
Town of Fairplay Jurisdiction-Specific Annex – Park County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan



REVISED DRAFT – 2020 Plan Update

THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1-1

 1.1 Town of Fairplay Hazard Mitigation Program..... 1-1

 1.2 Plan Adoption..... 1-1

2. Community Profile 2-1

3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessments 3-1

 3.1 General 3-1

 3.2 Hazard Ranking Methodology 3-2

 3.3 Hazard-Specific Profiles and Risk Assessments..... 3-2

 3.3.1 Flood..... 3-4

 Location 3-4

 Past Occurrences/History..... 3-4

 Extent and Probability..... 3-4

 Vulnerability..... 3-5

 Recent Development Trends 3-5

 3.3.2 Severe Winter Weather..... 3-5

 Location 3-5

 Past Occurrences/History..... 3-5

 Extent and Probability..... 3-7

 Vulnerability..... 3-7

 3.3.3 Hazardous Materials 3-7

 Location 3-7

 Past Occurrences/History..... 3-8

 Extent and Probability..... 3-8

 Vulnerability..... 3-8

 3.3.4 Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, and Wind 3-9

 Location 3-9

 Past Occurrences/History..... 3-9

 Extent and Probability..... 3-10

 Vulnerability..... 3-10

3.3.5	Dam Failure.....	3-10
	Location	3-10
	Past Occurrences/History	3-11
	Extent and Probability	3-11
	Future Probability Trend -	3-11
	Vulnerability.....	3-11
3.3.6	Wildfire	3-12
	Location	3-12
	Past Occurrences/History	3-13
	Extent and Probability	3-13
	Vulnerability.....	3-14
3.4	Vulnerability Assessment	3-15
	3.4.1 Asset Inventory	3-15
	3.4.2 Repetitive Loss Properties	3-15
	3.4.3 Exposure Assessment.....	3-15
3.5	Land Use and Development Trends	3-19
4.	Capability Assessment.....	4-1
	4.1 Administrative and Technical Resources.....	4-1
	4.2 Financial Resources	4-1
	4.3 Planning and Regulatory Resources.....	4-1
	4.4 National Flood Insurance Program Participation.....	4-1
	4.5 Integration of Mitigation into Existing Planning Mechanisms.....	4-2
	4.5.1 Existing Plans	4-2
5.	Mitigation Strategy	5-1
	5.1 Review of 2015 Hazard Mitigation Actions	5-1
	5.2 2020-2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan	5-1
6.	References	6-1

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Town of Fairplay Hazard Mitigation Program

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

Name	Position	Role in Hazard Mitigation
Bo Schlusen	Police Sergeant, Town of Fairplay Police Department	Mitigation Program Lead
Marcus Woodward	Police Chief, Town of Fairplay	SME
Jim Brown	Public Works Director	SME

1.2 Plan Adoption

44 CFR §201.6(c)(5) requires that the HMP be formally adopted by elected officials from each participating jurisdiction. The Board of Trustees formally adopted the 2020 update of the Park County HMP on [Date].

This HMP was approved by FEMA Region IX on [Date]. A copy of the Town's adoption resolution is included in Appendix E of the Basic Plan.

2. COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Town of Fairplay is the most populous municipality of Park County and the county seat. Located at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet in the northwestern corner of Park County, just south and east of the Mosquito Mountain Range, Fairplay is a small commercial center for a significantly rural county. The Town's policymaking legislative body is the Board of Trustees, consisting of a mayor and four board members elected at large who each serve a four-year term. The local government includes the following departments:

- Administration – Town Administrator, Town Clerk, and Finance
- Building and Planning
- Municipal Court
- Police
- Public Works

In part because of its elevation, the Town of Fairplay's summers are cool and have significant temperature changes, with average highs ranging from the lower 60s to lower 70s and average lows in the low to upper 30s. Winters range from the mid to lower 30s to single digits, with snowfall occurring from September through May, and most significantly in November through April. Recreational tourism plays a significant role in the economy. Winter sports like skiing and snowboarding are popular in the area, as well as activities like hiking and fly-fishing. The town website marks Fairplay as the "Fly-Fishing Capital of Colorado." These activities support local businesses within the town.

The population is under 900 individuals. According to 2018 data, per capita income for the community is \$50,255. While the poverty rate is just 5.2 percent, 57 percent of occupied housing units (101 units of 399 total) expend over 30 percent of their household income on rent, which HUD considers a cost burden, making it difficult to afford other expenses (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2020). The percentage of households with broadband internet is 72.4.

About 20 percent of housing units are vacant, which can be attributed significantly to use as vacation rentals.

According to its Comprehensive Plan, Fairplay values its small town character, and prioritizes locally owned and operated businesses, pedestrian and cyclist safety, easy access to parks and open spaces, as well as a well-defined town center, historic buildings, community events, spaces for community interaction, and its physically compact setting (Western Slope Consulting et al. 2013). Physical design is encouraged to model the historic look of the town, particularly on Main and Front Streets. Major roads through Fairplay include U.S. Highway 285, which ultimately reaches Denver, and State Highway 9, which extends north toward Breckenridge and south toward Hartsel.

Table 2-1 American Community Survey 2018 5-year Census Data

	Town of Fairplay	State of Colorado
Population by Age		
Under 10 years	55	690,598
10–19 years	214	713,964
20–59 years	486	3,054,776
60 years and older	110	1,071,803
Women	259	2,135,260
Race/Ethnicity		
White*	803	4,655,584
Black*	9	227,938
American Indian, Alaskan Native	0	54,483
Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander	0	180,991
Hispanic or Latino, any race	49	1,184,794
Percent in Poverty	5.2%	10.9%

*One race

Source: USCB (2018c)


Table 2-2 Town of Fairplay Change in Population

2000 Population	2010 Population	2018 American Community Survey Estimate	Estimated Percent Change 2000–2018
610	679	865	41.8%

Source: USCB (2018c)

3. HAZARD PROFILES AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

Chapter 3 contains hazard profiles and vulnerability assessments to determine the potential impact of hazards to the people, economy, and built and natural environments of the Town of Fairplay. They have been streamlined to increase the effectiveness and usability of the jurisdictional annex. Additional details are provided in Part 2 of the Basic Plan.

	<p>B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the [Town of Fairplay]? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for the [Town of Fairplay]? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B3. Does the plan include a description of each identified hazard’s impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community’s vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 Code of Federal Regulations § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))</p>
---	---

3.1 General

Park County has experienced several major disaster declarations that may have affected the Town of Fairplay. In total, the county has experienced 10 federal disaster declarations since 1953. Table 3-1 identifies the declarations since 2010 that may have affected the Town of Fairplay. There were no federal disaster declarations in Park County between 2015 and 2020.

Table 3-1 Park County FEMA Disaster Declarations

Disaster ID	Date of Declaration	Disaster Name/Type	Incident Period
DR-4229	July 16, 2015	Colorado Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	May 04, 2015 - June 16, 2015

Source: FEMA (2020)

The hazard profiles and vulnerability assessments contained in this annex represent a considerable amount of work performed by the Hazard Mitigation Committee (HMC). HMC members ranked hazards using several key considerations, followed up by activities to validate hazard analysis results and identify specific areas of risk. Table 3-2 includes the high-priority hazards that Town of Fairplay representatives to the HMC selected for further assessment.

