



Town Council Packet

March 23, 2021 @ 7:00pm



1 – Agenda



GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC INPUT

Public Input is a vital and important portion of every meeting and will be permitted throughout the meeting, but according to the following guidelines:

- a. Public input is allowed during the Agenda identified **Public Input** and **Public Hearing** portion of the meeting.
 - i. If you would like to address the meeting during the appropriate times, please raise your hand and when called upon you will be asked to come to the podium. ***Announce your name*** so that your statements can be adequately captured in the meeting minutes.
 - ii. ***Please keep your comments to 3-5 minutes*** as others may want to participate throughout the meeting and to insure that the subject does not drift.
- b. Throughout the meeting agenda calls for public input will be made, generally pertaining to specific action items. Please follow the same format as above.
- c. At the conclusion of the meeting, if the meeting chair believes additional public comment is necessary, the floor will be open.

We hope that this guideline will improve the effectiveness and order of the Town's Public Meetings. It is the intent of your publicly elected officials to stay open to your feelings on a variety of issues.

Thank you, Rangely Mayor

Town of Rangely

March 23, 2021 - 7:00pm

Agenda

Rangely Board of Trustees (Town Council)

ANDY SHAFFER, MAYOR

TREY ROBIE, MAYOR PROTEM

RICH GARNER, TRUSTEE

LUKE GEER, TRUSTEE

TIM WEBBER, TRUSTEE

ALISA GRANGER, TRUSTEE

KEELY ELLIS, TRUSTEE

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call**
- 3. Invocation**
- 4. Pledge of Allegiance**
- 5. Minutes of Meeting**
 - a. Discussion and Action to approve the minutes of March 9, 2021.*
- 6. Petitions and Public Input**
- 7. Changes to the Agenda**
- 8. Public Hearings - 7:10pm**
- 9. Committee/Board Meetings**
 - a. Community Garden Meeting March 11th*
 - b. Public Constitutional Town Meeting March 11th*
 - c. Planning & Zoning Meeting March 16th*
 - d. AGNC Board Meeting March 17th*
- 10. Council Reports**
- 11. Supervisor Reports – See Attached**
 - a. Don Reed*
- 12. Reports from Officers – Town Manager Update**
- 13. Old Business**
- 14. New Business**
 - a. Discussion and action to approve the Liquor License renewal of Loaf N Jug*
 - b. Discussion and action to approve the February 2021 Financial Statement*

- c. *Discussion and action to approve the Rangely Drought Emergency Response Plan*
- ~~d. *Discussion and action to approve Resolution 2021-02 a Constitutional Sanctuary Resolution of the Town of Rangely Board of Trustees*~~
- ~~e. *Discussion and action to approve Resolution 2021-03 a Resolution reasserting the rights of the Town of Rangely and its residents and condemning the unconstitutional limitations imposed upon their freedoms by the Governor of Colorado.*~~

15. Informational Items

- a. *American Rescue Plan Act 2021 Fact Sheet*
- b. *RBC moves to COVID Level Blue Effective March 13, 2021*
- c. *RBC Resolution 2021-06 RBC Wolf Reintroduction Sanctuary County*
- d. *Town of Rangely Gas Dept Underground Gas Line Maintenance, Call before you Dig, Meter Safety, EFV*
- e. *Community Garden Lot Advertisement*
- f. *CNCC Presidential Candidate Forums March 22 & 23, April 1, 2 and 5th*
- g. *Rio Blanco Water Conservation District hosts Rural Water System Feasibility Meeting April 26th 6:30-8:00pm*
- h. *Community Counts Membership Report March 2021*
- i. *Senate Bill 21-062 CACP Opposition*

16. Board Vacancies

- a. *Planning and Zoning Board Vacancy*

17. Scheduled Announcements

- a. *Planning and Zoning meeting is scheduled for the 1st Thursday in January & June of 2021.*
- b. *Community Outreach meeting is cancelled for Mar 1, 2021 at 6:00 pm*
- c. *Rangely District Library Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 8, 2021 at 5:00 pm*
- d. *Western Rio Blanco Park & Recreation District Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 8, 2021 at 7:00 pm*
- e. *Rural Fire Protection District Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 8, 2021 at 7:00 pm*
- f. *Giant Step Preschool Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 11, 2021 at 6:00 pm*
- g. *Planning and Zoning Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 16, 2021 at 9:00 am*
- h. *Rio Blanco County Commissioners Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 16, 2021 at 11:00 am*
- i. *Rangely Junior College District Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 16, 2021 at 12:00 noon*
- j. *RDA/RDC Board meeting cancelled for Mar 18, 2021 at 7:30 am*
- k. *Rangely Chamber of Commerce Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 18, 2021 at 12:00 noon*
- l. *Rangely School District Board meeting has been scheduled for Mar 23, 2021 at 6:15 pm*
- m. *Rio Blanco Water Conservancy District Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 24, 2021 at 6:00 pm*
- n. *Rangely District Hospital board meeting is scheduled for Mar 25, 2021 at 6:00 pm*

18. Adjournment

5 – Minutes

Town of Rangely

March 9, 2021 - 7:00pm

Minutes

Rangely Board of Trustees (Town Council)

ANDY SHAFFER, MAYOR

TREY ROBIE, MAYOR PROTEM

RICH GARNER, TRUSTEE

LUKE GEER, TRUSTEE

TIM WEBBER, TRUSTEE

ALISA GRANGER, TRUSTEE

KEELY ELLIS, TRUSTEE

1. **Call to Order** – 7:00pm
2. **Roll Call** – Andy Shaffer, Trey Robie, Rich Garner, Tim Webber, Alisa Granger, Keely Ellis present. Luke Geer present via phone.
3. **Invocation** – Led by Tim Webber
4. **Pledge of Allegiance** – Led by Lisa Piering
5. **Minutes of Meeting**
 - a. *Discussion and Action to approve the minutes of February 23, 2021.* – **Motion made by Keely Ellis to approve the minutes of February 23, 2021, second by Rich Garner. Motion passed**
6. **Petitions and Public Input** – Brad Casto, business owner and resident voiced concern over the gas bill. Wanted to know if the town did contracts still to keep the cost low. Kelli, Gas Department supervisor was present and informed the audience that gas is still purchased in advance, but the town used more gas than what had been pre-purchased. Due to the higher demand of natural gas in the mid-west due to colder weather, the index price was much higher than normal.
7. **Changes to the Agenda** – Add Item 14c under New Business
8. **Public Hearings - 7:10pm** - None
9. **Committee/Board Meetings** - None
10. **Council Reports** - None
11. **Supervisor Reports – See Attached** - *Ti Hamblin* – Calls and case load is keeping the department busy. Ti reported that he has seen a rise in serious crimes due to COVID restriction on taking a person to jail. Ti stated that there have been some personnel changes in the department, Mercy McAlister resigned, PT dispatcher Tracy Cook resigned, and Officer Connor was released to full duty. We are in the hiring process with a new officer. We are still taking applications for the Lieutenant's position. Interim Lt. Stubblefield will be done on March 28th with Officer Connor back on duty. Ti thanked Lt. Stubblefield for helping when it was needed. Most of the department attended trainings.
12. **Reports from Officers – Town Manager Update** – Lisa reported to the council that CNCC will be having their Foundation Dinner on March 27th. The ROAR event will be happening at the end of April

beginning of May. Western Slope Oil and Gas is planning a workday on April 30th in Rangely with the Community Gardens. The public works department have been busy cleaning streets. Lisa also stated that submittal of the La Mesa grant application has been done and another application for Main Street for the overlay of the bike path up Kennedy Drive. The town, RDA/ RDC and CNCC met with Cogency. They deal with proprietary energy technologies. Don Davidson stated that some work will be done nationally to try to talk about a process are able to engage with CNCC to develop a training to support this new energy. Don also stated that there will be national publicity with radio shows. Other departments are working on spring projects. Due to the gas rate going up and utility bills being higher than normal, Lisa stated that she is willing to work out payment plans with residents if needed.

13. Old Business

14. New Business

- a. *Discussion and action to approve the February Check Register – Motion made by Luke Geer to approve the February Check Register, second by Rich Garner. Motion passed*
- b. *Discussion and action to approve the Special Event Permit for the CNCC Foundation Dinner – Sue Samaniego was present for CNCC and stated that the Foundation Dinner will be held on March 27th with COVID modifications in place. Three faculty members will be serving and checking ID's. The mask policy will be in place when not at your table. Motion made by Trey Robie to approve the Special Event Permit for the CNCC Foundation Dinner, second by Tim Webber. Motion passed*
- c. *Discussion and action to approve Resolution 2021-01 a resolution proclaiming March 20th, 2021 "Meat-In" Day in the Town of Rangely – Motion made by Rich Garner to approve Resolution 2021-01 a Resolution proclaiming March 20th, 2021 "Meat-In" Day by the Town of Rangely, second by Alisa Granger. Motion passed*

15. Informational Items

- a. *CNCC Foundation Dinner March 27, 2021, Colorado Room CNCC Campus, 5:30 – 9:00 pm*
- b. *ROAR Event April 30 – May 2, 2021*
- c. *RBC Commissioners invitation for resolution honoring culture & Community of RBC March 9 @ 11am RBC Courthouse 3rd Floor Hearing Room*

16. Board Vacancies

- a. *Planning and Zoning Board Vacancy*

17. Scheduled Announcements

- ~~a.~~ *Community Outreach meeting is cancelled for Mar 1, 2021 at 6:00 pm*
- b. *Rangely District Library Board meeting is scheduled for Mar 8, 2021 at 5:00 pm*
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- m. *Rangely District Hospital board meeting is scheduled for Mar 25, 2021 at 6:00 pm*

18. Adjournment – 7:37pm

ATTEST:

RANGELY TOWN COUNCIL

Marybel Cox, Clerk

Andy Shaffer, Mayor

- 8 – Public Hearings
- 9 - Comittee Meeting
- 10 - Report from Council
- 11 - Reports from Supervisors

12 – Reports from Officers

13 – Old Business

14 – New Business

Submit to Local Licensing Authority

MINI MART, INC
 ATTN: LAW DEPT
 165 FLANDERS ROAD
 WESTBOROUGH, MA
 01581

Fees Due	
Renewal Fee	96.25
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	\$

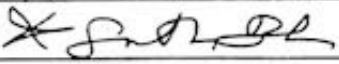
Make check payable to: Colorado Department of Revenue. The State may convert your check to a one-time electronic banking transaction. Your bank account may be debited as early as the same day received by the State. If converted, your check will not be returned. If your check is rejected due to insufficient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

Retail Liquor or Fermented Malt Beverage License Renewal Application

Please verify & update all information below

Return to city or county licensing authority by due date

Licensee Name MINI MART, INC.		Doing Business As Name (DBA) LOAF N' JUG #867		
Liquor License # 003279430007	License Type FMB OFF PREMISE	Sales Tax License # 00327943-0007	Expiration Date 5/1/2021	Due Date 3/17/2021
Business Address 783 W. Highway 64 Rangely CO 81648				Phone Number (970) 675-5890
Mailing Address ATTN: LAW DEPT 165 FLANDERS ROAD WESTBOROUGH, MA 01581			Email GBach@cumberlandfarms.com	
Operating Manager Debra Bird	Date of Birth 10/20/1982	Home Address 301 Ceratosaurus circle Dinosaur co 81610		Phone Number 435-621-5183
1. Do you have legal possession of the premises at the street address above? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Are the premises owned or rented? <input type="checkbox"/> Owned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rented* *If rented, expiration date of lease 12/31/2022				
2. Are you renewing a storage permit, additional optional premises, sidewalk service area, or related facility? If yes, please see the table in upper right hand corner and include all fees due. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
3a. 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
3b. 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.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
4. 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)? 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. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
5. 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? If yes, attach a detailed explanation. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
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 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? If yes, attach a detailed explanation. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
7. 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? If yes, attach a detailed explanation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

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 Gwen Bach		Title Licensing Coordinator
Signature 		Date 3/19/2021
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		Date
Signature	Title	Attest

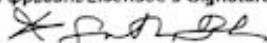
Tax Check Authorization, Waiver, and Request to Release Information

I, Gwen Bach am signing this Tax Check Authorization, Waiver and Request to Release Information (hereinafter "Waiver") on behalf of Mini Mart, Inc (the "Applicant/Licensee") 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) MINI MART, INC.		Social Security Number/Tax Identification Number 00327943-0007	
Address 783 W. Highway 64			
City Rangely		State CO	Zip 81648
Home Phone Number 970-675-5890		Business/Work Phone Number 508-270-4401	
Printed name of person signing on behalf of the Applicant/Licensee Gwen Bach			
Applicant/Licensee's Signature (Signature authorizing the disclosure of confidential tax information) 			Date signed 3/19/2021

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).

