

RANGELY

COLORADO

Town Council Packet

October 27, 2020 @ 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

October 27, 2020 - 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. Swear in New Trustee Tim Webber

I, Tim Webber do solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Colorado, and faithfully perform the duties of the officer of the BOARD OF TRUSTEE upon which I am about to enter

3. Roll Call

4. Invocation

5. Pledge of Allegiance

6. Minutes of Meeting

a. Discussion and Action to approve the minutes of October 13, 2020

7. Petitions and Public Input

a. Ken Parson –Ballot Question Amendment B Gallagher

8. Changes to the Agenda

9. Public Hearings - 7:10pm

- a. Public hearing for the First reading of Ordinance 692 an Ordinance repealing and reenacting section 10.14.030 of the Rangely Municipal Code, clarifying and amending applicable sections, providing for operator certification by the Chief of Police and providing new provisions requiring that protective helmets be worn by off-highway vehicle operators under the age of eighteen and allowing the operation of golf carts on all roads within the Town Limits*
- b. Public hearing for the First reading of Ordinance 693 an Ordinance amending Sections (A) 13.04.050, 13.04.130 & 13.04.140 and (B) 13.08.040, 13.08.050, 13.08.060, 13.08.070 & 13.08.120 and (C) 13.12.130 & 13.12.170 of the Rangely Municipal Code to increase the Water, Gas and Sewer Rates and the Capital*

Investment Fees to provide sufficient revenues to Maintain the Balance of the Water, Gas and Wastewater Enterprise Funds.

10. Committee/Board Meetings

11. Council Reports

12. Supervisor Reports – See Attached

- a. Jeannie Caldwell*

13. Reports from Officers – Town Manager Update

14. Old Business

15. New Business

- a. Discussion and action to approve the September 2020 Financial Summary*
- b. Discussion and action to approve The Liquor License renewal for WRMB Cedar Ridges Golf Course*

16. Informational Items

- a. TOR Water taste and odor – M Dillion, Distribution ORC*
- b. Conservation Colorado releases Colorado Pathways 30X30 report*
- c. Colorado launches Exposure Notification Technology*

17. Board Vacancies

- a. Planning and Zoning Board Vacancy*
- b. RDA/RDC Board Vacancy*

18. Scheduled Announcements

- a. Community Outreach meeting is cancelled for Oct 5, 2020 at 6:00 pm*
- b. Giant Step Preschool Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 8, 2020 at 6:00 pm*
- c. Rangely District Library Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 12, 2020 at 5:00 pm*
- d. Western Rio Blanco Park & Recreation District Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 12, 2020 at 7:00 pm*
- e. RDA/RDC Board meeting scheduled for Oct 22, 2020 at 7:30 am*
- f. Rangely Chamber of Commerce Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 15, 2020 at 12:00 noon*
- g. Rural Fire Protection District Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 19, 2020 at 7:00 pm*
- h. Rio Blanco County Commissioners Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 20, 2020 at 11:00 am*
- i. Rangely Junior College District Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 20, 2020 at 12:00 noon*
- j. Rangely School District Board meeting has been scheduled for Oct 20, 2020 at 6:15 pm*
- k. Rio Blanco Water Conservancy District Board meeting is scheduled for Oct 28, 2020 at 6:00 pm*
- l. Rangely District Hospital board meeting is scheduled for Oct 29, 2020 at 6:00 pm*

19. Adjournment

6 – Minutes

Town of Rangely

October 13, 2020 - 7:00pm

Minutes

Rangely Board of Trustees (Town Council)

ANDY SHAFFER, MAYOR

TREY ROBIE, MAYOR PROTEM

RICH GARNER, TRUSTEE

LUKE GEER, TRUSTEE

VACANT, TRUSTEE

ALISA GRANGER, TRUSTEE

KEELY ELLIS, TRUSTEE

1. **Call to Order – 7:00pm**
2. **Roll Call –** Andy Shaffer, Trey Robie, Rich Garner, Luke Geer, Alisa Granger, Keely Ellis present.
3. **Invocation –** Led by Jasper Whiston
4. **Pledge of Allegiance –** Led by Lisa Piering
5. **Minutes of Meeting**
 - a. *Discussion and Action to approve the minutes of September 22, 2020 – Motion made by Keely Ellis to approve the minutes of September 22, 2020, second by Alisa Granger. Motion passed*
6. **Petitions and Public Input**
 - a. *Rick Black – Not present*
 - b. *Sasha Nelson, CNCC Director of Workforce Training & Community Programming –* Sasha presented the council with an update to the Workforce Training & Community Programming at CNCC. She stated that they have had to adapt due to COVID but are continuing with their workforce training & community Programming. She also presented upcoming classes and training opportunities.
7. **Changes to the Agenda -** None
8. **Public Hearings - 7:10pm –** N/A
9. **Committee/Board Meetings –** AGNC meeting will be held in Rangely at CNCC on Wednesday, August 21st
10. **Council Reports –** OHV Ordinance will be read at next council meeting.
11. **Supervisor Reports – See Attached**
 - a. *Don Reed –* Don reported to the council about the Wastewater plant having a biological upset and creating a bad smell. Don believes that they have been able to get things back to normal and the smell should be gone soon. Don also updated the council about the water line project on Hwy 139. The installation has been complete and is being utilized. Striegel's has to re-seed the area and then will be done. Drinking water is safe.
 - b. *Rangely RPD Presentations –* Chief Hamblin started by having Lt. Coker read and presented his letter of commendation to Officer Leech. Chief Hamblin then spoke about how it is important to make psychological help available to our officers and dispatchers. He then reached out to Jasper Whiston to help. Chief Hamblin swore in Jasper Whiston as The Chaplin for the Rangely Police

Department. Chief Hamblin proceeded to give his update stating that the department remains busy, calls are consistent. Dispatcher Cook is still training, and Dispatcher Kinney has finished training and on her own. The UPS has been installed and up and running. National Night Out was a big success on October 6th. Chief Hamblin also informed the council that the Colorado Move Over Law will have drivers slowing down to 25mph when there is someone on the side of the road. And it also states to move into the other lane when possible. Mayor Shaffer then read some letters/emails that Chief Hamblin had received about the Rangely Police Department and the council was complementary to the Police Department in their efforts in being more community involved and unified.

12. Reports from Officers – Town Manager Update – Lisa reported that all departments are getting projects finished up before winter comes. The new gazebo at White River Village is complete and will be a sitting area and smoking area for the residents. Irrigation water will be shut down for the winter starting this week. Jeannie continues to work on Main Street projects. Kelli is working on a PUC audit and had a lot of scanning to do. Jeff is getting the asphalt projects finished up. Trying to minimize spending and over time. Continue to work on the budget and the CARES Act funding Grant.

13. Old Business

14. New Business

- a. *Discussion and action to appoint a candidate to serve the remaining term (2024) for Town of Rangely Trustee vacated by resignation* – All Trustee's casted their vote. Trey Robie received casted votes. **Motion made by Trey Robie to appoint Tim Webber to serve the remaining term (2024) fir Town of Rangely Trustee vacated by resignation, second by Rich Garner. Motion passed**
- b. *Discussion and action to approve the September 2020 Check Register* – **Motion made by Rich Garner to approve the September 2020 Check Register, second by Luke Geer. Motion passed**
- c. *Discussion and action to approve the 2021 Draft Budget* – This has been a trying year. 40% received in Federal Mineral Lease and Severance. Try to continue to get Grants to help with funding. Employee's will pay more into Health Insurance benefits. **Motion made by Rich Garner to approve the 2021 Draft Budget, second by Luke Geer. Motion passed**
- d. *Discussion and action to approve the Special Event Liquor Permit to Rangely BPOE for October Fest on Oct 24th* – Roxie Fromang was present for the Rangely BPOE. She stated they would like to be part of the Octoberfest happening on October 24th. There will be several people checking ID's. **Motion made by Luke Geer to approve the Special Event Liquor Permit to Rangely BPOE for October Fest on Oct 24th, second by Rich Garner. Motion passed**
- e. *Discussion and Action to approve application to DOLA for an EIAF Grant for Wastewater Headworks Building Replacement in the amount of \$1,660,000* – Application had to be submitted by October 1st. \$830,000 will come out of reserves if Grant is approved and awarded. **Motion made by Trey Robie to approve the application to DOLA for an EIAF Grant for Wastewater Headworks Building Replacement in the amount of \$1,660,000, second by Keely Ellis. Motion passed**

15. Informational Items

- a. *Colorado River District Resolution Ballot Question*
- b. *Colorado Prolonged Drought*
- c. *CNCC Rock n Bull Thank you*
- d. *Colorado Move Over Law*
- e. *Utah Bookcliff Highway*
- f. *RBC Broadband Ads*
- g. *Making Waves in Rifle*

16. Board Vacancies

- a. *Planning and Zoning Board Vacancy*

17. Scheduled Announcements

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- l. *Rangely District Hospital board meeting is scheduled for Oct 29, 2020 at 6:00 pm*

18. Adjournment – 8:01pm

ATTEST:

RANGELY TOWN COUNCIL

Marybel Cox, Clerk

Andrew Shaffer, Mayor

9 – Public Hearings



Ordinance 692 (2020)

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND REENACTING SECTION 10.14.030 OF THE RANGELY MUNICIPAL CODE, CLARIFYING AND AMENDING APPLICABLE SECTIONS, PROVIDING FOR OPERATOR CERTIFICATION BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE AND PROVIDING NEW PROVISIONS REQUIRING THAT PROTECTIVE HELMETS BE WORN BY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE OPERATORS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN AND ALLOWING THE OPERATION OF GOLF CARTS ON ALL ROADS WITHIN THE TOWN LIMITS.

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Rangely (“Council”) at its meeting on June 22, 2020 determined to schedule a public hearing to obtain public input concerning changes to Section 10.14.030 of the Rangely Municipal Code (“Code”), clarifying and amending existing provisions and adding requiring the use of protective helmets by underage operators (and their passengers) of off-highway vehicles (“OHV”)s within the Town of Rangely; and

WHEREAS, public hearings were held on October 27, 2020 and November 24, 2020 by the Council at the Rangely Town Hall with public notice thereof having been given in the Rio Blanco Herald Times newspaper on October 22, 2020 and November 19, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Council has duly considered the input given at such hearings by the public; and,

WHEREAS, the Council desires to make clear that golf carts are allowed to be operated within the Town limits but only if the operator of the golf cart is ten or more years old, and that operators of golf carts are not required to wear helmets; and

WHEREAS, based on the testimony received, the advice of Town staff and the experience of members of the Council, the Council

FINDS AND DETERMINES that it is in the best interests of the citizens, especially the minor citizens, of the Town that the following ordinance provisions be adopted, and that the facts contained below justify and mandate that changes be made to the applicable provisions of Town’s Municipal Code (“Code”), and that the wearing of helmets for minor operators and passengers are necessary, to wit:

1. Certain minor operators of off-highway vehicles should wear safety helmets while operating off-highway vehicles within the Town limits, as authorized by C.R.S. §42-4-1502.
2. The residents and citizens of the Town have had adequate opportunity to provide input, as required by law.
3. Protection of minor operators (and their passengers) of off-highway vehicles within the Town is in the best interests of the public health, safety, and welfare of the Town and citizens of the Town of Rangely.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF RANGELY, COLORADO:

- A. If any part of this ordinance is invalidated for any reason, it shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.
- B. This ordinance shall be effective thirty (30) days after publication following final passage.
- C. Section 10.14.030 of the Code is hereby amended so that it shall read in its entirety as follows:

10.14.030 Operation of Off-Highway Vehicles

1. No person under the age of ten (10) years may operate an off-highway vehicle (which includes what are commonly termed “side-by-side” vehicles) (OHV) on the public streets, roads, and alleys of the Town as designated in Section 10.14.020 above, unless the person is accompanied by and under the immediate supervision of a guardian who is sixteen (16) years of age or older. The phrase “under immediate supervision” shall mean that, at a minimum, the operator who is under the age of sixteen (16) is within close proximity of the guardian. For this section, “guardian” means a parent or sibling of the minor operator or another responsible person who is sixteen (16) years or older. For this section, “minor operator” is an operator of an OHV who is under the age of sixteen (16).
2. A person under the age of sixteen (16) years who operates an off-highway vehicle (as defined in section 10.14.020) shall:
 - a. Be physically able to place both feet firmly on the footrests.
 - b. Be physically able to reach fingers comfortably around the handlebars and brake levers even when the handlebars are turned.
 - c. Be physically able to stand with knees bent with at least two (2) inches space between their seat and the OHV seat.
 - d. Be physically able to easily reach the foot controls; and
 - e. Have sufficient strength and familiarity to operate the OHV controls and meet the following requirements:
 - I. Squeeze the hand and foot brakes to safely slow and stop the OHV.
 - II. Operate the shift lever.
 - III. Set and release the parking brake.
 - IV. Press the brake(s) with sufficient pressure on an incline and decline to stop and hold the OHV in place.
 - V. Operate the OHV controls without looking at them; and

- VI. Be able to demonstrate hand signals for stopping and turning.
3. The Chief of Police of the Town shall provide for one or more Colorado peace officers to train and or instruct minor operators of OHVs in a safety education and familiarization program (“SEFP”) approved by the Chief. No minor operator shall operate an OHV within the Town limits unless such minor operator has obtained a certificate issued or authorized by the Chief of Police after the minor operator has successfully completed the SEFP.
 4. It is a violation of this section 10.14.030 if a person operates an OHV on a road, roadway, or alley within the limits of the Town while carrying any person or riding in any position that may reasonably interfere with the operation or control of the OHV or with the view of the operator.
 5. Nothing in this section 10.14.030 shall be construed to authorize a violation of any provision of the Code or of any statute of the State of Colorado or of the Model Traffic Code that is in effect in the Town of Rangely.
 6. It is a violation of this section 10.14.030:
 - a. For any operator of an OHV within the limits of the Town of Rangely to exceed a speed of fifteen (15) miles per hour.
 - b. For any person under the age of eighteen (18) years to operate an OHV within the limits of the Town unless such operator and each passenger who is under the age of eighteen (18) is wearing a properly fitted and fastened United States Department of Transportation safety-rated protective headgear designed for motorized vehicle use. For this section “properly fitted and fastened” means worn in a manner recommended by the manufacturer of the helmet.
 - c. For the operator of an OHV to carry a passenger unless the passenger is seated as designed and recommended by the manufacturer.
 7. Whip flags are recommended to be attached to an OHV operated by a person under the age of sixteen (16) years.
 8. OHVs may be operated during all hours of the day.
 9. Golf carts are not included in the definition of “OHV” for this ordinance; however, it is a violation of this section 10.14.030 for any person under the age of ten (10) to operate a golf cart within the Town limits. Helmets are not required for operators of golf carts.

-End of text of Ordinance-

The Town Council deems it appropriate to publish the title of this ordinance which summarizes the ordinance and hereby gives notice that the entire text is available for public inspection and acquisition in the office of the Town Clerk.

READ, APPROVED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED ON FIRST READING AT ITS REGULAR MEETING THIS 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER 2020 BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RANGELY, COLORADO.

Andy Shaffer, Mayor

Attest:

Marybel Cox, Town Clerk

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED ON SECOND READING AFTER PUBLIC HEARING AT ITS REGULAR MEETING THIS 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2020, BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RANGELY, COLORADO.

Andy Shaffer, Mayor

Attest:

Marybel Cox, Town Clerk



Ordinance 693 (2020)

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS (A) 13.04.050, 13.04.130 & 13.04.140, AND (B) 13.08.040, 13.08.050, 13.08.060, 13.08.070, & 13.08.120 AND (C) 13.12.130 & 13.12.170 OF THE RANGELY MUNICIPAL CODE TO INCREASE THE WATER, GAS AND WASTEWATER RATES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT FEES TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT REVENUES TO MAINTAIN THE BALANCES OF THE WATER, GAS AND WASTEWATER ENTERPRISE FUNDS.

WHEREAS, the Town Council has determined that an incremental increase in a portion of the user fees for the water, gas and wastewater enterprises and Capital Investment fees are necessary in order to keep up with inflationary pressures, qualification for grants and to maintain the economic health of the enterprise funds;

WHEREAS, the Town Council determines that is in the best interest of the Town of Rangely and necessary for the preservation of the general welfare of the people of the Town of Rangely to maintain the economic health of the water, gas and wastewater enterprises.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE TOWN OF RANGELY, COLORADO:

A. 13.04 Water

Section 1. Water Rate Schedule. Section 13.04.050 (B) is hereby amended to read as shown under “New Revised Language,” as follows:

13.04.050 Tapping and plant investment fees

CURRENT LANGUAGE: (B) Within Town limits a plant investment fee shall be paid to the Town prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy for new buildings or structures or expanse of existing buildings or structures. Expansion shall not only mean physical expansion of a building or structure but also be calculated at a rate of seven hundred dollars (\$700) per swelling unit or non-residential unit

NEW REVISED LANGUAGE: (B) Within Town limits a plant investment fee shall be paid to the Town prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy for each new building or structure and for the expansion of any existing building or structure. Expansion shall not only mean physical expansion of a building or structure but also includes the requirement that a plant investment be paid per each new single-family dwelling or single non-residential unit, single

business, whether a dwelling or a or non-residential unit, with the fee set at a rate of One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per each new dwelling or non-residential unit.

Section 2. Water Rate Schedule. Section 13.04.050 (D) is hereby amended to read as shown under “New Revised Language,” as follows:

CURRENT LANGUAGE: (D) Tap Fees and plant investment fees outside Town limits shall be twice those charged within Town limits except that in-Town fees shall apply when a owner of property to be served has submitted a petition for annexation as provided in Section 13.04.070 Services outside Town limits of this Chapter. If no such petition is submitted, the Town makes the tap and actual costs exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800), the applicant shall pay such excess costs before the water is turned on

NEW REVISED LANGUAGE: : (D) Tap Fees and plant investment fees outside Town limits shall be twice those charged within Town limits except that in-Town fees shall apply when a owner of property to be served has submitted a petition for annexation as provided in Section 13.04.070 Services outside Town limits of this Chapter. If no such petition is submitted, and the Town makes the tap and actual costs exceed the sum of Three thousand dollars (\$3,000), the petitioner shall pay the required tap fee(s) plus such excess costs before the water is turned on.

Section 3. Water Rate Schedule. Section 13.04.130 (A) is hereby amended to read as shown under “New Revised Language,” as follows:

13.04.130 Rates – Bills – Penalty for Nonpayment

CURRENT LANGUAGE: (A) In-Town Rates: All users of the municipal water system within the Town Limits shall be billed a service charge of fourteen dollars seventy cents (\$14.00) per month for each commercial building, church, dwelling unit or other use, and Three dollars and forty-five cents (\$3.45) per month for each one thousand (1000) gallons or portion thereof metered. The service charge shall be applied to each dwelling unit, whether or not such unit or units are served by individual meters or master meters.

NEW REVISED LANGUAGE: (A) In-Town Rates. All users of the municipal water system within the Town of Rangely shall be billed and shall pay a base monthly service charge of seventeen dollars (\$17.00) for each commercial building, church, dwelling unit and other use, plus three dollars and ninety-five cents (\$3.95) per one thousand (1000) gallons or portion thereof metered. The service charge shall be applied to each dwelling unit unless otherwise noted, whether or not such unit or units are served by individual meters or master meters.

Customers designated as Commercial shall be billed and shall pay a monthly base service charge as determined by the meter size shown in **TABLE 1** below and Three dollars and ninety-five cents (\$3.95) per month for each thousand gallons or portion thereof metered.

TABLE 1 - Tiered Rates for In-Town and Out-of-Town COMMERCIAL WATER METER SIZES:

Meter Size	5/8"-3/4"	1.0"	1.5"	2.0"	3.0"	4.0"	6.0"	8.0"
Ratio to 5/8"	1	2	4.4	6.9	14.8	25.9	59.5	102.7
Flow GPM	18.5	37	81	127	273	480	1100	1900
In-Town Base Rate Rounded	\$17.00	\$23.00	\$38.00	\$47.00	\$75.00	\$98.00	\$156.00	\$169.00
Out-of-Town Base Rate	\$24.00	\$33.00	\$55.00	\$68.00	\$111.00	\$145.00	\$232.00	\$251.00
Rate/1000 Gal In-Town	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95	\$3.95
Rate/1000 Gal Out-Town	\$7.35	\$7.35	\$7.35	\$7.35	\$7.35	\$7.35	\$7.35	\$7.35

Customers designated as Commercial, Master Metered RV Parks and Mobile Home Parks shall also be billed and shall pay a base monthly service charge of one dollar and five cents (\$1.05) per RV Unit Space plus a base monthly service charge of seventeen dollars (\$17.00) for each manufactured (or mobile) home set in the Park. Unit configuration in each Park will be updated as necessary to reflect RV Unit Spaces vs. Mobile Home Unit Spaces and the Town shall bill and the owner shall pay each month according to the proper assignment of each space in the park. It is the responsibility of the RV/Mobile Home Park Owner or designee to provide current and accurate space assignment information directly to the Town's Utility Clerk and/or Utilities Department in order to prepare an accurate monthly billing. These additional service charges shall be applied to each dwelling unit unless otherwise noted, whether or not such unit or units are served by individual meters or master meters.

Section 3. Water Rate Schedule. Section 13.04.130 (B) is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language," as follows:

13.04.130 Rates – Bills – Penalty for Nonpayment

CURRENT LANGUAGE: (B) Out-of-Town Rates: All users of the municipal water system outside the Town Limits shall be billed a base monthly service charge for each commercial building, church, dwelling unit and other use, and Six dollars and Eighty-Five cents (\$6.85) per month for each one thousand (1000) gallons or portion thereof metered except that in-town rates shall apply where an owner of property to be served has submitted a petition for annexation as provided in Section 13.04.070 Services outside the Town Limits of this Chapter.

NEW REVISED LANGUAGE: (B) Out-of-Town Rates. All users of the municipal water system outside the Town of Rangely shall be billed and shall pay a base monthly service charge for each commercial building, church, dwelling unit or other use, and seven dollars and thirty-five cents (\$7.35) per one thousand (1000) gallons or portion thereof metered. Non-Commercial Dwelling Units, Churches and Other Uses will incur a base service charge for their water service and meter in the amount of twenty-four dollars (\$24.00) per month. Each customer designated Commercial shall be billed and shall pay a monthly service charge based on the meter size

shown in the **TABLE 1** above plus seven dollars and thirty-five cents (\$7.35) per month for each one thousand (1000) gallons or portion thereof metered. In-Town Rates shall apply where an owner of property to be served has submitted a petition for annexation as provided in Section 13.04.070 Services outside the Town Limits of this Chapter.