Table 3-2 Hazards Addressed in the Plan

Hazard Type	Hazard Name
Natural Hazards	Flooding Severe Winter Weather Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, and Wind Wildfire
Human-Caused Hazards	Hazardous Materials
Technological Hazards	Dam Failure

3.2 Hazard Ranking Methodology

The hazards identified in the HMP were initially ranked based on feedback from members of the HMC during HMC Meeting #1. The hazard rankings by the mitigation program lead for the Town of Fairplay are shown in Table 3-3

3.3 Hazard-Specific Profiles and Risk Assessments

The following sections profile and assess the risks associated with hazards that are high planning priorities for the Town of Fairplay , which are hazards that were scored an average of 3.00 or higher during the hazard ranking activity. Each profile and risk assessment considers the following attributes:

- **Location:** An indication of geographic areas that are most likely to experience the hazard.
- **Past Occurrences/History:** Similar to location, a chronological highlight of recent occurrences of the hazard accompanied by an extent or damage cost, if available.
- **Extent/Probability:** A description of the potential magnitude of the hazard, accompanied by the likelihood of the hazard occurring (or a timeframe of recurrence, if available).
- **Vulnerability:** A description of the potential magnitude of losses associated with the hazard. Vulnerability may be expressed in quantitative or qualitative values depending upon available data. Identifies development trends impact on the City's vulnerability to each hazard since the 2012 plan development (increased, decreased, or unchanged).

Note: Hazard Descriptions, Potential Impacts from Future Climate Conditions, and Cascading Impacts can be found in Part 2 of the HMP Basic Plan, as these are not place-specific.

Table 3-3 Town of Fairplay Hazard Rankings

Town of Fairplay – Local Hazards						
	<i>Probability/ Frequency (1=lowest, 5=highest)</i>	<i>Magnitude (1=lowest, 5=highest)</i>	<i>Onset (1=slowest, 5=fastest)</i>	<i>Duration (1=shortest, 5=longest)</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Flood	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.67	1
Severe Winter Weather	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.33	2
Hazardous Materials	3.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	4.00	3
Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, and Wind	4.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	3.83	4
Dam Failure	2.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	3.67	5
Wildfire	3.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	3.17	6
Earthquake	1.00	2.00	4.50	5.00	2.50	7
Landslide	1.50	2.00	4.00	5.00	2.50	7
Drought	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	9

3.3.1 Flood

Probability/Frequency	Magnitude	Onset	Duration	Average	Rank
4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.67	1

Location

While there is no official record of major flooding events in Fairplay, the town does face significant potential for flooding hazards. Fairplay is bordered by mountains with steep ridges and pronounced valleys. The headwaters of the South Platte River—a significant watershed—are located in the Mosquito Range west of South Park, where Fairplay is located. Fairplay’s two main roads are both susceptible to impacts of flooding from mountain snowmelt and runoff into canyons and swelling rivers, like the Middle Fork South Platte River, which runs through the town. Numerous rivers flow down from the Mosquito Mountain Range between Fairplay and Antejo Junction, 22 miles away, including the Fourmile Creek and South Fork South Platte River.

Deer Creek is another major tributary to the North Fork of the South Platte River. Its headwaters and tributaries are located in the Mt. Evans Wilderness Area. Deer Creek and its tributaries pass through several of Fairplay’s subdivisions, including Highland Park. Deer Creek crosses U.S. Highway 285 about halfway between Pine Junction and Bailey and continues to the east/southeast, joining the North Fork of the South Platte River approximately at the Park County-Jefferson County boundary, roughly 4 to 5 miles south of Pine Junction. As is the case with Elk Creek, the large number of properties in the proximity of Deer Creek and its tributaries merit significant planning considerations.

Past Occurrences/History

There have been numerous instances of flooding that have resulted in closures of U.S. Highway 285, the main highway in and out of Fairplay, frequently between Fairplay and Antero Junction. For example, in July 2018 flash flooding in the burn area of the June 2018 Weston Pass Fire—which burned over 13,000 acres near Granite, Colorado—resulted in closure of U.S. Highway 285 between Fairplay and Antero Junction for nonresidents (Forster 2018). However, no 100-year flood events have been officially recorded in the Middle Fork Basin. See Figure D-4 in Appendix D for the FEMA Flood Hazard Area for Fairplay.

Extent and Probability

Hazard exposure has been thus far limited to flash flooding. More significant flooding is predominantly confined within riverine valleys.

Future Probability Trend

While no 100-year flood events have been officially recorded in the Middle Fork Basin, it does not preclude the occurrence of a 100-year event in the future. Given the increased likelihood for more intense rain and snow events associated with climate change, the future probability of a flood event will

increase. Given the town’s proximity to steep mountainous slopes and location within the South Platte River watershed, flash flooding will continue to occur.

Vulnerability

Fairplay’s assets within the 100-year floodplain will be vulnerable to a potential future 100-year flood event. There are no critical facilities and infrastructure in the 100- and 500- year floodplains of the planning area.

Recent Development Trends

- **Economic:** Fairplay’s economic trends are tied to the tourism industry. Most of Fairplay’s retail business occurs in the summer, when there is a lesser likelihood for a major flood event that would disrupt services (no change in vulnerability).
- **Land Use:** The town has an increasing number of vacation rentals, resulting in an increased tourist population that would be unfamiliar with any emergency management procedures (increased vulnerability).

3.3.2 Severe Winter Weather

Probability/Frequency	Magnitude	Onset	Duration	Average	Rank
5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.33	2

Location

Severe winter weather is the most common cause for a State disaster declaration. Fairplay’s high elevation and location on the edge of the intermountain South Park grassland basin results in temperatures favorable to ice and snow accumulation. Fairplay averages 84 inches of snowfall annually and 13.6 inches of precipitation (Park County, n.d.).

Past Occurrences/History

The following table relays information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information Storm Events Database on numerous Winter Weather, Winter Storm, and Heavy Snow events in or near Fairplay since 2010 (NOAA, n.d.[b]).

