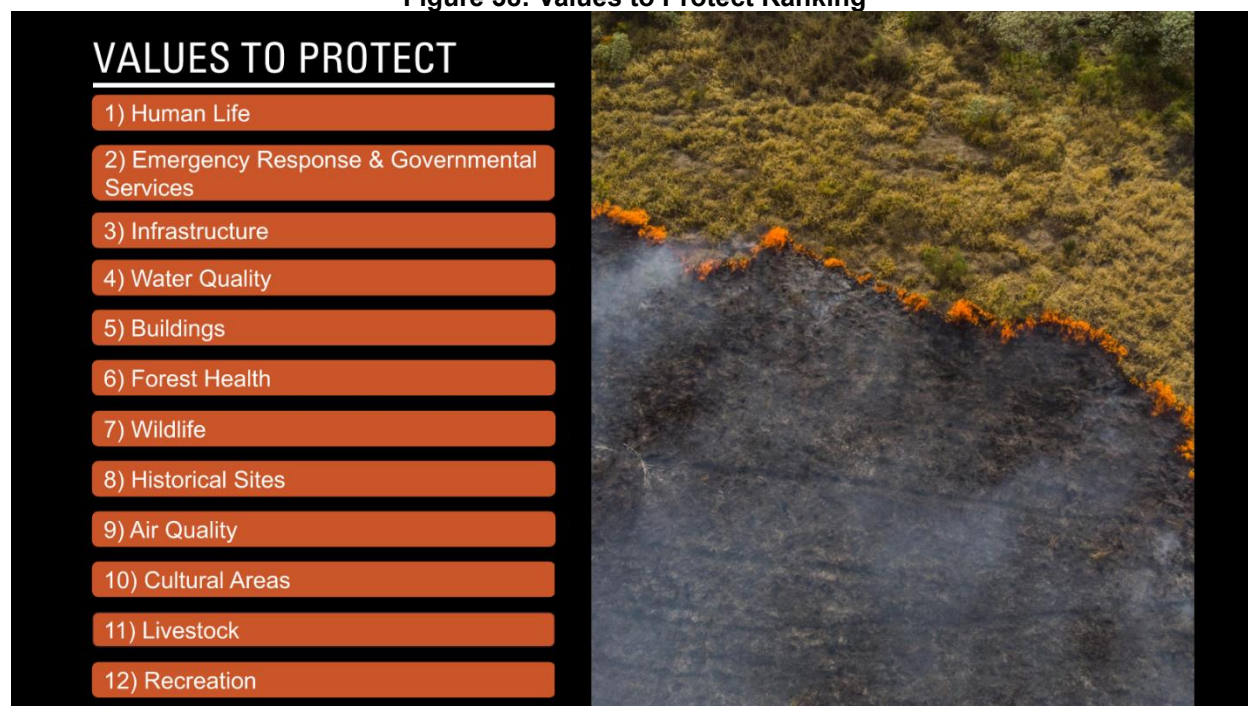
Values to Protect

Identifying important values and resources when planning wildfires is crucial because it helps ensure that the strategies and mitigation efforts protect what matters most. By understanding these priorities, actions can be tailored to protect key assets like drinking water infrastructure, residential areas, communication infrastructure, and key governmental services that support communities' long-term health and growth.

Furthermore, recognizing these values allows for a more efficient allocation of limited resources. It helps decision-makers prioritize actions, develop focused risk-reduction strategies, and coordinate with various stakeholders. This targeted approach minimizes potential damage during a wildfire event and facilitates a faster and more effective recovery, ultimately enhancing the county's resilience.

During the first meeting, the CWPP Stakeholder Group was asked to identify values and resources they wished to protect from wildfire. The values were organized and grouped into 12 categories from that initial discussion. Definitions and locations were then gathered for each value category. While not every category had a specific location that could be represented on a map (i.e., air quality and human life), the stakeholder group felt it was still important to include them in the analysis. During the second meeting, the CWPP Stakeholder Group was shown a list and map of the different value categories. They were then asked to rate the 12 different value categories from most important to least important. Figure 38 shows the 12 value categories and their relative importance based on the average ratings.

Figure 38: Values to Protect Ranking



General definitions for each value to protect categories can be found on the next page. Most of the definitions and locations of the categories came from Ouray County Emergency Management. Figure 40 shows a map of the top five values to protect in Ouray County. When layered on top of the combined wildfire risk map, it revealed that many of the most important values to protect were located in the high to highest-risk areas. Having many values in high-risk areas shows the

importance of large-scale fuel management needs, site-specific defensible space, and location hardening.

Human Life – All residents and visitors in the county.

Emergency Response & Governmental Services – Governmental buildings, schools, and fire stations.

Infrastructure – Communication towers, power substations and lines, roads, and water infrastructure.

Water Quality – Reservoirs, rivers, and streams.

Buildings – All addresses of buildings in the county.

Forest Health – Vegetation throughout the county.

Wildlife – Endangered species ranges in the county.

Historical Sites – Locations on the National Register of Historic Places.

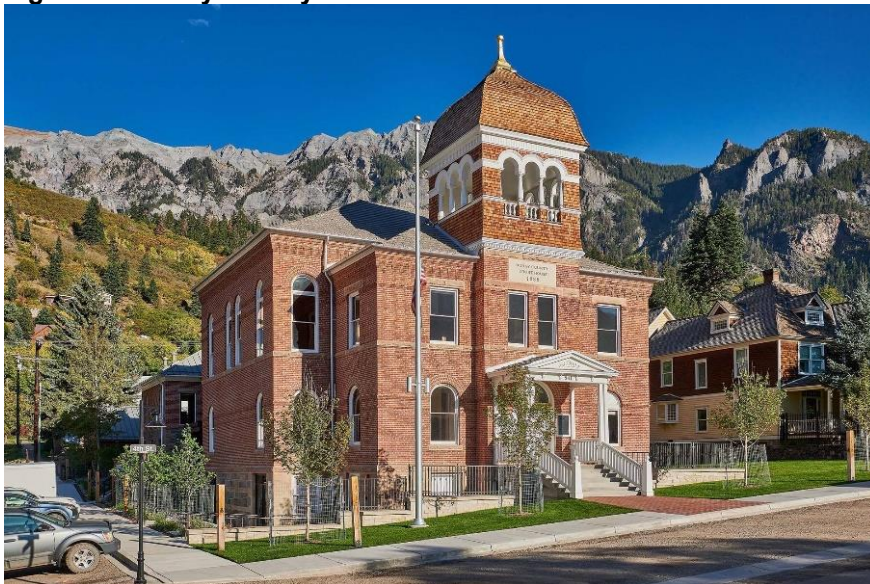
Air Quality – How clean or polluted the air is in the county. It can be measured by the concentration of pollutants in the air.

Cultural Areas – Places that hold cultural significance. They reflect the traditions, values, beliefs, and expressions of particular groups or civilizations.

Livestock – Large farms and ranches in the county.

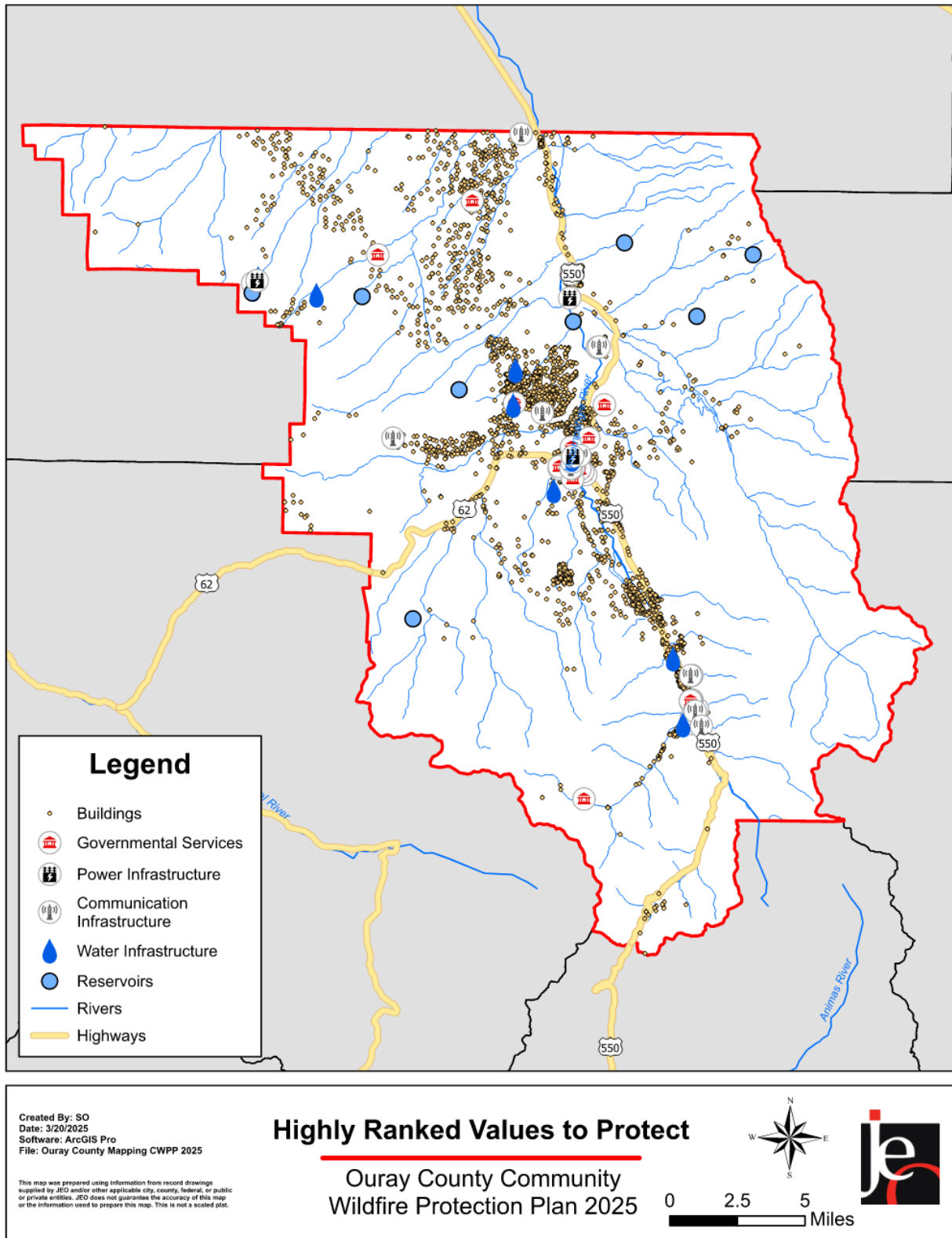
Recreation – Campgrounds, trails, golf courses, parks, pools, athletic fields, and other recreational-related locations.

Figure 39: Ouray County Courthouse



Source: Ouray County

Figure 40: Highly Ranked Values to Protect



4| Action Plan

Wildfire action planning involves identifying and implementing strategies to reduce the risk and impact of wildfires on people, property, infrastructure, and ecosystems. It consists of analyzing wildfire risks, determining vulnerabilities, and outlining specific actions to prevent or minimize damage to identified values. These wildfire risk reduction projects and actions support the overarching goals of the Ouray CWPP.

Goal 1: Fire-Resilient Landscapes

Develop and maintain landscapes across the county that are resilient to wildfire, mitigate undesirable fire outcomes, and protect highly valued resources and assets.

Goal 2: Fire-Adapted Communities

Empower the county and its residents to “live with wildfire,” including being prepared to withstand, respond to, and recover from wildfires.

Goal 3: Safe and Effective Wildfire Response

Enable safe and efficient wildfire response through improved planning, coordination, and capacity building.

Ouray County, the local fire districts, BLM, USFS, and other regional stakeholders must work together to implement these wildfire risk reduction projects. Unfortunately, implementing these projects can be difficult due to limited budgets and staffing constraints from the local to the federal level. With limited resources, supported projects must be well-defined and address multiple goals and issues. Collaborative planning will be essential to maximize the benefits of the identified projects.

The actions listed below are not all-inclusive. Conditions, funding, and opportunities change over time, and it is critical to update this CWPP. Ouray County and the CWPP Stakeholder Group will add appropriate new actions to meet changing needs and opportunities.

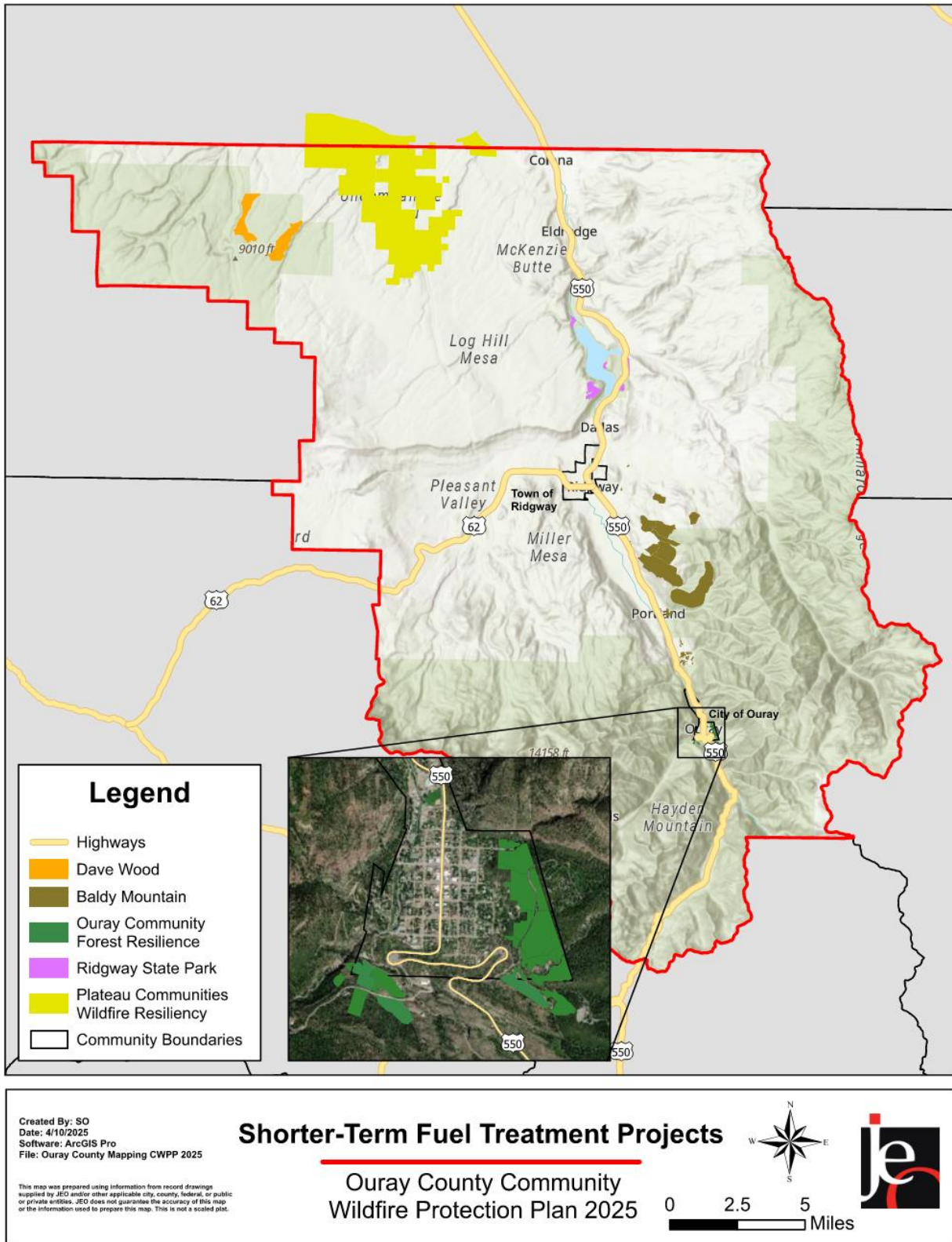
Fire-Resilient Landscapes Actions

Fire-resilient landscapes aim to develop and maintain landscapes across the county that are resilient to wildfire, mitigate undesirable fire outcomes, and protect highly valued resources and assets. To do that, fuel treatment projects were identified during the fourth CWPP meeting and further refined through discussions with the county and other key local, state, and federal stakeholders. These fuel treatment projects fall into two main types: short-term projects where planning has already begun and longer-term prioritized projects where additional planning work is needed to refine the project. Additionally, watershed projects were identified to help protect the county's drinking water and other water resources.