Section 4. Water Rate Schedule. Section 13.04.130 (C) is hereby amended to read as shown under “New Revised Language,” as follows:

13.04.130 Rates – Bills – Penalty for Nonpayment

CURRENT LANGUAGE: (C) Bulk Rates. Each bulk tank user purchasing treated water shall be billed at the rate of Seven dollars and eleven cents (\$7.11) per month for each one thousand (1,000) gallons or portion thereof

REVISED LANGUAGE: (C) Bulk Rates. Each bulk tank user purchasing treated water shall be billed at the rate of Seven dollars and sixty-one cents (\$7.61) per month for each one thousand (1,000) gallons or portion thereof

Section 5. Water Deposits. Section 13.04.140 is hereby amended to read as shown under “New Revised Language,” as follows:

13.04.140 Rates – Bills – Penalty for Nonpayment

CURRENT LANGUAGE: The Town shall require as a condition of provision providing water, gas, and/or wastewater service, either singly or in any combination, a cash deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100) as security for billing rendered. For the time the deposit is with the Town and the utility connection maintained, interest will be allowed the depositor as determined by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for customer utility deposits, or in the absence of such determination, by the Town manager and based on the average interest earnings obtained by the Town on its investments. If over any period of twenty-four (24) consecutive months a review of the customer’s account shows that no more than four (4) monthly billings have been paid after the due date and that no utility service has been shut off for non-payment of a billing, the deposit with accrued interest shall be returned to the customer. In case of a shut off of a utility service for non-payment of a billing to a customer to whom a deposit has been returned, such service shall not be restored until there shall has been placed with the Town a deposit in the same amount and in the same manner as if the customer were new. Such deposit, if it has not been returned to the customer, may be credited to the customer’s account in case of non-payment of utility bills or discontinuance of service.

REVISED LANGUAGE: The Town shall require as a condition of provision providing water, gas, and/or wastewater service, either singly or in any combination, a cash deposit of two hundred dollars (\$200) as security for billing rendered. For the time the deposit is with the Town and the utility connection maintained, interest will be allowed the depositor as determined by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for customer utility deposits, or in the absence of such

determination, by the Town manager and based on the average interest earnings obtained by the Town on its investments. If over any period of twenty-four (24) consecutive months a review of the customer's account shows that no more than four (4) monthly billings have been paid after the due date and that no utility service has been shut off for non-payment of a billing, the deposit with accrued interest shall be returned to the customer. In case of a shut off of a utility service for non-payment of a billing to a customer to whom a deposit has been returned, such service shall not be restored until there shall has been placed with the Town a deposit in the same amount and in the same manner as if the customer were new. Such deposit, if it has not been returned to the customer, may be credited to the customer's account in case of non-payment of utility bills or discontinuance of service.

B. 13.08 GAS

Section 1. Gas Deposits. Section 13.08.040 is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language" as follows:

CURRENT LANGUAGE: The Town shall require as a condition of provision providing water, gas, and/or wastewater service, either singly or in any combination, a cash deposit of one hundred (\$100) dollars as security for billing rendered. For the time the deposit is with the town and the utility connection maintained, interest will be allowed the depositor as determined by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for customer utility deposits, or in the absence of such determination, by the Town manager and based on the average interest earnings obtained by the Town on its investments. If over any period of twenty-four (24) consecutive months a review of the customer's account shows that no more than four (4) monthly billings have been paid after the due date and that no utility service has been shut off for non-payment of a billing, the deposit with accrued interest shall be returned to the customer. In case of a shut off of a utility service for non-payment of a billing to a customer to whom a deposit has been returned, such service shall not be restored until there shall has been placed with the Town a deposit in the same amount and in the same manner as if the customer were new. Such deposit, if it has not been returned to the customer, may be credited to the customer's account in case of non-payment of utility bills or discontinuance of service.

REVISED LANGUAGE: The Town shall require as a condition of provision providing water, gas, and/or wastewater service, either singly or in any combination, a cash deposit of two hundred (\$200) dollars as security for billing rendered. For the time the deposit is with the town and the utility connection maintained, interest will be allowed the depositor as determined by the Colorado Public Utilities Commission for customer utility deposits, or in the absence of such determination, by the Town manager and based on the average interest earnings obtained by the Town on its investments. If over any period of twenty-four (24) consecutive months a review of the customer's account shows that no more than four (4) monthly billings have been paid after the due date and that no utility service has been shut off for non-payment of a billing, the deposit with accrued interest shall be returned to the customer. In case of a shut off of a utility service for non-payment of a billing to a customer to whom a deposit has been returned, such service shall not be restored until there shall has been placed with the Town a deposit in the same

amount and in the same manner as if the customer were new. Such deposit, if it has not been returned to the customer, may be credited to the customer's account in case of non-payment of utility bills or discontinuance of service.

Section 2. Gas Service Installation fee. Section 13.08.050 is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language" as follows:

CURRENT LANGUAGE: Upon an application for a new gas service or where upgrading of an existing service is required, the Town manager shall install or upgrade such service. The applicant or consumer shall pay to the Town a gas service installation fee for such new gas service or for such upgrading of an existing service. Said fee shall be established by resolution of the Town council following a public hearing on said resolution.

REVISED LANGUAGE: Upon an application for a new gas service or where upgrading of an existing service is required, when proper payment has occurred, the Town manager shall install or upgrade such service. The applicant or consumer shall pay to the Town a gas service installation fee of five hundred dollars (\$500) minimum for such new gas service or for such upgrading of an existing service. Said fee shall be established by ordinance of the Town council following a public hearing on said ordinance.

Section 3. Gas Capital Investment Fee. Section 13.08.060 is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language" as follows:

CURRENT LANGUAGE: A capital investment fee shall be paid to the Town prior to the issuance of any building permit for new buildings or structures or expansion of existing buildings or structures. Expansion shall not only mean physical expansion of a building or structure but also conversions from one use to another and expansion of existing uses within a building. Such fee shall be calculated at a rate of two hundred dollars (\$200) per dwelling unit or non-residential unit.

REVISED LANGUAGE: A capital investment fee shall be paid to the Town prior to the issuance of any building permit for any new building or structure or expansion of an existing building or structure. Expansion shall not only mean physical expansion of a building or structure but also a conversion from one use to another (change of use) and expansion of an existing use within a building or structure. Such fee shall be One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per dwelling unit or non-residential unit.

Section 4. Gas Rates. Section 13.08.120 is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language" as follows:

CURRENT LANGUAGE: All consumers of the public gas utility shall pay a monthly demand charge and a commodity charge based on consumption of gas in order to create revenue sufficient to meet expenses of operation and maintenance of the public gas utility system, to pay any debts thereof, establish reserves, and make reasonable and necessary improvements. Said demand charge shall be billed for each commercial building, church, dwelling unit, or other use.

Any change in rates shall be made by resolution of the Town council following a public hearing duly advertised.

REVISED LANGUAGE: Each person connected to the Town's public gas utility shall be billed and shall pay a monthly demand charge plus a monthly commodity charge based on consumption of gas, in order to create revenue sufficient to meet expenses of operation and maintenance of the public gas utility system, to pay any debts thereof, to establish reserves, and to make reasonable and necessary improvements. Said monthly demand charge shall be billed and paid for each commercial building, church, dwelling unit, and other use. Any change in rates shall be made by ordinance of the Town council following a public hearing duly advertised.

C. 13.12 WASTEWATER

Section 1. Wastewater Plant Investment Fees. Section 13.12.130 (A) is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language" as follows:

CURRENT LANGUAGE: (A) As a condition of a new sewer service within the Town limits, a plant investment fee shall be paid to the Town prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy for new buildings or structures or expansion of existing buildings or structures. Expansion shall not only mean physical expansion of a building or structure but also conversions from one use to another and expansion of existing uses within a building. Such fees shall be calculated at a rate of seven hundred dollars (\$700) per dwelling unit or non-residential unit.

REVISED LANGUAGE: (A) As a condition of a new sewer service within the Town limits, a plant investment fee shall be paid to the Town prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy for a new building or structure or expansion of an existing building or structure. Expansion shall not only mean physical expansion of a building or structure but also a conversion from one use to another (change of use) and an expansion of an existing use within a building or structure. Such fees shall be One thousand hundred dollars (\$1,500) per dwelling unit or non-residential unit.

Section 2. Wastewater Rate Schedule. Section 13.12.170 is hereby amended to read as shown under "New Revised Language" as follows:

13.12.170 Rates – Based on Units

CURRENT LANGUAGE: All users of the municipal wastewater system shall be billed a sewer service charge based on service units. Each service unit within the Town limits shall be Twenty-Seven dollars and Forty-Two cents (\$27.42) per month. Each service unit outside the Town limits shall be Fifty-Four dollars and Eighty-Two cents (\$54.82) per month Customers designated as Commercial shall also be billed an additional .00197 cents per gallon of metered water use in excess of 8000 gallons. In-Town rates shall apply where an owner of property to be served has submitted a petition for annexation as provided in Section 13.12.110 Services outside Town Limits of this Chapter.

NEW REVISED LANGUAGE:

13.12.170 Rates – Based on Usage. Each user of the Town’s municipal wastewater system shall be billed and shall pay a monthly sewer service charge based on service units. Each service unit within the Town limits shall be Thirty dollars and Forty-Two cents (\$30.42) per month. Each service unit outside the Town limits shall be Fifty-seven dollars and Eighty-Two cents (\$57.82) per month. Customers designated as Commercial shall also be billed and shall pay an additional .00197 cents per gallon of metered water use in excess of 8000 gallons per month. In-Town rates shall apply where an owner of property to be served has submitted a petition for annexation as provided in Section 13.12.110 Services outside Town Limits of this Chapter. Service Units shall be as follows:

RESIDENTIAL:	
• Dwelling Unit	1 unit
COMMERCIAL:	One unit plus the following
• Service Stations	1 unit
• Office, Motels, Clinics (each five rooms, etc.)	1 unit
• Bars & Restaurants (each 25 seating capacity)	1 unit
• Hospital	4 units
• Car Wash (each bay)	4 units
• Laundries (each 1.5 washing machines)	1 unit
• Schools without dorms (each 30 students and faculty)	1 unit
• Schools with dorms (each 20 students and faculty)	1 unit
• Recreation District facility (each 20 person cap.)	1 unit

Section 4. Severability. If any part of this ordinance is invalidated for any reason, it shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

Section 5. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be effective thirty (30) days after publication following second reading and final passage.

Section 6. Publication of Summary. The Town Council deems it appropriate to publish the title of this ordinance, together with a summary of the ordinance and with a statement that the full text is available for public inspection and acquisition in the office of the Town Clerk.

READ, APPROVED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED ON FIRST READING AT ITS REGULAR MEETING THIS 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 2020 BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RANGELY, COLORADO.

Attest:

Andy Shaffer, Mayor

Marybel Cox, Town Clerk

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED ON SECOND READING AFTER PUBLIC HEARING AT ITS REGULAR MEETING THIS 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2020 BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF RANGELY, COLORADO.

Andy Shaffer, Mayor

Attest:

Marybel Cox, Town Clerk

- 10 - Comittee Meeting
- 11 - Report from Council
- 12 - Reports from Supervisors

13 – Reports from Officers

14 – Old Business

15 – New Business

Income Statement

Town of Rangely

Month Ending September 2020

GENERAL FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Taxes	\$1,102,157	51%	\$1,661,800	66.32%
Licenses and Permits	\$17,789	1%	\$13,700	129.85%
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$693,760	32%	\$1,297,000	53.49%
Charges for Services	\$232,506	11%	\$310,000	75.00%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$109,453	5%	\$153,600	71.26%
Total General Revenue	\$2,155,664	100%	\$3,436,100	62.74%
GENERAL FUND Operating Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expenses	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Town Council	\$28,374	1%	\$48,863	58.07%
Court	\$19,444	1%	\$24,479	79.43%
Administration	\$161,965	7%	\$236,193	68.57%
Finance	\$159,365	7%	\$217,487	73.28%
Building & Grounds	\$251,074	11%	\$313,092	80.19%
Economic Development	\$185,405	8%	\$329,540	56.26%
Police Department	\$792,831	34%	\$994,632	79.71%
Animal Shelter	\$31,229	1%	\$50,757	61.53%
Public Works	\$283,732	12%	\$438,547	64.70%
Foundation Trans. & Non Depart. Transfer	\$264,954	11%	\$260,000	101.91%
Total Capital Improvements	\$144,340	6%	\$521,200	27.69%
Total General expenses	\$2,322,712	100%	\$3,434,790	67.62%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	(\$167,048)	100%	\$1,310	-12751.78%
WATER FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Water Revenue	\$902,882	100%	\$1,238,750	72.89%
WATER FUND Operating Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Water Supply	\$310,325	28%	\$417,271	74.37%
Water Supply Capital Expense	\$0	0%	\$0	#DIV/0!
Water Fund Dept. Transfers and Conting.	\$98,059	9%	\$192,956	50.82%
PW - Transportation & Distribution	\$67,197	6%	\$98,871	67.96%
PW - Transportation & Distrib. Capital Exp	\$582,182	53%	\$730,000	0.00%
Raw Water	\$37,176	3%	\$47,575	78.14%
Raw Water Capital Expense	\$5,174	0%	\$7,000	73.92%
Total Water expenses	\$1,100,115	100%	\$1,493,673	73.65%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	(\$197,232)	100%	(\$254,923)	77.37%
GAS FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Gas Revenue	\$641,266	100%	\$1,039,133	61.71%
GAS FUND Operating Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Gas Expenses	\$478,801	78%	\$840,180	56.99%
Gas Capital Expense	\$0	0%	\$0	#DIV/0!
Total Transfers	\$135,000	22%	\$180,000	75.00%
Total Selling Expenses	\$613,801	100%	\$1,020,180	60.17%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$27,464	100%	\$18,953	144.91%
Wastewater FUND Revenue	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Wastewater Revenue	\$285,375	100%	\$665,150	42.90%
Wastewater FUND Oper Expenses	YTD ACTUAL		2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense	Budget 2020	% of Budget Expended
Wastewater Expenses	\$136,521	58%	\$232,880	58.62%
Wastewater Capital Expense	\$55,698	23%	\$587,300	9.48%
Total Transfers	\$45,000	19%	\$60,000	75.00%
General Fund Loan	\$0	0%	\$0	#DIV/0!
Total Selling Expenses	\$237,218	100%	\$880,180	26.95%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$48,157	100%	(\$215,030)	-22.40%

Town of Rangely

Month Ending September 2020

Rangely Housing Auth Revenue	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue
Rangely Housing Auth Revenue	\$145,340	100%
+		
Rangely Housing Auth Oper Expenses	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense
Rangely Housing Auth Expenses	\$128,796	94%
Housing Authority Capital Expense	\$378	0%
Debt Service and Transfers	\$7,506	5%
Total Expense	\$136,680	100%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$8,660	100%
Fund for Public Giving Revenue	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue
Fund for Public Giving Revenue	\$2,788	100%
+		
Fund for Public Giving Oper Expenses	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense
Fund for Public Giving Expenses	\$10	100%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$2,778	100%
Economic Development Revenue	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue
RDA Revenues	\$53,313	100%
+		
Economic Development Oper Expenses	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense
RDA Expenses	\$37,605	100%
RDA Capitol Expense	\$0	100%
Total Expense	\$37,605	100%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$15,708	100%
Conservation Trust Revenue	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue
Conservation Trust Revenue (Grant \$136K)	\$9,072	100%
+		
Conservation Trust Oper Expenses	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense
Conservation Trust Expenses	\$0	100%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$9,072	100%
Housing Assistance Revenue	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue
Housing Assistance Revenue	\$1,679	100%
+		
Housing Assistance Oper Expenses	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense
Housing Assistance Expenses	\$0	100%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$1,679	100%
Rangely Develop Corp Revenue	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Revenue
Rangely Develop Corp Revenue	\$162	100%
+		
Rangely Develop Corp Expenses	2020 BUDGET	
	YTD Amount	% of Expense
Rangely Develop Corp Expenses	\$111	100%
RDC Capitol Expense	\$0	100%
Total Expense	\$111	100%
Net Revenue over Expenditures	\$51	100%

INCOME STATEMENT ROLL-UP	Actual YTD	Budget YTD
Total Revenues	\$4,197,541	\$7,722,558
Total Expenses	\$4,448,253	\$8,283,022
Net Revenue over Expense	-\$250,712	-\$560,464

CEDAR RIDGES GOLF COURSE
611 S STANOLIND AVE
Rangely CO 81648-2821

Fees Due		
Renewal Fee		500.00
Storage Permit	\$100 X _____	\$
Sidewalk Service Area	\$75.00	\$
Additional Optional Premise Hotel & Restaurant	\$100 X <u>1</u>	\$ <u>100.00</u>
Related Facility - Campus Liquor Complex	\$160.00 per facility	\$
Amount Due/Paid		\$ <u>600.00</u>

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 WESTERN RIO BLANCO METRO REC & PARK DIST			Doing Business As Name (DBA) CEDAR RIDGES GOLF COURSE		
Liquor License # 04-37458-0002	License Type Hotel & Restaurant /	Sales Tax License # 04374580002	Expiration Date 01/18/2021	Due Date 12/04/2020	
Business Address 502 COUNTY RD 108 Rangely CO 81648-2010				Phone Number 9706758403	
Mailing Address 611 S STANOLIND AVE Rangely CO 81648-2821			Email Cridges1985@gmail.com		
Operating Manager Chris Hejl	Date of Birth 5/10/81	Home Address 207 S. Stanolind Ave Rangely Co 81648		Phone Number 970675-8403	
1. Do you have legal possession of the premises at the street address above? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Are the premises owned or rented? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Rented* <input type="checkbox"/> If rented, expiration date of lease _____					
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. 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? 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.? 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. 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. 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. 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. Yes <input checked="" 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

Title

Jennifer Noel

Admin. Assistant

Signature

Date

Jennifer Noel

9/28/2020

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

Town of Rangely

10/08/20

Signature

Title

Attest

Janet Miller

Agent

Michael Cox

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Tax Check Authorization, Waiver, and Request to Release Information

I, Jennifer Noel am signing this Tax Check Authorization, Waiver and Request to Release Information (hereinafter "Waiver") on behalf of Western Rio Blanco Metro Rec and Park Dist (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) <u>Western Rio Blanco Metro Rec and Park District</u>		Social Security Number/Tax Identification Number <u>84-0718307</u>	
Address <u>611 S Standland Ave.</u>			
City <u>Bangor</u>		State <u>CO</u>	Zip <u>81648</u>
Home Phone Number		Business/Work Phone Number <u>970 675-8211</u>	
Printed name of person signing on behalf of the Applicant/Licensee <u>Jennifer Noel</u>			
Applicant/Licensee's Signature (Signature authorizing the disclosure of confidential tax information) <u>Jennifer Noel</u>			Date signed <u>9-28-2020</u>

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).



Rangely Police Department

Chief of Police, TiRynn Hamblin
Thamblin@rangelyco.gov

TO: Mayor and Town Council

From: Chief Hamblin

RE: Cedar Ridges Liquor License Renewal

Date: October 12th, 2020

I have reviewed the application for the Cedar Ridges Liquor License Renewal. There have been no citations and no violations at this business since the last renewal. I see no reason to deny their liquor license renewal.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "T. Hamblin".

Chief Hamblin

209 E. Main St., Rangely, CO 81648
Phone (970) 675-8466 Fax (970) 675-2609
Website www.rangely.com

16 – Informational Items

Rangely Residents,

While we were in the process of tying in a new water line, we needed to supplement water from one water zone to another via pump between two hydrants. Because of the different flow directions and pressures, this has caused a stir in the mains and this is what we believe has caused the taste and odor issues we are currently experiencing.

We have now completed the tie in and no longer need to supply water using the pump. We will be flushing various hydrants around Town and we hope to have this issue eliminated as soon as possible.

As a public water system, we are required to conduct bacteriological and other tests on the water. No issues have been detected in our system, meaning the water is safe to consume.

We are sorry for the inconveniences this has caused and appreciate your understanding on this matter.

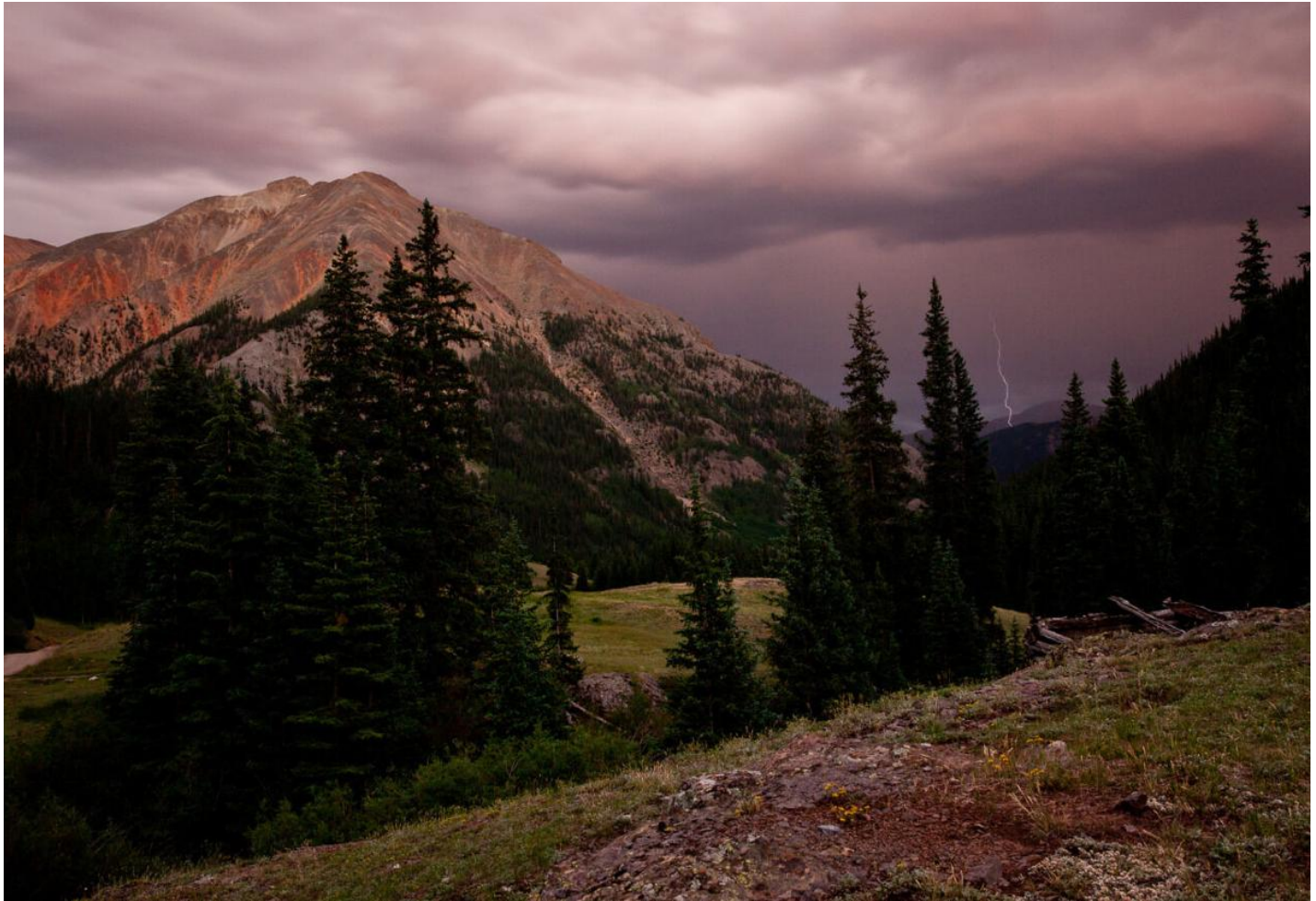
Michael Dillon

Distribution ORC

https://www.coloradopolitics.com/2020-election/conservation-colorado-western-resource-advocates-release-plan-to-protect-three-times-the-public-lands-water/article_b82f50f2-0ef7-11eb-a0d2-8f89b4c65e31.html

Conservation Colorado, Western Resource Advocates release plan to protect three times the public lands, water

Joey Bunch, Colorado Politics
Oct 15, 2020



The Alpine Loop in Colorado's San Juan Mountains is part of the National Conservation Lands and connects such federal Bureau of Land Management wilderness areas such as Handies Peak, Red Cloud Peak, Uncompahgre and Powderhorn.

Photo by Bob Wick, Bureau of Land Management via Wikimedia Commons

Two of the state's leading environmental organizations dropped a plan Thursday to set aside 30% of Colorado's land and water by 2030.

You can read by the report "Colorado Pathways to 30x30" [by clicking here](#).

Conservation Colorado and Boulder-based Western Resource Advocates, the authors of the report, said currently only about 10% is protected.

They urge passage of the Thirty by Thirty Resolution to Save Nature introduced last year by Democratic U.S. Sens. Michael Bennet of Colorado and Tom Udall of New Mexico. The Colorado groups also cited the work of U.S. Rep. Joe Neguse, a Democrat from Boulder County.

The report calls for more "well-vetted, bipartisan public lands legislation," citing Neguse and Bennet's Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act, which also is bottled up in Washington.

"Colorado's open landscapes, flowing rivers and wildlife make our state awe-inspiring," Andre Miller, the Western lands policy analyst at Western Resource Advocates, said in a statement Thursday. "This report shows that Colorado can help lead the nation toward protecting 30% of lands and waters by 2030 and stave off potentially massive losses in biodiversity."

Kelly Nordini, executive director of Conservation Colorado, like Miller, said the outdoors is central to the state's identity.

"And today, as folks escape the dangers of COVID-19 by heading to community parks, wilderness areas, and everything in between, it's clear that we must lead to protect our lands and waters," she stated. "Our new report shows that the 30x30 goal is absolutely achievable if our leaders work together."

Joey Bunch, Colorado Politics

From the Web

Ads by Revcontent

Do This Immediately To
End Tinnitus (Ear
Ringing)

Genius Tip If Your Car
Has Automatic
Headlights

Celebrities Who Refuse
to Admit They Aren't
Famous Anymore



COLORADO PATHWAYS TO 30X30



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	4
Why Protect 30 Percent of Colorado’s Lands and Waters by 2030?	6
Defining Protected Land	8
Colorado’s Blueprint to 30x30.....	9
A Note about Pathways to 30x30.....	10
Colorado State Lands.....	10
Federal Public Lands.....	13
Tribal Involvement.....	17
Private Land Conservation	18
Getting to 30x30.....	19



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a state known for its scenic beauty, the slow but persistent loss of nature threatens life as we know it. Since 2001, Colorado has lost over a half-million acres of natural lands to development,¹ driven primarily by an expansion of extractive industries and sprawling housing development.

Thankfully, there is an emerging, science-based international goal — the “Global Deal for Nature” — that humanity should strive to conserve half of the lands, waters, and oceans of Earth by 2050 to address the climate and nature crises, slow the rate of extinction, and avoid the worst impacts of climate change. To deliver on this deal, we must accelerate the pace and scale of conservation by protecting at least 30 percent of the planet by 2030.²

This report provides attainable and realistic policy solutions — a pathway to help Colorado conserve 30 percent of its lands, or 20 million total acres, by 2030. With 10 percent of land, or about 6 million acres, already in protected status, Colorado should seek to protect and restore at least 14 million more acres of lands and the waterways that pass through them by 2030.

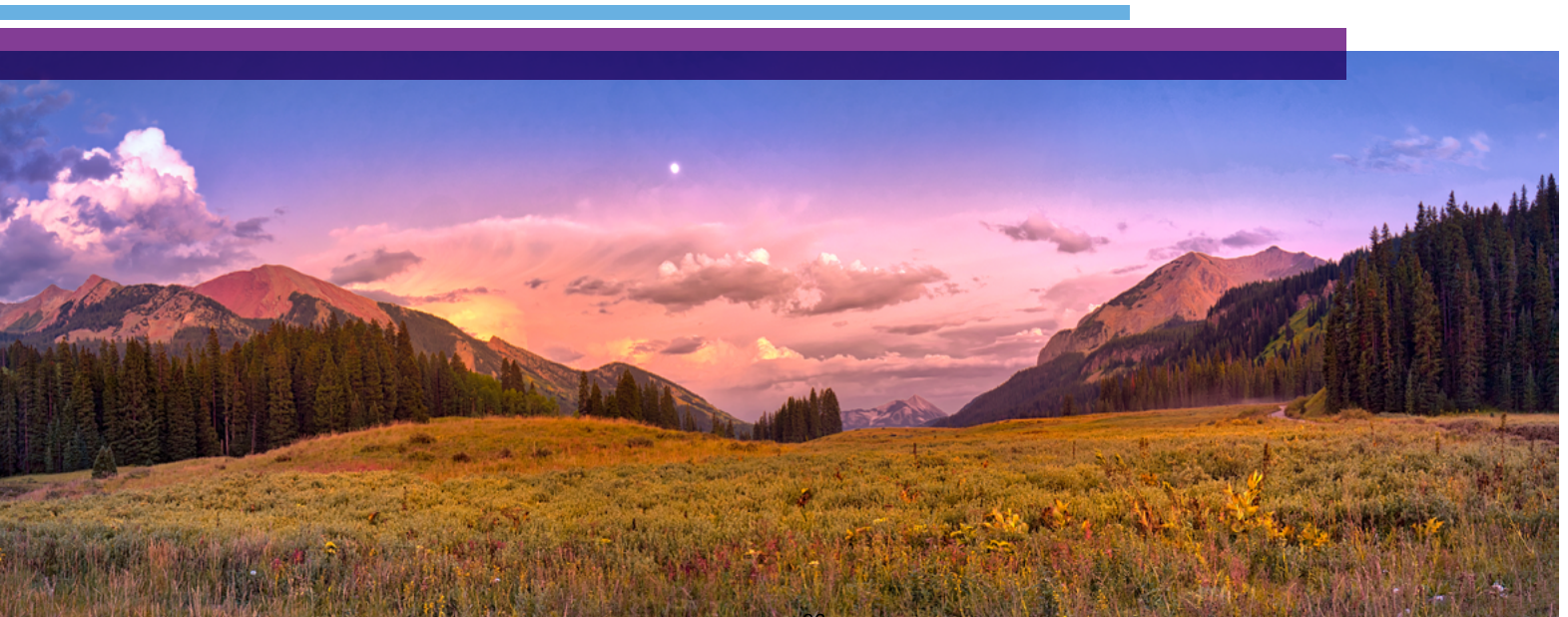
This is an ambitious goal, but it is one that nearly three-quarters of Coloradans support.³ Achieving it will conserve nature and wildlife, connect people, mitigate the impacts of climate change, protect our economy, increase our food and water security, and safeguard Coloradans’ quality of life for generations to come.

As a state that has historically led the way on innovative environmental policies, we must lead the way to end the loss of nature, close the “nature gap” by ensuring access to nature for all, and build a movement to meet the vision of protecting 30 percent of our lands here at home.

1. Matt Lee-Ashley, “The Green Squeeze”, Center for American Progress, 2019

2. www.campaignfornature.org/home

3. Colorado College - State of the Rockies 2020 Conservation in the West Poll



INTRODUCTION

Colorado is losing its most iconic asset: nature.

In a state known for its mountains, rivers, and scenic beauty, the slow but persistent loss of nature threatens life as we know it in the Centennial State. **Since 2001, Colorado has lost over a half-million acres of natural lands to development**, driven primarily by a huge expansion of the energy industry and sprawling housing development throughout the state.⁴ Sometimes these are lands that haven't been developed significantly and where the natural ecosystem is still largely intact, but they are lost an acre at a time — a new drilling facility here, a new subdivision there — and the cumulative impact is vast and destructive. The United States as a whole loses natural lands at a rate of about one football field every 30 seconds, or about 1.5 million acres per year.⁵

Globally, nature is in a state of collapse. We are facing a mass extinction of the plants, animals, and microorganisms that keep our air clean, our water pure, and our food supplies plentiful; in other words, support human existence. The documented losses are staggering:

- Almost a million species are at risk of extinction around the world;⁶
- Half of the rainforests are gone;⁷
- 68 percent of the world's wildlife have been lost since 1970;⁸
- Three-quarters of the planet's lands and two-thirds of its oceans have been significantly altered by human activities;⁹ and,
- In North America, there are nearly 3 billion fewer birds than there were just fifty years before.¹⁰

These losses are terrible on their face, but are associated with incalculable detrimental costs to human well-being, including threatening clean water supplies, food security, medicines, clean air, and so many other ways in which we rely on the natural world. How can we respond to this loss? Can we slow the trend line or turn it around? What kind of world can our future generations look forward to? *What's at stake if we fail to act?*

There is an emerging, science-based international goal—the “Global Deal for Nature” —that humanity should strive to conserve half of the lands, waters, and oceans of Earth by 2050. The Global Deal for Nature was developed by scientists and policymakers to address the climate and nature crises, slow the rate of extinction, and ameliorate the worst impacts of climate change. To deliver on this deal, nations and subnational entities must accelerate the pace and scale of conservation by protecting at least 30 percent of the planet by 2030.¹¹

4. Jenny Rowland-Shea, “The Nature Gap”, Center for American Progress, 2020

5. See Footnote 1

6. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), “Nature’s Dangerous Decline ‘Unprecedented’ Species Extinction Rates ‘Accelerating’”

7. John Vidal, “We are destroying rainforests so quickly they may be gone in 100 years”, The Guardian, January 23, 2017

8. World Wildlife Fund, Living Planet Report 2020

9. See Footnote 2

10. Jonathan Baillie and Ya-Ping Zhang, “Space for nature,” Science 361 (6407) (2018): 1051, available at <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/sci/361/6407/1051.full.pdf>

11. See Footnote 2

In the United States, the movement to protect and restore 30 percent of our nation’s waters and lands is gaining momentum. The benefit to Americans of achieving this goal would span the economy, climate, wildlife, public health, food and water security, and more. In the United States Senate, Colorado Senator Michael Bennet has joined New Mexico Senator Tom Udall to sponsor a resolution committing the nation to the “30x30” goal.¹²

WE MUST HELP TO MOBILIZE THIS NATIONAL MOVEMENT, AND PLAN FOR HOW TO ACHIEVE IT HERE IN COLORADO. DOING SO HAS THE POWER TO UNITE OUR STATE’S EFFORTS TO PROTECT NATURAL LANDS FROM DEVELOPMENT, ADVANCE RACIAL JUSTICE, AND SAFEGUARD OUR CLIMATE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Protecting our environment, communities, lands, waters, and wildlife is a critical part of how our nation and state can “rebuild better” from the COVID-19, economic, climate, and other crises that we have collectively faced over the course of 2020.