3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessments

Table 3-4 Fairplay Severe Winter Weather Events

Date	Event Number	Event Type	Description
11/29/2019	865224, 865227	Winter Weather	A powerful winter storm moved out of the southwest and across the Central Rockies, bringing a period of high winds and blowing snow to much of the area. Significant travel impacts occurred due to a combination of snow, high winds, and blowing snow. In the mountains and foothills, peak wind gusts ranged from 75 to 110 miles per hour (mph). Across the northeast plains, peak gusts ranged from 59 to 69 mph. In the mountains, foothills, and adjacent areas west of I-25, the more powerful gusts included: 110 mph at Comstock mine, 4 miles north of Eldora, 107 mph at the top of Eldora, 100 mph on Niwot Ridge, 94 mph at Floyd Hill, 87 mph atop Peak 8 in Breckenridge Ski Area and near Georgetown, 86 mph at Nederland, 85 mph at Evergreen, 84 mph at Loveland, 81 mph near Dumont and Lawson, and 80 mph near Central City. U.S. Highway 285 was closed between Kenosha Pass and Fairplay, with numerous accidents due to a ground blizzard and zero visibility. An estimated 300 travelers and 100 vehicles were stranded as snow cats were ordered from Jefferson and Park Counties to aid the rescue. Across the northeast plains, peak wind reports included 69 mph, 8 miles south of Holyoke; 68 mph at Akron Municipal Airport; 61 miles, 15 miles west-northwest of Sterling; 60 mph, 5 miles north of Pawnee Pass; 59 mph, 7 miles south-southwest of Burdett. Other road closures included U.S. Highway 285 from Fairplay to Grant.
10/9/2019	849899, 849902	Winter Weather	A vigorous winter-like storm system brought intense northerly winds, and the cold front blasted through the urban corridor. Peak wind gusts ranged from 50 to 60 mph with the front. Bands of moderate to heavy snow brought 2 to 6 inches of snow in the Front Range Mountains, foothills, and urban corridor. The morning commute was especially hazardous as falling temperatures froze wet roads. Multiple crashes occurred, including I-25 in Denver, I-70 from Denver west to the Eisenhower Tunnel, and U.S. Highway 285 to Fairplay. Over 300 crashes were reported in Denver and Aurora alone. After reaching a maximum temperature of 83 degrees on the afternoon of the ninth, the temperature plummeted to 13 degrees on the 10th. A temperature change of 70 degrees, the second largest two-day swing for the month of October in Denver weather history.
4/26/2015	563245, 563246	Winter Storm	A spring storm produced heavy snow in parts of the north central mountains as well as the higher elevations of South Park. Storm totals included 18 inches just north of Fairplay, 14 inches in Alma, 12.5 inches just southeast of Breckenridge, and 10.5 inches in the town of Fairplay.
4/12/2014	512903, 512901	Heavy Snow	A storm system brought heavy snow to the mountains and foothills of the Front Range. Storm totals included 14 inches, 2 miles south-southeast of Breckenridge and Williams Fork Dam; 13 inches, 4 miles west-northwest of Conifer; 12.5 inches, 1 mile southeast of Breckenridge and 5 miles northeast of Ward; 11.5 inches, 4 miles east-northeast of Nederland; 10 inches, 2 miles east of Allenspark, Fairplay, 3 miles southwest of Golden and Gold Hill; 9 inches at Strontia Springs Dam; and 8.5 inches at Roxborough State Park.
3/15/2010	211592, 211591, 211590	Winter Weather	A storm system produced a brief period of moderate to heavy snow over portions of Clear Creek, Jefferson, and Park Counties. Storm totals included 12.5 inches, 3 miles north of Alma; 9.5 inches, 3 miles west-northwest of Fairplay; 8.5 inches at Cabin Creek, 8 inches, 5 miles east-southeast of Aspen Park; 7 inches near Chatfield and Lake George and 6 inches, 4 miles southeast of Conifer.

Extent and Probability

Generally, Colorado inhabitants experience severe winter storms each year and the mountainous areas of the state regularly experience several severe snowstorms each year. These storms can produce between 4 and 12 inches (or more) of snow from each event. Northwest Park County is no different, and its high elevation and proximity to the mountains increase the likelihood of winter storm events. Considering a worst-case scenario, a severe storm event could require federal level support, could impact critical facilities, and disrupt services for more than 20 days, and could have statewide economic impacts.

Future Probability Trend

Ongoing climate change is expected to have a significant impact on the intensity, duration, and frequency of storm events, increasing the probability of future severe winter storm events.

Vulnerability

As demonstrated by the events outlined in Table 3-2, Fairplay’s population is vulnerable to road closures from winter storm events, which presents added vulnerability given that the county is predominantly rural, with few major routes for evacuation in the case of an emergency. Additionally, secondary roads can be too steep to be passable during a storm, which could result in stranded vehicles in challenging terrain. This can be further exacerbated by any associated power outages experienced from severe winter storms.

Recent Development Trends

- **Economic:** While the economy may suffer immediately from a severe winter storm due to associated transportation challenges, Fairplay has been growing in winter tourism associated with skiing and snowboarding, which could mitigate some economic impact (no change in vulnerability).
- **Land Use:** The addition of residential and commercial development planned south of the beach and adjacent to U.S. Highway 285 will result in additional properties at risk from a severe storm event, which adds pressure to the limited response teams (increased vulnerability).

3.3.3 Hazardous Materials

Probability/Frequency	Magnitude	Onset	Duration	Average	Rank
3.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	4.00	3

Location

A hazardous material may cause damage to people, property, or the environment when released to soil, water, or air. Hazardous materials are used and stored in homes and businesses. Products are shipped daily on highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. The major routes through Fairplay—U.S. Highway 285 and State Highway 9—are the major methods of transport for hazardous materials in proximity to Fairplay. The Park County Office of Emergency Management identified the U.S. Highway

3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessments

285 Corridor, the U.S. Highway 24 Corridor, and the State Highway 9 Corridor as the HAZMAT Corridors of concern in the county.

Incidents occurring in urban locations, such as Fairplay, could have significant human consequences. Park County emergency services professionals indicated that many hazardous materials pass through the county. Any number of hazardous materials, if released into the air by fire, wind, or both, could threaten the health or lives of residents, and would likely force evacuations.

Past Occurrences/History

No HAZMAT incidents had been reported to the National Response Center (NRC) in 2017, 2018, 2019, and at the time of this plan update, March 30, 2020. Historically, there was a tanker truck accident on May 20, 2004, on U.S. Highway 285 near Bailey. Nearly 8,500 gallons of petroleum product discharged onto the highway and ignited, closing both directions of U.S. Highway 285 for a significant period of time. No waterways were affected in this incident, but the highway's proximity to the North Fork of the South Platte River means that similar incidents on that stretch of highway could have much more severe consequences.

Extent and Probability

There have been few instances of hazardous materials incidents in the county or in Fairplay. However, while probability is low, it still represents a risk. While it is not a large city by acreage, Fairplay has over eight sites identified as hazardous materials facilities as seen in Figure D-7 in Appendix D. Residential and commercial properties near these facilities would face higher risk of impact from a hazardous materials incident. Additionally, those areas within Fairplay located on or near State Highway 9 or U.S. Highway 285 would be at a higher risk of impact.

Future Probability Trend

No changes in future probability are expected. Changes in economic conditions that either decrease or increase the amount or change the type of hazardous materials transported on regional roadways may affect the probability of a hazardous materials incident.

Vulnerability

The vulnerability to hazardous materials incidents at fixed facilities includes either the potential for an explosive release or insidious leaking of materials into the ground or groundwater. Fairplay has over eight hazardous materials sites in the Fairplay vicinity. Growth in areas of the town near these facilities will result in greater potential exposure and vulnerability of assets to hazardous materials. The impact of an accident and spill during roadway transport depends largely on the spill location relative to population centers and waterways.