Shorter-Term Projects

These projects are likely to be implemented and completed first. Some are already underway, while others have started the planning process but may still need funding or additional planning to get started. Below is the list of shorter-term projects in the county and a summary of each project. Figure 41 shows where these projects are planned to be located.

Figure 41: Shorter-Term Fuel Treatment Projects



Baldy Mountain

The USFS is leading and working with partners from USDA, BLM, WRWC, and many others on the Baldy Mountain project. This project will cover approximately 2,400 acres with treatments on public and private land. The project intends to treat existing vegetation to benefit wildlife habitat, reduce fuels, reduce post-wildfire flooding and soil erosion effects, and improve landscape resiliency. Activities began in 2023 with hand and mechanical treatments. Additional prescribed fire and mastication will continue until 2027. Total costs are expected to be over \$3.5 million. More information about the Baldy Mountain Project can be found on this ArcGIS StoryMap: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/9eea6bb08bf6488482f9e0cd1955b2b6> and the USFS project website: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=58554>.

As part of the project, the WRWC is working with qualified private landowners to provide free vegetation management on approximately 123 acres. Work will include tree thinning using hand crews, mastication, and brush control. The cut vegetation will be chipped, removed from the site, chopped into chunks, and dispersed on the ground.

Dave Wood

This project is being led by the USFS and is planned to cover approximately 850 acres. This project will primarily be a prescribed burn. Heritage clearance and funding are still needed before any work is done. The goal of this project is to reduce vegetation in a densely forested area that is adjacent to private land. This project will help to reduce the risk of a large wildfire moving across the region. The USFS is hoping to complete this project by 2028.

The USFS has recently implemented more stringent requirements for conducting prescribed burns on USFS land to enhance safety, accountability, and effectiveness. Changes include enhanced burn planning, safety protocols, increased personnel, and the inclusion of strategies to prevent escapes.

Ouray Community Forest Resilience

This proposed project has been in the making through the Ouray Forest Collaborative for a few years and will cover approximately 93 acres. The City of Ouray and Ouray County hired Spring Branch Forestry to lay out the project to mitigate the forest directly outside the City of Ouray. Several different fuel reduction methods will be used, including helicopter removal of trees, hand treatment, mastication, and aerial chipping. The estimated cost is approximately \$1.1 million. The project will likely start in the fall of 2026 or 2027 but largely depends on funding. WRWC has secured some funds through multiple grants, but additional funds are still needed to start the project.

Plateau Communities Wildfire Resiliency

This project led by BLM will cover 11,363 acres of primarily roadside and boundary thinning. Treatment methods will include cut, pile, and burn; mastication; and lop and scatter. Additionally, many treatments will be preceded and followed by herbicide application and seeding. Previously treated areas will be re-treated as well. The NEPA process for this project is currently underway.

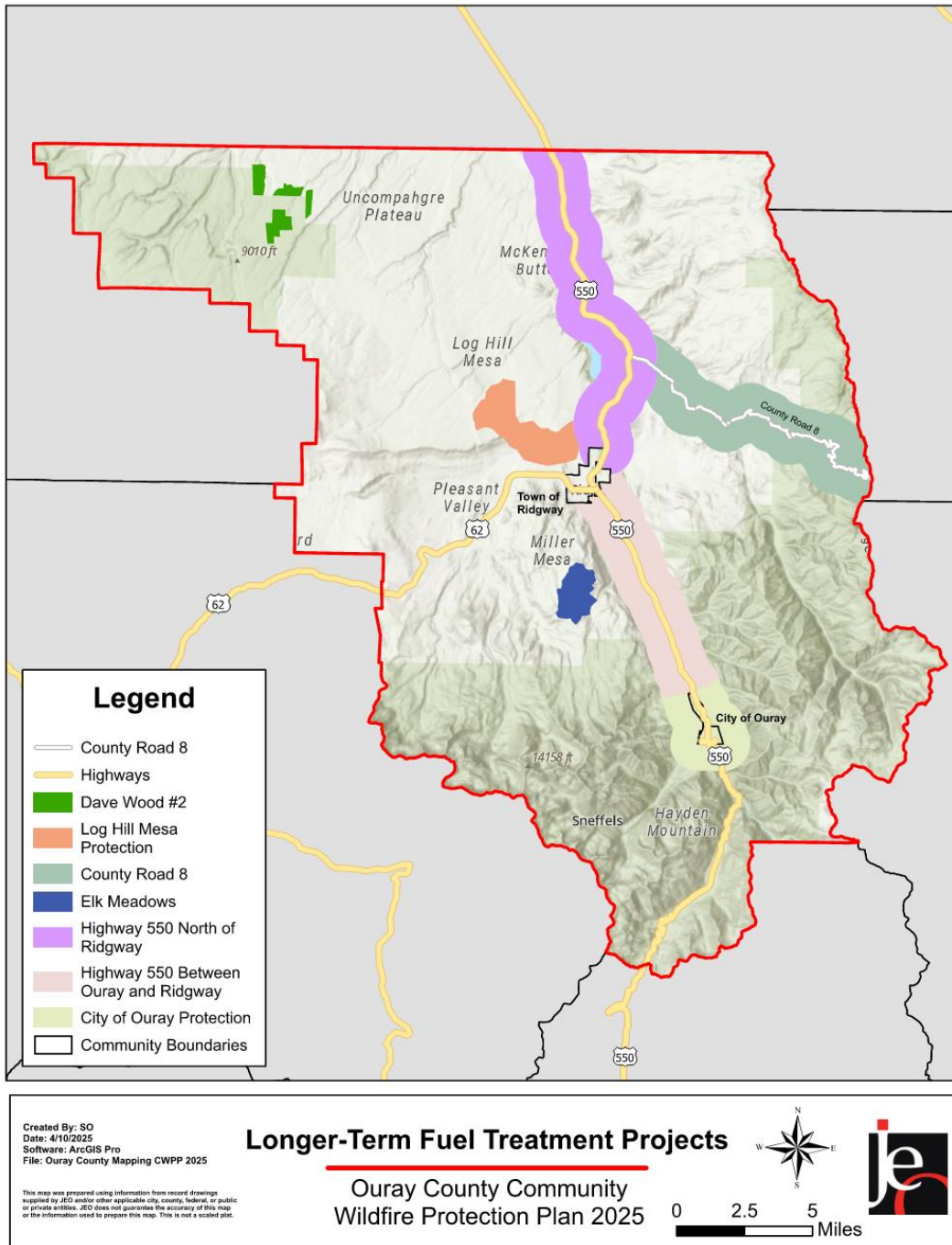
Ridgway State Park

The CSFS is leading this proposed project. The project will treat approximately 90 acres around Ridgway State Park. Treatment for the project includes variable density thinning of pinyon-juniper with objectives of improving mule-deer habitat and mitigation risk of wildfire. Planning for the project is finished and awaiting funding.

Longer-Term Prioritized Projects

The CWPP Stakeholder Group prioritized these longer-term projects during the fourth CWPP meeting. Meeting attendees participated in a project identification activity where each was given three stickers to place on the combined wildfire risk map. These stickers acted as votes for the locations where vegetation management should occur. The seven locations that received the most stickers were identified as the longer-term prioritized projects (Figure 42). Only seven locations were prioritized due to limited budgets, staffing, and time. In future updates and reviews, additional project locations can be added.

Figure 42: Longer-Term Fuel Treatment Project Locations



Below is the list of longer-term projects in the county and a summary of each project. The locations provided in the map above are approximate, and the actual project may be outside the boundaries or in smaller, specific areas within the locations. These projects are likely to take a longer time to be implemented. For most, the planning process has not yet started. Because of this, the summaries will not be as detailed, with specific types and methods of treatments yet to be identified.

Other non-prioritized areas discussed include, but are not limited to:

- Blackbear Trail Area
- Blue Lakes Trailhead
- Buckhorn Lakes
- Cornerstone Area
- County Road 1
- County Road 24
- County Road 361
- East Horsefly Creek Area
- Elk Mountain Resort Area
- Highway 62
- Highway 550 south of Ouray
- Wildcat/Simms Area
- Wilson Creek Area

Elk Meadows

The Elk Meadows neighborhood is west of Highway 550 and approximately four miles south of the Town of Ridgway. These homes are located in the county's highest or second-highest wildfire-risk areas. Many of the homes are located in or near heavily vegetated areas. Evacuation of this neighborhood is a concern, with only one dirt road in or out (County Road 5).

All of the land within the neighborhood is privately owned, which means the county will need to work with private landowners, CSFS, and the WRWC to perform any significant fuel reduction projects. Possible treatment types include creating defensible space, thinning and pre-commercial thinning, logging, ingress/egress routes, fuel breaks, and possibly prescribed burns. In addition to the fuel treatment, this project includes possibly adding a second egress route.

City of Ouray Protection

The City of Ouray is surrounded by dense forests and is located in some of the higher wildfire-risk areas in the county. This project will identify possible fuel treatment locations surrounding the community and tie into the Ouray Community Forest Resilience Project where possible. The areas around the city are a mixture of private and USFS land. The Ouray Forest Collaborative will likely lead this project but will work closely with the USFS, WRWC, and private landowners. Thinning through hand treatment, mastication, and chipping are the most likely treatment types.

Dave Wood #2

The Dave Wood area is one of the county's more densely forested areas within USFS lands. It is also adjacent to private land that is densely forested. Seasonal winds favor a southwest flow, and any established fire in these areas is at risk of moderate to rapid growth in a northerly direction through the largely untreated areas adjacent to the forest.

4| Action Plan

This 1110-acre project would tie into the previously treated and planned treatment locations in the Dave Wood area. The primary suggested treatment type would be mastication of the Gamble Oak along topographic transitions, roadways, and structures. Areas with more Pinyon/Juniper could also be thinned, and ladder fuels could be removed through chipping or pile burning. There could also be opportunities to work with adjacent landowners to expand the treatment area. Heritage clearances need to be re-validated in the area, and the first Dave Wood Project will need to be completed before starting this project.

County Road 8

This future project would cover areas surrounding County Road 8 in the county's eastern portion. This stretch of road is located in the highest wildfire-risk regions in the county and could be used as an evacuation route. This portion of County Road 8 is an identified POD boundary line, so any fuel treatment work would help reduce the spread of wildfire. Possible fuel treatment types include thinning, prescribed burns, and expanding the fuel break created by County Road 8. Most of the surrounding area is USFS land, so they would likely be the ones to implement this project.

Log Hill Mesa Protection

This potential future project covers a large land area south and west of Log Hill Mesa. Log Hill has the highest density of homes in the unincorporated areas of Ouray County. Most of these homes are at elevated fire risk because they are located in heavily wooded areas. Log Hill has several highly ranked values, including communication towers, the Dallas Creek Water Company, and the Fairway Pines Sanitation Facility.

All the land is privately owned, so the county will need to work with private landowners, CSFS, and the WRWC to perform any significant fuel reduction projects. Treatment types could include defensible space work, thinning, improving ingress/egress, and POD boundary line hardening using fuel breaks.

Highway 550 Between Ouray and Ridgway

This future project would cover areas surrounding Highway 550 between the City of Ouray and the Town of Ridgway. This entire stretch of road is located in elevated wildfire risk areas. It is the primary evacuation route for the county's southern half, including the City of Ouray. While most of the land is privately owned, there are areas that the USFS or BLM federally owns. Ouray County would likely need to work with private landowners, CSFS, WRWC, USFS, and BLM.

Ideally, this project would tie into the Baldy Mountain project to create a larger treated area. Possible fuel treatment types could include thinning, prescribed burns, and POD boundary line hardening by expanding the fuel break created by Highway 550.

Highway 550 North of Ridgway

This project would cover areas surrounding Highway 550 north of the Town of Ridgway. While much of the project would be located in relatively lower wildfire risk areas, the entire stretch of road is the primary evacuation route leading out of the county. A mix of BLM, State, and private landowners owns the project area. The CSFS or BLM would be the most likely agencies to lead this project. Possible fuel treatment types could include thinning, prescribed burns, and POD Boundary line hardening by expanding the fuel break created by Highway 550.

Fuel Treatment Projects Summary

The table below summarizes the short-term and long-term fuel treatment projects described above. The table includes the priority level for each project and the recommended implementation leader. Priority levels may shift over time for many of these projects due to public and political support, available funding, and staffing. Implementation leaders may also change depending on the exact location and needs of the project.

Table 7: Fuel Treatment Projects Summary

Project Name	Short-Term or Long-Term	Priority	Implementation Leader
Baldy Mountain	Short-Term	High	USFS
City of Ouray Protection	Long-Term	Medium	Ouray Forest Collaborative
County Road 8	Long-Term	Low	USFS
Dave Wood	Short-Term	High	USFS
Dave Wood #2	Long-Term	Medium	USFS
Elk Meadows	Long-Term	Low	Ouray County
Highway 550 Between Ouray and Ridgway	Long-Term	High	Ouray County
Highway 550 North of Ridgway	Long-Term	Low	BLM & CSFS
Log Hill Mesa Protection	Long-Term	High	Ouray County
Ouray Community Forest Resilience	Short-Term	High	Ouray Forest Collaborative
Plateau Communities Wildfire Resiliency	Short-Term	High	BLM
Ridgway State Park	Short-Term	High	CSFS

Watershed Projects

Implement Projects Identified in the Dallas Creek Water Company Source Water Protection Plan

The Dallas Creek Water Company completed its Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) in August 2016. Dallas Creek Water Company provides drinking water to Log Hill Mesa. The SWPP aims to better understand potential risks to the watershed and identify actions to protect and enhance the drinking water supply. The plan recognizes wildfires as a high-priority issue and identifies best management practices. The identified practices to implement are listed below. The Dallas Creek Water Company will implement these actions.

- Explore opportunities for watershed health improvement grant funding.
- Share a copy of the plan and shapefiles with Ouray County, USFS, CSFS, and the West Regional Wildfire Council.
 - Work with USFS, CSFS, West Region Wildfire Council, and Ouray County to educate homeowners about creating and maintaining defensible space on private lands.
- Share a copy of the SWPP with the Ouray County Sheriff's Department regarding fire bans and restrictions. Encourage collaboration with the Sheriff's Department in reviewing fire prevention measures.
- Evaluate fuel conditions to develop fuel mitigation or treatment projects and fire response plans for the Source Water Protection Area with USFS, CSFS, Division of Fire Prevention and Control, Log Hill Fire Protection District, and Ridgway Fire Protection District.

Implement Actions Identified in the Town of Ridgway Source Water Protection Plan

The Town of Ridgway completed its Source Water Protection Plan in September 2012. The SWPP states that wildfire can impact the town’s drinking water in several ways. Increased sediment can make it challenging to treat the water, and runoff changes could affect water availability in summer. Within the plan, several actions related to wildfires can be implemented. The Town of Ridgway will implement these actions.

Develop a Source Water Protection Plan for the City of Ouray

The City of Ouray does not have a Source Water Protection Plan. An SWPP can help the city better understand potential watershed and drinking water risks related to wildfires. It will also help the city identify possible actions to help protect the city’s drinking water from wildfire impacts. The City of Ouray will lead the development of the SWPP.