This report provides an attainable and realistic suite of policy solutions that will help Colorado conserve 30 percent of its lands, but only if we can summon the collective will to get there. Moreover, this report shows that the “30x30” goal is not only possible for Colorado, but is deeply within our collective self-interest as a state. We show that achieving the goal can be accomplished through large-scale land conservation, restoration, and management policies that are equitable and inclusive for all, and a bold political vision.

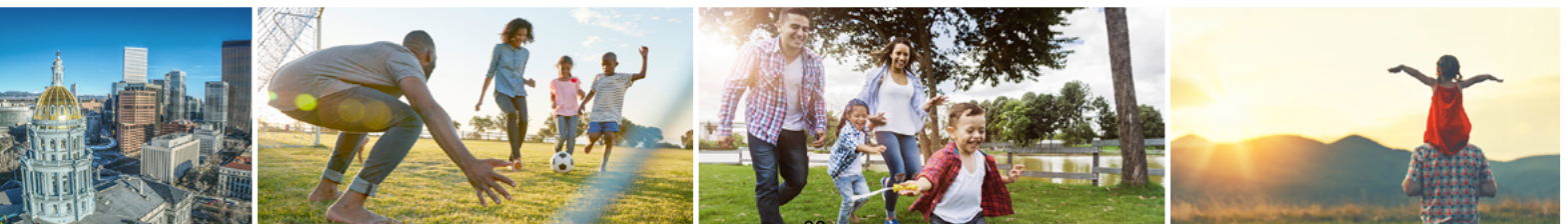
We must acknowledge that like many facets of our society, land preservation has racist and white supremacist roots and a history built upon displacing native people to “protect” a place. Historically, environmentalism has too often excluded people of color and Indigenous communities from the movement. The 30x30 effort presents an opportunity to ensure that future efforts to conserve nature involve partnerships with communities and tribes who have tremendous knowledge and expertise on the issue, but have been excluded from policy and decision making.

There are nearly 67 million acres of land in the state of Colorado. This includes all types of lands: private property, federal public lands, tribal lands, and state and municipally owned lands. While each type of land has readily available, time-tested conservation methods, it is the scale and pace of that conservation that must be accelerated to meet the 30x30 goal. At the same time, it is the stark reality that communities of color in Colorado are more than 20 percent more likely to experience nature deprivation than white communities.¹³ We must work to close this “nature gap.”

In short, we can meet the ambitious 30x30 goal and close the nature gap by scaling up our existing conservation tools alongside new community-driven policies that protect and restore nature at the federal, state, and local levels.

12. S.Res.372, A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should establish a national goal of conserving at least 30 percent of the land and ocean of the United States by 2030, 116th Congress.

13. See Footnote 4



WHY PROTECT 30 PERCENT OF COLORADO'S LANDS AND WATERS BY 2030?

From 2001-2017, Colorado lost over 1,000 square miles of natural lands to development.¹⁴ At this point, about 28 percent of Colorado, an area roughly the size of South Carolina, has been developed for human purposes such as residential areas, energy development, and transportation.¹⁵

In Colorado, not only is this loss of nature dramatic and devastating, we are also experiencing the impacts of climate change in the forms of increased catastrophic wildfires, decline of wildlife, increased drought, and tree disease. If we continue on the same path of nature loss compounded with climate change, we will experience ever-larger consequences that will ultimately collapse entire ecosystems, create dramatic water and food scarcity, and diminish our economy and our quality of life.

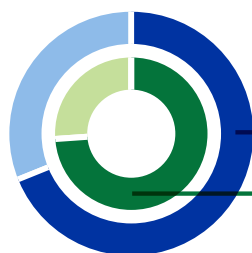
Data from the United States Geological Survey shows that about 10 percent of Colorado is already conserved with permanent or otherwise durable land protections managed for biodiversity.¹⁶

Increasing the share of protected areas in our state to 30 percent will take the collective efforts of all Coloradans, who must work together to identify lands and waters in our own backyards and across the state deserving of protections, and working with leaders to fulfill conservation goals.

FOR COLORADO, A GOAL OF 30 PERCENT PROTECTED LANDS EQUALS ABOUT 20 MILLION ACRES. WITH 10 PERCENT OF LAND ALREADY IN PROTECTED STATUS, OR ABOUT 6 MILLION ACRES, COLORADO SHOULD SEEK TO PROTECT AND RESTORE AT LEAST 14 MILLION MORE ACRES OF LANDS, AND THE WATERWAYS THAT PASS THROUGH THEM, BY 2030 TO MEET THE 30X30 GOAL.

The threats to our lands, waters, wildlife, and communities are intertwined. Thankfully, so are the benefits of protecting them — and Coloradans know it.

Polling suggests that Coloradans instinctively support an ambitious conservation goal. The 2020 “Conservation in the West” poll from Colorado College found that 69 percent of Coloradans consider themselves to be a “conservationist.”¹⁷ And, fully 74 percent of Colorado respondents support a national goal of 30x30.¹⁸



PERCENT OF COLORADANS WHO:

69% consider themselves to be a “conservationist.”

74% support a national goal of 30x30.

14. See Footnote 1

15. See Footnote 1

16. United States Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Project, Protected Area Database of the United States 2.1 (2020)

17. See Footnote 3

18. See Footnote 3

In addition to their intrinsic values, intact and functioning ecosystems provide quantifiable economic benefits to Colorado — termed “ecosystem services” — which diminish with the loss of nature. Wildlife habitat and migration corridors give wildlife room to move and thrive, especially as habitat is forced to shift with climate change. Intact spaces also protect our snowpack and safeguard the water supplies of Colorado and the 30 million people dependent on water from Colorado’s headwaters high in the Rocky Mountains.

Additionally, conserving natural places is a valuable strategy for combating climate change. Intact nature and ecosystems make Colorado a more resilient place in the face of a warming climate, creating more connections for wildlife to adapt to changes in habitat conditions. Natural lands can help offset or soften the impacts of climate change on a variety of fronts including drought, extinction, food and water security, and wildlife migration. By managing lands to be net neutral or net negative in their carbon emissions, land managers and land management policies can play a powerful role in helping keep global temperatures from rising over 1.5 degrees Celsius, the recommended threshold of climate scientists to prevent the worst effects of climate change. Thankfully, one of the most cost-effective strategies for mitigating climate change is to protect more connected and resilient land and water.¹⁹

Conserving our lands is also good for our economy and quality of life. At the local level, conserved spaces often make communities more desirable places to live and establish businesses.²⁰ Proximity to trailheads, national parks, and public lands improve property values and are associated with higher tax receipts. People want to live in beautiful places where there is recreational access to nature.²¹

Statewide, outdoor recreation has emerged as a major economic sector, contributing \$62 billion to Colorado’s economy and creating over 500,000 jobs in 2018.²² Sustainable outdoor recreation can be a leading job creator as Colorado recovers from the economic devastation unleashed by the COVID-19 crisis, but conserved open spaces and public lands are the engines of this economic sector. Conservation that thoughtfully considers the role of sustainable outdoor recreation can be a win-win for jobs and the environment.

And recreation is not the only way to boost rural economies. Agriculture is an important industry in Colorado, and incentivizing sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices — in tandem with protected lands — can help ensure that farms and working landscapes are both protected from development and supportive of local economies.

Lastly, but perhaps most importantly, conservation of nature is an opportunity to include those communities who suffer greater impacts from air and water pollution, climate change, and a lack of access to nature. We must recognize and reckon with the fact that even our modern definition of wilderness is predicated on the false perception that these lands were vacant prior to white settlement. Instead, we must ensure that tribal voices guide and inform an inclusive dialogue on a conservation vision that confronts and rectifies historical injustices. Communities of color from across the state of Colorado have been historically excluded from decisions of access, land use, and conservation; and the 30x30 effort must be built on a more equitable and inclusive approach.

Humanity is at a tipping point on answering the interconnected challenges of climate change and loss of habitat, all while grappling with the fallout of a global pandemic. As we begin to rebuild, Colorado can and must play an important role in protecting our water, scenery, wildlife, and quality of life.

19. Waldron, et. al., Protecting 30% of the Planet for Nature: Costs, Benefits, and Economic Implications (2020)

20. Headwaters Economics, Recreation Counties Attracting New Residents and Higher Incomes (2019)

21. Casey, et. al., “Grand Valley Public Trail Systems Socio-Economic Study” (2018)

22. Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2019)

DEFINING PROTECTED LAND

How should we define protected land and water to reach the goal of 30 percent of lands protected by 2030? It is clear that permanent designations such as wilderness or national parks should be considered protected. But what about long-term protections by federal agencies that are achieved through a land use plan or a federal rule-making? What about conservation easements on private lands? What about state parks and wildlife areas, or county parks and open spaces?

One way to calculate existing protected lands is to follow the classification system developed by the U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Area Database (PAD-US) and its Gap Analysis Project (GAP).²³ This report treats GAP status codes of 1 and 2 as protected, because they both denote a management that either prohibits or minimizes disturbances to natural systems. This is the methodology employed to estimate that 10 percent of lands in Colorado are already protected.

This estimate of protected lands has limitations. One limitation with USGS definitions is that some exceptions ought to be made to include lands that are protectively managed, but not always reflected as such in the PAD-US data, such as state wildlife areas, and some parks and open spaces.

Additionally, there are many policy-level tools that would help protect nature, but would be more difficult to quantify in terms of acres protected. These include, for example, state-level reforms of oil and gas drilling regulations, as well as national tools such as creating a carbon budget for public lands management. Some protections will be bestowed by legislative bodies, and some by agencies or executive actions, and some by private landowners and NGOs. And some will be in perpetuity, while others may be durable for the life of a land use plan.

Protecting 30 percent of Colorado's lands by 2030 will require a variety of approaches and creative solutions. But this expansive view of conservation will help engage more people and build support at all levels of government through community-driven and ground-up efforts. While national and state-level tools get the most attention, community buy-in and grassroots support assures the right set of policies and protections are applied and have political durability. It bears repeating the inclusion of people of color and tribal nations is critical to achieving an equitable and just 30x30 conservation goal.

23. See Footnote 16



COLORADO'S BLUEPRINT TO 30X30

Vision Statement:

Colorado will be a leading state in the national movement to protect 30 percent of lands by 2030, building an inclusive coalition to get there. By 2030, Colorado will have secured protections for at least an additional 14 million acres of lands by enacting lasting reforms and policy changes that protect nature, address the climate crisis, and ensure equitable and inclusive access to nature for communities of color. Achieving the 30x30 goal will conserve nature and wildlife, connect people, mitigate the impacts of climate change, protect our economy, increase our food and water security, and secure the quality of life for Coloradans for generations to come.

	Colorado	% of total
Total Land Area (in acres) ²⁴	66.5 million	
Federal Lands	23.8 million	36
Tribal Lands	770 thousand	1
State Lands	3.2 million	5
Private Lands	37.8 million	57

24. Acreage sources: USGS, BLM and COMap



A NOTE ABOUT PATHWAYS TO 30X30

There are many pathways to achieve the 30x30 goal, crossing local, state, and federal laws and policies. The following sections provide an overview of the major land ownership and management structures in Colorado in order to explore how those entities currently do and do not protect and restore lands and waters. Following each section, we present a number of options for how stakeholders can work with these entities to achieve new protections. The pathways are not meant to be comprehensive. They are examples. Identifying and determining the appropriate pathways should be undertaken in collaboration with stakeholders, including communities of color, tribes, conservation and environmental organizations, organizations that provide outdoor access and education opportunities for people of color, wildlife, hunting and angling organizations, and outdoor recreation groups.

In the following sections, we outline ways various entities can protect more lands, as well as “other policy pathways” that would protect nature and also help us achieve our 30x30 goals.

COLORADO STATE LANDS

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis wrote that states are the “laboratories of democracy” to describe how states can lead the way under the system of federalism in the United States. Colorado has a proven track record of pioneering concepts that have grown to other states and the national government. Colorado was the first state to impose a methane capture regulation on the oil and gas industry, which was copied by other states and the federal government before being scrapped by the Trump Administration. Renewable energy standards, leadership in partnering with the outdoor recreation industry, and novel climate policies that center the voices of frontline communities are additional examples where Colorado has been a policy innovator. We can and must be a policy innovator on achieving the 30x30 goal as well.

Colorado State Trust Lands

The state of Colorado owns 2.7 million acres of trust lands, ceded to Colorado by the U.S. government at statehood in 1876, and managed by the State Land Board (SLB). State trust lands are common in Western states and are a “fiduciary trust obligation” between the states and federal government to generate revenue for public schools. The legal mandate obligates these lands to be managed for long-term stewardship and revenue for education, and is enshrined in the state constitution. State trust lands are not “public lands” in the traditional sense, in that access is limited to most trust lands. Currently there are nearly a half-million acres available for some public access, mostly for licensed hunting and fishing, though the agency is committed to doubling the acres available for public access.²⁵

In 1996, Colorado voters approved Initiative 16, which amended the state constitution to elevate stewardship of natural resources as an additional mandate for state trust lands along with the fiduciary mandate for education funding. The resulting “Stewardship Trust” program can protect up to a maximum of 10 percent of trust lands, though it is a revolving registry, so protections are not permanent.

25. CPW, Hunting Acreage Soars for 2020 as Colorado Parks and Wildlife again expands Public Access Program, (2020)

Opportunities for tightening conservation protections on trust lands beyond the 10 percent in the Stewardship Trust are limited by constitutional constraints. The lands must be managed to provide “long term benefits” in the form of revenue for education. This has generally meant agricultural and energy leasing. However, the SLB could develop new long term conservation or recreation lease types that produce revenue for education while protecting wildlife, natural resources, and recreational opportunities while limiting extractive uses. Additionally, non-governmental organizations or Colorado Parks and Wildlife could hold these leases and focus on protecting the most high-priority conservation parcels.

Pathways to 30x30:

- The State Land Board should develop a long-term “conservation and recreation” lease for State Trust Lands that allows these lands to be managed for conservation of wildlife and natural resources while meeting the fiduciary obligation to education. This will allow for larger scale conservation than the capped 300,000-acre Stewardship Trust program.
- The State Land Board and the federal government should look for opportunities for land exchanges that help conserve larger, unbroken tracts of lands and increase access to the public. Currently, there are scattered and isolated parcels of state trusts lands that produce little revenue and complicate management of surrounding federal lands that may be managed differently. Exchange of isolated trust parcels with federal parcels that may be nearer to communities can benefit both the revenues for education and simplify management.

Colorado Parks & Wildlife

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) under the state Department of Natural Resources manages a system of 42 state parks and recreation areas, encompassing 205,407 acres. CPW also administers 350 state wildlife areas totalling 684,000 acres of lands protected for wildlife and wildlife habitat. With the recent addition of the 20,000 acre Fishers Peak State Park near Trinidad, CPW is adding a large natural area to its state parks portfolio that links together parks and wildlife areas in both Colorado and New Mexico.

CPW is overseen by the 13-member CPW Commission which has broad authority. The CPW Commission has the power to acquire lands; execute leases, easements, and other conservation and access instruments; establish rules and regulations to manage wildlife; create new state parks and wildlife areas; and manage uses in all CPW-owned or managed lands.

CPW’s ability to conserve wildlife habitat and increase recreational opportunities is significantly boosted by the lottery-funded Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO). Half of GOCO’s funding supports CPW, and CPW also directly receives 10 percent of lottery proceeds. Together, GOCO and the lottery account for around 15 percent of CPW’s annual budget. Funding for conservation is critical to CPW’s ability to establish newly protected areas, such as state parks and wildlife areas.

Finally, CPW is the largest single holder of conservation easements on private lands in the state through its Colorado Wildlife Habitat Program. CPW has invested over \$164 million dollars into the program and has protected over 300,000 acres with this program and other easements.

Pathways to 30x30:

- CPW should set an ambitious vision and numeric goal for the designation of new parks and wildlife areas and work with lawmakers to identify opportunities to create additional state parks and state wildlife areas. The agency should also work with Colorado's congressional delegation to identify lands for federal protections.
- CPW should play a leadership role for the facilitation of a state conservation and recreation plan, analogous to the Colorado Water Plan. Such a guide can help establish a complementary vision for sustainable outdoor recreation, protection of wildlife, and conservation of lands. These efforts must be inclusive and, in particular, engage and position Native American communities, communities of color, and other communities historically underrepresented in such processes, as coalition leaders with decision making power to ensure that their communities equitably benefit from conservation and recreation policies.
- CPW should look at its land management, land acquisition, and other practices to ensure that it is using all of its authorities in a manner that achieves a 30x30 goal.

Broader Conservation Policy Tools & Pathways to 30x30 for State Lands

The state of Colorado has significant authority over recreation, wildlife, and state lands, as well as powers to regulate pollution and other activities that cause the loss of nature. Policies and regulations to protect nature can be created by the state legislature, the governor, and through promulgation of agency regulations. Here are some major opportunities for Colorado to act to protect nature:

- Commit Colorado to the 30x30 goal through an executive order or other executive action or a bill at the state legislature.
- Expand and improve state conservation funding and investment for lands, water, wildlife, and equitable access — including leveraging the recent fourfold increase in Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars available to the state — in order to help increase the number of state-level protected areas and to address the nature gap.
- Complete oil and gas regulatory reforms initiated by SB 19-181 to ensure the protection of lands, wildlife, riparian areas, and other parts of nature. The Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission should also ensure there are appropriate setbacks from areas of concern, the cumulative impacts of oil and gas drilling on habitat and communities are analyzed and avoided, and communities are protected with strong environmental justice policies.
- Implement Colorado's "Climate Action Plan" as laid forth in HB 19-1261, which sets ambitious but achievable science-based emission reduction targets for carbon over the coming years.



- Create a robust state wildlife corridor designation program informed by Executive Order 2019-011.
- Require state agencies to provide formal comment on federal land management plans to advance 30x30 priorities.
- Implement “just transition” funding and policies for rural areas with economies that are diversifying and moving beyond their traditional reliance on fossil fuels.
- Continue to elevate the goal that everyone in Colorado has access to parks and open spaces in their communities.
- Ensure that public lands are safe and restorative spaces for everyone by removing harmful policing practices, removing and changing historically inaccurate interpretive sites, and changing the names of landmarks named for racist individuals.

FEDERAL PUBLIC LANDS

The federal government manages the largest percentage of public lands in Colorado: over 24 million acres, or about 36 percent of the state’s land area. Various federal agencies have differing conservation-related priorities and existing protections, and conservation tools vary widely by agency.

Federal public land conservation is accomplished through administrative action — i.e. action under agencies’ legal authorities — and Congressional action. State and local governments can work to influence the decisions of federal agencies and members of Congress but do not have any direct authority over federal public lands. Federal land managers frequently use land use plans or “resource management plans” to govern management of public lands. These documents can guide decisions and determine the operational level of conservation management for up to several decades. Colorado’s public lands have seen several high profile land use plans completed in recent years.

U.S. Forest Service

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is the largest federal public lands agency in Colorado, with eleven national forests encompassing over 14 million acres. Colorado is home to the White River and Pike National Forests, which are among the most visited and oldest in the U.S., both established in the early 1890s. The USFS is the oldest of the four federal public lands agencies and carries a legal mandate to manage national forests for multiple uses including forestry, watershed protection, fish and wildlife management, wilderness preservation, and outdoor recreation — all while guaranteeing that the nation’s forest resources would be stewarded in perpetuity for the American people.

Wilderness designation and the Colorado Roadless Rule are the two main conservation designations on USFS lands. Wilderness is both permanent and the most protective designation, bestowed by Congress. Colorado Roadless Areas are a durable administrative designation that have a high level of political investment by the state of Colorado. The Colorado Roadless Rule covers 4.1 million acres in 363 separate areas and, with some exceptions, imposes restrictions on logging, road-building, and other human disturbances. A unique feature of Colorado’s rule is a higher tier of protection on 1.2 million acres that is more restrictive than the national 2001 Roadless Rule. Importantly, lands protected under the Roadless Rule are not wilderness. They allow for some limited energy development and motorized recreation, including the possibility of motorized trail construction. Congress should legislate a higher and more permanent level of protection for these areas.

Finally, the USFS is in the process of revising “forest management plans” for several Colorado forests. These planning documents will govern management of the forests for decades, and the state should ensure the federal plans incorporate conservation measures consistent with the 30x30 vision. Additionally, these forest plans determine which lands the USFS will recommend to Congress for wilderness and “wild and scenic river” designations.

Pathways to 30x30:

- Congress should increase wilderness and other protective designations on USFS lands, beginning with the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act. In addition, Congress should work to protect areas that the agency has recommended for wilderness and evaluate Colorado Roadless Areas for short-term protections.
- The USFS should provide Colorado Roadless Areas with the highest level of administrative protections, at a minimum ensuring consistency with the Colorado Roadless Rule, but work to exceed baseline provisions established in the rule.
- The agency’s forest plans and project-level decisions should prioritize management for conservation — including, and especially, at the landscape scale — to maximize the resiliency of our national forests.

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the custodian of 8.3 million acres of public lands in Colorado, mostly on the Western Slope. In 1976, with the passage of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act, the agency received a coherent mission: management of lands for multiple uses including energy extraction, recreation, and conservation. Importantly, this law also made BLM lands eligible for wilderness designation.

In 2009, the BLM added a “conservation lands” program to manage lands that were worthy of high levels of protections. These lands include BLM-administered national monuments, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, and national conservation areas. Though BLM’s original mission omitted consideration for protections, up until recently, the agency had made a significant evolution towards conservation and non-extractive uses.

The BLM also manages a vast amount of oil, coal, and natural gas, often below lands that are either privately owned or managed by another agency like the USFS. This means that leasing for oil and gas and coal mining is done through the BLM with huge impacts to both public and private land conservation and the climate. Managing our public lands to mitigate, not accelerate, climate change will require special attention to the 27 million acres of federal mineral estate in Colorado managed by the BLM.

Similar to the USFS, the BLM uses “resource management plans” to govern management of public lands, including decisions on where leasing and drilling can occur, how to manage outdoor recreation, and special designations like “Areas of Critical Environmental Concern” and “Lands with Wilderness Characteristics.” Recently, resource management plans completed by the Trump administration lack conservation protections and broadly favor the interests of the extractive industry. Fixing these deficient plans and reorienting management plans towards conservation and climate mitigation must be a high priority for subsequent federal administrations.

Pathways to 30x30:

- Congress and the BLM should increase conservation designations on Colorado's BLM lands and expand the Conservation Lands System by passing legislation like the Colorado Wilderness Act, in addition to evaluating Wilderness Study Areas and agency-identified "Lands with Wilderness Characteristics" for near-term legislative protections.
- The BLM should proactively manage a decline of fossil fuel production on our public lands, consistent with global climate targets and just transition principles.
- The BLM should revise its deficient resource management plans to protect wildlands and limit extraction and surface-disturbing activities. It must also ensure that, moving forward, resource management plans and project-level decisions prioritize conservation-oriented management, including designating new Wilderness Study Areas.

National Park Service

In 1916, the Organic Act formally created the National Park Service charged with the mission to *"conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."*

While national parks and monuments have been hailed as "America's best idea," the parks have a problematic history, especially in the early 19th century when establishment of parks often was accompanied with seizure, exclusion, or expulsion of Native Americans.

In its more recent history, NPS has added units to tell a more inclusive story of America such as designation of Stonewall Inn in New York City as a national monument pivotal in LGBTQ history or the Medgar Evers House in Jackson, Mississippi, honoring the murdered civil rights era organizer. In Colorado, the National Park Service is currently undergoing a Special Resource Study process to determine whether Amache, a WWII Japanese internment camp, can be designated an official National Park Site, which would be a step forward toward telling a more inclusive story of our nation.

The NPS manages over a half million acres in our state that includes Colorado's four national parks, five NPS-managed national monuments (other national monuments in Colorado are managed by the BLM and USFS), two national historical sites, and one national recreation area. NPS parks and monuments are protected public lands by default, and while about half of these lands have the additional overlay of wilderness protection, many of the lands surrounding parks and monuments face considerable threats from the extractive industry, including air pollution from coal, oil, and gas production.

Pathways to 30x30:

- Congress should permanently protect recommended wilderness areas within all NPS units in Colorado.
- Congress and the next administration should consider designation of more national park sites in Colorado to help conserve public lands and cultural resources, and tell a more inclusive story of our nation.
- Congress should fund a professionalized workforce within the NPS to manage, interpret, and care for cultural resources management and historic interpretation.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) manages about 175,000 acres of wildlife refuges and hatcheries across Colorado, and holds conservation easements for over 200,000 acres. The mission of the agency is to conserve plant and animal species, but other multiple uses are permitted insofar as they do not hinder the primary purpose of the refuge. USFWS properties conserve some exceptional lands in Colorado, from bird refuges in the San Luis Valley that protect critical stopovers for migratory birds, to the bison refuge at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal in urban Denver, to protecting part of a 14,000-foot peak and managing designated wilderness at the Mt. Massive National Fish Hatchery near Leadville. The USFWS also manages plants and animals listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Pathways to 30x30:

- Congress and the next administration should consider the designation of new or expansion of existing wildlife refuges in order to close the nature gap and expand access for nature-deprived communities, safeguard wildlife corridors, and to expand access to hunting and fishing where appropriate.
- The USFWS should proactively manage wildlife refuges for climate adaptation and mitigation to ensure resiliency of our plant and animal species.

Broader Conservation Policy Tools & Pathways to 30x30 for Federal Lands

Since federal lands comprise the bulk of targeted acres for conservation, it is not surprising that the federal government has many other policy levers that are important to conservation of nature and can support Colorado in achieving 30x30. The various policy tools available to Congress and the executive branch are vast, but could begin with:

- Congress should pass the “Thirty by Thirty Resolution to Save Nature.”
- Congress should pass public lands, waters, and wildlife protection legislation, beginning with the “Wildlife Corridors Conservation Act” and the “Recovering America’s Wildlife Act.”
- Congress should pass federal oil and gas leasing reform and a moratorium should be placed on new oil and gas leasing and federal coal leasing should be permanently ended.



TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT

What is now the state of Colorado is the historic homeland for many native American people, including the Utes, Shoshone, Cheyenne, Pueblo peoples, Arapaho, Apache, and other tribal communities.

According to 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data, there are over 100,000 residents of Colorado who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, or some combination with one or more races.²⁶ While Colorado's Native American population is spread across the state, Colorado is also home to two federally recognized tribes — the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute — both with reservations in Southwest Colorado. These reservations total approximately one million acres.

Any discussion of conservation of our public lands, including tribal lands and historic tribal lands, must be in partnership with and respect tribal sovereignty. Early and consistent outreach to tribes should be a cornerstone to Colorado's 30x30 commitment. Given Colorado's violent history of oppression and expulsion of native people, there is a restorative justice element to inclusion of tribes in future conservation planning.

Models of including tribes in land protection and land management are slowly becoming more common, but must be even more so. Successful tribal-led conservation efforts have included the Bears Ears Intertribal Coalition in Southeast Utah and the Badger-Two Medicine campaign in Montana. In Colorado, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe manages a 125,000 acre tribal park immediately to the south of Mesa Verde National Park along the Mancos River where the emphasis is on conservation and stewardship of Ancestral Puebloan cultural sites.

Pathways to 30x30:

- Engagement with tribes should be a long-term partnership built on respect for tribal sovereignty and the right to tribal self-determination so that Colorado's tribal communities and those tribal communities with ancestral lands located in Colorado can fulfill what each views as priorities for the stewardship of the natural, cultural, and historic resources in pursuit of the 30x30 goal.
- Political leaders should respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the state, Congress, and the tribes by recognizing the right of tribes to self-govern. Any conservation goals should be designed and implemented in partnership with tribes and in the spirit of collaboration.
- Conservation tools and management structures should be inclusive of and responsive to tribal interests, such as establishing co-management areas, providing for sustainable and traditional land uses to occur, and acknowledging ancestral homelands in establishing or updating place names.

26. Urban Indian Population, Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs



PRIVATE LAND CONSERVATION

Private lands are the most prevalent form of land ownership in Colorado, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the state's land area. This includes everything from single family homes in the suburbs to population-dense urban cores and larger agricultural holdings.

The main tool for long-term protection of nature on private lands is called a “conservation easement.” Through a conservation easement, landowners voluntarily agree to forgo certain property rights in order to protect a set of defined conservation values unique to their land. Landowners must work with a land trust or government agency which purchases and holds the conservation easement and is responsible for the enforcement of its terms and conditions. This permanent deed restriction, which covers the land in perpetuity, has been critical to protecting both ranches and other agricultural lands from development pressures and has successfully protected 2.3 million acres in Colorado. The majority of conservation easements are held by non-profit organizations such as land trusts, but local open space programs, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, and GOCO make large investments in conservation easements to protect habitat and increase recreational access.

The statewide coalition of land trusts called “Keep It Colorado” is preparing a conservation plan to guide the work of private land conservation in Colorado over the next decade. This is a helpful resource for maximizing the potential for protecting natural lands in private ownership, and will go a long way toward supporting Colorado's overall 30x30 goals.

Pathways to 30x30:

- Conservation and political leaders should support more voluntary land conservation through implementation of the “Keep It Colorado” conservation plan.
- The private land conservation financial valuation processes should incentivize protection of lands with the highest biodiversity and wildlife habitat values, rather than just the market values of the lands if otherwise developed.
- Conservation easement agreements should encourage and incentivize soil health best practices, water conservation, and other sustainable agricultural practices.



GETTING TO 30X30

As this report demonstrates, the 30x30 goal is ambitious but achievable in Colorado. As a state that has historically led the way on innovative environmental policies, we must lead the way to end the loss of nature and close the “nature gap.”

We have to organize our communities around the 30x30 goal and build a movement to achieve this necessary and ambitious task. We must make the 30x30 effort just, inclusive, and equitable, building a coalition that includes and benefits those who have been marginalized not just by polluters and developers, but by the conservation community, too.

The 30x30 goal has been endorsed by Colorado’s Senator Michael Bennet and Congressman Joe Neguse as original cosponsors of the “30x30 resolution” in Congress. We must expand the support and commitment by others in Colorado’s political leadership class, including the governor, other members of the federal congressional delegation, state legislators, and elected and appointed officials at county, local, and tribal government-levels across the state. We have to activate the voices of thought leaders, academics and experts, community leaders and wildlife advocates. We will need to activate community groups of all stripes across the state to build a groundswell that the vision of 30x30 is a necessity to preserve nature, combat climate change, and make sure the beauty of Colorado that so many of us have been privileged to enjoy will remain accessible to all for future generations.

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Conservation Colorado



**WESTERN
RESOURCE
ADVOCATES**

Subject: Release 10/22: State to launch CO Exposure Notification technology

State to launch CO Exposure Notification technology

The opt-in technology anonymously alerts people when they have been around someone with COVID-19

REMOTE, (October 22, 2020): On Sunday October 25, The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) will launch its statewide COVID-19 exposure notification system, previously announced by Governor Jared Polis in partnership with Google and Apple. On Sunday, Coloradans will receive a notice on their Android and Apple phones with instructions about how to opt-in.

CO Exposure Notifications is a free and voluntary service that will be available to Android and Apple iPhone users across Colorado. The technology alerts participants who have been in proximity to someone with COVID-19 long enough to risk an infection.

“We are currently losing ground nationally and here in Colorado to this deadly virus, but we are just launching a new weapon to defeat it. Enable CO Exposure Notifications on your iPhone or Android to help save lives. The CO Exposure Notification tool is an important new feature for Coloradans to make smart and informed health decisions for themselves, their loved ones and our small businesses,” said Governor Polis. “By alerting users to potential COVID-19 exposure, Coloradans can take quick steps in order to limit exposure and risk to family, friends, coworkers and neighbors.”

CO Exposure Notifications will complement existing statewide health safety protocols, without compromising the privacy of Coloradans. Exposure Notification systems like these are critical to preventing further spread of COVID-19. In models developed by Oxford University, researchers have estimated that even if only 15% of the population enables exposure notifications, regions could see a reduction in infections of 8% and deaths by 6%*.

When users enable the service, their smartphones will share anonymous tokens with other users through the phones’ Bluetooth technology. If another user tests positive for COVID-19 within a 14-day period and chooses to upload their results, users at risk of infection will receive an alert of potential exposure. Tokens are not associated with any phone number, name, location or IP address and they change every 15 minutes to add an extra layer of anonymity.

Sarah Tuneberg, Lead of Colorado’s Containment and Testing Team and CO Exposure Notifications service lead explains, “We understand the importance of privacy and security and have taken extensive steps to ensure personal information is not collected, stored or transmitted through the use of CO Exposure Notifications. By adding your phone to the fight and increasing risk awareness and identification, you can help Colorado stop the spread of COVID-19.”

CO Exposure Notifications also provides individuals who receive an exposure alert with instructions on recommended next steps, including information on quarantine and contacting their local public health agency.

Learn more about CO Exposure Notifications at addyourphone.com. For additional resources on COVID-19, visit covid19.colorado.gov.