Recent Development Trends

- **Economic:** If Fairplay's economy were to grow, new community assets may be at risk of impact from hazardous materials. State Highway 9 becomes Main Street in the Town of Fairplay, in an area known as the Town Center. It is both the community hub and the area of commerce,

3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessments

making these assets at risk from both a hazardous materials incident from vehicle traffic, as well as stationary events from nearby hazardous materials facilities (increased vulnerability).

- **Land Use:** In Fairplay’s light industrial spaces are primarily found behind commercial areas along U.S. Highway 285, creating a buffer for residents to mitigate risk. However, Fairplay’s zoning map (Sopris Land Use LLC 2016) sets the stage for additional commercial and urban development along U.S. Highway 285, providing additional risk to residents and businesses located along this major route (increased vulnerability).

3.3.4 Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, and Wind

Probability/Frequency	Magnitude	Onset	Duration	Average	Rank
4.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	3.83	4

Location

Severe weather events have the potential to happen anywhere in the county, including Fairplay. The entire county is considered to have an equal risk of being impacted by a thunderstorm event. Severe thunderstorms, for example, can occur throughout the year, although historical records indicate that in Park County the majority occur between April and October. Effects from severe thunderstorms can be high winds, heavy rain (possibly causing flooding), potentially life-threatening lightning, and hail.

Past Occurrences/History

In June 2014, Fairplay experienced several tornadoes. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information Storm Events Database reported the following:

An upper level weather disturbance and its associated cold front moved across northern Colorado during the late morning and afternoon; spawning several tornadoes, damaging wind, large hail, very heavy rainfall. Nine tornadoes touched down across northeast Colorado. Three of the tornadoes occurred in Park County, at elevations of 8,000-10,000 feet. The first tornado occurred 8 miles south-southwest of Fairplay; it damaged the roof of a residence and was assigned a rating of EF-1. The second tornado developed 6 miles southeast of Fairplay in open country. The third tornado developed 4 miles west of Lake George; it was given a rating of EF-2. The last tornado caused damage to some homes and overturned several recreational vehicles at an RV park. Several power lines were also downed and some buildings in the town of Lake George were damaged, and trees were also snapped from their bases. This tornado then passed into Teller County. (NOAA, n.d. [b])

Park County’s largest severe weather event in recent history was a Federal Disaster Declaration declared in July 15, 2015 for an incident period of May 04, 2015 through June 16, 2015 that included 14 counties in the declaration and involved severe storms, tornadoes, flooding, landslides, and mudslides. It ultimately resulted in \$26,103,962 in total state public assistance grants (FEMA 2015).

3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessments

Fairplay has also experienced the following since 2010 (NOAA, n.d.[b]):

- Four high wind incidents (11/20/2019, 10/11/2013, 12/31/2011, 11/12/2011)
- One thunderstorm wind incident (8/16/2011), which resulted in wind gusts of 71 mph near Fairplay
- One lightning event in June 2010 that resulted in a 45-minute power outage

Extent and Probability

Severe weather events have the potential to happen anywhere in the planning area.

Future Probability Trend

Ongoing climate change is expected to have a significant impact on the intensity, duration, and frequency of storm events, increasing the probability of future severe storm events.

Vulnerability

Vulnerable populations are the elderly and residents living in areas that are isolated from major roads. Power outages can be life threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support. All property is vulnerable during severe weather events, but properties in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations may risk the most damage. Severe windstorms, downed trees, and ice can create serious impacts on power and above-ground communication lines.

Recent Development Trends

- **Economic:** Any growth will result in an increased risk, as new residences and businesses will be at the same risk of power outage from a major storm event (increased vulnerability).
- **Land Use:** Fairplay does not have any land use changes proposed that would alter its vulnerability to severe storms (no change in vulnerability).

3.3.5 Dam Failure

Probability/Frequency	Magnitude	Onset	Duration	Average	Rank
2.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	3.67	5

Location

Fairplay has numerous nearby dams as indicated in Table 3-5 below. Montgomery Dam holds a major reservoir and is located just over 9 miles upstream of Fairplay. Dam failure flooding would cause adverse impacts in portions of the basin directly downstream of this reservoir that is within the Town of Fairplay.

The Middle Fork of the South Platte and various dry gulches within the Town of Fairplay are susceptible to flooding. There is residential and commercial development along the main stem of the Middle Fork and various dry gulches. In addition, dam failure flooding in the Middle Fork South Platte River Basin could cause flooding downstream of the confluence of the Middle Fork of the South Platte River with the South Fork of the South Platte River, within the South Platte River Basin.

Table 3-5 Dam Distances to the Town of Fairplay

Dam	Distance to Fairplay (miles)
Cline Dam	8.8
Tarryall Ranch Reservoir Number 1 Dam	9.5
Montgomery Dam	9.6
Evans Gulch Number 2 Dam	11.7
Black Cloud Tailing Pond Dam	11.8
Upper Blue Dam	13.3
Lower Michigan Dam	15.1
Upper Michigan Dam	15.2
Clinton Gulch Dam	15.9

Source: GeoStat.org (n.d.)

Past Occurrences/History

There have been no past occurrences of dam failures affecting the town of Fairplay.

Extent and Probability

Dam failure events are infrequent and usually coincide with events that cause them, such as earthquakes, landslides and excessive rainfall and snowmelt. There is a “residual risk” associated with dams. Residual risk is the risk that remains after safeguards have been implemented. For dams, the residual risk is associated with events beyond those that the facility was designed to withstand. However, the probability of any type of dam failure is low in today’s regulatory and dam safety oversight environment.

During HMC Workshop #3, representatives for the Town of Fairplay noted that developed areas of the town are outside of the expected inundation area in the event of a dam failure. Land use policies and regulations are in place to prohibit new development in the flood zone.

Future Probability Trend -

The future probability of dam failure is low.

Vulnerability

Downstream communities and infrastructure from Montgomery Reservoir include areas of the Town of Fairplay adjacent to the Middle Fork of the South Platte River, Lake George, Spinney Mountain Reservoir, Eleven Mile Reservoir, State Highway 9, U.S. Highway 285, and U.S. Highway 24. These areas are all at risk from failure of Montgomery Dam. Land in Fairplay adjacent to the river is mostly undeveloped and used for recreation; residential and commercial properties near the river are outside of the area that would be expected to be inundated in the event of a dam failure.

Recent Development Trends

- **Economic:** In its Zoning Map, Fairplay has slated an area west of U.S. Highway 285 and east of the Beach as commercial. While currently vacant, should this land be developed—given

3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessments

proximity to the Middle Fork South Platte River and the Beach—risk of downstream flooding from dam failure would increase (increased vulnerability).

- **Land Use:** Land use policies and zoning regulations in Fairplay restrict most new development in mapped flood zones adjacent to the river, which lowers the risk of developed properties being inundated in the event of a dam failure. Existing land uses are outside of the area that would be expected to be inundated in the event of a dam failure (no change in vulnerability).