Store Number	Address	CITY/TOWN	STATE	ZIP
Loaf N Jug 1	2ND ST	Fowler	CO	81039
Loaf N Jug 2	2050 Lake Ave	Pueblo	CO	81004
Loaf N Jug 3	200 Main St	Walsenburg	CO	81089
Loaf N Jug 5	1101 N. Main St	Springfield	CO	81073
Loaf N Jug 6	4770 Drennan Rd	Colorado Springs	CO	80916
Loaf N Jug 7	9028 S Woodman Way	Parker	CO	80134
Loaf N Jug 8	2610 Santa Fe Dr	Pueblo	CO	81006
Loaf N Jug 9	610 US Highway 24 S	Buena Vista	CO	81211
Loaf N Jug 10	102 Highway 160 East	Alamosa	CO	81101
Loaf N Jug 11	4901 N. Castleton Dr	Castle Rock	CO	80109
Loaf N Jug 12	67 Gateway Cir	Berthoud	CO	80513
Loaf N Jug 13	918 W 3Rd St	La Junta	CO	81050
Loaf N Jug 14	1201 W Pueblo Blvd	Pueblo	CO	81004
Loaf N Jug 15	243 E Us Highway 50	Avondale	CO	81022
Loaf N Jug 16	101 N Main St	La Junta	CO	81050
Loaf N Jug 24	4401 Hwy 165	Colorado City	CO	81019
Loaf N Jug 25	4800 Thatcher Ave	Pueblo	CO	81005
Loaf N Jug 26	260 E Hwy 24	Woodland Park	CO	80863
Loaf N Jug 28	120 S Santa Fe Ave	Pueblo	CO	81003
Loaf N Jug 33	2802 E Pikes Peak Ave	Colorado Springs	CO	80909
Loaf N Jug 34	33 Montebello Rd	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 35	36031 Highway 50 East	Pueblo	CO	81006
Loaf N Jug 37	3980 Ivywood Ln	Pueblo	CO	81005
Loaf N Jug 38	1002 Bonforte Blvd	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 39	2505 S Chelton Rd	Colorado Springs	CO	80916
Loaf N Jug 40	4335 Airport Rd	Colorado Springs	CO	80916
Loaf N Jug 41	6857 Space Village Ave	Colorado Springs	CO	80915
Loaf N Jug 42	1930 S Academy Blvd	Colorado Springs	CO	80916
Loaf N Jug 43	9364 S. Jordan Rd.	Parker	CO	80134
Loaf N Jug 45	3705 Drennan Rd	Colorado Springs	CO	80910
Loaf N Jug 47	112 Fairgrounds Rd	Eagle	CO	81631
Loaf N Jug 48	201 Main Street	Frisco	CO	80443
Loaf N Jug 49	305 N 10Th St	Rocky Ford	CO	81067
Loaf N Jug 50	1025 5Th St	Calhan	CO	80808
Loaf N Jug 52	2405 W Northern Ave	Pueblo	CO	81004
Loaf N Jug 53	6695 Galley Rd	Colorado Springs	CO	80915
Loaf N Jug 54	912 Royal Gorge Blvd	Canon City	CO	81212
Loaf N Jug 55	448 Highway 50 East	Salida	CO	81201
Loaf N Jug 56	137 Manitou Ave	Manitou Springs	CO	80829
Loaf N Jug 57	1107 S Main St	Lamar	CO	81052
Loaf N Jug 58	300 N Main St	Lamar	CO	81052
Loaf N Jug 59	415 Ambassador Thomp	Las Animas	CO	81054
Loaf N Jug 64	707 Main St PO	Limon	CO	80828

Loaf N Jug 65	2119 E 4Th St	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 66	317 E High St	Flagler	CO	80815
Loaf N Jug 67	1525 W 4Th St	Pueblo	CO	81004
Loaf N Jug 68	109 West 4Th Street	Hugo	CO	80821
Loaf N Jug 69	519 W Hwy 24	Woodland Park	CO	80866
Loaf N Jug 70	4001 Jerry Murphy Rd	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 71	1201 W 17Th St	Pueblo	CO	81003
Loaf N Jug 73	2202 W 18Th St	Pueblo	CO	81003
Loaf N Jug 74	31918 Hwy 96 East	Pueblo	CO	81006
Loaf N Jug 75	1700 Santa Fe Dr	Pueblo	CO	81006
Loaf N Jug 76	506 E Main St	Florence	CO	81226
Loaf N Jug 78	2120 Oakshire Ln	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 79	420 Eagleridge Blvd	Pueblo	CO	81008
Loaf N Jug 80	102 S Santa Fe Ave	Fountain	CO	80817
Loaf N Jug 81	102 N Rubey Dr	Golden	CO	80403
Loaf N Jug 82	14 W Spaulding Ave	Pueblo West	CO	81007
Loaf N Jug 83	700 Warner Dr	Golden	CO	80401
Loaf N Jug 84	1104 Pueblo Boulevard	Pueblo	CO	81005
Loaf N Jug 85	136 S Purcell Blvd	Pueblo West	CO	81007
Loaf N Jug 86	2810 Troy Ave	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 87	4125 W Northern Ave	Pueblo	CO	81005
Loaf N Jug 91	5375 Airport Rd	Colorado Springs	CO	80916
Loaf N Jug 92	1019 Space Center Dr	Colorado Springs	CO	80915
Loaf N Jug 93	905 W Us Highway 50	Pueblo	CO	81008
Loaf N Jug 94	16355 W 64Th Ave	Arvada	CO	80007
Loaf N Jug 95	200 Lashley St	Longmont	CO	80501
Loaf N Jug 97	173 Bulldogger Ln	Bailey	CO	80421
Loaf N Jug 98	5825 N Academy Blvd	Colorado Springs	CO	80918
Loaf N Jug 99	4095 Arrowswest Dr	Colorado Springs	CO	80907
Loaf N Jug 202	1818 N Norwood Ave	Pueblo	CO	81001
Loaf N Jug 203	2419 N Elizabeth St	Pueblo	CO	81003
Loaf N Jug 601	7055 Alegre Cir	Fountain	CO	80817
Loaf N Jug 801	1499 S Colorado Blvd	Denver	CO	80222
Loaf N Jug 803	490 W Hampden Ave	Englewood	CO	80110
Loaf N Jug 807	710 Copper Center Park	Colorado Springs	CO	80921
Loaf N Jug 808	161 North Gate Blvd.	Colorado Springs	CO	80921
Loaf N Jug 100	318 North College Avenue	Fort Collins	CO	80524
Loaf N Jug 110	4524 South College Avenue	Fort Collins	CO	80525
Loaf N Jug 160	1601 South College Avenue	Fort Collins	CO	80526
Loaf N Jug 240	7600 Westgate Drive	Fort Collins	CO	80528
Loaf N Jug 250	940 S. Lemay	Fort Collins	CO	80525
Loaf N Jug 260	2120 Vermont Drive	Fort Collins	CO	80525
Loaf N Jug 270	3531 South Shields	Fort Collins	CO	80526
Loaf N Jug 290	7602 S. College Avenue	Fort Collins	CO	80528

Loaf N Jug 300	263 Eastman Park Drive Windsor	CO	80550
Loaf N Jug 320	3512 Lochwood Drive Fort Collins	CO	80524
Loaf N Jug 350	92 W. Highway 14 Bellvue	CO	80512
Loaf N Jug 360	4727 S. Timberline Road Fort Collins	CO	80528
Loaf N Jug 380	6140 E. Crossroads Blvd Loveland	CO	80538
Loaf N Jug 390	601 Greenfields Court Fort Collins	CO	80524
Loaf N Jug 440	3733 E. Mulberry Fort Collins	CO	80524
Loaf N Jug 450	200 W. Horsetooth Road Fort Collins	CO	80525
Loaf N Jug 460	429 S. Mason Fort Collins	CO	80524
Loaf N Jug 480	561 Big Thompson Estes Park	CO	80517
Loaf N Jug 846	8211 6th St Wellington	CO	80549
Loaf N Jug 848	1201 Main St Windsor	CO	80550
Loaf N Jug 850	1001 39Th Ave Greeley	CO	80634
Loaf N Jug 852	3200 23Rd Ave Evans	CO	80620
Loaf N Jug 858	1801 N College Ave Fort Collins	CO	80524
Loaf N Jug 867	783 W. Highway 64 Rangely	CO	81648
Loaf N Jug 868	101 W Brontosaurus Blv Dinosaur	CO	81610
Loaf N Jug 869	2441 W Victory Way Craig	CO	81625

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

CERTIFICATE OF FACT OF GOOD STANDING

I, Jena Griswold, as the Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, hereby certify that,
according to the records of this office,

MINI MART, INC.

is an entity formed or registered under the law of Wyoming has complied with all
applicable requirements of this office, and is in good standing with this office. This entity has
been assigned entity identification number 19871417019 .

This certificate reflects facts established or disclosed by documents delivered to this office on
paper through 05/22/2020 that have been posted, and by documents delivered to this office
electronically through 05/26/2020 @ 10:17:14 .

I have affixed hereto the Great Seal of the State of Colorado and duly generated, executed, and issued this
official certificate at Denver, Colorado on 05/26/2020 @ 10:17:14 in accordance with applicable law.
This certificate is assigned Confirmation Number 12361198 .



Jena Griswold

Secretary of State of the State of Colorado

*****End of Certificate*****

Notice: A certificate issued electronically from the Colorado Secretary of State's Web site is fully and immediately valid and effective. However, as an option, the issuance and validity of a certificate obtained electronically may be established by visiting the Validate a Certificate page of the Secretary of State's Web site, <http://www.sos.state.co.us/biz/CertificateSearchCriteria.do> entering the certificate's confirmation number displayed on the certificate, and following the instructions displayed. Confirming the issuance of a certificate is merely optional and is not necessary to the valid and effective issuance of a certificate. For more information, visit our Web site, <http://www.sos.state.co.us>, click "Businesses, trademarks, trade names" and select "Frequently Asked Questions."

Income Statement

Town of Rangely

Month Ending February 2021

GENERAL FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Taxes	\$156,633	34%	\$1,397,400	11.21%
Licenses and Permits	\$4,698	1%	\$20,000	23.49%
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$172,793	38%	\$699,500	24.70%
Charges for Services	\$81,668	18%	\$490,000	16.67%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$41,568	9%	\$149,475	27.81%
Total General Revenue	\$457,359	100%	\$2,756,375	16.59%
GENERAL FUND Operating Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expenses	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Town Council	\$8,038	2%	\$37,872	21.22%
Court	\$2,774	1%	\$23,756	11.68%
Administration	\$37,487	8%	\$227,153	16.50%
Finance	\$36,739	8%	\$201,156	18.26%
Building & Grounds	\$38,787	9%	\$267,763	14.49%
Economic Development	\$44,920	10%	\$260,155	17.27%
Police Department	\$171,380	38%	\$960,215	17.85%
Animal Shelter	\$6,186	1%	\$41,916	14.76%
Public Works	\$54,066	12%	\$377,640	14.32%
Foundation Trans. & Non Depart. Transfer	\$46,222	10%	\$170,000	27.19%
Total Capital Improvements	\$5,875	1%	\$285,000	2.06%
Total General expenses	\$452,474	100%	\$2,852,626	15.86%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$4,885	100%	(\$96,251)	-5.08%
WATER FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Water Revenue	\$86,773	100%	\$1,130,400	7.68%
WATER FUND Operating Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Water Supply	\$70,981	62%	\$425,649	16.68%
Water Supply Capital Expense	\$0	0%	\$11,000	0.00%
Water Fund Dept. Transfers and Conting.	\$25,000	22%	\$282,956	8.84%
PW - Transportation & Distribution	\$14,417	13%	\$146,422	9.85%
PW - Transportation & Distrib. Capital Exp	\$0	0%	\$375,000	0.00%
Raw Water	\$3,516	3%	\$48,243	7.29%
Raw Water Capital Expense	\$0	0%	\$0	#DIV/0!
Total Water expenses	\$113,914	100%	\$1,289,270	8.84%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	(\$27,141)	100%	(\$158,870)	17.08%
GAS FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Gas Revenue	\$580,294	100%	\$1,178,531	49.24%
GAS FUND Operating Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Gas Expenses	\$416,273	93%	\$852,384	48.84%
Gas Capital Expense	\$0	0%	\$31,000	0.00%
Total Transfers	\$30,000	7%	\$180,000	16.67%
Total Selling Expenses	\$446,273	100%	\$1,063,384	41.97%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$134,021	100%	\$115,147	116.39%
Wastewater FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Wastewater Revenue	\$62,899	100%	\$1,253,150	5.02%
Wastewater FUND Oper Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Wastewater Expenses	\$40,914	46%	\$282,968	14.46%
Wastewater Capital Expense	\$23,171	26%	\$1,660,000	1.40%
Total Transfers	\$25,000	28%	\$150,000	16.67%
General Fund Loan	\$0	0%	\$0	#DIV/0!
Total Selling Expenses	\$89,086	100%	\$2,092,968	4.26%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	(\$26,187)	100%	(\$839,818)	3.12%