Develop Wildfire Ready Action Plans

To better understand the watershed risks and vulnerabilities at the community level, the City of Ouray and the Town of Ridgway should look into developing a Wildfire Ready Action Plan (WRAP) for their drinking water sources. A WRAP will include hazard analysis and evaluations and identify pre- and post-fire management actions that can be taken. The Colorado Watershed Restoration Program has grant funds available to governmental entities to create a WRAP and implement projects identified in the plan.

Wet Meadow Improvement / Creation

Work with the Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership to coordinate low-tech process-based restoration projects to re-wet and green up meadows in the county. Implementing these wet meadow projects makes them less likely to burn and can act as fire breaks, reducing wildfire spread. Local fire protection districts, Ouray County, and the Uncompahgre Watershed Partnership can work together to identify locations where there would be both habitat and wildfire risk reduction benefits.

Snowpack Projects

This action contains two snowpack projects. These projects entail snowpack monitoring and high-country vegetation manipulations to increase the snowpack. Snowpack monitoring consists of measuring and observing snow accumulations and changes over time. It can help predict drought and the severity and timing of the fire season. Vegetation manipulation by intentionally changing vegetation type, density, or structure can help retain more snow and slow its melt in high-country areas. It can help reduce fuel loads and create a more reliable spring/summer runoff.

Fire-Adapted Communities Actions

The goal of fire-adapted communities is to empower the county and its residents to “live with wildfire,” including being prepared to withstand, respond to, and recover from wildfires. Several actions were identified during the CWPP meetings to help achieve this goal. A summary of these actions is outlined below.

Joint Task Force on Wildfire Education

This action creates a Joint Task Force to lead a programmatic wildfire education and outreach campaign. Currently, wildfire education in the county is done separately by the communities, county, local fire districts, federal agencies, HOAs, and other non-profit organizations. No entity can handle all education needs due to limited staffing, time, and budgets. By creating a Joint Task Force comprising all these entities, resources can be pooled, and a unified education campaign can be created. The task force will help to ensure a consistent message that maximizes impact

and enhances efficiency in delivering wildfire education to residents and visitors. West Region Wildfire Council created an email list for the Joint Task Force; one meeting has already occurred.

Wildfire Code Updates and Enforcement

The Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code Board is creating a statewide wildfire resiliency code. Once approved and adopted, governing bodies in the WUI must adopt this code. However, local wildfire regulations can exceed the state code requirements.

This action ensures local codes meet or exceed the new state wildfire resiliency code. The county's code will likely exceed the state code. However, the county code should be reviewed against the state code and updated if needed. The City of Ouray and the Town of Ridgway may need to update their local codes to meet or exceed the state code. Another issue in the county and local communities is enforcing their codes. Capacity building within the county and local communities is needed to help enforce codes for both new construction and existing properties.

Neighborhood-Level Evacuation Planning

Ouray County completed a county-wide evacuation plan that identifies such items as the primary evacuation routes, challenges regarding evacuation, and roles and responsibilities during an evacuation event. Given the scale of the plan, it is not feasible to plan the best evacuation routes for each house or neighborhood. Individuals at the neighborhood level should plan the best routes that lead to the main evacuation routes identified in the county plan. These evacuation plans will make residents more prepared during an evacuation event.

Protect County Structures and Infrastructure

Many county-owned structures and infrastructure are located in high wildfire-risk areas with many sites, like the county radio/cell towers, that are surrounded by wildland vegetation. Ouray County Emergency Management, with assistance from local fire districts, will identify structures and pieces of infrastructure that either need to be hardened against wildfire or need defensible space. Once these sites have been identified, specific mitigation work will be performed.

Insurance Company Collaboration

As more and more large wildfire events occur across the country, insurance companies are starting to pull out of high-risk areas or increase premiums for wildfire coverage. In the CWPP public survey, reduced homeowner insurance rates would be the most encouraging factor for homeowners to reduce wildfire risks on their property. Most insurance companies use their own wildfire risk metrics and do not consider local risk indicators or mitigation work on individual properties.

This action aims for Ouray County and the West Region Wildfire Council to work collaboratively with insurance companies to discuss the possibility of offering lower insurance rates for homes with mitigation work. One possible solution is to tie in the Wildfire Ready Home Program discussed in the previous action. The West Region Wildfire Council and the county could work with insurance companies to see if they can offer lower rates for homes that have received a Wildfire Ready Home Certification of Completion.

Subdivision Wildfire Requirements

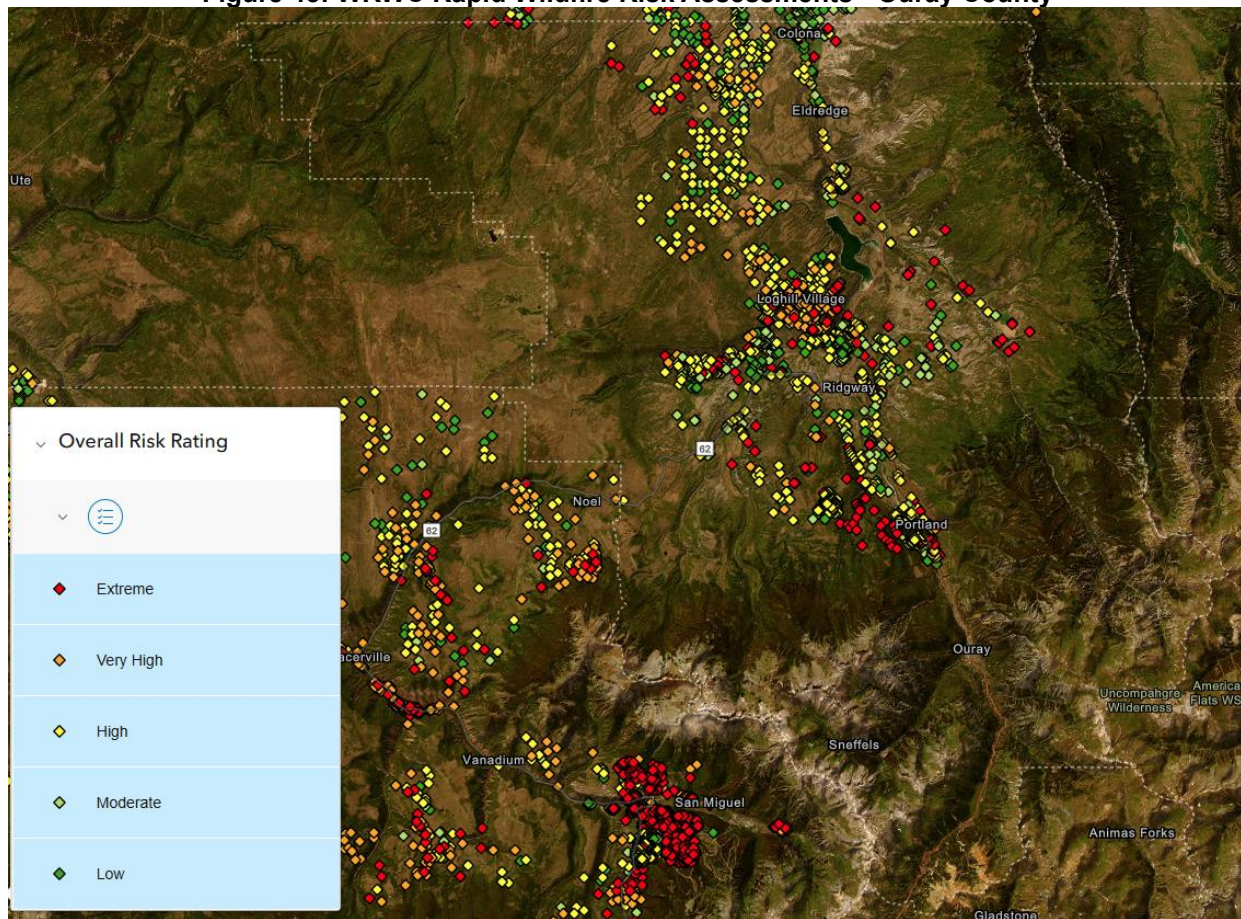
Ouray County will explore adding additional wildfire requirements for subdivision-planned unit development approvals. Possible additions include additional defensible space requirements, having a road rather than homes on the outside edge of a subdivision, and requiring the development of a CWPP. These wildfire requirements will help reduce further risk for the new subdivisions, which will likely be built in heavily vegetated areas.

Conduct Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessments

The West Region Wildfire Council can conduct curbside [Wildfire Risk Assessments](#) of properties in the WUI. These property-level wildfire risk assessments are based on attributes related to building materials, vegetation near the home, background fuels, topography, and access. The assessment rating gives a risk value relative to neighboring properties. This outreach tool can help inform residents of their risk and encourage them to seek education and resources. As seen on the map below, many homes in Ouray County have already been assessed.

This action aims to increase the number of properties with a risk assessment, especially in and around the City of Ouray. The West Region Wildfire Council will lead the outreach about the assessment and will lead the assessments as funding and capacity allow.

Figure 43: WRWC Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessments - Ouray County



Source: West Region Wildfire Council

Promote the West Region Wildfire Council's Wildfire Ready Home Program

The West Region Wildfire Council has a [Wildfire Ready Home Program](#) that homeowners can sign up for and learn practical steps to reduce risks around their homes. During the program, homeowners will work with a Wildfire Ready Home Assessor who will provide them with a detailed Wildfire Ready Home Report that contains specific and targeted recommendations. After completing the program, homeowners will receive a Wildfire Ready Home Certification for Completion.

This action aims to increase the number of residents who have taken the appropriate steps to understand their wildfire risk and the available resources in the area and to increase the number of homes mitigated by creating defensible spaces and hardening structures. West Region Wildfire Council will lead outreach and will operate the program.

City of Ouray Forest Management Program

The City of Ouray wants to create an active forest management and improvement program for all city-owned properties. This program will help ensure good land stewardship, wildlife habitat rehabilitation, and wildfire mitigation, promoting overall forest health. Specific wildfire mitigation projects have not been identified but will be during the program's creation. The city hopes to create this program over the next five to ten years.

Safe and Effective Wildfire Response Actions

The goal of safe and effective wildfire response is to enable safe and efficient wildfire response through improved planning, coordination, and capacity building. Actions were identified during the CWPP meetings to support this goal. A summary of these actions is provided below.

Water Source Improvements

Most fire districts have limited access to water and may have to travel long distances to refill tankers. Having few water sources can limit their ability to control and contain wildfire events quickly. Streams are an option to pull water, but it might not be possible during a drought year when wildfire risk has already increased.

This action aims to increase water source availability throughout the county. The first step is to pre-identify water sources that will likely be available during drought conditions. Listing water sources can help identify areas where water for firefighting is scarce. In these areas, fire districts and the county can work together to install above-ground cisterns and tanks, partner with local landowners to use irrigation equipment or ponds, and work with water providers to extend water mains and hydrants. In areas where there are natural water sources, fire districts can work to install dry hydrants and maintain access points. Local fire districts can also look into expanding the number and size of water tenders. The local fire protection districts and Ouray County Emergency Management will lead this project, and local communities will assist as needed.

Emergency Response Radio and Emergency Alert Training

Ouray County Emergency Management identified a need for training on the emergency response radios for all volunteers and emergency response personnel. Training will help ensure all organizations can communicate and promptly get the necessary resources and information. Training on emergency response radios should be held on at least an annual basis. The training will be organized and held by Ouray County Emergency Management. BLM and the Colorado Division of Fire Prevention and Control can also assist with radio training for local fire districts.

Currently, only three individuals in the county can send out emergency alerts. Most of these individuals would likely be out in the field during an emergency and unavailable to send the alerts. Ouray County would like to increase the number of staff trained on emergency alerts so they can serve as backups if needed.

Affordable Housing for Fire District and Governmental Personnel

Like many other mountain communities and regions, local fire protection districts and local governments in the county have a hard time with staffing. One of the big reasons for this is the lack of affordable housing in the county. Finding affordable housing for first responders and other key governmental staff will help to find and retain needed staff. Ouray County, the Town of Ridgway, and the City of Ouray should look into creating affordable housing plans if one has not already been made. In coordination with the Home Trust of Ouray County, these entities should also consider implementing workforce housing solutions such as down payment assistance, subsidized housing, and zoning adjustments for affordable housing development.

Project Funding

Grant funding is often necessary for vegetation management projects and can facilitate fuel reduction on private and public lands. Due to an ever-changing political and funding landscape, specific grant programs will not be discussed in this plan. On a federal level, wildfire grants have historically come from three primary sources: the USFS, BLM, and FEMA. On the state level, grants will likely come from the CSFS, Colorado Division of Fire Prevention & Control, Colorado Department of Natural Resources, and Colorado Water Conservation Board. It is recommended that the CWPP Stakeholder Group regularly check with these federal and state agencies on available grant funds. The Colorado Department of Local Affairs has also compiled a [Local Community Funding Guide](#) to help navigate various state and federal funding types. The Wildfire Risk to Communities also has combined funding information (<https://wildfirerisk.org/reduce-risk/funding/>). The Colorado Watershed Assembly has a watershed-specific funding overview page (<https://www.coloradowater.org/funding-opportunities>).

While grants can help fund wildfire projects, they are not the only option. Other resources include local funding options (local budgets, capital improvement programs, fees, etc.), public-private partnerships, donations, private foundations, and non-profit organizations. Funding projects and actions will likely take innovative solutions from various sources.

Implementation & Updates

The risk reduction projects and actions outlined in this plan will significantly reduce wildfire risk, but only if implemented. Converting strategy into action is the key to achieving the goals of the CWPP. Where possible, the identified fuel treatment projects and wildfire mitigation actions have identified who will oversee the execution of the project. However, many projects and actions will require collaboration among federal agencies, Ouray County, fire protection districts, communities, local organizations, and private landowners.

An essential component of the implementation process includes identifying a team that will move the plan forward, help implement the mitigation recommendations, and continue planning additional wildfire mitigation actions. This plan recommends that the CWPP Stakeholder Group become that implementation team as it already comprises all the key stakeholders. Regular meetings of the CWPP Stakeholder Group should occur and can be coordinated through Ouray County Emergency Management. The CWPP encourages individuals and homeowner associations to take an active role in this process by attending these meetings and continuing to provide input.

The Ouray County CWPP is a valuable resource that provides the foundation for understanding wildfire risks and hazards and presents attainable actions designed to reduce potential losses from wildfire. This CWPP must be continually monitored and updated as conditions and community values change. It is recommended that Ouray County Emergency Management lead any updates with assistance from the CWPP Stakeholder Group. The CWPP should undergo a complete update every five to ten years. The update ensures that a wildfire risk analysis is as up-to-date as possible. It also allows for updating community values and wildfire risk reduction projects based on changing priorities and landscapes. More minor updates to the plan may be incorporated more frequently, especially in the event of a large wildfire in the county.

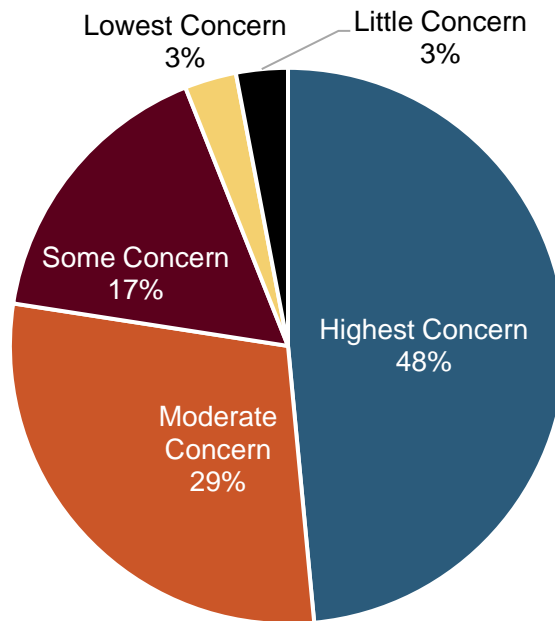
Appendix A

Public Survey Summary

The following qualitatively summarizes responses to the Ouray County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) public survey. The survey was available from November 14th, 2024, to November 30th, 2024. The public survey received 266 responses during this time and was made available online and in physical form at the county courthouse and Land Use Office. A postcard was mailed to all residents and businesses in Ouray County. The following is an analysis of responses collected through the online survey and handwritten responses collected during the comment period. Not all questions were required, and the response rate varied from 239 responses to 266 responses for each question.