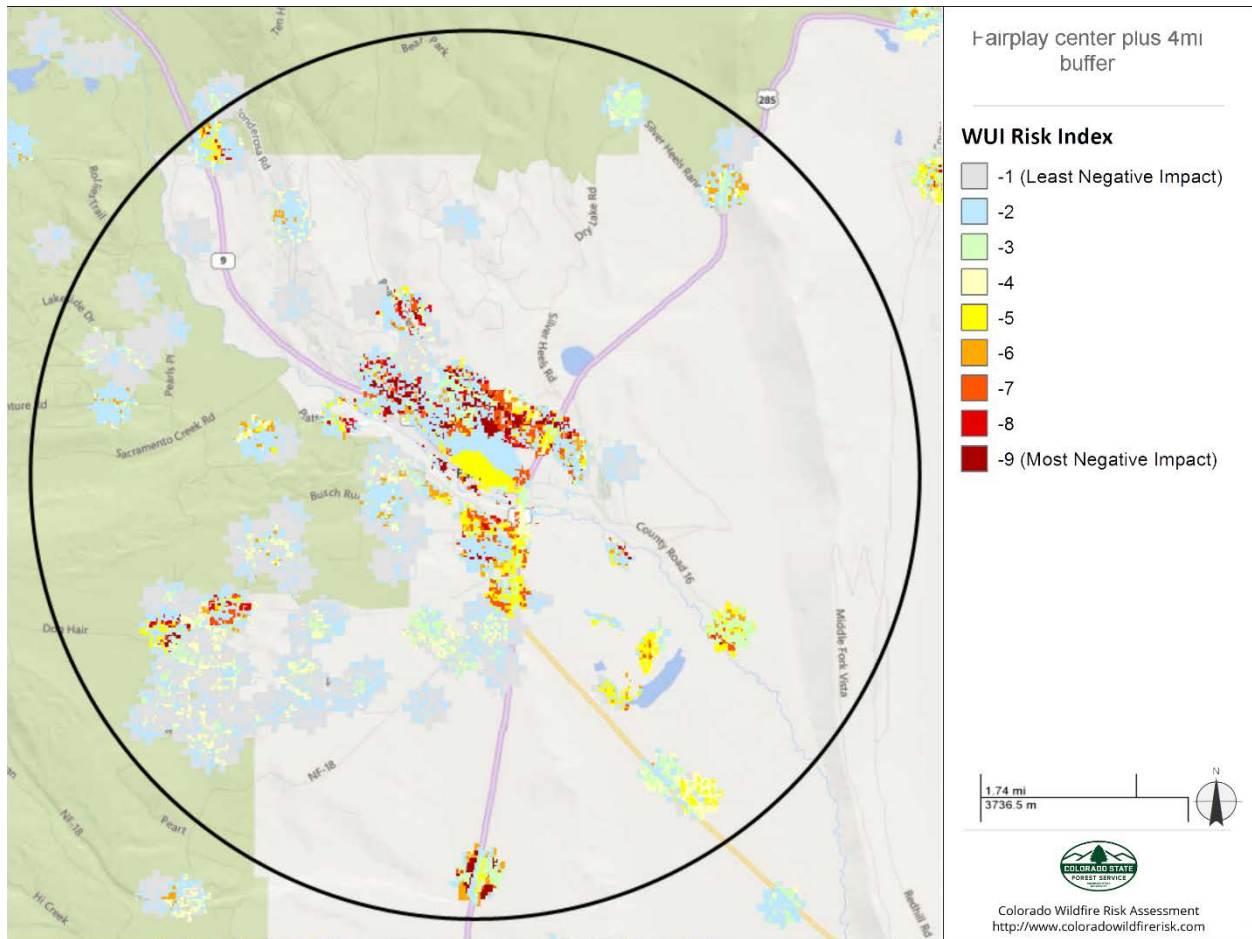
3.3.6 Wildfire

Probability/Frequency	Magnitude	Onset	Duration	Average	Rank
3.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	3.17	6

Location

Much of Park County is mountainous and wooded, leaving a large part of the county at risk from wildfire. Areas of steep terrain with forested mountain vegetation (ponderosa pine and Douglas fir) are at the greatest risk. Further exacerbating the problem is the lack of easy access to many of the county’s heavily forested areas. Park County also has numerous potential wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas prone to wildfire. The 2007 County Wildfire Protection Plan marks Fairplay subdivisions at “very high” risk (Park County 2007). Using a 4-mile buffer from the center of Fairplay, the Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal indicates 97.9 percent of the population live within the WUI (Colorado State Forest Service 2017). Figure 3-1 indicates WUI Risk levels. However, data provided from Gregory Dillon’s Wildfire Hazard Potential for the conterminous United States indicates that generally wildland fire potential is low to medium (Dillon 2018). Fairplay is located within the North-West Fire Protection District Area.

Figure 3-1 WUI Risk Index within 4 miles of the center of Fairplay



Source: Colorado State Forest Service (2017)

Past Occurrences/History

In 2018, the Weston Pass Fire burned 13,023 acres southwest of Fairplay. The fire was sparked by lightning and resulted in evacuations for the Campground of the Rockies Association and Black Mountain subdivisions.

Extent and Probability

Wildfires are increasingly prevalent in Colorado, with controlled and uncontrolled fires burning annually. The number, intensity, and complexity of wildfires has grown exponentially since the 1990s. Of Colorado’s largest 20 wildfires in history, five—or 25 percent—occurred in 2018 (State of Colorado 2019). On average, Colorado will experience 4,472 wildfires within a year, burning over 160,000 acres (Colorado State Forest Service 2019). However, compared to other regions of the state and Park County, Fairplay faces a low wildfire fire potential, as demonstrated in Figure D-5 in Appendix D.

Future Probability Trend

Given the increasing number of wildfires in Colorado, it is likely the community will face future wildfires. Ongoing climate change is expected to result in increased temperatures, risk of drought, and risk of pest infestations, like the mountain pine beetle, resulting in forests that are less resilient to wildfire.

Vulnerability

Fairplay has numerous assets devoted to support wildfire response. North-West Fire Protection District has one station in Fairplay and one in Alma and various wildfire response equipment like fire engines, water tenders, wildland engines, and a ladder truck (North-West Fire Protection District 2020).

Communities on the outskirts of Fairplay—at a greater distance from the fire station—will be at risk of longer response time in the event of a wildfire. While at low to medium risk of experience a wildfire, damage from a wildfire event could range from minor odor and stain from wildfire smoke to loss of property and life.

Recent Development Trends

- **Economic:** Development within and adjacent to Fairplay is within the WUI, resulting in increased vulnerability to wildfire risk (increased vulnerability).
- **Land Use:** The Town’s Comprehensive Plan calls out wildland fire mitigation as important to Fairplay and out-of-town residents. One goal outlined in the plan is work with Park County, Colorado State Forest Service, and the US Forest Service to address health of nearby forests for better resilience to insect and disease (reduced vulnerability).

3.4 Vulnerability Assessment

3.4.1 Asset Inventory

Local assets that may be affected by hazards include residents, properties, and utilities and infrastructure. GIS data from the State of Colorado and U.S. Geological Survey was used to inform the vulnerability assessment and identify critical infrastructure. Chapter 3 and Appendix D, both of the Basic Plan, discuss the sources and types of data used in the HMP. Data collection for the vulnerability assessment was complicated by the fact that the County and its partners have never comprehensively identified critical infrastructure; therefore, the list of critical infrastructure in the town of Fairplay may be incomplete. Valuation data is provided in Table 3-6 below by land use parcel data. As no assets were located within 1,000 feet of a dam, valuation data is not included for this hazard. Similarly, no parcels within Fairplay are located within a landslide debris area. Park County and its partners are committed to building on the list of critical infrastructures over the next five years to improve the data provided in the next plan update.