Town of Rangely

Month Ending February 2021

Rangely Housing Auth Revenue			2021 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Rangely Housing Auth Revenue	\$26,252	100%	\$260,000	10.10%
		+	2021 BUDGET	
Rangely Housing Auth Oper Expenses	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Rangely Housing Auth Expenses	\$31,162	95%	\$183,784	16.96%
Housing Authority Capital Expense	\$0	0%	\$15,000	0.00%
Debt Service and Transfers	\$1,668	5%	\$60,000	2.78%
Total Expense	\$32,830	100%	\$258,784	12.69%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	(\$6,578)	100%	\$1,216	-540.95%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Fund for Public Giving Revenue	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Fund for Public Giving Revenue	\$0	100%	\$2,000	0.00%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Fund for Public Giving Oper Expenses	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Fund for Public Giving Expenses	\$0	100%	\$2,000	0.00%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$0	#DIV/0!	\$0	0.00%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Economic Development Revenue	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
RDA Revenues	\$10,350	100%	\$125,200	8.27%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Economic Development Oper Expenses	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
RDA Expenses	\$7,562	100%	\$77,600	9.74%
RDA Capitol Expense	\$0	100%	\$62,500	0.00%
Total Expense	\$7,562	100%	\$140,100	5.40%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$2,788	100%	(\$14,900)	-18.71%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Conservation Trust Revenue	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Conservation Trust Revenue (Grant \$136K)	\$0	100%	\$12,225	0.00%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Conservation Trust Oper Expenses	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Conservation Trust Expenses	\$0	100%	\$11,000	0.00%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$0	#DIV/0!	\$1,225	0.00%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Housing Assistance Revenue	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Housing Assistance Revenue	\$0	100%	\$21,000	0.00%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Housing Assistance Oper Expenses	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Housing Assistance Expenses	\$0	100%	\$2,000	0.00%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$0	#DIV/0!	\$19,000	0.00%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Rangely Develop Corp Revenue	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Rangely Develop Corp Revenue	\$18	100%	\$500	3.52%
		YTD ACTUAL	2021 BUDGET	
Rangely Develop Corp Expenses	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2021	% of Budget Expended
Rangely Develop Corp Expenses	\$32	100%	\$18,500	0.17%
RDC Capitol Expense	\$0	100%	\$0	0.00%
Total Expense	\$32	100%	\$18,500	0.17%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	(\$14)	100%	(\$18,000)	0.00%

INCOME STATEMENT ROLL-UP		Actual YTD	Budget YTD	
Total Revenues		\$1,223,945	\$6,739,381	18.16%
Total Expenses		\$1,142,170	\$7,730,632	14.77%
Net Revenue over Expense		\$81,775	-\$991,251	-8.25%



Drought and Water Emergency Response Plan

Droughts and Emergencies can result in significant economic, social, environmental and water operational impacts including:

- . Loss of water supply
- . Poor water quality that may affect treatment and the ability to meet drinking water standards.
- . Increased demand from customers.
- . Increased cost and reduced revenue related to responses.

The Town of Rangely's Drought and Emergency Response Plan creates and defines four stages of drought or emergency response. If any of the four stages are triggered, the response action will be to inform all consumers as soon as possible, a key point in achieving reduction of use and conservation of water resources. Low flows and higher water temperatures can increase health hazards because of higher concentrations of toxic substances and pathogens in raw water. The Utility department and other supporting departments will go into a higher alert status, which may result in additional monitoring and sampling of source water and adjusting treatment processes to meet quality standards and regulations.

The Response Team's main goal is to accommodate all users but will have to identify critical water users that are essential and non-essential and prioritize users. A general approach is outlined below and should be revised as needed.

Basic Essential Customer/Use List:

- **Hospital**
- **Nursing and Care Facilities**
- **Schools**
- **Fire Department**
- **Power generation facilities**
- **Residential interior use including animal care**
- **Commercial Users will be assessed on a case-by-case basis**

Basic Non-Essential Customer/Use List:

- **Landscaping**
- **Water fountains**
- **Swimming Pools**



- **Irrigation (both raw water and finished water irrigation systems)**
- **Residential exterior use including vehicle washing**

Water Management, Administration and Enforcement will be responsible for the execution of response, once a call on the river has been issued. Procedures are as follows.

- A. The Town will communicate to the residents and visitors that water restrictions have been implemented by means of Reverse 911, Web sites and media, newsletter, billing, signage and any other means possible.
- B. The Town will implement Town Ordinance 2018-XXX which provides the framework for drought restriction implementation and enforcement
- C. Tier pricing as outlined in the ordinance will be implemented as a tool for water conservation during drought conditions. Pricing to be determined based on monthly usage. Example Tier 1 = 10,000 gallons Tier 2 = 15,000 gallons Tier 3 = 15,001 and over. Note that Town administration will have to spend time monitoring water usage and assigning Tier level pricing through billing cycles.

Example Proposed Rate Structure for Drought Mitigation

Usage Level	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
Per 1000 gal up to 10,000 gal In Town	\$3.95	
Per 1000 gal up to 10,000 gal Out of Town	\$7.35	
Per 1000 gal, 10,001-15,000 gal, In Town	\$3.95	\$ 5.00
Per 1000 gal, 10,001-15,000 gal, Out of Town	\$7.35	\$ 7.00
Per 1000 gal, 15,001 gal +, In Town	\$3.95	\$10.00
Per 1000 gal, 15,001 gal +, Out of Town	\$7.35	\$12.00

- D. Enforcement procedures as outlined in the ordinance will be in effect: Town personal will perform use monitoring, and issue warnings, citations, fines and fees related to violations of restrictions imposed.
- E. The Town will complete monthly reports documenting successes and challenges and issue a follow up report once restrictions have been lifted, to aid in future revisions of this plan.



Stage 1 Minor Shortage Potential/Voluntary Restrictions on Water Use

Current stream flow and other parameters indicate that demands are starting to fall below supply limits.

- A. Inform Customers that a Stage 1 has been issued. This is a volunteer request to use conservation tactics and methods in water usage to reach a 15% reduction goal so that Town can maintain a supply for all users.
- B. Residential/industrial/commercial consider in-house steps to encourage water efficiency.
- C. Property owners and managers are advised to irrigate lawns with potable water supply not more than every other day and not more than one inch of water per period.
- D. Vehicle owners are advised to limit the use of water to wash vehicles and equipment to once per week.
- E. Property owners and managers should refrain from washing streets, parking lots, sidewalks and driveways
- F. The Town and large volume water users will be required to start a water management program to water during off peak hours and reduce water cycles. Utilize water on an as-needed basis only for maintaining systems.
- G. Notify County and request a volunteer curtailment of upstream users as an aid in reaching proposed goals.
- H. New landscaping water requirements should be curtailed until stages are lifted by postponing new landscaping projects.

Stage 2 Moderate Shortage/Mandatory Limited Restrictions on Water Use

Current stream flow and other parameters indicate that supply is unable to sustain demand levels.

- A. Inform public that Stage 2 has been implemented. This is a mandatory limit and calls for immediate conservation for all residential/industrial and commercial properties on potable water systems.
- B. The East Raw Water system use will be on a call up basis, determined by the Water Department once daily demand levels have been met for the Town of Rangely. The utmost consideration will be given to meet their demands at all times.
- C. The West Raw Water system use will be determined by the capacity of the raw irrigation ponds based on river flows after water plant demands are met. Users may have to set scheduled times for watering based on availability.



- D. Institute Tier pricing based on monthly water usage for residential properties. Commercial and Industrial must illustrate water efficiency programs are in place with maximum reduction to void tier pricing and will be given special considerations upon presentation of program.
- E. Restrictions on vehicle and equipment washing to only once per week.
- F. Moratorium on hydrant use permits for non-essential uses.
- G. Moratorium on the issuances of new irrigation taps.
- H. Public and private swimming pools are limited to only adding water to make up for evaporation and splash, but may not empty for cleaning and replacement of water. Private pools not already filled by any stage implemented by the town may not be filled.
- I. Restrictions on Town of Rangely uses. To be accomplished by administrative order.
 - 1. Limit main line flushing, hydraulic sewer cleaning, and hydrant testing to minimum required to meet state health standards.
 - 2. Town water use for general maintenance limited to essential levels.

Stage 3 Severe Shortage/Mandatory Restrictions on Water Use

Current stream levels are unable to maintain demand and call for drastic reductions in usage. Water usage is limited to inside use only, and Tier pricing remains in effect based on monthly usage.

- A. Inform public that Stage 3 drought restrictions have been implemented. This stage calls for the following and is under full enforcement.
- B. Cease usage of water for all irrigation systems, and any exterior usage. Watering times will be scheduled as River intake allows.
- C. Cease usage of all Raw water. Systems will be an on call up basis as River intakes will allow.
- D. Moratorium on vehicle/equipment washing.
- E. Moratorium on evaporative cooling of commercial buildings.
- F. No filling of private or public swimming pools.
- G. Institute fines and penalties for water violations.**

Stage 4 Curtailment of Nonessential Water Use

Current stream usage is unable to sustain demand, and demand is set at lowest set point possible. Town may require assistance by either Federal or State Water emergency programs, or may have to purchase water supplies needed. Attachments will be developed that outline call up procedures for Federal and State support programs.

- A. Continuous notification to public of Stage 4 implementation. Water usage is limited to essential use only. Strict Enforcement on all nonessential usage.
- B. Firefighting restriction to prevent loss of life.



- C. Continuous monitoring of bulk water users.
- D. Institute fines and penalties for violations.

Triggering mechanisms for implementation of Water Restrictions

This section will be utilized by the Response Team to determine when each stage of implementation is reached. The determination can be triggered either by several parameters or any one incident depending on the severity of the event that has taken place. Alternate solutions are also proposed. Restrictions can be altered as needed if the integrity of the Treatment Plant and Distribution System remains intact. Essential and Non-Essential users will be notified and restricted based on the list provided on page 1, based on supply and demand. Restrictions will be lifted as soon as possible.

As general information for decision making, current reservoir and pre-sedimentation pond capacity is 5 million gallons. At the average winter consumption rate of between 250,000-350,000 gallons per day and providing no fire flows or main line breakage allowances, this would allow between 10-12 days of consumption.

Targeting CFS (Cubic Feet per Second) levels in the river as a basis for decision-making is difficult for drought response implementation. There are several variables that must be considered including weather projections, temperature and humidity trends, and fire danger. Upstream of the Town's water supply intake structure, there are several other users that may account for a demand of around 30 CFS at a given time and there are still additional users downstream that may have senior rights that create additional demand. Also, the River intake pumps require a minimum level in the wet well to prevent cavitation from damaging pumps. Due to the fortunate lack of drought condition operating data, we are not sure of all the factors which may negatively affect our ability to access, pump and treat water when the river is low. We do know that the WTP will have to complete more frequent lab tests for process control to meet quality and compliance parameters.

Target CFS drought restriction implementation recommendations are as follows: All CFS levels are measured at the USGS gage near Boise Creek in the White River, above the dam. This assumes that the dam is operating as a run of the river reservoir, where what is released is equal to what is entering, under normal operations.

Stage 1=100 CFS for 10 days, with temperature projections of 90 degrees and above, humidity below 20 % and fire danger = high, projected for one or more weeks.

Stage 2=75 CFS for 5 days, with temperature projections of 90 degrees and above, humidity below 20 % and fire danger = high, projected for one or more weeks.

Stage 3=50 CFS for 3 days, with temperature projections of 90 degrees and above, humidity below 20 % and fire danger = high, projected for one or more weeks. Town will initiate a call on the river.



Stage 4=25 CFS for 3 days, with temperature projections of 80 degrees and above, humidity below 20 % and fire danger = high, projected for one or more weeks. Town will initiate or continue a call on the river.

These are staff best estimates and we reserve the right to modify these trigger levels as we develop experience responding to low water levels in the river.

The following is a list of triggering mechanisms for implementation and should be reviewed and modified as needed.

Precursor conditions for water restrictions are low snowpack levels, early run off, high precipitation and hot and dry atmospheric conditions. Specific triggering conditions are:

- 1.) The average calculated demand over the past 7 days indicates that Water Treatment Plant productions and river inflows are less than or equal to daily demands. The demand information is collected daily through the SCADA (Supervisory Control Analytical Data Acquisition) system at the Water Plant and River Station by means of pump run times and flow meters. River flows are monitored daily and checked through web sites by USGS flow stations which measures flow in CFS.
- 2) Treatment process must be modified to meet daily demands, primarily due to quality issues and compliance restrictions. Quality assurance is checked by Plant personnel daily or as needed thru lab sample analysis and visual observations. As river flows decrease, the activity in the river increases, and treatment processes may have to be slowed or modified. These changes affect daily production or could also result in plant shut down if the treatment plant is unable to meet state compliance requirements.
- 3.) Any event, either natural or accidental, that occurs that might restrict inflows or outfall flows along the river. Historically this has been a rare event.
- 4.) Contamination of source water from tributaries, river or reservoir would be reported to CDPHE immediately. The action required would be based on an acute or chronic test assessment. Treatment Plant staff would work directly with the State on action required, and in most cases the plant intake would be shut down until the contaminants passed through. Run off from fires creates a separate set of contaminants and may not be treatable due to high turbidities. In most cases with fire impacts, raw water remains non-potable but is suited for other uses such as irrigation. Drinking water for consumption is either based on a boil order or supplied from bottled water. There can be an extended period of time before the potable system is back online as the entire source water supply will have to be flushed out.
- 5.) Mechanical failure either at reservoir or in-house pump stations that would restrict the ability to pump full daily demands. Most cases of this nature can be corrected with a few days.



6.) Catastrophic failure of the treatment facility or a critical component occurs, and the Town is unable to produce potable water. Water may have to be hauled in, and the Town would contact emergency support through Co-WARN, County resources, the Department of Natural Resources and water hauling companies. One recommendation for the Town would be to look at the feasibility of water wells or an additional pre-sedimentation pond as an alternative water supply sources.

Donald C. Reed/Utilities Director

Date

Andy Shaffer, Mayor

Date

15 – Informational Items

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Fact Sheet

Summary

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 creates new Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to keep first responders, frontline health workers, teachers, and other providers of vital services safely on the job as states, local governments, Tribes, and territories roll out vaccines and fight to rebuild Main Street economies. Funds are available until December 31, 2024.

Now that the legislation has been cleared by Congress, all matters of execution—including allocations of funding, regulations prescribing eligible uses of payments, and resolving matters of statutory ambiguity—will be determined by the guidance and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be determinative.

What follows is a summary of the key aspects of the recovery funds, and describes the intent of the legislation, along with a preliminary understanding of how the Treasury will execute the proposals.

- States and the District of Columbia: \$195.3 billion
 - \$25.5 billion will be equally divided.
 - \$755 million will be allocated to make the District of Columbia whole after it did not receive a fair allocation under the CARES Act.
 - The remaining funds will be distributed based on the share of total unemployed workers.
 - If a state's combined state and local funding total is less than what they received under the CARES Act, the difference will be allocated to the state (this guarantees a minimum of \$1.25 billion for each state).
 - To the extent practicable, states and the District of Columbia will receive allocations from the Department of Treasury (Treasury) within 60 days of submitting a Certification of Need.
 - If Treasury decides that a payment to a State requires additional justification, the Secretary could choose to withhold up to 50% of the allocation to each state for up to 12 months from the date the certification of need is received. Such a withholding would not be required, and if the State submits a second certification of need, the Secretary would be required to release the withheld amount by the 12-month deadline.
- Local governments: \$130.2 billion divided evenly between cities and counties
 - \$65.1 billion will be allocated to metropolitan cities.
 - \$45.57 billion will be allocated to municipalities with populations of generally at least 50,000 using a modified Community Development Block Grant formula and sent directly from Treasury to the city.

- \$19.53 billion will be allocated to municipalities with populations of generally fewer than 50,000 in states and territories, with allocations capped at 75% of the locality's most recent budget as of January 27, 2020. Funds will be sent to the state to distribute to the local community based on population within 30 days of receipt unless an extension is granted. Even if granted an extension, States must distribute the funds to the local community not later than 120 days after they receive this funding for distribution or face monetary penalty, and cannot change the allocations or impose additional requirements.
 - \$65.1 billion will be allocated to counties based on population and sent directly from the Department of Treasury to the counties.
 - Funding will be distributed by Treasury in two tranches—one within 60 days of enactment to the extent practicable, and the second one year after the disbursement of the first tranche.
- Territories: \$4.5 billion
 - \$2.25 billion will be divided equally.
 - \$2.25 billion will be allocated based on population.
 - To the extent practicable, territories will receive allocations from Treasury within 60 days of submitting a Certification of Need.
 - If Treasury decides that a payment to a territory requires additional justification, the Secretary could choose to withhold up to 50% of the allocation to the territory for up to 12 months from the date the certification of need is received. Such a withholding would not be required, and if the Territory submits a second certification of need, the Secretary would be required to release the withheld amount.
- Tribes: \$20 billion to federally recognized Tribal governments.
 - \$1 billion will be divided equally.
 - \$19 billion will be divided as determined by Treasury, which is expected to engage in Tribal consultation and to make use of data previously collected from Tribes to improve the distribution formula used in the CARES Act.
 - To the extent practicable, funding will be distributed by Treasury within 60 days of enactment.

In addition to these Funds, the law creates a new \$10 billion **Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund** for “critical capital projects directly enabling work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease.” To implement this Fund, Treasury is required to establish a process of applying for grants within 60 days of enactment. The Fund will provide:

- \$100 million for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico;
- \$100 million split equally between the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau;

- \$100 million split equally between Tribal governments and Hawaii, with each receiving a minimum of \$50,000; and
- The remaining \$4.7 billion will be distributed to states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico as follows:
 - 50% based on population
 - 25% based on rural population
 - 25% based on household income that is below 150% of the poverty line

The law also creates an additional \$2 billion **Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund** that will allocate \$750 million to eligible revenue sharing counties (defined to include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands) and \$250 million to eligible Tribes for any government purpose other than lobbying. These funds will be distributed based on economic conditions of the recipient entities in fiscal years 2022 (beginning October 1, 2021) and 2023 (beginning October 1, 2022). Among other things, this fund is intended to assist counties currently reliant on the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and Secure Rural Schools (SRS) programs, among other revenue sharing programs, but based on their real economic conditions rather than historic payments.

Frequently Asked Questions

How can recipient governments use relief allocations from the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds?

The Department of Treasury will issue guidance detailing its interpretation and implementation of eligible uses, but the statutory language specifically authorizes use of the funds. Each of the following is a separate allowable use of the funds for the recipient:

- To respond to the pandemic or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
- For premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work (as determined by each recipient government) during the pandemic, providing up to \$13 per hour above regular wages;
- For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the pandemic (relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency);
- To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure;

In addition, a recipient may transfer its allocation to a private nonprofit organization, Tribal organization, public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or special-purpose unit of State or local government, if the recipient government so chooses. The recipient entity would need to use the funds consistent with the purposes listed above.

The recipient government must send Treasury periodic reports with a detailed accounting of the uses of the funds (States and territories must also provide all modifications to tax revenue sources since March 3, 2020).

The language explicitly prohibits funds from being deposited into a pension fund.

States and territories are also prohibited from using the funds to offset, either directly or indirectly, a tax cut made since March 3, 2021.

While the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund eligible uses are broader than those of the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund, [guidance](#) previously released for the Coronavirus Relief Fund may provide insight into how Treasury may interpret and implement these American Rescue Plan provisions.

How will state and local governments receive the relief allocations?

States and territories will receive their allocations within 60 days of submitting to Treasury a certification signed by an authorized officer that the funds are needed to respond to the pandemic and will be used in compliance with the eligible uses. If Treasury decides that a payment to a state requires additional justification, the Secretary could choose to withhold up to 50% of the allocation to each state and territory for up to 12 months from the date the certification of need is

received. Such a withholding would not be required, and if the state or territory submits a second certification of need, the Secretary would be required to release the withheld amount by the 12-month deadline.

Funding for counties, metropolitan cities, and nonentitlement units of local government (generally those under 50,000 inhabitants) will be separated into two tranches. To the extent practicable, Treasury is required to send out the first tranche (equal to 50% of the recipient's allocation) within 60 days of enactment, and the second tranche (the remaining 50%) not earlier than one year after the first disbursement. Counties, metropolitan cities, and nonentitlement units of local government are not required to submit a signed certification of need to Treasury.

Because it could take a full year for Treasury to calculate and disburse the allocations for nonentitlement units of local government, Treasury is instead required to send the amounts intended for those recipients to each state (including territories) within 60 days. States and territories would then have 30 days to disburse the funds to the nonentitlements based on population. Because of the potential administrative burden of evaluating the eligibility for all of these smaller localities, a state could, if necessary, ask Treasury for up to three extensions for distributing one or more of those allocations. The state or territory would need to justify why the extension is warranted, and would have no authority to change the amount of, or attach additional requirements to, the payments allocated to the intended local government recipients.

Why have the allocations on the estimates spreadsheet changed over time?

- **States:** The bill was amended in the Senate to replace the minimum base payment to states of \$500 million with a total state- and local-level combined allocation equal to what the states received under the CARES Act, guaranteeing a minimum of \$1.25 billion for each state.
- **Counties:**
 - A correction was made to an error in the way the CDBG allocations were weighted across counties. This resulted in a greater number of urban counties receiving the CDBG markup (up to 14, from 11 previously) and a subsequent reduction in the amounts received by other counties.
 - A correction was made to a data sorting error that resulted in the wrong population inputs being used for roughly 3% of all counties.
- **Metropolitan Cities:**
 - A correction was made for an error in the way the CDBG allocations were weighted across metro cities. This resulted in increases in the projected assistance to each metropolitan city by about 9%.
 - Eligible metropolitan cities that did not receive a FY2020 CDBG award and were therefore left off initial runs were manually identified and added when possible.
- **Nonentitlement Units of Local Government:** The estimates gained more precision over time based on updates to how Treasury will calculate the nonentitlement allocation for each state, as well as a change to the definition of “nonentitlement unit of local government” to more accurately cover active local governments performing the functions of municipalities, as had been the intent. For example, the prior definition would have inadvertently made non-governmental entities eligible for allocations, which while

appropriate for the CDBG program, was not the policy intent of the state and local funding in the American Rescue Plan.

What will cause final allocations to differ from the estimates spreadsheet?

- Interpretation and implementation decisions by the Department of Treasury, including the possibility of using the FY2021 CDBG formula for metro cities or 2020 population data for counties and nonentitlements (that data was not available at the time that the Congressional Research Service’s preliminary estimates were calculated).
- The cap on nonentitlement allocations at 75% of the entity’s most recent budget as of January 27, 2020. Congressional Research Service analysts do not have local budget information sufficient to calculate this cap, so it is not reflected in the estimates.
- Redistribution of funds from inactive counties to the local governments within the county.
- Potential addition of eligible metro cities that did not receive a FY2020 CDBG award and were therefore not included on the spreadsheet.
- Projected amounts for nonentitlements may be divided between more than one nonentitlement government to the extent that eligible nonentitlement governments have overlapping populations (for example, residents of a village government and town government in New York). In cases where an eligible government does not appear on this list but another government representing some or all of its population is listed, the total estimate provided represents all of the nonentitlement funding attributable to the government’s underlying population. Treasury guidance on how to distribute amounts for overlapping government will be determinative.

What if a city, town, village, or township is not included on the estimates spreadsheet?

The updated spreadsheet is not a comprehensive list of eligible nonentitlement units of local government; rather, it uses publicly available data to estimate how Treasury might interpret the law.

The legislation defines “nonentitlement unit of local government” as either:

- (1) Any “municipality” (as defined by the Census) that is a city, county, town, township, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State; Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, or a general purpose political subdivision thereof; a combination of such political subdivisions that, except as provided in section 5306(d)(4) of this title, is recognized by the Secretary; and the District of Columbia.

or,

- (2) any non-municipality (as defined by the Census) that is a town or township and which:
 - (i) possesses powers and performs functions comparable to these associated with municipalities,

- (ii) is closely settled, and
- (iii) contains within its boundaries no incorporated places as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census which have not entered into cooperation agreements with such town or township to undertake or to assist in the undertaking of essential community development and housing assistance activities.

The Treasury Department will determine how this will be interpreted and implemented.

In cases where an eligible government does not appear on this list but another government representing some or all of its population is listed, the total estimate provided represents all of the nonentitlement funding attributable to the government's underlying population. Treasury will determine how such amounts are divided among such overlapping units of government.

What about cases where a local government appears more than once?

The legislation provides for funding to cities (including both metro cities and nonentitlements) and counties to be separate and distinct. In cases where cities are also incorporated as counties, those governments should expect to receive funding both as a city and as a county.

However, any case where a local government is listed once as a city – either as both a metro city and a nonentitlement government, or twice as a nonentitlement government – is likely the product of error inherent in the estimating process. For any government that is listed as both a metro city and a nonentitlement government, the metro city estimate is likely to be more accurate. In cases where a government is listed more than once as a nonentitlement, any duplication should be ignored and the estimate should only be counted once, keeping in mind that some states have governments with identical names in different counties.

Lisa Piering

Subject: FW: Funding distribution to Municipalities
Attachments: Bill text Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund.docx; Statement for the Record on Section 605 of the American Rescue Plan4[1].docx; ARP - Title-by-Title Summary1.pdf; Final State and Local Allocation Output 03.08.21.xlsx; Full Text American Rescue Plan 3.9.2021.pdf

From: Logan, Alyssa (Bennet) <Alyssa_Logan@bennet.senate.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, March 17, 2021 6:13 PM

To: Lisa Piering <lpiering@rangelyco.gov>

Subject: RE: Funding distribution to Municipalities

Of course! I apologize for the oversight on getting you this info. Attached is a section by section summary of the whole bill as well as the full bill text. Summaries of most of the major provisions in the bill are available [here](#). Please note many of the numbers on these links are just estimates at this point.

A spreadsheet with estimates of the direct payment to states, counties, cities and towns is attached and NACO has updated estimated county funding numbers [posted here](#). The full text of state and local government funding provisions can be found under Title M on page 569 of the attached text. The new funding will now be distributed in two tranches with the first payment due to go out within 60 days. The current version of the bill does require the funding be used for certain uses, but retains direct distribution to counties which was a top CCI priority. Senator Bennet worked hard over the last few months and coordinated closely with CCI to ensure that was in the final bill. The full details of eligible projects are on page 577-578 of the bill and a summary of the four allowable use of funds for counties is here:

- Respond to the public health emergency with respect to the COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.
- Respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the county that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work.
- For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the county prior to the emergency or
- Make necessary investments in water, sewer or broadband infrastructure.

On AGNC, Swartout highlighted this new program that was inserted into the bill from a push led by Senator Ron Wyden of Oregon last week called the [Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund](#). There are still a lot of questions on this provision and how it will interact with PILT and other county revenue programs like Secure Rural Schools. There were some early press reports that indicated that this program would supplant SRS, but we have been told that is not the intent. We are [still pushing](#) to reauthorize and fully fund SRS. We will hope to get that done in the next year.

The details on the new fund will be worked out in the months ahead, but we know it contains \$1.5 billion for public land counties nationwide over the next two fiscal years. The new funding formula for the distribution of those funds will be based on the economic conditions of each eligible county using measurements of poverty rates, household income, land

values, and unemployment rates as well as other economic indicators, over the 20-year period ending with September 30, 2021. More details on the program are attached including the legislative text and Senator Wyden's statement for the record, which will help inform the Treasury Department as they draft the implementation guidelines for the new program. We look forward to working on the details of this new program with counties and CCI.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions!

Alyssa

Alyssa Logan | Regional Representative
U.S. Senator Michael F. Bennet | Grand Junction Regional Office
O: 970-241-6631 | M: 970-975-0468 | alyssa_logan@bennet.senate.gov

From: Lisa Piering <lpiering@rangelyco.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 17, 2021 5:07 PM
To: Logan, Alyssa (Bennet) <Alyssa_Logan@bennet.senate.gov>
Subject: Funding distribution to Municipalities

Alyssa,


I was at the AGNC meeting and RBC had information on the dollar amounts that were going to be distributed from the next round of relief I do not recall getting that information can whomever forwarded that to the county shoot out to me as well?

Lisa Piering | *Town Manager* | *Town of Rangely*
209 East Main Street, Rangely, Co 81648 | Email lpiering@rangelyco.gov
Phone (970) 675-8476 | **Fax (970) 675-8471** | **Cell (970) 620-1129**



What are the capacity restrictions at each level?

Effective date: 03/07/2021

	LEVEL GREEN: PROTECT OUR NEIGHBORS	LEVEL BLUE: CAUTION	LEVEL YELLOW: CONCERN	LEVEL ORANGE: HIGH RISK	LEVEL RED: SEVERE RISK	LEVEL PURPLE: EXTREME RISK
HIGH RISK POPULATIONS	Use caution Eligible for worker benefits and mandatory prioritization for remote work	Use caution Eligible for worker benefits and mandatory prioritization for remote work	Advised to Stay at Home Eligible for worker benefits and mandatory prioritization for remote work	Strongly advised to Stay at Home Eligible for worker benefits and mandatory prioritization for remote work	Stay at Home Eligible for worker benefits and mandatory prioritization for remote work	Stay at Home Ordered Eligible for worker benefits and mandatory prioritization for remote work
VARIANCES	Eligible for both <u>outdoor</u> and <u>indoor</u> site-specific variances if approved by LPHA	Eligible for both <u>outdoor</u> and <u>indoor</u> site-specific variances if approved by LPHA	Eligible for <u>outdoor</u> site-specific variances if approved by LPHA	Not eligible	Not eligible - Current variances reevaluated	Not eligible - Current variances revoked unless specifically allowed
PERSONAL GATHERING SIZE	Per local guidance	Up to 10 from no more than 2 households	Up to 10 from no more than 2 households	Up to 10 from no more than 2 households	None	None
CHILDCARE	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
P-12 SCHOOLS	In-person	In-person	In-person suggested	In-person suggested Counties are encouraged to prioritize in-person learning by suspending other extracurricular and recreational activities in order to preserve effective cohorting and minimize disruptions to in person learning	P-5: in person suggested Middle school: in-person, hybrid, or remote suggested High school: hybrid or remote suggested	In-person, hybrid, or remote as appropriate
HIGHER EDUCATION	In-person	In-person	In-person, hybrid, or remote as appropriate	In-person, hybrid, or remote as appropriate	Remote suggested, limited in-person when necessary	Remote suggested, very limited in-person when necessary
RESTAURANTS - INDOORS	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 225 people †	50% capacity or 150 people †	25% capacity or 50 people †	Indoor dining closed. Take out, curbside, delivery, or to go	Indoor dining closed. Take out, delivery, or to go is open
RESTAURANTS - OUTDOORS	6ft between parties outdoors, per local zoning	6ft between parties outdoors, per local zoning	6ft between parties outdoors, per local zoning	6ft between parties outdoors, per local zoning	Open air with only groups of own household is open	Outdoor dining closed. Take out, delivery, or to go is open
LAST CALL	Per local restrictions	2 a.m. (on premise)	1 a.m. (on premise)	12 a.m. (on premise)	10 p.m. (on premise)	No on premise service
NON-CRITICAL MANUFACTURING	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 175 people †	50% capacity or 50 people (or up to 100 with calculator) †	25% capacity or 50 people †	25% capacity or 50 people †	10% capacity or 25 people †
OFFICES	50%* capacity	50% capacity	50% capacity, remote work is strongly encouraged	25% capacity, remote work is strongly encouraged	10% capacity, remote work is strongly encouraged	Remote work or Closed
BARS	50%* capacity or 500 people †	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
GYMS/FITNESS	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 175 people †	50% capacity or 50 people †	25% capacity or 50 people indoors †, or outdoors in groups less than 10	10% capacity or 10 people indoors per room †, or outdoors in groups less than 10. Reservations required	Virtual, or outdoors in groups less than 10
GROUP SPORTS AND CAMPS	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50 person capacity per activity	25 person capacity per activity	Virtual, or outdoors in groups less than 10	Virtual, or outdoors in groups less than 10	Virtual, or outdoors in groups less than 10
CRITICAL AND NON CRITICAL RETAIL	50%* capacity	50% capacity	50% capacity	50% capacity with increased curbside pick up, and delivery. Dedicated senior and at-risk hours encouraged	50% capacity with increased curbside pick up, and delivery. Dedicated senior and at-risk hours encouraged	Non-critical retail closed. Curbside pick-up and delivery OK. Critical may operate at 50% capacity but should make significant efforts to reduce the number of people in-store as much as possible
PERSONAL SERVICES	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 50 people †	50% capacity or 50 people †	25% capacity or 25 people †	25% capacity or 25 people †	Closed
LIMITED HEALTH CARE SETTINGS	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 50 people †	50% capacity or 50 people †	25% capacity or 25 people †	25% capacity or 25 people †	10% capacity or 25 people †
INDOOR UNSEATED EVENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 175 people †	50% capacity or 50 people no calculator, (or up to 100 with calculator) †	25% capacity or 50 person capacity (with calculator) †	Closed, excluding museums, aquariums, and zoos**	Closed
INDOOR SEATED EVENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 225 people with 6ft spacing between groups †	50% capacity or 50 people (or 150 people with 6ft spacing between groups) †	25% capacity or 50 people †	Closed, excluding museums, aquariums, and zoos**	Closed
OUTDOOR UNSEATED EVENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 250 people †	50% capacity or 175 people †	25% capacity or 75 people	25% capacity or 75 people (with calculator) †, attended only with members of your own household and 6ft spacing between groups	Closed
OUTDOOR SEATED EVENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 250 people †	50% capacity or 175 people †	25% capacity or 75 people †	25% capacity or 75 people (with calculator) †, attended only with members of your own household and 6ft spacing between groups	Closed
OUTDOOR GUIDED SERVICES	50%* capacity or 500 people †	50% capacity or 25 people †	50% capacity or 10 people †	25% capacity or 10 people †	25% capacity or 10 people †	25% capacity or up to 10 only in your own household †

*Counties that enter Protect Our Neighbors are eligible to increase the percentage caps by 5% every month they continually sustain those metrics.

† When capacity limits are expressed as both a percentage of posted capacity and a total number of people, use whichever number is fewer.

**Educational institutions including museums, aquariums and zoos may operate indoors at 25% of the posted occupancy limit not to exceed 25 people using the Distancing Space Calculator per room.

Subject: Rio Blanco County Takes Steps Against Wolf Reintroduction

******* PRESS RELEASE *******
March 16, 2021

On Tuesday March 16, 2021, the Rio Blanco County Board of County Commissioners unanimously passed a resolution to reaffirm the county's opposition to wolf reintroduction to become a Wolf Reintroduction Sanctuary County. Rio Blanco County is the first in the State to adopt a Wolf Reintroduction Sanctuary Resolution since Proposition 114 passed on November 3, 2020.

Through the resolution, the commissioners stated the county would allow for the natural migration and repopulation of Gray Wolves, but would not allow for artificially introduced wolves. Further stating that "designated lands" for artificial reintroduction must not include Rio Blanco County or any other County in the State that adopts the Sanctuary County Resolution.

Proposition 114 narrowly passed in the statewide election; however, of the 64 counties in the state only 13 received an affirmative vote. There were only 5 counties on the western slope which voters approved the proposition. Under the Rio Blanco County Resolution, these would be considered to be designated lands by the terms defined by the ballot measure. Those counties include Pitkin, Summit, San Miguel, San Juan and La Plata County.

Under Proposition 114, Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission is tasked with getting wolves on the ground by December 2023 on lands west of the Continental Divide. Rio Blanco County Commissioners have urged the CPW Commission to take the necessary time to make this program as effective as possible for the citizens of the areas that will be impacted.

During a work session on March 9, 2021, local resident and former Colorado Division of Wildlife Biologist, Jeff Madison, presented to the Board the idea of Rio Blanco County becoming a Wolf Reintroduction Sanctuary County. This idea was met with great enthusiasm from the Board of County Commissioners. Locally, Rio Blanco County residents voted 3,164 against and 439 in favor of Proposition 114.

Among the top concerns from the County is the significant economic impact from the Wolf Reintroduction. The County is already facing depressed county revenues due to regulations on the fossil fuel industry. According to the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Rio Blanco County maintains a 18.8 million dollar agriculture industry from cattle, sheep and hay production. The Northwest Region of Colorado, including Rio Blanco County, reports the largest amount of outdoor recreation in the state spending at \$10.3 billion according to *The 2017 Economic Contributions of Outdoor Recreation in Colorado*.

While the reintroduction plan would allow for "fair compensation" of livestock losses due to wolf predation, for other states, notably Idaho, in practical application this has proven to be difficult or even unattainable for livestock producers. Furthermore there is no existing plan to account for losses to the big game hunting industry.

The Board of County Commissioners felt strongly that the resolution is not an attempt to go against the will of the people; however, view this as an opportunity to uphold the wishes of their constituents. Board Chairman, Gary Moyer, encouraged other western slope counties to take similar steps earlier stating "we are more alike than we are different. Right now it feels like a war is being waged on rural Colorado, and they are coming at us from every direction. However, we are also stronger together, and it will be hard to ignore us if we are working together."

###

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-06

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO, REAFFIRMING RIO BLANCO COUNTY'S OPPOSITION TO THE REINTRODUCTION OF WOLVES GENERALLY, AND SPECIFICALLY ESTABLISHING RIO BLANCO COUNTY AS A WOLF REINTRODUCTION SANCTUARY COUNTY

WHEREAS, in the November 3rd, 2020 Colorado election, Proposition 114, the ballot measure to require the artificial introduction of Canadian Gray Wolves into the State, the voters of Colorado narrowly approved the measure by a vote of 1,590,299 for and 1,533,313 against, while the voters of Rio Blanco County overwhelmingly rejected the measure voting 3164 against and 439 for; and

WHEREAS, Proposition 114 received an affirmative vote in only 5 western slope counties, including Pitkin, Summit, San Miguel, San Juan, and La Plata Counties; and

WHEREAS, gray wolves were extirpated from the County and the State nearly 80 years ago because of their predation on cattle and sheep; and

WHEREAS, the economy of Rio Blanco County is highly dependent on agriculture, in the form of cattle and sheep ranching, and on big game, with both hunting and outfitting; and

WHEREAS, Rio Blanco County is central to both the largest elk herd and largest mule deer herd in the State and Nation; and

WHEREAS, wolf reintroductions in other states have caused significant reductions in big game herd numbers requiring reduced opportunities for hunters and other wildlife enthusiasts; and

WHEREAS, wolf reintroductions in other states have included a provision for “fair compensation” for livestock losses due to wolf predation, however, in practical application, this has proven from difficult to unattainable for affected livestock producers; and

WHEREAS, Rio Blanco County is part of the Northwest region as defined by Colorado Parks & Wildlife. According to *The 2017 Economic Contributions of Outdoor Recreation in Colorado*,¹ the Northwest region included the largest amount of outdoor recreation spending at \$10.3 billion. Rio Blanco County is the fourth largest contributor with respect to big game hunting and associated activities within the Northwest region; and

WHEREAS, Rio Blanco County maintains a 18.8 million dollar agriculture industry from cattle,

¹ The 2017 Economic Contributions of Outdoor Recreation in Colorado, A regional and county level analysis. Colorado SCORP, Colorado Parks & Wildlife, and Southwick Associates.

https://cpw.state.co.us/Documents/Trails/SCORP/2017EconomicContributions_SCORP.pdf, July 23, 2018, page 3, (accessed 03/12/2021)

sheep and hay production, according to the Colorado Department of Agriculture²; and

WHEREAS, gray wolves have naturally returned to the State over the last decade with confirmed sightings of both individuals and packs in Jackson, Routt, Rio Blanco, and Moffat counties; and

WHEREAS, given the biology and social habits of wolf populations, it is reasonable to assume migration by Canadian gray wolves will continue into the northern portion of Colorado and Mexican gray wolves will continue into the southern portion of the state; and

WHEREAS, given the nature of wolf behavior, the presence of artificially introduced wolf populations will reduce or eliminate the recolonization by natural migration; and

WHEREAS, 76% of Rio Blanco County is Federal Land, including US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management property; and

WHEREAS, the ecological benefits of re-established wolf populations can be achieved by natural migration and reproduction; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of this Resolution is necessary and proper to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, and improve the order, comfort, welfare, and convenience of the County and the inhabitants thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Rio Blanco County as follows:

1. **Rio Blanco County is declared to be a Wolf Reintroduction Sanctuary County**, allowing only for the natural migration and repopulation of Gray Wolves without the competition from artificially introduced wolves:
2. “Designated Lands”, for artificial reintroduction of wolves as defined in the ballot Proposition, must not include Rio Blanco County or any other County in the State that adopts the Sanctuary County Designation.
3. This decision is predicated on the following:
 - a) A rapid artificial repopulation of wolves into Rio Blanco County will cause significant economic harm in a time in which County revenues are already depressed.
 - b) A slow, extensively monitored and managed, natural restoration of wolves will facilitate a fuller understanding of regional and localized wolf behavior and of social impacts and will allow for increased temporal directed adaptive management.
 - c) Adaptive management strategies must include take as an appropriate tool as

² U. S. Census Bureau, (2017), United States Department of Agriculture, Glimpse of Colorado Agricultural Production Map, <https://ag.colorado.gov/sites/ag/files/2019%20Glimpse%20of%20CO%20Agriculture%20Map.jpg>, accessed March 12, 2021.

warranted.

d) Wolves should be artificially reintroduced only in those Colorado Counties that received an affirmative vote on Proposition 114 in the 2020 election. This will allow for comparative study of impacts, both positive and negative, of different reintroduction strategies. In other Counties, including Rio Blanco County, wolves should be allowed to naturally repopulate through migration and reproduction only.

e) Individual wolves or packs that migrate from the original release counties must be removed from the Sanctuary County so as not to compete with or displace natural reestablishment.

f) Funding should be robust enough to closely monitor both naturally occurring and reintroduced wolves and the detailed effects on prey animals. Funding should be limited to the State General Fund as to not effect already limited Game Cash Funds and not encumber Sportsmen's dollars to this effort.

g) In that a high percentage of land within the County is Federally owned, planning and management of the wolves should be closely coordinated with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

9. The above listed approach, in large part, follows the recommendations of the Colorado Wolf Management Plan established by the working group in December 2004.

**DULY MOVED, SECONDED, AND PASSED ON A VOTE OF ____FOR AND
____AGAINST THIS ____DAY OF MARCH 2021.**

**OF
COLORADO**

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
RIO BLANCO COUNTY,**

ATTEST:

Boots M. Campbell, Clerk & Recorder



Gary Moyer, Chairman



Jeff Rector, Commissioner



Ty Gates, Commissioner



TOWN OF RANGELY GAS DEPARTMENT

Underground Gas Line Maintenance
Call Before You Dig/Meter Safety/EFV

Dear Gas Customer or Home Owner:

You are receiving this notice because our records indicate that you have a natural gas line running underground from your gas meter to a structure or a gas burning appliance. As your natural gas distributor, the Rangely Gas Dept., in accordance with federal regulations, needs to make you aware of certain safety recommendations regarding your underground natural gas piping.

The Rangely Gas Dept. operates the gas system with an emphasis on safety. We are required to design, operate and maintain the underground gas pipeline in accordance with prescribed federal safety standards. The Gas Dept. does not own or maintain the gas piping downstream of the gas meter (the gas line between the meter and the building). This is the responsibility of the customer or home owner. If the buried pipe is not properly maintained, it may be subject to corrosion (if the pipe is metallic) and/or leakage.

To ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of these lines, the buried piping should be checked periodically. You, or the home owner, are advised to contact a licensed plumber or the Rangely Gas Dept. to assist you in locating, inspecting and checking the buried pipeline. If any unsafe condition or leakage is discovered, repairs should be made as soon as possible.

If you feel we have made an error regarding this notice or if you have any questions, please call the Rangely Gas Dept. at (970)675-8258. or (970)675-8476.

Please do not hesitate to call the Gas Dept. due to COVID fears or restrictions. We will find a way to assist you while addressing any concerns or fears you may have,

**Examples of customer owned gas lines are: gas lines that run from the gas meter to the house, a gas line running from the garage to the house if the gas meter is on the garage, a gas line running to the garage if the meter is at the house, or a fuel line running from the gas meter to a trailer house.*

EFV

The Gas Dept. must now install an EFV (Excess Flow Valve) on any new gas service. This is a device that shuts down the flow of gas when a gas service line is punctured or hit. Please be aware that gas flow is not shut off 100%. You still must call 9-1-1 or the Gas Dept. if you damage a gas line. EFV's are not installed on the customer owned Underground Lines mentioned in this notice.



Call Before You Dig

If you plan to dig, gas piping should ALWAYS be located in advance and all digging should be carefully done by hand near the pipe. Remember, simple tasks such as digging fence post holes, rototilling and landscaping qualify as digging activities. Contact the Utility Notification Center of Colorado (UNCC) three days in advance of digging, in order for all utility-owned pipes and cables may be located. In fact, it's the law. The service is free. For locates call 8-1-1.

March 16, 2021



Phone Numbers

UNCC 8-1-1

Gas Dept (970)675-8258

Town Hall (970)675-8476

Police Dept. Non emergency (970)675-8466

In an Emergency Call 911

Meter Safety

Please check your gas meter for snow and ice build up. Call the Gas Dept. at 675-8258 if you need assistance to remove snow or ice from your meter set.

NOTICE

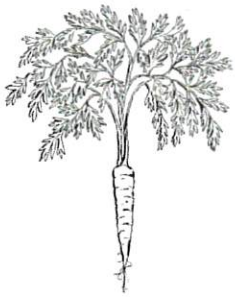
IF YOU FIND A SLIP OF PAPER ENCLOSED WITH THIS LETTER:

- ♦ You may have more than one structure (house, bldg., etc.) with an underground line. Check this slip of paper for other service addresses.
- ♦ Your mailing address may have been different than the physical service address with the underground line.



Sick of COVID LEADING your life????

Get out into the fresh air at the Rangely Community Garden!!!



Volunteer or Rent a plot. Our prices have been lowered!! Large plots \$70...small plots \$50...children's plots \$20!!! Check us out on Facebook.

****NEW BOARD**NEW LEADERSHIP****

Lisa Piering

From: Ellis, Keely <Keely.Ellis@cncc.edu>
Sent: Friday, March 12, 2021 4:14 PM
To: Lisa Piering; Peter Brixius; Matt Scoggins; scott.pankow@moffatsd.org
Cc: Miller, Angela
Subject: Presidential Search Update

Good afternoon,

We are hoping you will be willing to distribute this information to your boards.

We wanted to reach out and let you know that we are going to be having Presidential Candidate Forums on March 22nd, March 23rd, April 1st, April 2nd, and April 5th.

These forums will be conducted virtually via WebEx (more information to follow).

Main Forum (everyone is welcome) at 3-4:30pm

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to reach out to Angie Miller or myself.

Best,

Keely Ellis

Executive Assistant to the President & Human Resources
Public Information Officer
Colorado Northwestern Community College
Office: (970) 675-3219
Fax: (970) 675-5046
Email: Keely.Ellis@cncc.edu



My current schedule

Monday - working remote
Tuesday - in the office
Wednesday - working remote
Thursday - working remote
Friday - working remote

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact
CCCS Communications
cccs.communications@cccs.edu

Five Finalists Announced in Presidential Search for Colorado Northwestern Community College

Finalists to participate in virtual, open community forums March and April.

March 17, 2021 (Denver) — Today, the Colorado Community College System (CCCS) Chancellor Joe Garcia announced five finalists in the running for president of Colorado Northwestern Community College (CNCC). CNCC president Ron Granger will retire at the end of his term in July 2021, concluding a 40-year career in academia.

The search advisory committee, comprised of college and community representatives, conducted a thorough screening and preliminary interviews with applicants in order to identify those best suited to lead CNCC with long-term success.

The finalists are:



Dr. Josh Baker



Dr. Lisa Jones Copprue



Tim Gibbs



Dr. Sandra Kiddoo



Keith Peterson

Bios for each finalist and information for upcoming forums are available on CNCC's website at the following link: <https://www.cncc.edu/presidential-search>.

Presidential finalists will meet virtually with the CNCC community in March and April through open community forums to allow faculty, staff, and college constituents to learn more about their experience, leadership style, and philosophies on a variety of issues.

The virtual community forums are scheduled as follows:

FINALIST	VIRTUAL COMMUNITY FORUMS
Tim Gibbs	Monday, March 22 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Dr. Lisa Jones Copprue	Tuesday, March 23 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Keith Peterson	Thursday, April 1 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Dr. Sandra Kiddoo	Friday, April 2 3:00 – 4:30 pm
Dr. Josh Baker	Monday, April 5 3:00 – 4:30 pm

Feedback surveys will be requested from participants who interact with finalists. Surveys will be reviewed by Chancellor Garcia prior to his selection of the new CNCC president. Input from the college community is encouraged and will be instrumental in the selection process.

###

About Colorado Northwestern Community College

Colorado Northwestern Community College (CNCC) is a leading point of entry to higher education for the northwest corner of Colorado. CNCC provides cost-effective, high-quality college education, along with access and opportunity for non-traditional students, workforce development, training resources for local organizations, and community partnerships. Learn more at www.cncc.edu.

About Colorado Community College System

[The Colorado Community College System](http://www.cccs.edu) (CCCS) is the state's largest system of higher education, delivering more than 1,000 programs to over 125,000 students annually through 13 colleges and 38 locations across Colorado. Our open access mission ensures all Coloradans who aspire to enrich their lives have access to quality higher education opportunities. The System Office provides leadership, advocacy and support to the colleges under the direction of the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education (SBCCOE). Join us in changing the way Colorado goes to college. Learn more at www.cccs.edu.

Finalist	Virtual Community Forums	Meeting Information
Tim Gibbs	Monday, March 22 3:00 – 4:30 pm	Meeting Link: https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m46f3f184f89c248c070ef106eaea0a5f (https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m46f3f184f89c248c070ef106eaea0a5f) Join by Phone: 720-650-7664 Meeting Number: 120 642 0521 Meeting Password: CscfjPZd627
Dr. Lisa Jones Copprue	Tuesday, March 23 3:00 – 4:30 pm	Meeting Link: https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m2ebeada8fd8cfa073345222a24c6f05d (https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m2ebeada8fd8cfa073345222a24c6f05d) Join by Phone: 720-650-7664 Meeting Number: 120 433 7255 Meeting Password: rmVwnTMP797
Keith Peterson	Thursday, April 1 3:00 – 4:30 pm	Meeting Link: https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m92b653bb585a13946c13f12e00e6cac4 (https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m92b653bb585a13946c13f12e00e6cac4) Join by Phone: 720-650-7664 Meeting Number: 120 200 6797 Meeting Password: DZr8xM9Md9s

Dr. Sandra Kiddoo	<p>Friday, April 2</p> <p>3:00 – 4:30 pm</p>	<p>Meeting Link:https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=mcc0d7cf7a2c51280238d5d9443c618d9 (https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=mcc0d7cf7a2c51280238d5d9443c618d9)</p> <p>Join by Phone: 720-650-7664</p> <p>Meeting Number: 120 485 3993</p> <p>Meeting Password: WNAwThrU448</p>
Dr. Josh Baker	<p>Monday, April 5</p> <p>3:00 – 4:30 pm</p>	<p>Meeting Link:https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m324921f8d961560da0018bcc00b3fb45 (https://cccs-meetings.webex.com/cccs-meetings/j.php?MTID=m324921f8d961560da0018bcc00b3fb45)</p> <p>Join by Phone: 720-650-7664</p> <p>Meeting Number: 120 734 2504</p> <p>Meeting Password: EirHZP5xb85</p>

Lisa Piering

From: Brandi Lambros <blambros@rioblancowcd.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 10, 2021 1:40 PM
To: Lisa Piering; Don Reed; Jeff Rector; Ty Gates; gary.moyer@rbc.us; Vince Wilczek; Tim Winkler; im_short_2@yahoo.com; Rosaly Coombs; Wade Cox
Cc: Alden Vanden Brink
Subject: Rural Water

Good Afternoon All,

I want to express that RBWCD is ready to move on to the next stages within the feasibility of the rural water project. This meeting will be the utmost of importance in deciding whether or not there is enough community interest in moving further on with the project. I have reached out to each one of you for the importance that each entity represents in this project and your availability to attend before scheduling the meeting with the public.

RURAL WATER SYSTEM
FIRE TRAINING HALL
MONDAY – APRIL 26, 2021
6:30 PM – 8:00 PM

This Meeting will focus on the Rural Water Project with a quick update on other activities RBWCD is actively working on. Please let me know if there will be any conflict with your schedule because you all are important in moving this forward!

Thank You!

Brandi Lambros
Office Manager
2252 E. Main Street
Rangely, CO 81648
970-675-5055 Office
970-675-5531 Fax





P.O. Box 149
Rifle, CO 81650
970.712.7317
Response Line 866.442.9034
www.communitycountscolorado.com

MEMBERSHIP REPORT March 18, 2021

MISSION STATEMENT: “To facilitate open and direct dialogue through timely response and resolution of mutual concerns between communities and the energy and extraction industries.”

Due to COVID-19 restrictions the Board will meet by conference call till further notice.

CCC 2021 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

***KIRK DAEHLING – NATURAL SODA PRESIDENT
CHARLES “CHUCK” HALL – BATTLEMENT MESA RESIDENT – VICE-PRESIDENT
MONIQUE SPEAKMAN – BATTLEMENT MESA RESIDENT/CHERYL & CO
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT - SECRETARY
ZACH JACOBSON – SUMMIT MIDSTREAM - TREASURER
DAVE MORLAN – RIO BLANCO COUNTY RESIDENT
KIRBY WYNN – GARFIELD OIL & GAS LIAISON***

Membership – Community Counts is solely sponsored by our members and a few grants from our counties. We continue to be active in Garfield, Mesa, and Rio Blanco counties. Community Counts was fortunate to only lose 6 members due to business closures and budget restraints in 2020 and so far, only one business but two operators that their assets have been acquired by another operator in 2021. Our current membership stands at 59 members. Due to COVID-19, there were no physical updates held in 2020. A membership report was sent out in July of 2020 along with updates from the operators. In November, members were sent our Annual Meeting report.

Drilling rigs in 2020 2021– Garfield County started with 3 rigs in January, dropping to 2 rigs in March and then in April dropped to 1 rig but Caerus brought another rig in November given Garfield County 2 rigs through January 2021. Both of those rigs have now moved to Rio Blanco County at the end of January. Mesa County had no rigs in 2020 and Rio Blanco County has had one rig from the last of June through first of August with Natural Soda’s rig. The State of Colorado started 2020 with 24 rigs, but went down to 7 rigs in May, 2 in July and struggled back up to the 6 rigs with current rig count gaining to 8.

Current Rig Count – 0 Garfield County; 2 Rio Blanco County; 0- Mesa County

- **Terra Energy Partners– 1 RBC**
- **Caerus – 1 RBC**
- **State-Wide – 8 (3/12/21)**

Executive Director – Activities

Executive Director, Nita Smith has received minimal concerns of jake brakes, an odor and a road issue since last sending out a membership report last July. Due to COVID-19, we met for Board meetings only in January and September and otherwise reports were sent to the Board of Directors for March, May, and July meetings. The Annual Meeting was also canceled due to the

COVID-19 restrictions and reports were sent to the Board and the Annual Meeting report was sent to all databases. Although we did not hold any physical updates in the areas we operate in, I continually worked from home helping with any concerns, researching any questions there might be, sending out multiple travel alerts, fire information and other pertinent information for the three counties.

In 2020, we continued with articles in the Battlement Mesa newsletter and advertised monthly in the Plateau Valley Times in Collbran along with advertising on the Meeker Chamber website, with a digital banner ad which ran for the year. We also advertising in Rangely's Relocation Guide and Rangely utility bill every other month. In 2021, Community Counts has cut their budget and has decided to not advertise except through articles. We will continue with an article in the Battlement Mesa newsletter and have just recently had an article in the Plateau Valley Times. We will have other articles to be published within the local newspapers and with various Chambers. We will also use our databases to advertise and encourage promotion by word of mouth.

Databases: Community Counts sends out numerous travel alerts, industry information along with information on fires or prescribed burns and other pertinent information specific to the areas. Our database has grown to over 500 persons split into 18 separate databases that covers all three counties, Garfield, Mesa and Rio Blanco counties. If you know of someone who would like to be on our database please have them contact me at nita@communitycountscolorado.com and let me know which county they live or work in.

We were contacted and personally and asked to worked with the Rocky Mountain Blue Fire Team that was brought in to help manage the Piceance Creek fires. Information was provided to help contact operators and residents for the fire team to communicate with. We also worked with each of the fire teams brought in to manage the Pine Gulch Fire and Grizzly Creek Fire. We helped provide operator contacts and provided the operators with direct contact with the team. The Pine Gulch fire teams and The Grizzly Creek fire teams provided daily updates on the fires as did CDOT on the I-70 Glenwood Springs Canyon closure due to the Grizzly Creek fire. These updates were sent out daily to operators, contractors and residents in the three counties we operate in along with health advisories due to the smoke. Information was provided to the fire teams when their attachments were too large for the operator's servers to accept them, which they graciously downsized. The evening I-70 was shut down due to the Grizzly Creek Fire and Hwy 13 became one of the alternate routes for the I-70 shutdown, Community Counts was instrumental in helping provide information to the Hwy 13 Construction crew that helped them in determining to not hold traffic till I-70 re-opened.

In 2021, presentations have been made to Garfield, Mesa and Rio Blanco County Commissioners. We are currently working on retaining memberships and continued marketing of Community Counts along with sending out the informational e-mails you receive from our organization.

CCC Website: Our website is still a great resource for information on energy/extractive industries along with a calendar of events, list of Board of Directors and Staff and a current list of all of our members. (www.communitycountscolorado.com)

Response Line: (866.442.9034)

The response line is available 24/7/365 days a year and continues to be one of best resources for residents to reach out with their concerns. (Please note - with acquisition of operators by other operators the script will be changing in the near future but until then please choose the operator in the area where your concern is that you are familiar with. Ursa's lines are now being transferred to Terra, so if you have an issue in the area of what used to belong to Ursa, still chose the Ursa tab or you may also choose the Terra tab. Grizzly operating will be transitioned

after April 1st, but Terra or Grizzly tab will get you immediate help. As always, you can choose the “0” for the Executive Director and I will be happy to help you.)

RESPONSE LINE: 866-442-9034

PRESS 1 TERRA ENERGY PARTNERS

PRESS 2 CAERUS OIL & GAS

PRESS 3 URSA RESOURCES

PRESS 4 GRIZZLY OPERATING

PRESS 5 CHEVRON

PRESS 6

PRESS 7 SOLVAY CHEMICALS

PRESS 8 LARAMIE ENERGY

PRESS 9 GARFIELD COUNTY OIL & GAS LIAISON

PRESS 0 COMMUNITY COUNTS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PRESS * NATURAL SODA IN RIO BLANCO COUNTY

PRESS # XTO ENERGY OR EXXONMOBIL IN RIO BLANCO COUNTY

Goals for 2021 – Community Counts, most importantly will continue to help with concerns throughout the three counties we operate in. In addition, we will continue to be the source of information that the operators, contractors and residents depend on for travel alerts and important information pertinent to each area. Operator updates will be given hopefully twice a year through reports until things open up more for meetings. (Operator update attached at the end of this report)

Community Counts Board Meetings are held every other month on the 3rd Wednesday of the month, 3:30 – 5:00 pm at the Town of Parachute, 222 Grand Valley Way, Parachute, CO. Meeting will be held via conference call till Covid-19 restrictions are lift. (Meetings for 2021 tentatively scheduled for May 19; July 21; Sept. 15 & Nov. 17.)

Contact information is: Nita Smith, Executive Director, nita@communitycountscolorado.com (970.712.7317 or 303-916-4009) or Kirk Daehling, Board President – 970-355-4668, kdaehling@naturalsoda.com.

Respectfully submitted,

Nita L Smith

Executive Director

Community Counts Colorado



P.O. Box 149
Rifle, CO 81650
970.712.7317
Response Line 866.442.9034
www.communitycountscolorado.com

OPERATOR UPDATES

Terra Energy

"TEP Rocky Mountain LLC ("TEP") currently produces approximately 750 MMSCFD of natural gas from approximately 7,316 wells located on over 1,200 pads across several counties. TEP currently has one (1) rig drilling in Rio Blanco county and that rig is scheduled to be back in Garfield County later this summer to drill three (3) pad locations back-to-back through 2021. TEP currently has an active completions program and intends to complete all the wells drilled this year. Future drilling plans are dependent on market prices and receiving approved permits from the COGCC and BLM.

TEP recently acquired the Piceance assets from URSA and Grizzly and we are presently working on assimilating both into our existing infrastructure. We do not have any future plans to drill on acreage from either asset as of today, but that could change depending on the market.

TEP continues to place safety at the top of our list, and we strive every day to be the best operator that we can be."

Caerus Oil and Gas

Caerus is currently operating one drilling rig (H&P 330) in Rio Blanco County on the J14 496 pad. We have one CalFrac completions crew currently working on the O04 696 location in Garfield County off CR 215 north of Parachute.

Caerus plans to keep a one rig drilling program and one completion spread for 2021 and plan to drill 32 wells and complete 28 wells.

Production is approx. 375 MMCFE/day.

There are currently 133 employees in the Parachute Office.

SUMMIT MIDSTREAM

Currently they do not have any new pipeline projects or any expansions going on and there day to day operations are purely maintenance or operational.

Williams Piceance Area Operational Update

- Operation of Willow Creek natural gas processing and treating plant on Piceance Creek with a throughput capacity of 510mm standard cubic feet per day.
- Operation of Ryan Gulch compressor station/gas dehydration process with a throughput capacity of 100mm standard cubic feet per day. Currently Williams customer (Terra Energy Partners) is in the process of drilling new wells near Rio Blanco county road 24 which are scheduled to begin flowing into the station in mid-2021. The Ryan Gulch gathering system consists of 100 miles of natural gas pipelines in the Ryan Gulch, Black Sulfur Creek, Fawn Creek, and Yellow Creek areas.
- Operation of 3 natural gas processing and treating plants in Parachute Colorado with a gathering system comprised of 18 separate compressor stations which feed gas to the facilities.
- Operation of 8" Parachute Greasewood Express (PGX) natural gas liquids pipeline which delivers natural gas liquids from the Parachute gas processing plants in Garfield county and the Willow Creek processing plant in Rio Blanco county. The custody transfer point to the Overland Pass pipeline is located adjacent to the Willow Creek Plant.
- Operation of 30" Parachute Lateral natural gas pipeline which delivers natural gas from the Parachute natural gas plants to the Willow Creek gas plant and ultimately to the Greasewood hub near Rio Blanco county road 3.

Natural Soda

As an essential business producing sodium bicarbonate for the nation's food supply, Natural Soda has remained in full operation since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, 2020 was a record production year for us. In 2021, for the first time since 2015, there is no planned drilling for any new production wells. Another well pair is planned for 2022.

SOLVAY

Solvay's markets are recovering well and we will be producing very near the capacity of the plant. COVID in 2020 had a small impact and we were only about 10% less than what we produced in 2019. Our employees have been self-monitoring resulting in minimal to no impact due to COVID. We are fully staffed and in our offices.

LARAMIE ENERGY

There are no immediate plans for a rig, we are evaluating pricing and regulations (BLM and COGCC). Planning for rig in Q1 2022. Steady operations for 2021 with a capitol emphasis on production optimization and efficiencies.



An open letter to the residents of the cities of Brighton, Broomfield, Commerce City, Federal Heights, Northglenn, Thornton, Westminster and all unincorporated areas of Adams County:

As Chiefs of Police in the 17th Judicial District and elected Sheriff, we have had the opportunity to view the proposed jail de-population bill (Senate Bill 21-062) currently under consideration in the state legislative session. As we are part of our communities, our passion is about a collaborative partnership to ensure every consideration is examined which could significantly impact the safety of our citizens. This bill was constructed in coordination with state legislators and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and not with local Police Chiefs. It was drafted, introduced and modified multiple times before local Police Chiefs were given an opportunity to share our professional insight and considerations.

In the current form, the Chiefs and Sheriff of the 17th Judicial District have deep concerns and strongly oppose this legislation because of the significant negative ramifications this will have on our communities, crime rates, and victimization. The current judicial process allows law enforcement the ability to jail individuals who have perpetrated crimes in our jurisdictions and routinely victimize additional people while awaiting the criminal justice process. In addition, existing constitutional rights protect the victim and the offender with bond processes which utilize multiple factors as decided by a judge after an offender is jailed. Assurances of a fair and appropriate process are maintained through a judge's review.

This legislation eliminates that judicial review process and *mandates an arrestee's release immediately*, prior to judicial review or bond setting, for every crime except the most serious felony offenses – class 1, 2, and 3. In addition, should a defendant fail to appear in court, a warrant with a bond for failing to appear may only be set by a judge if a victim has been issued a subpoena or an officer is present for that case. Otherwise, a judge may not issue a warrant with a bond attached. The COVID 19 jail restrictions implemented over the past year which frees all suspects of significant felony offenses (class 4 or lower) and all misdemeanor offenses on a summons without judicial review is being offered as a permanent solution through this legislation. Examples of crimes mandated to be released are auto theft, residential and business burglaries, Possession of a Weapon by a previous offender, arson and all misdemeanor offenses including violent offenses like assault.

In many cases, we can demonstrate jailing an individual suspected of committing such crimes disrupts continued patterns of repeat criminal behavior. Ongoing COVID jail restrictions which are now being proposed as permanent in this legislation prohibit our ability to disrupt this ongoing criminal behavior by mandating immediate release of offenders without holding an offender for jail, judicial review and bond setting.

All of our agencies can speak to specific cases where this proposed legislation would have significant negative impacts on crime victims and our communities. Current COVID jail restrictions sought to be made permanent with this legislation have manifested into ***an overwhelming increase in motor vehicle theft, business and residential burglaries, previous offenders possessing firearms and many other crimes in every one of our jurisdictions.*** Examples often include individuals repeating multiple felony crimes within days of being arrested and not jailed because of current jail restrictions. Many of these offenders already have numerous additional warrants for their arrest for prior criminal behavior (including failure to appear warrants) and lengthy criminal histories. Jail restrictions currently in place and proposed as permanent with this legislation, prohibit the jailing of these individuals.

This bill focuses on freeing the individual committing the crime without judicial review and does not consider the tremendous impact it will have on our communities. We are alarmed about the long term damage that will result from this legislation.

As leaders of these law enforcement agencies we base our opposition first and foremost on behalf of those already victimized and secondly for potential additional victims. We encourage all citizens to research this legislation to understand the personal and community impact. Many of our citizens have shared their concern with local law enforcement, we encourage them also to convey these thoughts with their elected state officials. Legislation of this magnitude and impact must include everyone having the ability to voice their perspective.

As the Chief's and Sheriff for the 17th Judicial District, we have deep concerns with this legislation and strongly oppose it because of the ramifications to our communities as well as crime victims. The current judicial process allows for officers to place suspects in jail when accused of crimes and to be held for bonds in the appropriate circumstances. These *temporary* incarcerations are supported with documentation which is reviewed by a judge shortly after the incarceration to support holding the suspects or releasing them on bond after judicial review.

Holding offenders accountable immediately and ensuring they cannot continue committing crimes interrupts criminal behavior. This legislation would remove the ability to interrupt that behavior. This legislation would allow offenders who commit common crimes in our neighborhoods like auto theft, burglary, theft from vehicles, weapons offenses, arson and violent misdemeanor offenses to be released after arrest and booking without behavioral conditions being established for their release by a judge after being jailed. We find that tremendously concerning and is not in the best interest of our communities.

We stand together with the Colorado Association of Chief's of Police (CACP) in opposing this bill and our opposition is solely based on supporting victims and potential victims in our communities. We encourage all citizens to research this legislation and contact your local representative to voice your thoughts.

Don Vallero

Rick Reigenborn, Sheriff
Adams County

Don Vallero, Chief of Police
Federal Heights



Paul Southard, Chief of Police
Brighton

Jim May, Chief of Police
Northglenn



Gary Creager, Chief of Police
Broomfield

Terrence Gordon, Chief of Police
Thornton

Clint Nichols



Clint Nichols, Chief of Police
Commerce City

Tim Carlson, Chief of Police
Westminster



Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police

Vote NO Senate Bill 21-062

Jail Depopulation Management Tools Sen Lee/Rep. Benavidez

SB 62 is the wrong policy at the wrong time.

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation's just released report on increasing crime rates across Colorado show alarming – and unfortunate – numbers. Sadly, **353,528** victims across Colorado were the subject of crime in 2020.

- 26,477 victims. [Violent crime](#) increased by 6.5% in 2020.
- 258,132 victims. A 10.4% increase in [crimes against property](#) reported in 2020.
- 30,942 victims. 38.6% increase in motor vehicle thefts in 2020.
- 353,528 total victims. Murder +29%. Assault +17%. Robbery +6%. Violent Crime with Firearm +26.5%. Violent Crime with Dangerous Weapon +18%. Theft +11%. Auto Theft +38%. Burglary +12%. Fraud +16%

These are statewide numbers. In communities across Colorado, the statistics are even more startling. In Denver, 50% increase in homicide, 87% increase in motor vehicle thefts and 40% in property crime. In Colorado Springs, a 59% increase in motor vehicle theft. In Grand Junction, 35% increase in violent crime, 395% increase in assaults on police officers.

The numbers don't lie. Crime has dramatically increased. Every crime statistic is a person. Your neighbor. Your constituent. Your community.

Chiefs of Police stand united.

North. South. East. West. Rural. Urban. Large. Small. Mountain. Plains. City. Suburban. The Chiefs of Police across Colorado and the CACP strongly oppose [SB 21-062](#).

SB 62 is anti-victim. SB 62 is anti-community safety. CACPs opposition is grounded in principle against the intent of the measure...putting criminals ahead of victims and communities. By placing limits on when people may be arrested for certain felonies, they are allowed to be returned to the community. Often to offend again and revictimize our community.

The ACLU claims this bill increases officer discretion. That is simply not true. When the words "shall" are used that is the exact opposite of discretion. This bill removes officer discretion in many instances.

Wrong Policy. Wrong time.

The rush to codify COVID response jail de-population measures and arrest standards is irresponsible until we [fully understand our increasing crime rates](#) the crime rate connection to COVID jail depopulation measures and other factors present in our current environment. Compounded by economic conditions, passage of SB 62 signals that there are few consequences for illegal activities and will only serve to exacerbate the already challenging crime occurring in our neighborhoods and communities. Now is not the time to pass SB 62.

SB 62 Sends the Wrong Message

- This mandatory “summons and release” on warrantless arrests would apply to various crimes, including, for example, auto theft, violation of a custody order, theft of up to \$100,000, criminal trespass, identity theft, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.
- The inability to arrest offenders often results in offenders continuing to commit criminal acts, often escalating the severity of the crimes.
- The mandatory personal recognizance bond upon first appearance before a judge applies to all arrestees without the exceptions for crimes of violence listed in the “summons and release” section of the bill, in effect creating a revolving door for these offenders to return to the community, sometimes within hours of being jailed.
- This places victims in fear of becoming revictimized, sends the message that there are no consequences for committing crimes and reduces crime victims’ trust in the ability of police to protect them from criminal activity.

SB 62 is the wrong solution for real challenges

- SB 62 is an end of the line solution for challenges for struggling individuals that require full-spectrum solutions.
 - Solutions that address mental health, education and job disparities and the need for equity
- SB 62 harms the very disadvantaged communities proponents purport to wish to help. Increasing crime rates more dramatically and more significantly affect disadvantaged communities.
- Concerns raised about disparities in money bonds is a worthy discussion. SB 62 isn’t the solution.

Vote No on SB 62.

Anti-Victim. Anti-Neighborhood. Anti-Community.
Wrong time. Wrong policy. Wrong signal. Wrong solution.

Articles of interest.

[Opinion: Understanding Denver’s devastating rise in homicides in 2020, the largest in at least 5 years](#)

[Editorial: Renewing our commitment to the crime fight.](#)

[Editorial: Don’t increase crime by ending cash bail.](#)

Thoughts from Chiefs across Colorado:

- Our officers routinely encounter persons who have multiple warrants for their arrest, yet they are not able to arrest them and take them to jail on those warrants. These encounters continue, generally with more charges for further crimes, and still we are unable to get them into jail based on the current standards.
- I have personally been on patrol with officers and have had offenders tell me they know the jail standards and that we “can’t take them to jail” because their crimes aren’t serious enough. I have multiple examples of such encounters, as well as other instances where failure to arrest per the restrictive standards has led to further commission of crimes in our community.
- The lack of ability to enforce the law has led to an unprecedented number of attacks against our officers, as the lack of accountability continues. Last year we had 89 assaults and aggravated assaults against our officers, a rise from 18 the year prior and 27 the year prior to that. In essence, we had more assaults on our officers in 2020 (89) than we did from 2016-2019 combined (83 total in that four-year period).
- A major issue is the inability for victims to achieve justice. Since they can’t get offenders to trail, they are forced to cover costs of the crime that could otherwise be ordered through restitution. Victims face hardships, including the risk of bankruptcy while waiting for a court resolution that never seems to come. These include costs such as ambulance rides and medicals bills whose collection teams won’t care to wait years for a resolution.