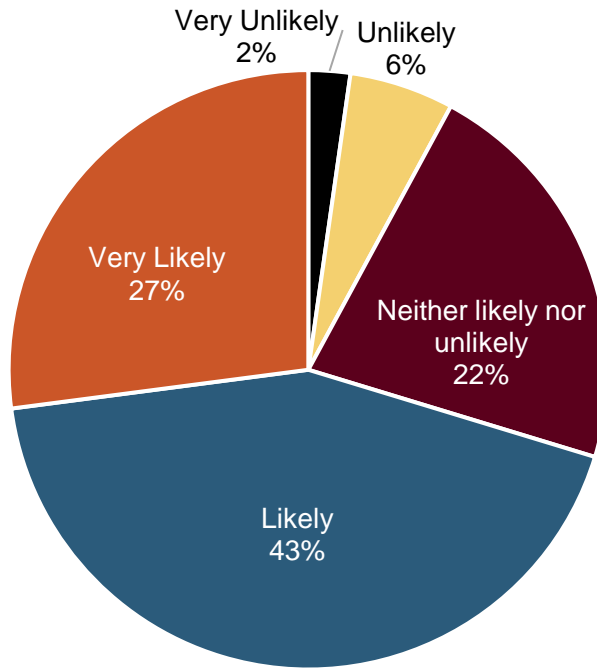
Rank the level of concern that wildfire will impact you or the values that you care about.

Most respondents ranked the impact of wildfires on their values as high or the highest concern. 77% of respondents indicated that they have moderate or the highest concern that a wildfire would impact their values.



In your opinion, how likely is it that a major wildfire will occur in Ouray County in the next 5 years?

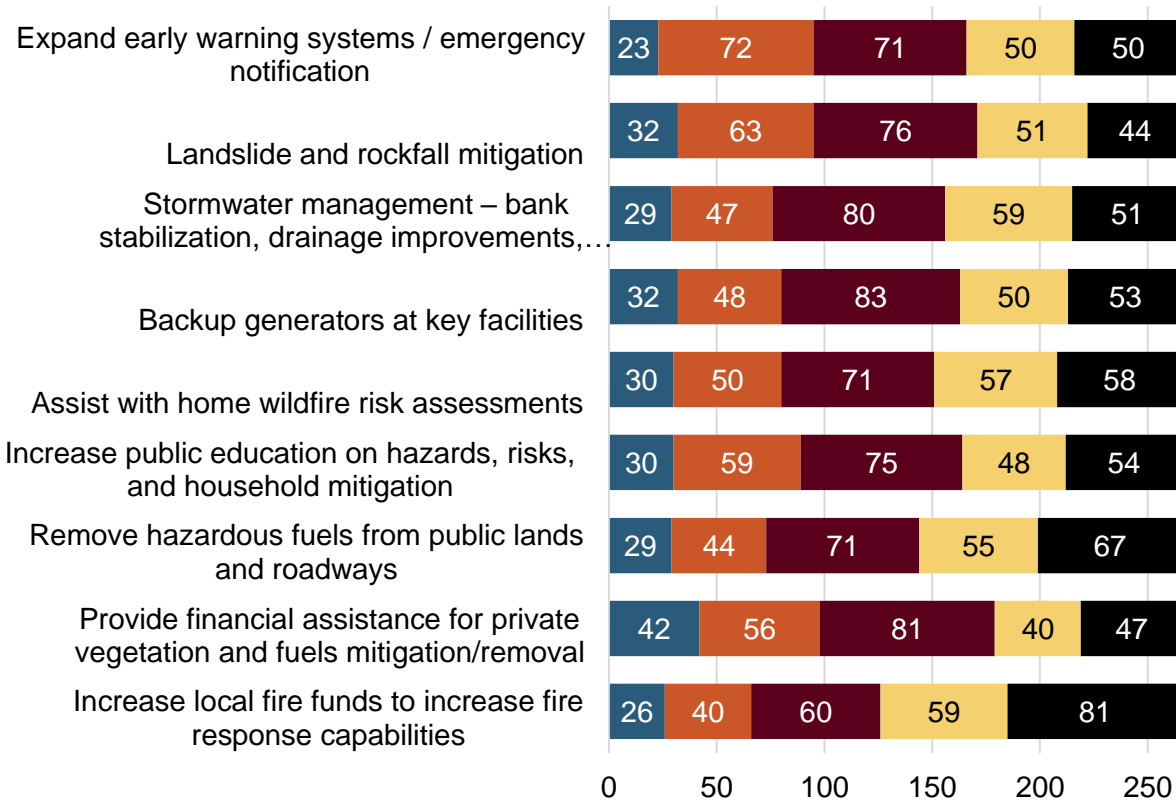
Seventy percent of respondents indicated that they thought a major wildfire would likely or very likely occur in Ouray County within the next five years.



What would you like to see the county, communities, and fire authorities do in the future to protect people, resources, and infrastructure from future hazard events? (Circle each option 1-5, 1 = Not Important, 5 = Very Important)

Residents identified that they would like to see most of the actions taken. “Increase local fire funds to increase fire response capabilities” received the highest average score of 3.48 out of 5. “Provide financial assistance for private vegetation and fuels mitigation/removal” received the lowest average score of 2.98 out of 5.

■ 1 (Not Important) ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 (Very Important)



Action	Weighted Average Importance
Expand early warning systems/emergency notification	3.12
Landslide and rockfall mitigation	3.05
Stormwater management – bank stabilization, drainage improvements, culverts	3.21
Backup generators at key facilities	3.17
Assist with home wildfire risk assessments	3.24
Increase public education on hazards, risks, and household mitigation	3.14
Remove hazardous fuels from public lands and roadways	3.33
Provide financial assistance for private vegetation and fuels mitigation/removal	2.98
Increase local fire funds to increase fire response capabilities	3.48

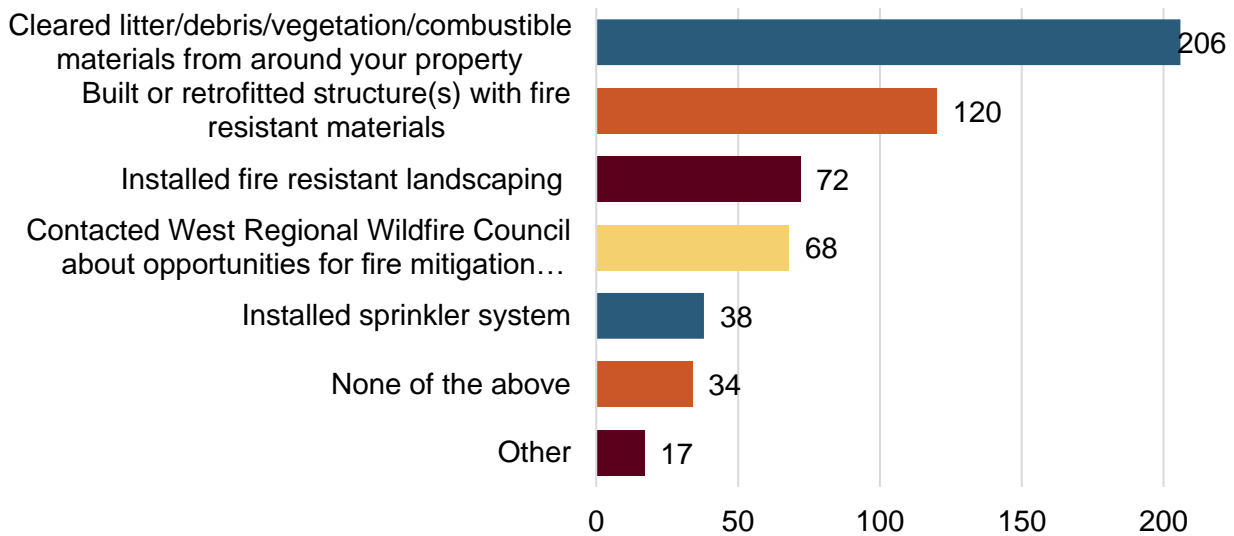
Please indicate how important it is to protect the following from hazard events (Circle 1-5, 1 = Not Important, 5 = Very Important)

The highest-ranked value was Human Life, followed closely by Water Quality. The following table shows the values ranked by weighted average importance.

Values	Weighted Average Importance
1) Human Life	4.56
2) Water Quality	4.42
3) Infrastructure (communication, power, roadways, water)	4.23
4) Forest Health	3.99
5) Emergency Response & Government Services	3.83
6) Wildlife	3.70
7) Air Quality	3.52
8) Buildings	3.32
9) Historical Sites	3.32
10) Cultural Areas	3.06
11) Livestock	3.00
12) Recreation	2.85

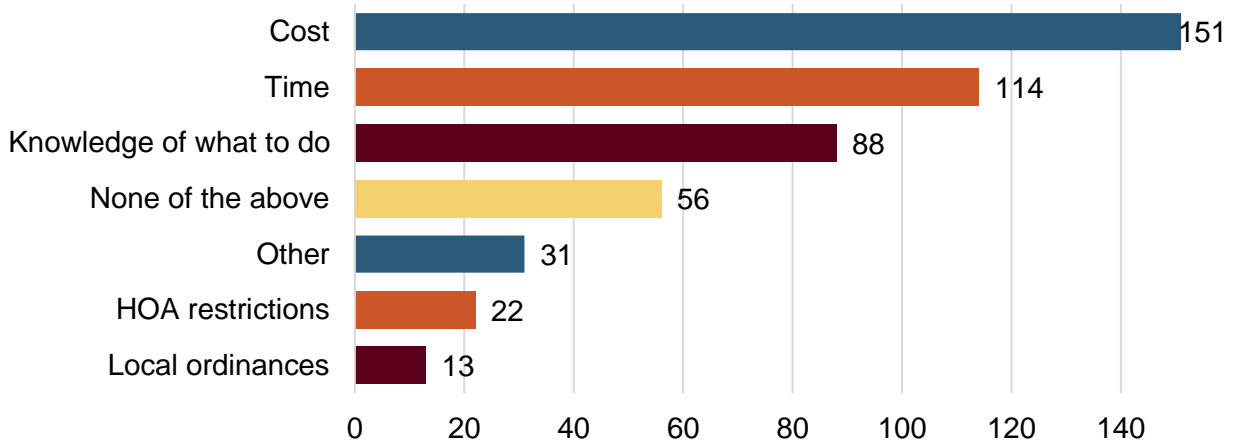
What measures have you taken to protect your home or property from wildfire? (Select all that apply)

Only 13% of the respondents reported not taking any measures to protect their homes. Respondents who selected “other” reported engaging in various activities to protect their property, including purchasing equipment and discussing wildfire risk with neighbors.



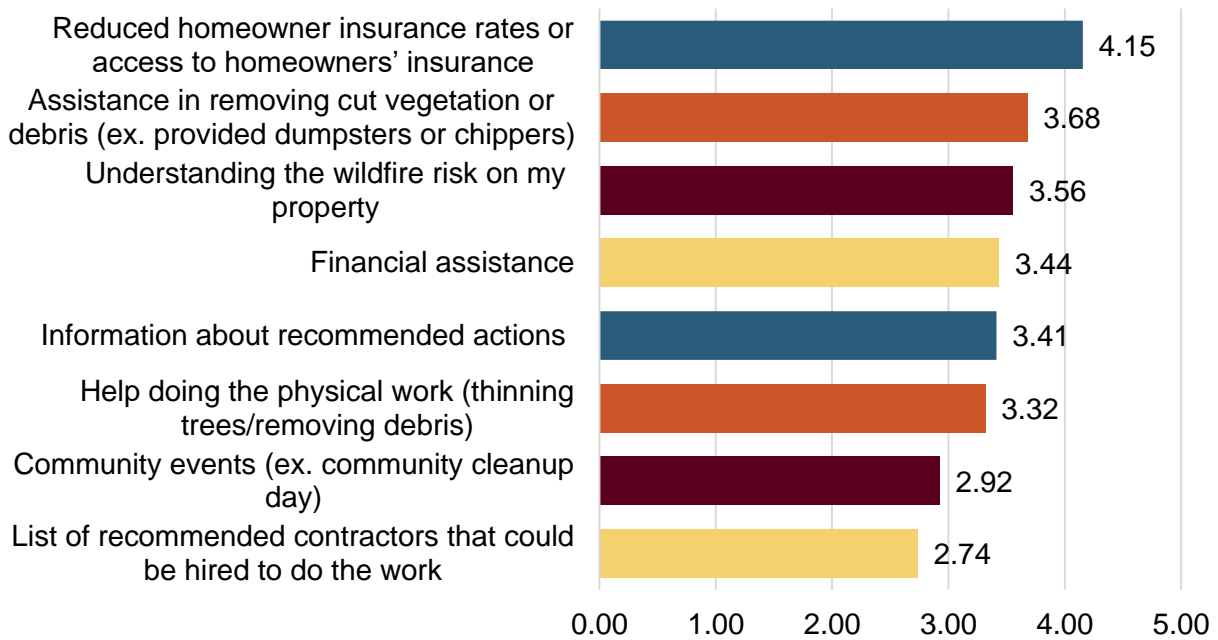
What are the barriers you face when protecting your home or property from wildfire? (Select all that apply)

Cost was the most selected barrier, with 57% of respondents identifying it, followed by Time with 43%. 21% of respondents identified that none of the barriers were a factor. Common themes among those who marked “other” included being a renter and the forest near their home being too large to manage.



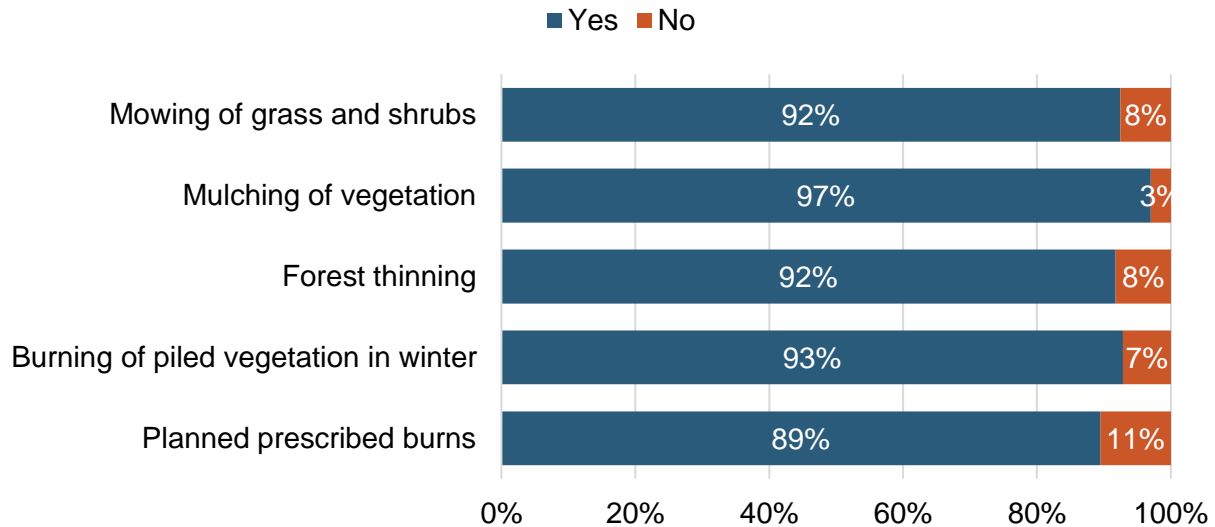
What factors/information would encourage you to reduce wildfire risks on your property? (Circle 1-5, 1=very encouraging, 5= not encouraging at all)

Survey participants indicated that reduced homeowner insurance rates and assistance removing vegetation would most effectively encourage them to reduce wildfire risks on their property.



Do you support the following vegetation management techniques? (Yes or No)

Most respondents supported all vegetation management. Planned prescribed burns were the least supported, with 89% agreeing with the management technique. Mulching of vegetation was the most widely supported technique, with 97% of respondents indicating their support for it.



If you selected “No” to any of the vegetation management techniques in the question above, please explain why.

The following is a summary of comments, lightly edited for clarity. The survey received 63 comments.

Mowing of grass and shrubs

Respondents who marked “No” to mowing grass and shrubs indicated that mowing can destroy habitat, be unnatural, and feel that grass does not pose as significant a threat to wildfire.

Related Comments

- Mowing damages habitat and is useless for fire mitigation with the forest types we have.
- I want my “yard” to look natural, not a manicured Kentucky Bluegrass city lawn that requires constant maintenance and watering and harmful chemicals.

Mulching of vegetation

Respondents who marked “No” to mulching vegetation felt that the vegetation was important for wildlife habitat and that mulch could become fuel for wildfires.

Related Comments

- Vegetation, grass, and shrubs are important wildfire habitat
- The mulch becomes fuel in this climate. It is too dry for traditional mulching to be effective for fire mitigation here.

Forest thinning

Respondents who marked “No” on forest thinning discussed the lack of effectiveness, expense, and the impact on forest health.

Related Comments

- Forest thinning is too massive and disruptive.
- This will affect the long-term health of the forest and wildlife habitat.
- I'm not sure the benefit would be worth the costs.

Burning of piled vegetation in winter

Respondents who marked “No” on the Burning of piled vegetation in winter are worried about air quality, issues with containing the fire, and the establishment of noxious weeds after the pile is burned.

Related Comments

- Scars left by burning piles provide for noxious weed establishment.
- Adverse effects on air quality when they could be mulched instead.

Planned prescribed burns

Respondents who marked “No” on planned prescribed burns are concerned about air quality and the ability to control the fire.

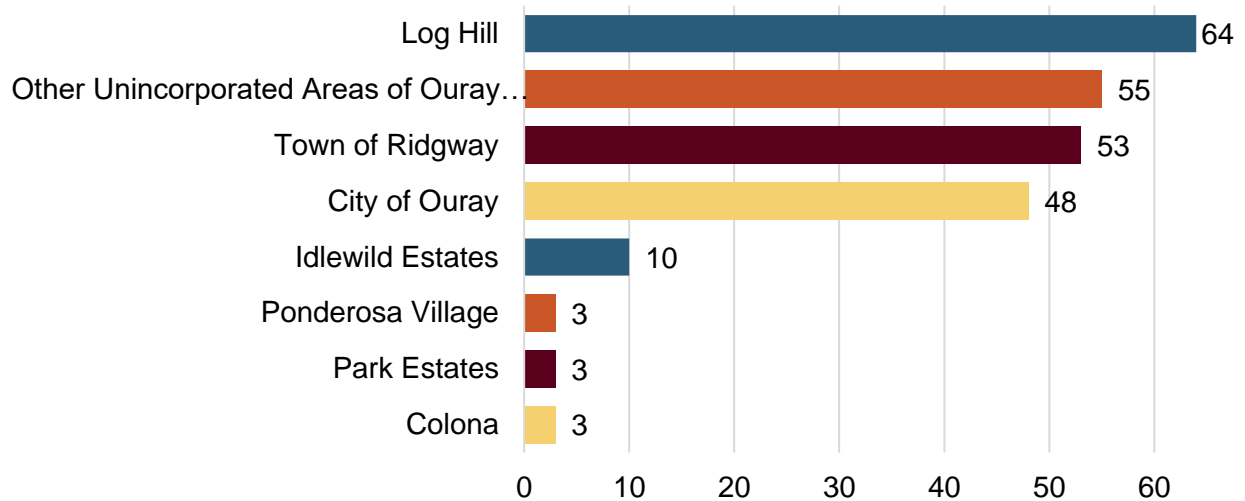
Related Comments

- Prescribed burns resulted in a fire beyond the scope of the plan
- Let nature take its course. There is no need to spend money on speculative mitigation.
- (Prescribed Burns) Harm wildlife and air quality.

Demographic Information

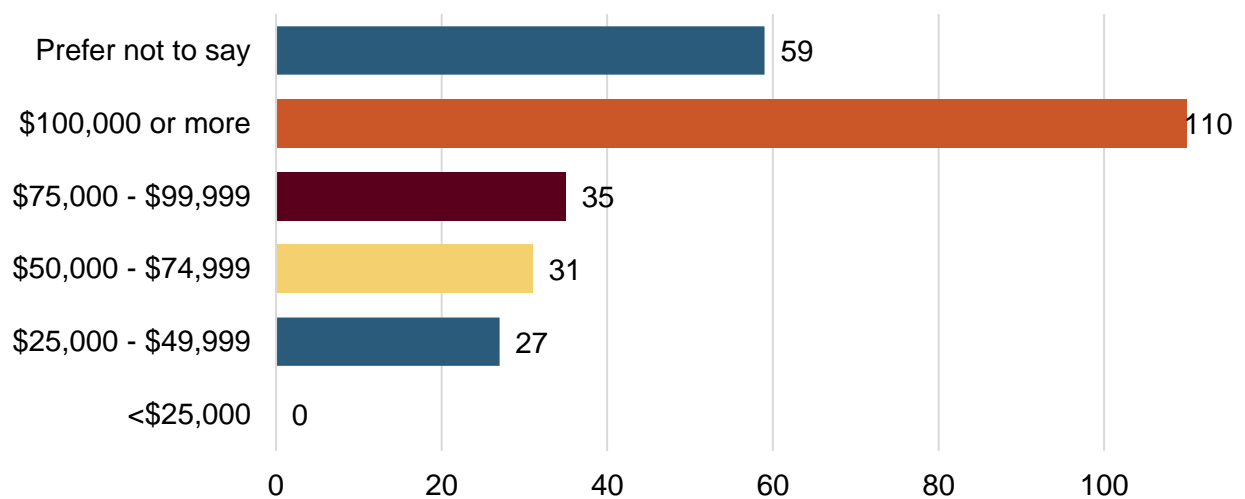
Where is your primary residence?

The largest percentage of respondents came from Log Hill, at 27%, followed by Unincorporated Areas at 23%, the Town of Ridgway at 22%, and the City of Ouray at 20%.



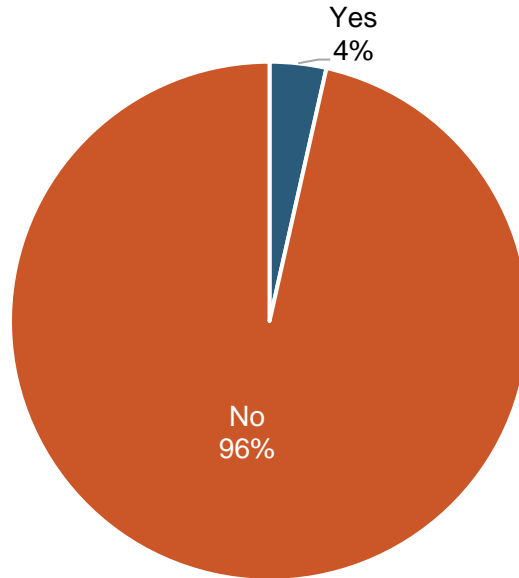
What is your household income?

54% of households earn over \$100,000 per year. 17% of households made between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and 15% of households made between \$50,000 and \$74,999—finally, 13% of households made between \$25,000 and \$49,999.



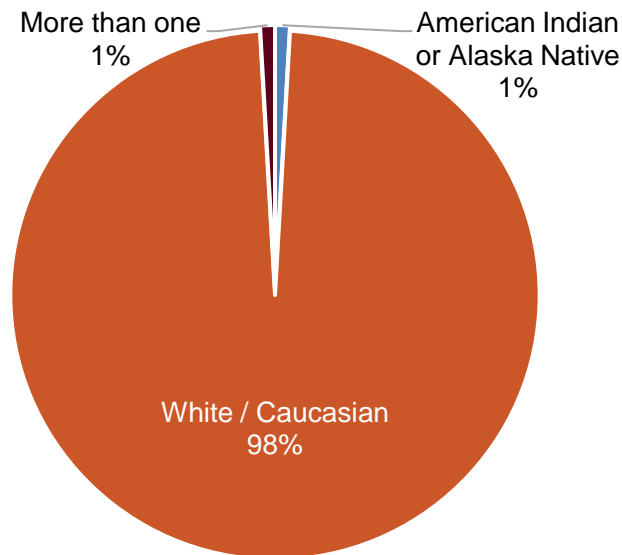
Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

Most respondents were not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.



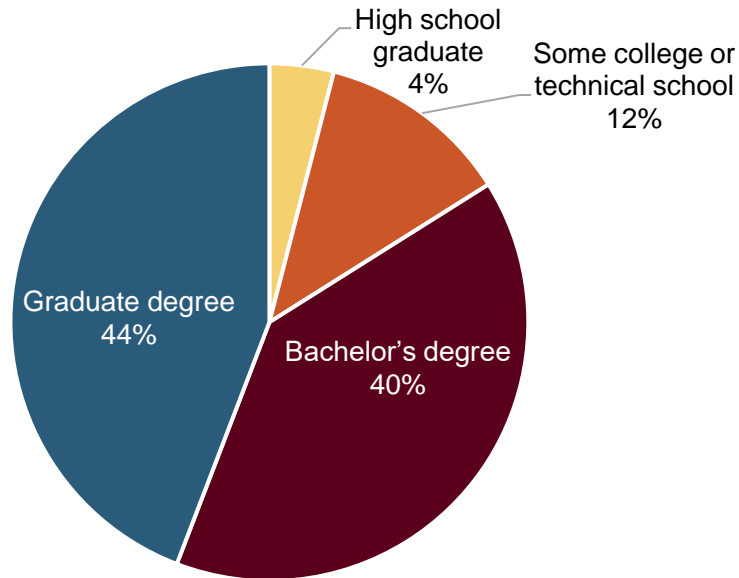
Please select your race (Select all that apply)

Two individuals identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, two identified as belonging to more than one race; the rest identified as White/Caucasian.



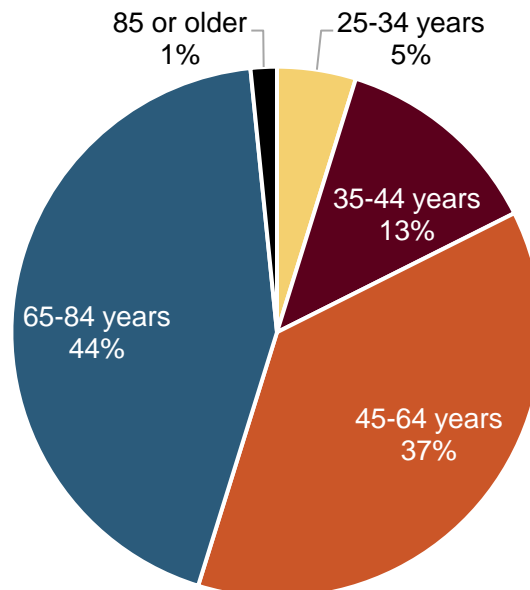
What is the highest level of school completed?

84% of respondents hold a bachelor's degree or higher, and no respondents did not complete high school.



What is your age?

Most respondents fell within the age range of 65 to 84, followed by those aged 45 to 64. There were no respondents between 18 and 24 in the survey.



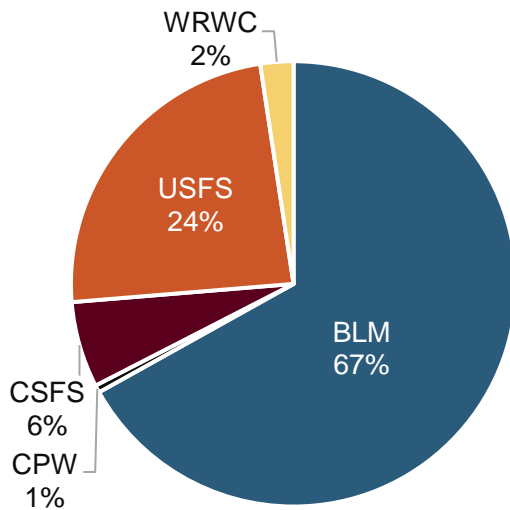
Appendix B

Fuel Treatment History

The following is a summary of the historical fuel treatment data in Ouray County. Between 2000 and 2023, 48,860 acres were treated.¹ This data includes projects that had portions occur outside the county. Below, you will find graphs, tables, and a map to help describe the fuel treatment history in Ouray County.

Breakdown of Acres Treated by Agency

From 2000 to 2023, the Bureau of Land Management treated the largest amount of land at 32,693 acres, followed by the U.S. Forest Service with 11,680 acres, the Colorado State Forest Service with 3,050 acres, the West Region Wildfire Council (WRWC) 1,174 acres, and finally, Colorado Parks and Wildlife contributed 263 acres.

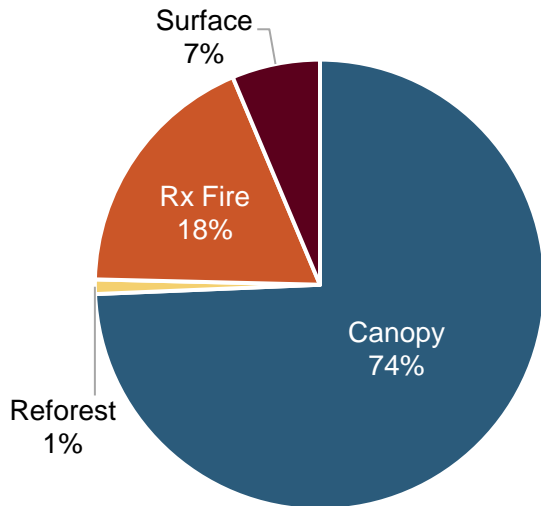


Agency	Acres
BLM	32,693
CPW	263
CSFS	3,050
USFS	11,680
WRWC	1,174

¹ CSFS. 2000-2023. "Colorado Forest Tracker."
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7eac80a824a64d77864e3e0948ff4f1e/page/Landing-Page/>.

Breakdown of Types of Treatment Performed

From 2000 to 2023, canopy treatments were used on 36,321 acres, followed by prescribed fire (Rx Fire) at 8,934 acres, surface treatments were used on 3,096 acres, and finally, 509 acres were reforested.



Agency	Acres
Canopy	36,321
Reforest	509
Rx Fire	8,934
Surface	3,096

Canopy Treatment – Managing the upper layer of trees to improve forest health through thinning trees, reducing canopy bulk density, and increasing canopy base height.

Reforestation – Planting trees after a clear-cut or high-intensity wildfire to reintroduce native species to the landscape.



Source: USFS



Source: USFS

Rx Fire – Prescribed fire is a planned and controlled application of fire to land to manage forest health.

Surface Treatments – This strategy targets dry grasses, pine needles, fallen branches, and small shrubs to reduce wildfire risks.



Source: USFS



Source: USDA

Acres Treated Each Year Since 2000

The amount of land treated per year has increased since 2000, with a notable increase in 2016 when 20,728 acres were treated. The fewest acres were treated in 2000 when no projects were completed in the county.

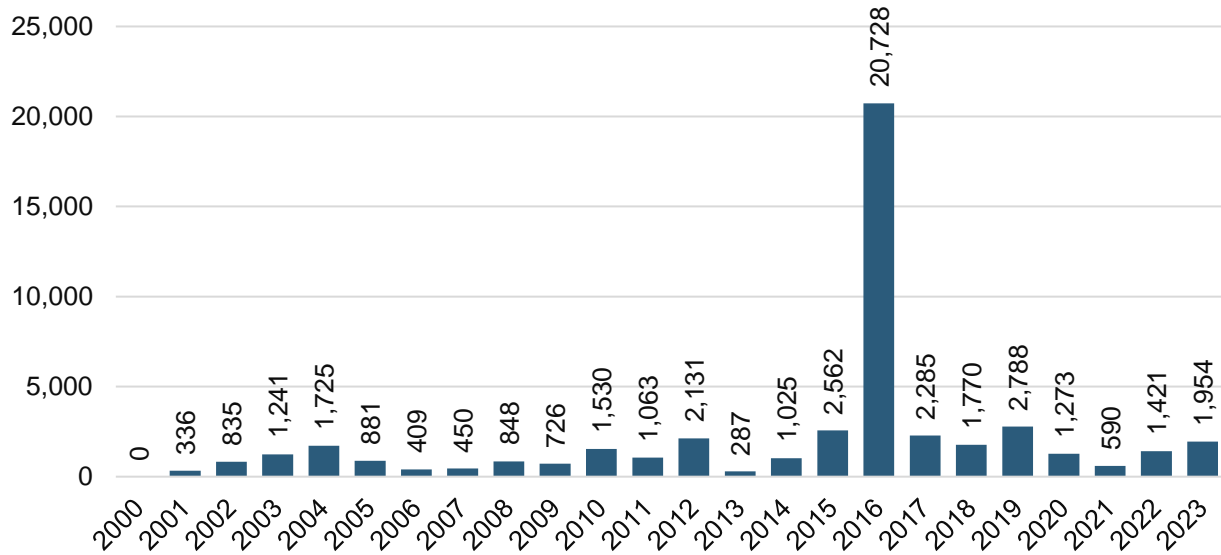
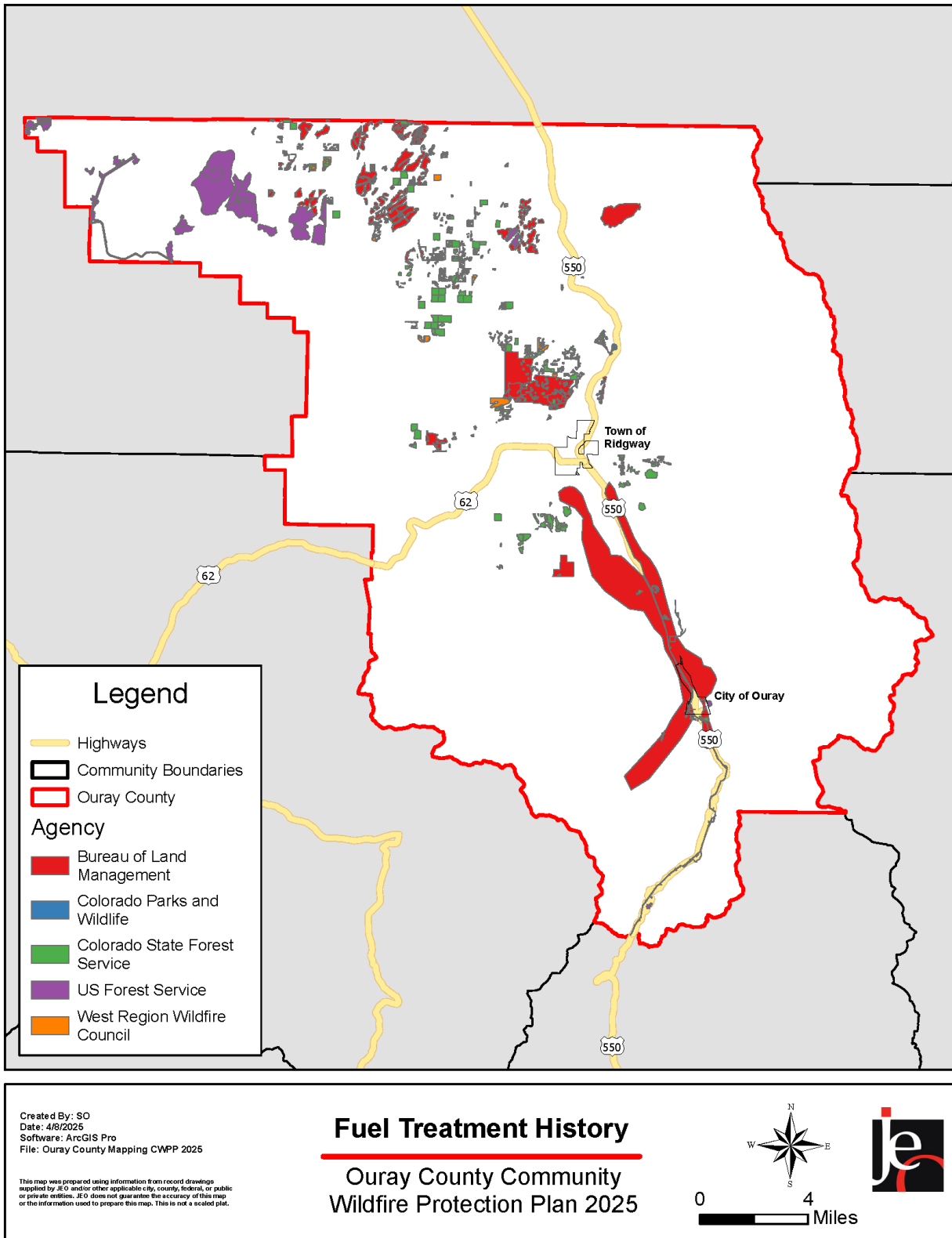


Figure 1: Fuel Treatment History in Ouray County



Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District Actions Completed

Since the 2012 CWPP, Log Hill Mesa Fire Protection District (LHMFPD) has completed many fuel treatment and wildfire mitigation actions. The following is a summary of projects completed by year.

2011

- Began work on LHMFPD CWPP and finished the first draft, which would be completed in 2012.
- Completed over 600 structure surveys.
- Completed renovation project on Station 2 (Old Building) to provide fire-resistant roof and siding.
- Refurbished Brush 31 and ATV 31 to provide better pump capacity and water storage.
- Completed Dwarf Mistletoe removal project at Station 2.

2012

- Completed LHMFPD CWPP and Initial Attack Plans. CWPP received the Firewise Community Protection Award from the National Fire Protection Agency. The CWPP has fostered an interest in mitigating around homes in the district.
- Worked with the community to form a Firewise Committee to encourage preparation for significant incidents.
- Received Firewise Community Designation for LHMFPD to become the 3rd Firewise Community on Colorado's western slope.
- Held an Emergency Preparedness Open House with Second Chance Humane Society representatives, Ouray County EMS, Ouray County Emergency Management, West Region Wildfire Council, and Log Hill Mesa First Responders.
- Completed initial attack plans with maps showing fire spread, fire intensity, individual home parcels, and fire hydrants.

2013

- Worked with the community Firewise committee to encourage preparation for a significant incident. This renewed the Firewise Community Designation for Log Hill Mesa. They also received the Firewise Project Achievement Award for an Evacuation Exercise.
- Completed a wildfire mitigation project adjacent to Station 2 in coordination with Parks and Rec District, WRWC, and CSFS. Mitigated 17 acres, providing a shaded fuel break protecting Station 2, Dallas Creek Water, and roadside thinning protecting the Ponderosa Drive evacuation route.
- Purchased and fielded a new brush truck skid unit for Brush 31.

2014

- Purchased Brush 32 Foam Unit Upgrade.
- Increased emphasis on higher wildland fire certification. Two personnel are working on the Engine Boss Task Book, and three are working on the Crew Boss Task Book.
- Mitigated all green space in Fisher Canyon North. This led to their status as a Firewise Community.

2015

- Worked with the community Firewise committee to encourage preparation for a significant incident. Renewed Firewise Community designation for Log Hill Mesa. Fisher Canyon South is also designated Firewise Community.
- Log Hill Fire hosted a Wildfire Mitigation Workshop presented by WRWC, BLM, CSFS, and Sheriff's office and attended by approximately 75 residents.

Appendix B | Fuel Treatment History

2016

- Hosted the Colorado Association of Realtors Firewise Kick-off open house attended by approximately 75 residents, which provided information on wildfire mitigation to residents.
- Assistant Chief Austin received national recognition, winning the Fire Adapted Communities Fire Service Leadership Award.
- Completed a Waterview Subdivision project that treated 17 acres and protected fire approaching the state park.

2017

- Completed re-evaluation of all structures over 700) in the district and provided mitigation recommendations. WRWC is developing webpages for all structures.

2018

- Hosted a Wildfire Preparedness Day meeting to educate residents about wildfire risks and mitigation opportunities. Over 70 residents attended.
- Completed the first wildland fire assignment since 2004 by sending Tender 32 to the Bull Draw Fire on short notice. This 2.5-day assignment netted the department over \$3,900 in income.
- Instituted the district's delegation of authority process, providing incident commanders with proper funding for extended attack incidents.

2019

- Hosted a video showing of The Era of Megafires with the Ouray County Planning Commission to educate residents about wildfire risks and mitigation opportunities. This event had the largest attendance in Ouray County.
- Completed first prescribed burn assignment by sending Tender 31 to the WIMP 5 RX. 1-day assignment, which netted the department over \$1,700 in income.
- Completed wildfire mitigation at Station 1 through a training program with DFPC for Faller candidates. They used the WRWC Chipping Program to dispose of slash. Contracted for removal of 11 diseased or dead ponderosa pines at Station 2.

2022

- Completed a Yucca Drive project, which treated 93 acres to protect the County Road 1 evacuation route.

2023

- Divide Ranch completed the construction of an auxiliary water line from Dallas Creek to pump winter water rights up to Mesa and store it in one old reservoir and one new reservoir. Water is available for drafting or dipping for fire attacks.
- Dallas Creek Water Company and Tri-County Water completed an emergency system interconnection that can supply water in an emergency.

320 6th Avenue
PO Box 468
Ouray, Colorado 81427



CITY OF
OURAY
COLORADO

970.325.7211
Fax 970.325.7212
www.cityofouray.com

SPECIAL NOISE PERMIT APPLICATION

APPLICANT/PERMITEE:

Mountain Air Music Inc.

Applicant Name

PO Box 1132

Mailing Address

Ouray, CO 81427

City, State and Zip Code

Business Name, if Applicable

124 6th Ave

Physical Address

970-596-6958

Phone

ouraymountainairmusic@gmail.com

E-mail

ACTIVITY INFORMATION:

Outdoor Concerts

Type of Activity Creating Noise

June 5,12,19,26 2025

Dates for Activity

Fellin Park, 1001 HWY-550 Ouray, CO 81427

Physical Address of Activity

4pm-10:30pm

Times of Activity

Description of how this activity may violate the City Code:

Concert volume may exceed average noise levels for the duration of the concerts.

Per Section 10-2-Y-4 of the Ouray City Code, City Council or its duly authorized representative may grant a Special Noise Permit specifying all appropriate terms, limits, and conditions in the following circumstances:

- a) Additional time is necessary for the permittee to alter or modify his activity or operation to comply with this section; or
- b) The activity, operation or noise source will be of a temporary duration, and cannot be done in a manner that would comply with this section; or
- c) No other reasonable alternative is available to the permittee

Describe how one or more of the above circumstances applies to the proposed activity:

b) Amplified sound from outdoor concerts will be of temp duration with the hours above, and cannot be done in a manner that would comply with this section. May be louder at times because the nature of the events.

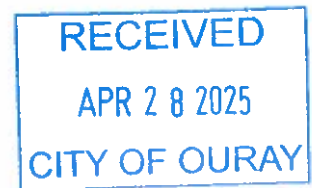
If necessary, describe other details relevant to the proposed activity and noise:

Applicant/Permittee Signature: _____

Date Signed: 04/18/25

*****For City Use Only*****

Receipt of Complete Application:



City Staff Member

Date



Ouray City Council
PO BOX 468
Ouray, CO 81427

May 9, 2025

Dear Ouray City Council Members:

Attached are the huckstering permits for the 2025 Mountain Air Music Series including the following:

- Armandos Tacos LLC (out-of-town, 30 day - \$500)
- The Drinking Cup LLC (in-town, 30 day - \$100 - form coming to City directly)
- The Southern Belle LLC (out-of-town, 30 day - \$500)
- Duke City Food Co. DBA Sunrise Burritos (out-of-town, 30 day - \$500)
- Montrose Dippidy Donuts (out-of-town, 30 day - \$500)
- Marcio's Grill (out-of-town, 30 day - \$500 - check made out to City of Ouray)
- Ouray School (in-town, 30-day, nonprofit - \$0)
- Ouray Elks (in-town, 30-day, nonprofit - \$0 - form coming to City directly)
- Mountain Air Music Series (in-town, 30-day, nonprofit - \$0)
- Ouray Volunteer Fire Department (in-town, 30-day, nonprofit - \$0 - form coming to City directly)
- LibraryAmy Vann (in-town, 30-day, nonprofit - \$0 - form coming to City directly)
- Ouray Teacher Fund/Craig Kaminsky (in-town, 30-day, nonprofit - \$0 - form coming to City directly)
- Mountain Air Music Fence Banner Fee (\$25)

Total Huckstering permit fees: \$2,600. Enclosed with this packet are the following checks:

1. Mountain Air Music: \$2,125.00 (Armando Tacos LLC , The Drinking Cup, LLC, The Southern Belle LLC, Duke City Food Co DBA Sunrise Burritos, Montrose Dippidy Donuts, Mtn Air Fence Banner fee)
2. Marcio's Grill: \$500

Additional notes and considerations:

We may have 1 more out of town food vendor coming in next week as a late addition. Zipotes Salvadorian Food Truck.

For those noted as submitting their forms directly to the City (The Drinking Cup LLC, Ouray Elks, Ouray Volunteer Fire Department, Library, Teacher Fund), we request that if these are not received before the deadline for the upcoming City Council meeting that they be either added to the following meeting agenda or under a motion at the upcoming meeting to extend the Huckstering Permit package to additional ones received. Some may have already submitted their forms)



Sincerely,
David Turner
On behalf of the Mountain Air Music Series Board of Directors



A. Business Registration

Business registration within the City of Ouray is necessary and it is unlawful to maintain, operate or conduct any business or engage in any activity or occupation within the City of Ouray without registering such business, activity, or occupation. All business registration shall be regulated as a license or permit pursuant to Sections [3-5](#) and [3-9](#) of this code.

B. Application and Issuance

A business registration application and fee must be submitted to the city clerk. The fee shall be set by resolution of City Council, as amended. There shall be no proration of any fees. The fee shall be waived for churches, nonprofits, corporations, or other charities, so long as the entity has nonprofit status.

C. Inspection, Proof of Insurance, Posting of License

The business registration shall issue with no requirement for an inspection, proof of insurance or any other documentation. There shall be no requirement that the registration be posted within a business.

D. Record of Registration

The city clerk shall keep a record of all registrations, setting forth the name of every business, the place of business is located, if any, and the type of business, and contact information.

E. Renewals

Whenever any application and registration fee are not received on or before May 31st of each year, and the registrant continues to engage in the business or activity for which a registration is required, a penalty of two times the yearly registration fee shall be collected. (Source: Ordinance No. 9, 2021)

Ouray Municipal Code

3-15 Huckstering



A. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer any goods, services or things for sale within City parks, parkways or recreational facilities, regardless of whether or not within City limits, or on the streets, alleys and sidewalks of the City unless a permit is issued by Staff or Council as provided below.

B. An applicant for a permit for huckstering under this section shall:

1. File a written application on forms furnished by the City, which will include information necessary or convenient for the administration and enforcement of this Section.
2. All fees prescribed by this section shall be paid in full upon application.
3. For events with multiple businesses or individuals, each business or individual must complete an application and pay any fees associated with a permit.
4. Any huckstering activities on public property adjacent to an established business must have the written permission of that adjacent business to operate.
5. Fee-Related Definitions:
 - a. **Event** for purposes of this Section shall mean any multiple day festival, gathering, or public activity that is designated by City Council as an Event for purposes of this Section.
 - b. **Local** for purposes of this Section shall mean any business or individual whose principal place of business is designated on its sales tax license as the City of Ouray.

C. All permittees under this Section must comply with the following criteria:

1. No safety hazard or nuisance may be created.
2. A business must have a State sales tax license with a registered City of Ouray location, and collect and remit sales tax.
3. Safe parking and maneuvering areas must be available for customer use either on the premises or on adjacent streets.
4. The operations must be conducted, and all vehicles, inventory and structures must be located, in accordance with building setback requirements in the applicable zoning district, and removed from the premises when not open for business.

5. The permittee may utilize either one sign on a vehicle or structure involved in the storage and display of inventory and one portable sign located within 10 feet of the storage and display of inventory, neither of which may be more than 6 square feet in size, notwithstanding the restrictions of Chapter 8. A permit shall not be required for these signs.

6. Any structure used in conjunction with this permit shall comply with Section 6-14 of this Code.

7. For any huckstering activity conducted on City property utilized by pedestrians, the permittee must allow for six (6) consecutive feet of convenient unobstructed passage area for pedestrians.

8. No alcohol may be sold, served or consumed on the City streets, alleys or sidewalks.

D. Provisions Specific to Fruit, Vegetable, Cider and Honey Sales

1. Fruits, vegetable, cider, and honey may only be sold in the C-2 Zone District.

2. Permits shall be limited to 90 days. No permit shall be reissued to any retail operation until a period of 90 days has elapsed without retail activity.

E. Revocation of Permit

1. Any permit may be revoked or suspended by the City to the permittee for:

a. A violation of any condition of the permit or of any provision of this Section.

b. The existence of any condition or performance of any act which the City determines does constitute or cause a condition endangering life or damage to property.

2. Notice of revocation of a huckstering permit shall be sent by the City to the permittee at the address provided in the application. Revocation of the permit shall be effective 10 days after the date of the notice. A permit may be suspended by the City without notice to the applicant. A permit may not be suspended for more than 14 days.

Administrative Services

320 6th Avenue | P.O. Box 468 Ouray, CO 81427
drakem@cityofouray.com | 970-325-7066



HUCKSTERING APPLICATION

Please submit the completed Application to the City of Ouray.

Page 2 of this Application contains the **Huckstering Permit**. Both sides must be signed by Applicant and City Staff.

BUSINESS INFORMATION		
Name of Business:		
Primary Business Address:		
Event Name (if applicable):		
Description of Activity:		
Date of Huckstering Activity:		
Location of Huckstering Activity:		
Is the Applicant a non-profit organization?	(X) One	() Yes () No
Proof of Sales Tax License attached? (required)	(X) One	() Yes () No

APPLICANT INFORMATION	
Applicant Name: _____	
Mailing Address: _____ City/State/ZIP: _____	
Phone: _____	Email: _____
Adjoining Property Owner permission (if applicable): _____ Date: _____	
<i>Signature of Adjoining Property Owner</i>	

SIGNATURE	
Applicant's Signature (required on both pages of application): 	Date:

TO BE COMPLETED BY CITY STAFF	
Application Received By: 	Date:
Huckstering Permit Application Complete? () YES () NO Comments or reason for incomplete application: 	

(Continued on back)

HUCKSTERING PERMIT

The City issues a Huckstering Permit to _____ for the huckstering activities described in the accompanying Application and the Applicant agrees to the following conditions:

1. To defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Ouray, its officers, agents and employees on account of any claim made or adjudged against the City of Ouray, its officers, agents and employees arising out of this Permit and to waive and release the City, its officers, agents and employees on account of any claim for damages to Applicant's person, employees, contractors, or property involved in the exercise of rights and privileges by this Permit;
2. To only conduct activities as described in the Application;
3. To maintain all Applicant's property involved in the permitted activity in good and safe condition to create no safety hazards;
4. To allow for six (6) consecutive feet of convenient unobstructed passage area for pedestrians and not obstruct any vehicular traffic;
5. To conduct and locate operations, vehicles, inventory and structures in accordance with building setback requirements in the applicable of zoning district and remove from the premises when not open for business;
6. To not sell or serve alcohol on the City streets, parks, alleys or sidewalks;
7. To comply with all other City regulations and ordinances; and
8. To reimburse the City for any damages to any City owned property.
9. Additional Conditions: _____
10. If Applicant/Permittee is selling fruits, vegetables, cider or honey, the Applicant/Permittee additionally agrees:
 - a. All sales of fruits, vegetables, cider or honey shall only be conducted within the C-2 zone.
 - b. Operations shall not be conducted for longer than 90 days.
11. Any permit may be revoked or suspended by the City to the permittee for violations of any condition of the permit or of any provision of Section 3-15 of the Ouray City Code.

CERTIFICATION	
By signing this Permit, the Applicant, Permittee agrees to comply with all the conditions on this permit and all other City regulations and ordinances and represents that all information in its Application is true and correct:	
Applicant/Permittee Signature:	Date:
City Staff Signature:	Date of Approval:

FEES (per section 3-15 of the Ouray Municipal Code): *Payable to the City of Ouray*

- **Local (within City limits) Profit Organization:**
\$25 for a one day use,
\$100 for two or more days in a 30 day period
- **Non-Local (outside City limits) Profit Organization:**
\$150 for a one day use,
\$500 for two or more days in a 30 day period
- **Non-Profit Organization:**
Fee waived



City of Ouray Community Center Usage Fees as of August 2017			
Non-local Private Event, Commercial Use, or Non-profit			
	Minimum Impact: 1-100 People	Moderate Impact: 101-199 People	High Impact: 200-280 People
Massard Room 1 Day	\$340	\$400	\$500
+Additional Days	\$175/day	\$185/day	\$200/day
San Juan Room 1 Day	*\$260	Max Capacity = 80 People	
+Additional Days	*\$125/day	Max Capacity = 80 People	
Massard Kitchen	\$50	\$75	\$100
+Additional Days	\$50/day	\$75/day	\$100/day
Security Deposit of \$250 is required for events with 50+ people, OR if alcohol is served.			

City of Ouray Community Center Usage Fees as of August 2017			
Local Private Event or Commercial Use from Within 81427 Area			
	Minimum Impact: 1-100 People	Moderate Impact: 101-199 People	High Impact: 200-280 People
Massard Room 1 Day	\$200	\$250	\$325
+Additional Days	\$60/day	\$75/day	\$100/day
San Juan Room 1 Day	*\$130	Max Capacity = 80 People	
+Additional Days	*\$40/day	Max Capacity = 80 People	
Massard Kitchen	\$50	\$75	\$100
+Additional Days	\$50/day	\$75/day	\$100/day
Security Deposit of \$250 is required for events with 50+ people, OR if alcohol is served.			



City of Ouray Community Center Usage Fees as of August 2017

Ouray County Non-profit Organizations

	Minimum Impact: 1-100 People	Moderate Impact: 101-199 People	High Impact: 200-280 People
Massard Room 1 Day	\$100	\$125	\$165
+Additional Days	\$30/day	\$50/day	\$65/day
San Juan Room 1 Day	*\$65	*Max Capacity = 80 People	
+Additional Days	*\$20/day	*Max Capacity = 80 People	
Massard Kitchen	\$50	\$75	\$100
+Additional Days	\$50/day	\$75/day	\$100/day
Security Deposit of \$250 is required for events with 50+ people, OR if alcohol is served.			

[CLICK HERE](#) for the photo gallery



CITY OF
OURAY
 COLORADO

City of Ouray Fellin Park Usage Fees as of August 2017				
	Minimum Impact: 1-25 People	Moderate Impact: 26-75 People	High Impact: 76-150 People	Local Non-Profit
Picnic Area	\$25 - 4 Hours	\$25 - 4 Hours	\$50/hour	
Gazebo Area	\$175/day	\$185/day	\$200/day	
San Juan Room 1 Day	*\$260	Max Capacity = 80 People		
+Additional Days	*\$125/day	Max Capacity = 80 People		
Massard Kitchen	\$50	\$75	\$100	
+Additional Days	\$50/day	\$75/day	\$100/day	
Security Deposit of \$250 is required for events with 50+ people, OR if alcohol is served.				

Fellin Park Area Usage and Fees *

City of Ouray Fellin Park Usage Fees				
	Minimum Impact: 1-25 People	Moderate Impact: 26-75 People	High Impact: 76-150 People	Local Non-profit
Picnic Area	\$25 - 4 hours	\$50 - 4 hours	\$50/hour \$200 per Day	No Charge
Gazebo	\$25 - 4 hours	\$50 - 4 hours	\$50/hour \$200 per Day	No Charge
Entire Park: Commercial Use or Private Party			\$50/hour \$200 per Day	
Entire Park: Local Ouray Non-profit Organizations				\$100 Flat Fee
**Tent Fee		\$25	\$25	\$25
Security Deposit	\$250 when renting entire park w/ tent OR if 50+ guests with alcohol			
Toilets and Trash service required if over 300 people				

City of Ouray Community Center Usage Fees as of August 2017

Local Private Event or Commercial Use from Within 81427 Area

	Minimum Impact: 1-100 People	Moderate Impact: 101-199 People	High Impact: 200-280 People
Massard Room 1 Day	\$200	\$250	\$325
+Additional Days	\$60/day	\$75/day	\$100/day
San Juan Room 1 Day	*\$130	Max Capacity = 80 People	
+Additional Days	*\$40/day	Max Capacity = 80 People	
Massard Kitchen	\$50	\$75	\$100
+Additional Days	\$50/day	\$75/day	\$100/day

Security Deposit of \$250 is required for events with 50+ people, OR if alcohol is served.

OURAY HOT SPRINGS FITNESS CENTER

Description of Fee / License / Permit	Fee Amount	Additional Notes / Details	Proposed New Fee	Total Patronage 2024	Projected Annual Rev 2025 (With old price structure)	Projected Annual Rev (with new price structure)
Daily Admissions						
Super Senior 75+	free	Super Senior 75+	\$5.00	3545	\$0.00	\$17,725.00
Senior (62- 74)	\$18.00	Senior (65- 74)	\$21.00	13945	\$251,010.00	\$292,845.00
Adult (18-61)	\$26.00	Adult (18-65)	\$29.00	63843	\$1,659,918.00	\$1,851,447.00
Youth (4-17)	\$16.00	*** Youth (3-17) ***	\$18.00	28353	\$453,648.00	\$510,354.00
Youth (under 4)	free	**** Youth (under 3) ***	free	4623		
Group Rate	25% per patron					
				Total:	\$2,364,576.00	\$2,654,646.00
Punch Pass						
10 punch pass	\$180.00		\$220.00	15769	\$283,842.00	\$346,918.00
20 punch pass	\$320.00		Remove			
Memberships						
Resident						
3 month pool	\$88.00		Remove	0	\$0.00	
3 month pool and fitness center	\$120.00		Remove	2	\$240.00	\$0.00
12 month pool	\$150.00		\$150.00	76	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00
12 month pool (senior)	\$85.00		\$85.00	51	\$4,335.00	\$4,335.00
12 month pool family add on	\$50.00		\$50.00	247	\$12,350.00	\$12,350.00
12 month pool and fitness center	\$150.00		\$150.00	85	\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00
12 month pool and fitness center Family Add	\$80.00		\$80.00	97	\$7,760.00	\$7,760.00
12 month Pool and Fitness center senior	\$140.00		\$140.00	34	\$4,760.00	\$4,760.00
12 month Pool and Fitness center super Sen	*****	New fee	\$0.00			\$0.00
Non Resident						
3 month pool	\$100.00		Remove	1	\$100.00	\$0.00
3 month pool and fitness center	\$135.00		Remove	2	\$270.00	\$0.00
12 month pool	\$210.00		\$250.00	288	\$60,480.00	\$72,000.00
12 month pool Family Add on	\$65.00		\$100.00	449	\$29,185.00	\$44,900.00
12 month pool and fitness center	\$350.00		\$350.00	41	\$14,350.00	\$14,350.00
12 month pool and fitness center Family add	\$95.00		\$120.00	40	\$3,800.00	\$4,800.00
12 month Pool and Fitness center (super senior)		NEW	\$50.00	0	\$0.00	\$0.00

<u>Description of Fee / License / Permit</u>	<u>Fee Amount</u>	<u>Additional Notes / Detail</u>	<u>Proposed New Fee</u>	Total Patronage 2024	Projected Annual Rev 2025 (With old price structure)	Projected Annual Rev (with new price structure)
Fitness center						
Resident						
3 month fitness	\$88.00		Remove	2	\$176.00	\$0.00
12 month fitness center	\$150.00		\$150.00	51	\$7,650.00	\$7,650.00
12 month fitness center (Senior)	\$85.00		\$85.00	7	\$595.00	\$595.00
Non resident						
3 month	\$100.00		Remove	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
12 month fitness center	\$210.00		\$185.00	8	\$1,680.00	\$1,480.00
12 month fitness center add on	\$65.00		\$100.00	6	\$390.00	\$600.00
					\$0.00	\$0.00
Gross admissions 2024	Gross projected admissions	Variance				
\$2,820,689.00	\$3,219,019.00	\$398,330.00				
If we see a reduction in attendance by 10%	\$2,897,117.10					

Regional Hot springs pricing

<https://www.colorado.com/articles/colorado-hot-springs-quick-guide>

Mount Princeton Hot springs



MOUNTPRINCETON
HOT SPRINGS RESORT

WEEKDAYS:	ADULT	CHILD/SENIOR
MONDAY-THURSDAY	\$40	\$35

WEEKENDS:		
FRIDAY-SUNDAY	\$45	\$35

WATER SLIDE (UNLIMITED RIDES DAILY) + \$7

TOWEL RENTAL **\$10**
\$5 REFUND UPON RETURN

LOCKER RENTAL **\$7**

DAY PASS INCLUDES ACCESS TO:
HISTORIC BATH HOUSE
CREEKSIDE HOT SPRINGS
UPPER POOLS & INFINITY POOL

Historic Bath House
OPEN 9:00AM-9:00PM Daily

Infinity Pool
OPEN 10:00AM-5:00PM
Friday - Sunday

Iron Mountain Hot Springs , Glenwood

Select Access

3-hour soak. Access to 19 pools.

\$44 – \$52

Select Access includes:

- 16 geothermal pools
- 1 inspired pool
- 1 large mineral family pool
- 1 inspired jetted spa
- 2 free towel rentals, \$5 for additional
- RFID locker wristbands
- Sopris Café which offers food, beer, wine and cocktails to purchase

Your Iron Mountain Hot Springs ticket is valid for the selected 3-hour or 5-hour soak time period. Please plan ahead so that you are ready to leave the property at the end of your reservation. Operation hours are

Premier Access (21+)

3-hour soak. Access to all 32 pools. 21 & over only.

\$61 – \$69

Includes access to all 32 pools in our Select Access section, plus all inspired pools in our Premier Access (21+) section

Inspired by the most famous hot springs on the planet, this adult-only area offers:

- 12 inspired pools with unique mineral formulas designed to replicate hot springs from around the world, such as Vichy, France or Hokkaido in Japan
- 1 large inspired Dead Sea pool with waterfalls
- 1 large Blue Lagoon inspired pool with waterfalls
- 1 cold plunge pool
- Access to Sopris Café and the Sandbar Café which offers exclusive food and

All-Day Soak

Unlimited time. Access to all 32 pools. Limited number of passes available.

\$100 – \$150

Pricing varies on weekdays, weekends, and holidays

Includes access to all 32 pools in our Select Access section, plus all inspired pools in our Premier Access (21+) section

- RFID locker wristbands
- Unlimited towel rentals
- Access to Sopris Café and the Sandbar Café
- Enjoy sunrise and sunset

Our All-Day Reservation enables guests to come and go as they wish, and soak the day away between our operating hours of 9:00am – 10:00pm. There are a limited number of passes so grab yours ahead of time!

Guests under 21 will not have access to Premier Access (21+) section with an all-

Glenwood Hot springs , Glenwood

DAY POOL PASS

ALL DAY IN-AND-OUT ACCESS

When you purchase Day Pool Passes online, you will be able to visit the pool immediately or select a future date. You can also purchase passes at the pool entrance on the day of arrival.

Adults & Teens
\$46 – \$50*

Children
\$24 – \$31*

*Pricing may vary off-peak vs peak times.

[View Details](#) ▼

[BUY DAY POOL PASS](#)

DAY ATHLETIC CLUB PASS

WORK OUT, SWIM AND SOAK ALL DAY

With a daily pass or punch card, visitors to the Athletic Club enjoy all of its amenities along with full access to our hot springs pools. Get your heart rate pumping with a fitness class, then relax in our rejuvenating natural spring waters. Or, use our state of the art fitness equipment and cool down at the indoor wet lounge.

Adults & Teens
\$57.25

Lodge Guest
\$28.25

*Pricing may vary off-peak vs peak times.

[View Details](#) ▼

[BUY DAY ATHLETIC CLUB PASS](#)

ANNUAL POOL PASS

SAVE WITH 10+ VISITS

Love the healing waters of our hot springs pools and just can't get enough? Is soaking in our mineral springs a daily or weekly routine for you and your family? Our single, partner, and family passes offer great value for local residents and visitors to the pool who frequent the resort starting at 10 or more times per year.

Single Passes
\$535

Family Passes
\$1,190

*Pricing may vary off-peak vs peak times.

[View Details](#) ▼

[BUY ANNUAL POOL PASS](#)

Orvis Hot springs , Ridgway

Hot Springs Rates

Day Soaking (9:00am-9:00pm, last admittance at 8:00pm)

Adult-All Day: \$28

Adult-One-Hour Quick Dip: \$24

We ask that you prepay \$28 and we will refund \$4 at check out.

Children-4-12 years old:\$15

Children-3 & under: Free

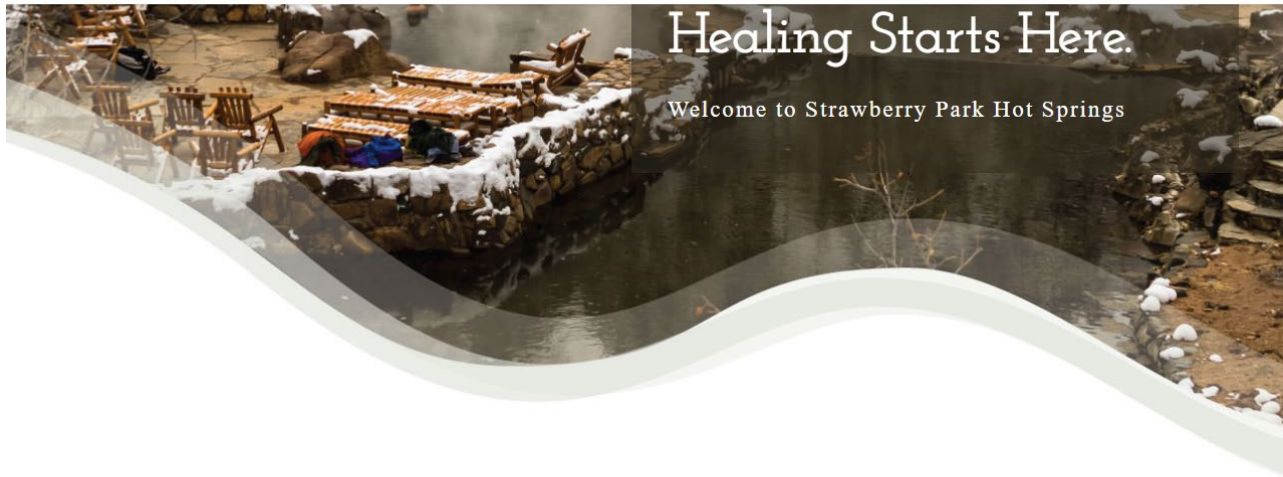
Towel Rental: \$3.00

Member Rates*

Individual Membership: \$150.00

Members soak for \$11 per visit and are allowed one guest per day for an additional \$11. Member's children (4-12 years old) soak for \$4 per visit.

Strawberry Park , Steamboat



Healing Starts Here.

Welcome to Strawberry Park Hot Springs

HOURS + RESERVATIONS

We are open 365 days a year!
Reminder: No snacks, glass or alcohol
Zero tolerance – we check bags

We recommend wearing swimsuits under
clothes and bringing robes.

SUN-THURS: 10am-10pm (last entry at 8pm)
FRI-SAT: 10am-midnight (last entry at 10pm)
minors are not allowed after dark

\$20/2 Hour reservation

CASH ONLY – RESERVATIONS REQUIRED
no credit cards, no checks, no ATM on site

[Pool Reservation](#)

Old Town Hot springs Steamboat springs

Old Town Hot Springs is open to the public every day except Christmas and Thanksgiving.

Memberships are available for those living in Routt and Moffat counties.



Daily Admission

Old Town Hot Springs is open to the public every day except Christmas and Thanksgiving. Please check out our [hours of operation](#). We close the pools 15 minutes prior to the facility closing.

Based on capacity, admittance is not guaranteed.

- Admission gives you access to the entire facility for the day
- Our downstairs lockers are free for day use.
- Sorry, no refunds allowed.
- You may bring coolers, including outside food & drink. Glass & alcohol is prohibited.
- [Code of Conduct](#)

Save Time – Sign Our Daily Waiver in Advance

Daily Rates

	Daily	5 Pack Passes for Individuals*
Adult (15+)	\$29	\$116
Youth (3-14)	\$23	\$92
Senior (65+)	\$26	\$104
0-2 Years	Free	Free

* This is a great option if you are here for the week and know you want to visit every day. 5-Pack cannot be shared among a group.

Hot Sulphur springs CO

Historical Hot Sulphur Springs Resort & Spa

Soaking & Relaxing at its finest!

If at Any time Lightning is with in 5 miles of the facilities we will
CLOSE ALL POOLS AND SHOWERS UNTIL LIGHTNING PASSES
NO REFUNDS!

Nestled in deep in the Colorado Rockies is our Historical Rustic Hot Springs Pools

Open 365 days a year from 8 am - 10 pm.

Walk-Ins Welcome.

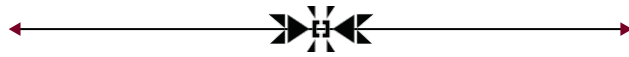
Last walk-in at 9:15 pm.

Big Swimming Pool Open

Limited time

Late Entry discount starting at 8:15 p.m. Monday through Thursday

Prices drop from \$30 per adult and \$16 per child under 12 years, to \$17 per adult, \$12 per child under 12 years



Indian Hot springs, Idaho Sp rings



	Mon - Thurs	Fri - Sun	Peak
Mineral Water Swimming Pool (per person) Pre-booking online recommended on weekends Free admission for kids 2 and under with valid adult admission Enjoy \$10 off admission when soaking before 10:00am Purchase of admission includes \$10 discount on one other water amenity (Mon - Thurs ONLY)	\$30	\$35	\$40
Caves (per person) Age 18+ Reservation recommended on weekends	\$35	\$40	\$45
Outdoor Tubs (per hour) 4 people max Reservation recommended	\$80	\$140	\$170
Outdoor Cedar Tubs (per hour) 3 people max Reservation recommended	\$100	\$160	\$190
Indoor Classic Private Baths (per hour) 2 people max Reservation recommended	\$50	\$90	\$120
Club Mud (per person) Age 16+	\$25	\$30	\$35
10 Pool or Cave Punch Card (Clear Creek & Gilpin County residents only) Not valid to use on Weekends or during Peak Pricing	\$200	N/A	N/A
10 Pool or Cave Punch Card (Local Colorado residents only) Not valid to use on Weekends or during Peak Pricing	\$250	N/A	N/A



OVERLOOK HOT SPRINGS SPA

ADULTS - \$30

SENIORS & KIDS - \$24

Towel - \$ 4 Robe - \$ 8 Suit Rental - \$ 7

970-264-4040

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[Hot Springs Soaking](#)

[Massage](#)

[Photo gallery](#)

[Couples massage](#)

Twin Peaks Lodge and Hot Springs, Ouray



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Hot Springs Passes

PASS ACCESS TIMES ARE 8AM – 7PM DAILY

Last soaker taken at 4pm Signed waiver is required for each soaker

Check in at the front desk Pass price does not include access to the thermal cave, see pass description for an additional cost.

DAY PASS

Adults \$39.00 each
Children (3yrs -12 yrs.) \$19.50 each
Children 2 and under FREE
Seniors (65 and over) \$34.00 each
Add Thermal cave access for \$25 per person
10 Pass Book (no age discount)
\$300.00
Add Thermal cave access for \$25 per person

LOCALS DAY PASS (Must have ID with a City of Ouray address)

Adults \$30.00 each
Children (3 yrs.-12 yrs.) \$15.00 each
Children 2 and under FREE
Seniors (65 and over) - 8:00 am - 12:00 pm FREE - 12:00 pm - 7 pm \$25.00 each
Add Thermal cave access for \$25 per person

ANNUAL PASSES

Each pass holder will be issued an ID card (Adults must have the same address to qualify for a household discount)

- First Adult \$400.00
- Each Additional Adult \$300.00
- Child (3 yrs-12yrs) \$100.00 each
- Seniors (65 and over) \$300.00 each
- Add Thermal cave access for \$150 per person



[Download a Copy](#)

Temperatures in the hottest of our natural hot springs soaking tubs range from 94° F. to 110° F.

Soaking Information

HOT SPRINGS HOURS & RATES

Our Current Soaking Hours:

Monday - Thursday: 8:00a.m. - 10:00p.m.
Friday-Sunday: 8:00a.m. - midnight

Office Hours:

Monday - Thursday: 8:00a.m. - 10:00p.m.
Friday-Sunday: 8:00a.m. - midnight

HotSprings RATES: Includes use of Natural Stone soaking tubs, river plunge, and dry sauna. *Towels* NOT included.*

Weekdays (Mon-Thurs)

Adults - \$30
Children - \$24 *under 16*

Weekends (Fri, Sat, Sun) and All Holidays

Adults - \$34
Children - \$30 *under 16*

Children must be with an adult at all times and vacate the hotsprings area after sundown.

* Towels, and suits available for purchase.

Average Water Temperatures

Head: 104*
Elbow: 106*
Belly: 85*
Watsu: 90*
Cold Plunge: 80*



Ouray Hot Springs Swimming Pool and Fitness Center - 2023 Admission Pricing Proposal

Daily Admissions	2022	%	\$	2023 (March 1st proposed)
Child 3 and under	Free			Free
Youth 4 - 17	\$ 14.00	14%	\$ 2.00	\$ 16.00
Adult 18 - 61	\$ 21.00	24%	\$ 5.00	\$ 26.00
Senior 62 - 74	\$ 16.00	13%	\$ 2.00	\$ 18.00
75+	Free			Free

Punch Passes		%	\$	March 1 Proposed
Ten Punch Pass	\$ 120.00	50%	\$ 60.00	\$ 180.00
Twenty Punch Pass	\$ 224.00	43%	\$ 96.00	\$ 320.00

2021 Admissions Revenue	\$ 1,997,805
2022 Admissions Revenue	\$ 2,097,087
2023 estimated admissions revenue with same number of visitors as 2022	\$ 2,941,207
2023 budgeted expenses less capital*	\$ 2,559,080
2023 projected operating profit (loss)	\$ 382,127

Slides	Current price	Proposed Price
	\$3.00	\$ 5.00

Memberships	3 Month Pool				3 Month Gym				3 Month Pool and Gym			
	2022	%	\$	2023 Proposed	2022	%	\$	2023 Proposed	2022	%	\$	2023 Proposed
Resident												
Single	\$ 80.00	10%	\$ 8.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 80.00	10%	\$ 8.00	\$ 88.00	\$ 105.00	14%	\$ 15.00	\$ 120.00
Senior	N/A				N/A				N/A			
Add-on	\$ 30.00	10%	\$ 3.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 30.00	10%	\$ 3.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 60.00	8%	\$ 5.00	\$ 65.00
Non-resident												
Single	\$ 80.00	25%	\$ 20.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 80.00	25%	\$ 20.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 105.00	29%	\$ 30.00	\$ 135.00
Add-on	\$ 30.00	33%	\$ 10.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 30.00	33%	\$ 10.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 60.00	25%	\$ 15.00	\$ 75.00

Memberships	12 Month Pool				12 Month Gym				12 Month Pool and Gym			
	2022	%	\$	2023 Proposed	2022	%	\$	2023 Proposed	2022	%	\$	2023 Proposed
Resident												
Single	\$ 135.00	11%	\$ 15.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 135.00	11%	\$ 15.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 220.00	14%	\$ 30.00	\$ 250.00
Senior	\$ 75.00	13%	\$ 10.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 75.00	13%	\$ 10.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 125.00	12%	\$ 15.00	\$ 140.00
Add-on	\$ 45.00	11%	\$ 5.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 45.00	11%	\$ 5.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 70.00	14%	\$ 10.00	\$ 80.00
Non-resident												
Single	\$ 165.00	27%	\$ 45.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 165.00	27%	\$ 45.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 275.00	27%	\$ 75.00	\$ 350.00
Add-on	\$ 50.00	30%	\$ 15.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 50.00	30%	\$ 15.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 75.00	27%	\$ 20.00	\$ 95.00

Groups that receive free admission *City of Ouray Employees *Ouray Volunteer Fire Department *City Committee members *Students at Ouray School District (pool only) *Ouray City Councilmembers *Ouray Ice Park Farmers, during season (pool only)	Groups that receive discounted admissions (40% off, no discount for add-ons) *Ouray Mountain Rescue Team *Ridgway Volunteer Fire Department *Silverton Volunteer Fire Department *Loghill Volunteer Fire Department *Ouray Teachers and Staff
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Future Agenda Items/Work Sessions

- River Monitoring Plan Field Trip Work Session – June 2 at 4pm
- Fire Authority Discussion Work Session – June 16 early (2:30pm-3:30pm)?
- Parking Study and Bicycle usage on municipal trails (regulations for Ebikes) – June 16 (3:30pm-5:30pm)?
- Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Joint Work Session with OIPI on Water Agreement & Long-term Planning for the Ice Park
- Dark Sky Ordinance – August/September
- Review of City Committees – August
- Fees and Fine Schedule/Enforcement – Budget Season
- Bed & Breakfast Discussion – wait for Community Development Director
- Ouray Recreational Buildings & Facilities 501(c)(3) Work Session
- Landlord Water and Sewer Credit Program