3.4.2 Repetitive Loss Properties

There are no repetitive loss properties in the Town of Fairplay.

3.4.3 Exposure Assessment

Table 3-7 shows exposure of Fairplay's identified critical facilities to natural hazards that are able to be mapped.

Table 3-6 Vulnerability to Hazards by Land Use Values

Hazard	Agricultural	Commercial	Exempt	Mining	Mixed Use-Com	Mixed Use-AgRes	Mobile Home	Nat. Resources	Residential	Vacant Land	Total Parcel count	Total Value
*Wildfire	\$9,096.30	\$5,349,328.38	\$4,106,724.75		\$1,257,928.57		\$134,543.94		\$6,374,328.48	\$1,643,323.37	670	\$18,875,273.79
Flood – 100-year flood zone		\$1,081,579.19	\$206,938.89							\$135,646.19	23	
PGA at 0.131	\$9,096.30	\$1,239,667.86	\$2,172,496.61				\$99,958.80		\$4,719,982.78	\$1,350,245.86	346	\$9,591,448.21
PGA at 0.132		\$4,109,660.52	\$1,934,228.14		\$1,257,928.57		\$34,585.14		\$1,654,345.70	\$293,077.51	324	\$9,283,825.58

*All parcels characterized in the assessment are in the “very low” wildfire risk category.

Key:

AgRes = Agricultural Residential

PGA = Peak Ground Acceleration

Table 3-7 Exposure Assessment

Type	Name	Flood Zone	Earthquake Hazard, Peak Ground Acceleration, 2,500 year	Wildfire Hazard	Landslide Debris Area	Distance to Dam (miles)
Bridge	H-13-A	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.29
Com Tower	Qwest Corporation: Com Tower	--	0.131	Very Low	--	1.55
Com Tower	Qwest Corporation: Com Tower	--	0.131	Very Low	--	1.55
Com Tower	Park, County Of: Com Tower	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.80
Com Tower	Park, County Of: Com Tower	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.80
Com Tower	State of Colorado: Com Tower	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.05
Com Tower	State of Colorado: Com Tower	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.05
Com Tower	Cellular Inc. Network Corporation: Com Tower	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.52
Com Tower	Cellular Inc. Network Corporation: Com Tower	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.52
Electric Substation	Fairplay	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.51
Emergency Operations Center	Park County Emergency Operations Center	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.61
Emergency Shelter	Fairplay Community Center	--	0.131	Very Low	--	1.99
Emergency Shelter	South Park High School	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.80
Hazardous Materials Facility	Fairplay Pharmacy	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.57
Law Enforcement	Fairplay Police Department	--	0.132	Very Low	--	1.49
Law Enforcement	Park County Sheriff's Office	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.48

Table 3-7 Exposure Assessment

Type	Name	Flood Zone	Earthquake Hazard, Peak Ground Acceleration, 2,500 year	Wildfire Hazard	Landslide Debris Area	Distance to Dam (miles)
Law Enforcement	Fairplay Police Department	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.04
Law Enforcement	Park County Jail	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.47
Law Enforcement	Colorado State Patrol Fairplay Post 3	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.47
Medical	South Park Ambulance District	--	0.132	Very Low	--	2.12

3.5 Land Use and Development Trends

 FEMA	D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))
---	--


Fairplay population is slowly growing, with primarily residential development expanding outward from the town center to areas southwest of the beach and adjacent to U.S. Highway 285. As the growing is relatively minor, the development pressures do not result in a significant increase in risk exposure to hazards including flooding, severe storms, dam failure, or wildfire. The significant increase in summertime population due to tourism, driven by outdoor recreation opportunities, avoids the higher risk time of year for flood and winter weather. However, tourism is beginning to increase during winter months for winter recreational activities. The vulnerability subsection of each hazard profile in Section 3.3 above outlines recent development trends to illustrate ways in which vulnerability may have changed over the past five years. Vulnerability changes have been measured for economic interests and land use trends. Each measure has been identified as having an increased, decreased, or unchanged vulnerability. Table 3-8 provides a snapshot of how vulnerability has changed since development of the 2015 HMP.

Table 3-8 Recent Development Trends

Hazard	Economic	Land Use
Flood	=	+
Severe Winter Weather	=	+
Hazardous Materials	+	+
Severe Thunderstorm, Hail, and Wind	+	=
Dam Failure	+	=
Wildfire	+	-

Key:
 + Increased vulnerability
 - Decreased vulnerability
 = Unchanged vulnerability

4. CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

4.1 Administrative and Technical Resources

Table 4-1 describes Fairplay’s administrative and technical capabilities to engage in and improve mitigation planning and program implementation.

Table 4-1 Human and Technical Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation

Resource	Yes/No
Emergency Manager	Yes
Floodplain Administrator	Yes
Community Planning:	
- Planner/Engineer (Land Development)	Yes
- Planner/Engineer/Scientist (Natural Hazards)	Yes
- Engineer/Professional (Construction)	Yes
- Resiliency Planner	No
- Transportation Planner	No
Building Official	Yes
GIS Specialist and Capability	No
Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist	Yes
Warning Systems/Services:	
- General	Yes
- Flood	No
- Wildfire	No
- Tornado	No
- Geological Hazards	No
Other	None

4.2 Financial Resources

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

Table 4-2 Accessible Financial Resources

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

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

Table 4-3 Financial Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation

Funding Source	Fund Administrator	Description
Local		
General Fund	Board of Trustees	Funding available for mitigation efforts supporting government-wide projects and activities
Federal		
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	DHSEM	Provides funding to develop hazard mitigation plans and implement mitigation actions contained within.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	DHSEM	Post-disaster funds to hazard reduction projects impacted by recent disasters.
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	DHSEM	Provides funds for flood mitigation on buildings that carry flood insurance and have been damaged by flooding.
Community Development Block Grant Program	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development/ Colorado Department of Local Affairs	Funds projects that benefit low- and moderate-income communities, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet urgent community development needs posing a serious and immediate threat to community health or welfare.
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	FEMA/DHSEM	Provides funding to states for local or tribal planning, operations, acquisition of equipment, training, exercises, and construction and renovation projects.
Flood Mitigation Assistance	DHSEM	Provides funding to support development of the flooding hazard portion of state and local mitigation plans and up to 100% of the cost of eligible mitigation activities. This funding is only available to communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Table 4-3 Financial Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation

Funding Source	Fund Administrator	Description
NEHRP	CGS	Supports enhanced earthquake risk assessments in local hazard mitigation plans. Provides funding for earthquake modeling and loss estimation, partnership building, planning, and training activities. Provides funding for prevention materials and activities. Provides support for limited post-event inspection and reporting.
State Fire Assistance Program	U.S. Forest Service/ DHSEM	Provides funding opportunities for local wildland-urban interface planning, prevention, and mitigation projects, including fuels reduction work, education and prevention projects, community planning, and alternative uses of fuels.
National Dam Safety Program State Assistance Grants	FEMA/DWR Dam Safety	Grant assistance to State Dam Safety programs to reduce risks to life and property associated with dams, increase awareness of the benefits and risks related to dams, and advance the state in the practice of dam risk management.
Risk Mapping, Assessing, and Planning	FEMA	Provides funding and technical support for hazard studies, flood mapping products, risk assessment tools, mitigation and planning, and outreach and support.
State		
Flood Response Fund	CWCB	Created and appropriated funding to the Flood Response Fund, administered by CWCB.
Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund	CWCB	Created Emergency Dam Repair Cash Fund. As determined by CWCB, money transferred from CWCB Construction Fund as needed.
Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant	CSFS	Assists with funding community-level actions across the state that are implemented to protect populations and property in the wildland-urban interface and to promote forest health and the utilization of woody material. Includes funding for capacity building.
Rockfall Mitigation Program	CDOT	Provides internal mitigation design and review for projects funded by rockfall mitigation budget; provides personnel designated as first responders during rockfall related emergencies; installs control devices on rock walls for prevention; posts falling rock signs on highways
Colorado Wildfire Preparedness Plan and Fund	DFPC	Amended to read Wildfire Emergency Response Fund creation, Wildfire Preparedness Fund creation. DFPC may use the moneys in the Wildfire Preparedness Fund to implement the Wildfire Preparedness Plan.
Conservation Reserve Program	U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency and Natural Resource Conservation Service	Retires eligible cropland from agricultural production and plants the land with permanent grass cover to reduce wind erosion and dust hazards.
Other		
Community Planning Assistance Teams	American Planners Association Foundation	Provides pro bono technical assistance for planning frameworks or community vision plans for communities needing extra assistance. Local governments are responsible for travel costs.

Key:

CDOT = Colorado Department of Transportation
 CGS = Colorado Geological Survey
 CWCB = Colorado Water Conservation Board
 DFPC = Division of Fire Prevention and Control

DHSEM = Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
 DWR = Division of Water Resources
 FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency

4.3 Planning and Regulatory Resources

Table 4-4 describes the Town of Fairplay’s planning and regulatory capabilities, including plans, policies, and programs that have integrated hazard mitigation principles.

Table 4-4 Planning and Regulatory Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation

Planning / Regulatory Resource	Yes/No
Building Codes (Year)	Yes, 2012
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule Rating	None
Capital Improvements Program or Plan	Yes
Community Rating System	No
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No
Comprehensive, Master, or General Plan	Yes
Economic Development Plan	No
Elevation Certificates	Yes
Erosion / Sediment Control Program	Yes
Floodplain Management Plan or Ordinance	Yes
Flood Insurance Study	No
Growth Management Ordinance	No
Non-Flood Hazard-Specific Ordinance or Plan (e.g., steep slope, wildfire, snow load)	No
NFIP	Yes
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes
Stormwater Program, Plan, or Ordinance	Yes
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Other	None

4.4 National Flood Insurance Program Participation



C2. Does the Plan address [the Town of Fairplay’s participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))

The Town of Fairplay participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In 2020, the DHSEM provided the following information on flooding losses:

Total Losses	Closed Losses	Open Losses	Losses Closed Without Payment	Total Payments
0	0	0	0	0

4.5 Integration of Mitigation into Existing Planning Mechanisms


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

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

The town is encouraged to consider integration actions into planning mechanisms, including:

- Budget decision-making;
- Building and zoning ordinances and decision-making;
- Emergency planning mechanisms; and
- Economic developing planning and decision-making.

4.5.1 Existing Plans

	<p>C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which [the Town of Fairplay will incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))</p>
--	--

The following existing plans provide an ongoing opportunity for integration of hazard mitigation and department leadership will work with plan owners and stakeholders when these plans are updated to consider hazard mitigation data and principles and ensure plans align with the HMP.

The Town of Fairplay Comprehensive Plan focuses on maintaining Fairplay's goal of preserving its small-town historic appeal and environmental protection while simultaneously balancing these values with economic vitality, adequate housing, solid infrastructure, and future growth. Wildland fire mitigation is of utmost importance. Below are the specific goals and policies that support mitigation:

- Goal E-4 - Avoid development in natural hazard areas.
 - Policy A: Protect floodplains and wetland areas from adverse impacts through the use of setbacks, open space designations and similar methods.
 - Policy B: Buffer or avoid natural hazard areas to prevent adverse community impacts from flooding, slope failure, debris flows or similar hazards.
 - Policy C: Development will conduct site-specific hazard studies on potential natural hazard areas and propose effective mitigation actions.

5. MITIGATION STRATEGY



C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for the Town of Fairplay being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

5.1 Review of 2015 Hazard Mitigation Actions

As part of the mitigation strategy update, all mitigation actions identified in the 2015 plan were evaluated to determine what the status of the action was and whether any ongoing or incomplete actions should be included as actions in the 2020 plan update. Members of the HMC worked through each previous action following HMC Meeting #2 to document steps taken to fulfill the action.

See Appendix F of the Basic Plan for an overview of the status of all actions from the 2015 plan update.

5.2 2020-2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan



C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by [the Town of Fairplay]? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))

The mitigation implementation plan lays the groundwork for how the mitigation plan will be incorporated into existing planning mechanisms and how the mitigation actions will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the Town of Fairplay. The implementation plan includes both short-term strategies that focus on planning and assessment activities, and long-term strategies that will result in ongoing capability or structural projects to reduce vulnerability to hazards.

See Appendix F of the Basic Plan for Mitigation Action Worksheet instructions and completed Mitigation Action Worksheets for each new action listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 2020-2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan

Action No.	Mitigation Action (Action Status)	Type of Action	Goals Supported (Objectives)	FEMA Lifeline Supported	State Resiliency Prioritization Criteria Supported	Lead and Supporting Departments	Timeline	Hazards Addressed	Anticipated Cost	Funding Available?	Funding Source	Benefit to Community
WF-1	Implement the recommendations of the 2007 Community Wildfire Protection Plan to lessen the likelihood that future fires will cause harm to existing and future buildings. (Existing)	Plans and Regulations, Natural Systems Protection	3 (3A)	Safety and Security	Co-Benefits, High Risk and Vulnerability, Economic Benefit-Cost, Adaptive Capacity	County OEM and local emergency services	>5 Years	Wildfire	Medium	Anticipated	Staff time and grants	High
WF-4	As funding becomes available, harden infrastructure at greatest risk from wildfire. Develop infrastructure protection strategies and implement those strategies. (Existing)	Infrastructure/ Capital Project	1 (1A), 3 (3A), 4(4B)	Safety and security, Energy, Communications	Co-Benefits, High Risk and Vulnerability, Economic Benefit-Cost, Adaptive Capacity, Long-term and Lasting Impact	County OEM and local emergency services	>5 years	Wildfire	High	Anticipated	Staff time, general fund, and grants	High
WW-3	Public Works will make road access during severe winter weather a priority such as plowing and sanding, making access to critical facilities easier. (Existing)	Preparedness and Response	1 (1A), 2 (2A), 3 (3A)	Safety and Security	Co-benefits, social equity, harmonize with existing activity	Fairplay Department of Public Works	>1 Year (ongoing)	Severe Winter Weather	Medium	Anticipated	General fund	High
WW-4	Educate Fairplay residents, business owners and visitors on the potential impacts of severe winter weather and provide FEMA sponsored brochures regarding severe winter weather preparedness, hard copy and online at fairplayco.us. The Police and Public Works will handout these to town citizens and make the available at Town Hall. (Existing)	Education and Awareness	2 (2B)	Safety and Security	Economic Benefit-cost, social equity, harmonize with existing activity	Fairplay Police Department	1-3 Years	Severe Winter Weather	Low	No	General fund and FEMA grants	Medium
FL-3	Public Works will undertake an assessment of Fairplay's current drainage system. Based on the results, the town will strive to install new culverts as indicated and needed. Additionally, PW's will create a maintenance plan to repair and maintain drainage culverts in the Town's higher flood areas (Existing)	Education and Awareness	1 (1A), (1B), 2 (2A), 3 (3A), (3B)	Safety and Security, Food, water, shelter	Co-benefits, economic benefit-cost, technical soundness, harmonize with existing activity	Fairplay Department of Public Works	1-3 Years	Flooding	High	Anticipated	General Fund	Medium
HM-1	Work together with the North-West Fire Protection District and the Colorado State Patrol to implement their existing HAZMAT plans as the predominant threat from HAZMAT is on the two State highways running through Fairplay. (Existing)	Plans and Regulations	1 (1A) 2 (2A) 3 (3A) 4 (4A)	Safety and Security, Hazardous Materials, Transportation	Co-benefits, economic Benefit-Cost, Harmonize with Existing Activity, Long-term and lasting impact	Police department together North- West FPD and State Patrol	>1 Year (ongoing)	Hazmat	Low	Anticipated	General Fund	Medium
HM-2	All Police and Public Works employees will attend a HAZMAT Awareness Program in the next year (Existing)	Education and Awareness	2 (2A)	Safety and Security, Hazardous Materials, Transportation	Co-benefits, economic Benefit-Cost, Harmonize with Existing Activity, Long-term and lasting impact	Fairplay Police and Public Works Departments	>1 Year (ongoing)	Hazmat	Medium	Anticipated	General fund and DHS grants	Medium
MH-6	Acquire generators for RE-2 (South Park) School District, including Deer Creek Elementary School. (New)	Infrastructure/Capital Project	3 (3A)	Safety and security, Energy, food water & shelter	Co-Benefits, High risk and vulnerability, social equity, technical soundness, adaptive capacity	Fairplay town manager	1-3 Years	All	Medium	Anticipated	Town budget, FEMA, other grants	Medium
MH-25	Coordinate with electric power providers to identify electric infrastructure at risk of outages during various hazard events and develop a prioritized list of actions to address these risks. Include these actions in the next update of the HMP.	Plans and Regulations	3 (3A)	Energy	Technical Soundness, Long-term and Lasting Impact	Fairplay Police and Public Works Departments	1-3 Years	Severe Winter Weather, Wildfire, Severe Thunderstorm, Hail and Wind	Low	Yes	General Fund	High

6. REFERENCES

- Colorado State Forest Service. 2017. "2017 Colorado Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary Report: Fairplay Center Plus 4-mile Buffer." Colorado State University. Accessed April 7, 2020. <https://www.ColoradoWildfireRisk.com>.
- Colorado State Forest Service. 2019. "Forest Health Report Story Map." Accessed March 12, 2020. <https://csfs.colostate.edu/forest-management/2019-forest-health-report-story-map/>.
- Dillon, Gregory K. 2018. *Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) for the Conterminous United States (270-m GRID)*. Second Edition. Fort Collins, CO: Forest Service Research Data Archive. <https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2015-0047-2>.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2015. "Colorado Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides." Accessed April 7, 2020. <https://www.fema.gov/disaster/4229>.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2020. "Data Visualization: Disaster Declarations for States and Counties." Accessed March 10, 2020. <https://www.fema.gov/data-visualization-disaster-declarations-states-and-counties>.
- Forster, Liz. 2018. "Flash Flooding in Weston Pass Fire Perimeter Closes U.S. 285." *The Gazette*. Accessed April 14, 2020. https://gazette.com/news/flash-flooding-in-weston-pass-fire-perimeter-closes-u-s/article_edb2ad48-8a90-11e8-a2f1-6ffbf2d43816.html.
- GeoStat.org. Not dated. "Fairplay, Colorado — Dams." Accessed April 7, 2020. <https://www.geostat.org/data/fairplay-co/dams>.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Not dated (b). "Storm Events Database." Accessed March 26, 2020. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/choosedates.jsp?statefips=8%2CCOLORADO>.
- North-West Fire Protection District. 2020. *North-West Fire Protection District*. Accessed April 14, 2020. <http://nwfpd.org>.
- Park County. 2007. *County Wildfire Protection Plan*. Accessed March 25, 2020. <https://static.colostate.edu/client-files/csfs/documents/ParkcountyCWPP.pdf>.
- Park County. Not dated. "Climate." Accessed March 12, 2020. <https://parkco.us/282/Climate>.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2020. "Affordable Housing." Accessed April 14, 2020. https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/.
- United States Census Bureau (USCB). 2018c. "ACS Community Survey 2018: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates – 'Fairplay, Colorado'." Accessed April 13, 2020. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=fairplay,%20colorado&g=1600000US0825610&hidePrev>

[iew=false&tid=ACSDP5Y2018.DP05&vintage=2018&layer=VT_2018_160_00_PY_D1&cid=DP05_0001E](#)

Western Slope Consulting, LLC., Sopris Land Use, LLC., Lamont Planning Services, and RRC Associates.
2013. *Town of Fairplay Comprehensive Plan*.

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables

Table 2-1	American Community Survey 2018 5-year Census Data	2-2
Table 2-2	Town of Fairplay Change in Population.....	2-2
Table 3-1	Park County FEMA Disaster Declarations.....	3-1
Table 3-2	Hazards Addressed in the Plan	3-1
Table 3-3	Town of Fairplay Hazard Rankings	3-3
Table 3-4	Fairplay Severe Winter Weather Events	3-6
Table 3-5	Dam Distances to the Town of Fairplay.....	3-11
Table 3-6	Vulnerability to Hazards by Land Use Values	3-16
Table 3-7	Exposure Assessment.....	3-17
Table 3-8	Recent Development Trends	3-19
Table 4-1	Human and Technical Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation.....	4-1
Table 4-2	Accessible Financial Resources	4-2
Table 4-3	Financial Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation	4-2
Table 4-4	Planning and Regulatory Resources Integrated with Hazard Mitigation	4-1
Table 5-1	2020-2025 Mitigation Implementation Plan	5-2

Figures

Figure 3-1	WUI Risk Index within 4 miles of the center of Fairplay	3-13
------------	---	------

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
mph	miles per hour
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface