



BRECKENRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL WORK SESSION

Tuesday, June 27, 2017; 3:00 PM

Town Hall Auditorium

ESTIMATED TIMES: *The times indicated are intended only as a guide. They are at the discretion of the Mayor, depending on the length of the discussion, and are subject to change.*

3:00-3:05pm	I	<u>PLANNING COMMISSION DECISIONS</u>	2
3:05-3:20pm	II	<u>LEGISLATIVE REVIEW</u>	
		Liquor & Marijuana Licensing Authority Term Limit Amendment (Second Reading)	7
		License Agreements for Use of Town Owned Real Property (Second Reading)	10
		Public Art Master Plan Amendment Ordinance (Second Reading)	19
		SRF Loan Special Counsel Resolution	83
3:20-3:45pm	III	<u>MANAGERS REPORT</u>	
		Public Projects Update	86
		Parking and Transportation Update	90
		Housing/Childcare Update	
		Committee Reports	93
		Financials	95
3:45-5:00pm	IV	<u>OTHER</u>	
		Public Works Department Assessment	
		Tarn Dam Repair Update	107
5:00-6:00pm	V	<u>PLANNING MATTERS</u>	
		100% Renewable Task Force Update	124
		Development Code Steering Committee Amendments	129

Note: Public hearings are not held during Town Council Work Sessions. The public is invited to attend the Work Session and listen to the Council's discussion. However, the Council is not required to take public comments during Work Sessions. At the discretion of the Council, public comment may be allowed if time permits and, if allowed, public comment may be limited. The Town Council may make a Final Decision on any item listed on the agenda, regardless of whether it is listed as an action item. The public will be excluded from any portion of the Work Session during which an Executive Session is held. Report of the Town Manager; Report of Mayor and Council members; Scheduled Meetings and Other Matters are topics listed on the 7:00 pm Town Council Agenda. If time permits at the afternoon work session, the Mayor and Council may discuss these items.

MEMORANDUM

To: Town Council

From: Peter Grosshuesch, Director of Community Development

Date: June 21, 2017

Re: Planning Commission Decisions of the June 20, 2017 Meeting.

DECISIONS FROM THE PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA OF June 20, 2017:

CLASS A APPLICATIONS:

1) Lincoln Park at the Wellington Neighborhood, Filing 3 Subdivision, (CL) PL-2017-0147, TBD Bridge Street. A proposal, per the Lincoln Park at the Wellington Neighborhood Master Plan, to subdivide a portion of Lot 2 Block 6 Wellington Neighborhood Subdivision into 13 lots, private alleys, public right of way, with private and public open space. *Approved.*

CLASS B APPLICATIONS:

None.

CLASS C APPLICATIONS:

None.

OTHER: None.



Lincoln Park at the Wellington Neighborhood Filing 3



printed 4/11/2017

Breckenridge South



PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 5:30pm by Chair Schroder.

ROLL CALL

Christie Leidal	Jim Lamb	Ron Schuman
Mike Giller	Steve Gerard	
Dan Schroder	Gretchen Dudney	

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

With no other changes, the June 6, 2017, Planning Commission Minutes were approved as presented.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

With no other changes, the June 20, 2017, Planning Commission Agenda was approved.

MIKE MOSHER RECOGNITION AND FAREWELL

- The Planning Commission adopted a resolution recognizing the contributions to the community and years of dedicated service performed by planner Michael Mosher in expectation of his upcoming retirement.

PUBLIC COMMENT ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ISSUES:

- None

CONSENT CALENDAR:

No items.

WORKSESSION:

Development Code Steering Committee Amendments:

We have been regularly updating you on the Code Steering Group findings and recommendations and we are now far enough along that we want to bring some code amendments up for your review and then take them to the Town Council. The memo focuses on policies 9-32. I won't go through the entire list but do want to bring up a few. It was decided that the drive through windows will continue to be allowed outside of the conservation district but with negative points assigned. We are also not recommending to extending the historic period of significance and 1942 will remain the cutoff date. We will defer on the parking requirements topic and on employee housing at this time and bring those back as we are still working on them. Square footage, cash in lieu, and other items need further discussion before any decisions are made on employee housing. One thing we would like feedback on is the landscaping policy. We are suggesting negative points for a certain amount of irrigated turf or sod and looking for a discussion from the commissioners on that.

Commissioner Questions / Comments:

Mr. Giller: The 1942-1967 time period includes the time when the ski resort started and that is a story that should be considered. Other ski towns have designated this as historic and we should consider that as well. (Mr. Truckey: Yes, other ski towns do have this but Breckenridge does not have many in a cohesive style to address from the period. There are a couple nice chalet homes but also no one defining element from that time period. I don't think we will find anything different going forward.) (Mr. Grosshuesch: This is actually our third run at this topic, there are not many structures from the time frame to include. All three reviews concluded there is not enough there to make it worthwhile.) Is there anything at all to look at? (Mr. Grosshuesch: We have a powerpoint that we could show you. Maybe 3 or 4 that are

worthy of consideration, mainly in the Weisshorn.) I would like to look at those few options at some point. The value of the time will be recognized at some point in the future. (Mr. Grosshuesch: Know that mandatory vs. voluntary guidelines will be a difficult issue.) (Mr. Kulick: We had hoped there would be something of significance from the early ski area days, but there wasn't much of anything. From the build out history it was the condominium boom in the 70s.) (Mr. Kulick: Most single family homes built then were outside of town like in Blue River. We didn't see many single family homes built until the 90s with the Highland homes.) (Mr. Truckey: Staff will bring the photos for buildings built from 1942 to 1967 to the Planning Commission at a future meeting for their review.)

Mr. Truckey: What thoughts do you have on the square footage limited sodded area?

Ms. Leidal: I like the idea but I don't know what the number is.

Mr. Lamb: I have no issue with water usage and I am fine with irrigated yards.

Mr. Truckey: Maybe 500 square feet is the number.

Ms. Dudney: I made the case for irrigating gardens in our last discussion but I like the limited sod area. We don't want to take away gardening.

Ms. Leidal: Would the town be subject to this? (Mr. Grosshuesch: All new development will be subject to it. The Town does have sod areas.)

Mr. Schroder: 500 square feet seems like a good idea. This seems to be more about water use and a way to bring more attention to the topic. (Mr. Truckey: It is about points and water conservation.)

Ms. Dudney: It is also about setting an example for the state. (Mr. Grosshuesch: A watch dog group, QQ, for water use on the western slope looks for example communities on the western slope that minimize water use. The argument that we too are conserving water on this side of the divide helps us argue that front range communities should conserve more water. The goal being to minimize the number of trans-mountain diversions that the front range draws and thereby leave more water in the rivers on the western slope. Breckenridge is a leader on water conservation.)

Mr. Schuman: I agree with parking topic being postponed. We need to look at that closely.

Mr. Truckey: Thanks for your input. The council has liked the planning commission work on this so far and we will be going to the Council with this.

TOWN COUNCIL REPORT:

Mr. Grosshuesch presented:

- No planning call ups
- CMC proposal for Denison Commons approved
- Term limits adopted
- Immigration support resolution adopted
- Reduce climate impact resolution adopted
- Exploring camp grounds with 8 – 10 sites, McCain mentioned
- Water treatment plant project starts 2018, demo will start this fall

FINAL HEARINGS:

Lincoln Park at the Wellington Neighborhood, Filing 3 Subdivision, (CL) PL-2017-0147, TBD Bridge Street. Mr. LaChance presented a proposal, per the Lincoln Park at the Wellington Neighborhood Master Plan, to subdivide a portion of Lot 2 Block 6 Wellington Neighborhood Subdivision into 13 lots, private alleys, public right of way, with private and public open space.

Commissioner Questions / Comments:

Mr. Schroder: What is a 1% flood way line? (Mr. LaChance: The developer for Lincoln Park received FEMA approval in 2016 of a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) to modify the 100-year floodplain. The 1% flood way line represents the estimated limits of a flood event

that has a 1% probability of occurring in any given year, also referred to as the 100-year floodplain.) Does that impact the ability to build on those lots? (Mr. LaChance: No, because the line is still outside of the lot.) (Ms. Puester: Staff has added a Condition of Approval that a plat note be recorded clarifying that some lots may not be able to fit a third parking space, and therefore they will not be allowed to have a bonus room or carriage house which require a third parking space. Two parking spaces are required for single family homes and three spaces with a bonus room or carriage house. Two homes in this subdivision may not have space for the third parking space because of the flood plain and we will have to communicate that to those potential home owners.)

No applicant presentation.

No Public Comment and the hearing was closed.

Final Commissioner Comments:

Mr. Schuman: Looking forward to seeing this complete.

Mr. Lamb: I think it is good to go.

Ms. Leidal: Even though I missed the last discussion on this I did reviewed the minutes and do understand the project and I support staff analysis.

Ms. Dudney: I support staff analysis.

Mr. Gerard: It is an environmentally sensitive area and I agree with flood plain and support staff analysis.

Mr. Giller: I support staff analysis.

Mr. Schroder: I too support staff analysis.

Mr. Giller made a motion to approve. The motion was seconded by Mr. Schuman. The motion passed unanimously.

OTHER MATTERS:

No other matters.

ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting was adjourned at 6:20pm.

Dan Schroder, Chair

MEMO

TO: Town Council

FROM: Town Attorney

RE: Council Bill No. 19 (Term Limits For Liquor and Marijuana Licensing Authority)

DATE: June 15, 2017 (for June 27th meeting)

The second reading of the ordinance establishing term limits for the members of the Town's Liquor and Marijuana Licensing Authority is scheduled for your meeting on June 27th. There are no changes proposed to ordinance from first reading.

I will be happy to discuss this matter with you on Tuesday.

1 **FOR WORKSESSION/SECOND READING - JUNE 27**

2
3 **NO CHANGE FROM FIRST READING**

4
5 Additions To The Current Breckenridge Town Code Are
6 Indicated By **Bold + Double Underline**; Deletions By ~~Strikeout~~

7
8 COUNCIL BILL NO. 19

9
10 Series 2017

11
12 AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING TERM LIMITS FOR MEMBERS OF THE TOWN OF
13 BRECKENRIDGE LIQUOR AND MARIJUANA LICENSING AUTHORITY

14
15 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE,
16 COLORADO:

17
18 Section 1. Effective January 31, 2018 Chapter 5 of Title 2 of the Breckenridge Town
19 Code, concerning the Town of Breckenridge Liquor and Marijuana Licensing Authority, is
20 amended by the addition of the following new Section 2-5-4-1, which shall read as follows:

21 **2-5-4-1: TERM LIMITS:**

22
23 **A. In order to allow for more direct citizen participation in Town government, no**
24 **member of the authority shall serve more than two (2) consecutive four-year terms**
25 **in office, and no member of the authority shall be reappointed to the authority if he**
26 **or she has already completed two (2) consecutive four-year terms in office. Time**
27 **served on the authority resulting from an appointment made by the Town Council**
28 **to fill a vacancy on the authority does not count in determining compliance with the**
29 **limitation of this Section A.**

30
31 **B. The members of the authority who are in office on January 31, 2018 shall be**
32 **subject to Section A when their current terms of office expire. No member of the**
33 **authority may be reappointed if such action would violate Section A. Section A shall**
34 **not be applied to shorten the term of any member of the authority.**

35
36 **C. A person who is term-limited under Section A may not be appointed to the**
37 **authority until four (4) years have expired following the end of term of office that**
38 **resulted in the person being term-limited.**

39
40 **D. A person who is term-limited under Section A may be appointed to fill a vacancy**
41 **and serve out the remainder of the term of office of a member of the commission**
42 **even though four (4) years have not expired following the end of term of office that**
43 **resulted in the person being term-limited.**
44

MEMO

TO: Town Council
FROM: Town Attorney
RE: Council Bill No. 20 (Town Real Estate License Ordinance)
DATE: June 15, 2017 (for June 27th meeting)

The second reading of the ordinance updating the Town's Real Estate License Ordinance is scheduled for your meeting on June 27th. There are no changes proposed to ordinance from first reading.

I will be happy to discuss this matter with you on Tuesday.

1 **FOR WORKSESSION/SECOND READING - JUNE 27**

2
3 **NO CHANGE FROM FIRST READING**

4
5 COUNCIL BILL NO. 20

6
7 Series 2017

8
9 AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND READOPTING WITH CHANGES CHAPTER 6 OF
10 TITLE 11 OF THE BRECKENRIDGE TOWN CODE CONCERNING LICENSE
11 AGREEMENTS FOR THE USE OF TOWN REAL PROPERTY

12
13 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE,
14 COLORADO:

15
16 Section 1. Chapter 6 of Title 11 of the Breckenridge Town Code is repealed and
17 readopted with changes to read as follows:

18
19 **CHAPTER 6**

20
21 **LICENSE AGREEMENTS FOR USE OF TOWN REAL PROPERTY**

22
23 **SECTION:**

24
25 **11-6-1: DEFINITIONS**

26 **11-6-2: LICENSE REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS**

27 **11-6-3: AUTHORITY OF TOWN MANAGER TO APPROVE LICENSE**

28 **11-6-4: APPROVAL CRITERIA**

29 **11-6-5: FORM AND CONTENT OF LICENSE AGREEMENT**

30 **11-6-6: LICENSEE TO PAY TOWN ATTORNEY'S FEES**

31 **11-6-7: LICENSE FOR USE OF TOWN PROPERTY BY PUBLIC ENTITY**

32
33 **11-6-1: DEFINITIONS: As used in this chapter, the following words have**
34 **the following meanings:**

35
36 **LICENSE AGREEMENT: A written agreement granting a revocable,**
37 **personal privilege to use a specified portion of the town's real property for a**
38 **defined and limited public or nonpublic use entered into by the town**
39 **manager on behalf of the town pursuant to this chapter.**

40
41 **LICENSEE: A person named as a licensee in a license agreement.**

42
43 **NONPUBLIC USE: Any use of town real property by any person other than**
44 **a quasi-municipal corporation, a county, a political subdivision of the state of**

1 Colorado or the United States government, or any agency or instrumentality
2 thereof.

3
4 PUBLIC USE: Any use of town real property by a quasi-municipal
5 corporation, a county, a political subdivision of the state of Colorado or the
6 United States government, or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

7
8 TOWN REAL PROPERTY: Any real property interest owned by the town.

9
10 11-6-2: LICENSE REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS:

11
12 A. Except as provided in section B, below, a license agreement is required for any
13 public or nonpublic use of town real property.

14 B. This section does not apply to:

15 1. Use of town real property by the town.

16 2. Landscaping materials, including, but not limited to, grass, trees, shrubs and
17 flowers, which materials may be placed within a town right of way without a
18 license agreement or other authorization. The town shall have no liability to
19 any person for the loss, damage or destruction of any landscaping materials
20 placed within town right of way.

21 3. Use of town real property pursuant to a valid agreement, including, but not
22 limited to, an easement, a lease, or a permit issued by the town.

23 4. Use of town real property when such property is made available by the town
24 for use by the general public.

25 5. Use of town property as permitted by law.

26
27 11-6-3: AUTHORITY OF TOWN MANAGER TO APPROVE LICENSE:

28 The town manager shall have the authority to approve and sign a license
29 agreement for the public or nonpublic use of any town real property.

30
31 11-6-4: APPROVAL CRITERIA:

32
33 A. A license agreement may be approved by the town manager when such license is
34 required as a condition of an approved development permit issued by the town.

35 B. Other license agreements may only be approved by the town manager if:

36 1. the nature, scope, location, and duration of the licensee's use or proposed use
37 of the town real property will not substantially interfere with the town's need
38 for complete control over its property; and

39 2. the approved use of town real property pursuant to the requested license
40 agreement will not result in the creation or continuation of a nuisance, or a
41 threat to the public health, safety, or welfare.

42
43 Except as provided in section A of this section, any request for the granting of a

1 license agreement that fails to satisfy both of these criteria shall be denied by the
2 town manager.

3 11-6-5: FORM AND CONTENT OF LICENSE AGREEMENT: The form
4 and content of a license agreement shall be acceptable to the town attorney.

5
6 11-6-6: LICENSEE TO PAY TOWN ATTORNEY'S FEES: The licensee
7 shall pay the cost of having the town attorney prepare a license agreement
8 approved pursuant to this chapter. The town manager may waive the
9 requirements of this section in connection with a license for the public use of
10 town real property approved pursuant to section 11-6-7.

11
12 11-6-7: AGREEMENT FOR USE OF TOWN PROPERTY BY PUBLIC
13 ENTITY: The town manager shall have the authority to approve and execute
14 a license agreement for the public use of any Town property. Sections 11-6-4,
15 11-6-5, and 11-6-6 shall apply to the town manager's approval of any license
16 agreement pursuant to this section.

17
18 Section 2. Except as specifically amended by this ordinance, the
19 BreckenridgeTownCode, and the various secondary codes adopted by reference therein, shall
20 continue in full force and effect.

21
22 Section 3. The Town Council finds, determines, and declares that it has the power to
23 adopt this ordinance pursuant to the authority granted to home rule municipalities by Article XX
24 of the Colorado Constitution and the powers contained in the Breckenridge Town Charter.

25
26 Section 4. This ordinance shall be published and become effective as provided by Section
27 5.9 of the Breckenridge Town Charter.

28
29 INTRODUCED, READ ON FIRST READING, APPROVED AND ORDERED
30 PUBLISHED IN FULL this ____ day of _____, 2017. A Public Hearing shall be held at the
31 regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Breckenridge, Colorado on the ____ day of
32 _____, 2017, at 7:00 P.M., or as soon thereafter as possible in the Municipal Building of the
33 Town.

34
35 TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE, a Colorado
36 municipal corporation

37
38
39
40 By: _____
41 Eric S. Mamula, Mayor

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63

ATTEST:

Helen Cospolich
Town Clerk

THE CURRENT TOWN LICENSE ORDINANCE THAT WOULD BE REPEALED

Chapter 6 LICENSE AGREEMENTS FOR USE OF TOWN PROPERTY

11-6-1: DEFINITIONS:

11-6-2: LICENSE REQUIRED; EXCEPTION:

11-6-3: AUTHORITY OF TOWN ENGINEER TO APPROVE LICENSE:

11-6-4: SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS:

11-6-5: APPROVAL CRITERIA:

11-6-6: STANDARDS:

11-6-7: TOWN MANAGER TO EXECUTE LICENSE AGREEMENT:

11-6-8: FORM AND CONTENT OF LICENSE AGREEMENT:

11-6-9: LICENSEE TO REIMBURSE TOWN:

11-6-10: AUTHORITY OF TOWN MANAGER TO APPROVE CERTAIN LICENSES:

11-6-1: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings:

LICENSE AGREEMENT: A written agreement granting a revocable, personal privilege to use a specified portion of the town's real property for a defined and limited nonpublic use.

LICENSEE: A person named as a licensee in a license agreement.

NONPUBLIC USE: Any use of town real property by any person other than the town, any quasi-municipal corporation, any political subdivision of the state of Colorado or the United States government or any agency or instrumentality thereof. Nonpublic use does not include use by the general public where town real property is made available by the town for use by the general public.

TOWN REAL PROPERTY: Any real property interest owned by the town including, but not limited to, town rights of way. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-2: LICENSE REQUIRED; EXCEPTION:

A license agreement is required for any nonpublic use of town real property, except as otherwise permitted by law or as expressly authorized by the town by easement or other written agreement or permit. However, landscaping materials, including, but not limited to, grass, trees, shrubs and flowers, may be placed within town real property without a license agreement or other authorization. The town shall have no liability to any person for the loss, damage or destruction of any landscaping materials placed within town real property. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-3: AUTHORITY OF TOWN ENGINEER TO APPROVE LICENSE:

The town engineer shall have the authority to approve the granting of a license agreement for the use of town real property when: a) a license agreement is required to authorize the continuation of an encroachment into town real property which existed at the date of the adoption of this chapter, b) a license agreement is required to authorize the construction of a fence within town real property, and c) a license agreement is required as a condition of approval of a development permit issued pursuant to [title 9, chapter 1](#) of this code. The town council may, in its discretion, approve the granting of a license agreement for other uses or under other circumstances. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-4: SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS:

A person desiring to obtain a license agreement pursuant to this chapter shall submit to the town engineer a survey prepared by a licensed Colorado surveyor depicting the portion of the town real property for which the license agreement is requested, together with such other information as the town engineer shall reasonably require. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-5: APPROVAL CRITERIA:

A license agreement may be approved by the town engineer only when: a) the nature, scope, location and duration of the licensee's use or proposed use of the town real property will not substantially interfere with the town's need for complete control over its property and b) the approved use of town real property pursuant to the requested license agreement will not result in the creation or continuation of a public or private nuisance or threat to the public health, safety or welfare. Any request for the granting of a license agreement which fails to satisfy both of these criteria shall be denied by the town engineer. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-6: STANDARDS:

The following standards shall apply to the approval of a license agreement by the town engineer pursuant to this chapter:

- A. A license agreement may only be issued to the owner of real property abutting town real property, or another person with a legitimate need for a license agreement.
- B. Any fence constructed pursuant to a license agreement shall be constructed in compliance with the recommendations (both design standards and policies, whether denominated as a "priority policy" or not) of the "handbook of design standards", as well as any other applicable ordinances of the town. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)
- C. If a license agreement is requested in order to permit the erection of a fence or other improvement within town real property, such license agreement shall only be issued in connection with the issuance of a class D minor development permit. The execution of a license agreement may be a condition of approval of the required development permit. (Ord. 1, Series 2014)
- D. Any fence erected within town real property pursuant to a license agreement shall be placed no closer than eighteen inches (18") from the sidewalk. No license agreement shall be issued where no sidewalk exists within the portion of the town real property for which the license is issued, unless the town engineer determines that such a sidewalk will be constructed within a reasonable period of time following the issuance of the license agreement. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-7: TOWN MANAGER TO EXECUTE LICENSE AGREEMENT:

Upon the approval by the town engineer of the granting of a license agreement pursuant to this chapter, the town manager shall have the authority to execute such license agreement for and on behalf of the town. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-8: FORM AND CONTENT OF LICENSE AGREEMENT:

A license agreement shall be in form and substance acceptable to the town attorney; provided, however, that any license agreement entered into by the town shall include provisions acceptable to the town attorney which provide:

- A. The license agreement shall be fully revocable upon written notice to the licensee.
- B. The license agreement is fully transferable to subsequent owners of the licensee's property which abuts the town real property so long as the subsequent owner assumes the obligations of the licensee under the license agreement in a form acceptable to the town attorney.
- C. The town shall not be liable for the damage, destruction or loss of any property erected, installed, placed or maintained within town real property pursuant to a license agreement. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)
- D. The licensee shall provide commercial general liability insurance insuring against losses, damages or claims arising from the licensee's use of the town real property pursuant to a license agreement. Such insurance shall have limits of liability of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00), or such higher limits of liability as the town manager may require based upon the nature of the licensee's use of the town real property and other relevant factors. The town shall be named as an additional insured under such insurance policy. (Ord. 28, Series 2013)
- E. The licensee shall be required to indemnify the town from all losses, claims and damages arising from the licensee's use of the town real property pursuant to the license agreement. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-9: LICENSEE TO REIMBURSE TOWN:

A licensee shall reimburse the town for any actual and necessary costs incurred by the town in having the town attorney prepare a license agreement approved pursuant to this chapter. (Ord. 28, Series 1998)

11-6-10: AUTHORITY OF TOWN MANAGER TO APPROVE CERTAIN LICENSES:

The town manager shall have the authority to administratively grant a revocable license for the nonpublic use of town owned real property in connection with the town manager's approval of a contract for the use of such property. The town manager shall not grant a revocable license for the use of town owned real property unless he determines that the granting of such license is necessary or appropriate and that the granting of such license would be in the best interest of the town. The provisions of section [11-6-6](#) of this chapter shall not apply to the town manager's decision to grant a revocable license for the use of town owned real property pursuant to this section. The provisions of sections [11-6-8](#) and [11-6-9](#) of this chapter shall apply to the town manager's granting of a revocable license for the use of town owned real property pursuant to this section insofar as the town manager

determines that such sections are relevant and appropriate for inclusion in the contract. The form of any contract which includes the granting of a revocable license for the use of town owned property pursuant to this section shall be subject to the approval of the town attorney. (Ord. 44, Series 2002)

MEMO

TO: Town Council

FROM: Julia Puester, AICP, Planning Manager

RE: Ordinance 21, Series 2017 and Resolution 16, Series 2017- An Ordinance and Resolution to Adopt the “Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016” As a Part of the Town’s Comprehensive Plan

DATE: June 20, 2017 (for meeting of June 27, 2017)

The “Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016” is proposed to be part of the Town’s Comprehensive Plan (set forth in Chapter 4 of Title 9) and as such, the Planning Commission approved a Resolution recommending the inclusion of the “Breckenridge Public Art Master Plan + Policy 2016” as part of the Town’s Comprehensive Plan April 18th. The Town Council reviewed the Plan at a work session and approved the first reading at their June 13th meeting.

There are no changes from first reading. Staff has provided a recommended motion and will be available at the meeting for any questions.

Recommended Motion

“I move to approve on second reading, Ordinance 21, Series 2017, An ordinance recommending the inclusion of the ‘Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016’ as part of the Town’s Comprehensive Plan.”

1 ***FOR WORKSESSION/SECOND READING - JUNE 27***

2
3 ***NO CHANGE FROM FIRST READING***

4
5 Additions To The Current Breckenridge Town Code Are
6 Indicated By **Bold + Double Underline**; Deletions By ~~Strikeout~~

7
8 COUNCIL BILL NO. 21

9
10 Series 2017

11
12 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 9-1-21 OF THE BRECKENRIDGETOWNCODE
13 CONCERNING CORRELATIVE DOCUMENTS TO THE BRECKENRIDGE
14 DEVELOPMENT CODE

15
16 BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE,
17 COLORADO:

18
19 Section 1. Section 9-1-21 of the Breckenridge Town Code is amended to read as follows:

20 9-1-21: CORRELATIVE DOCUMENTS:

21
22 Town of Breckenridge land use guidelines.

23
24 Town of Breckenridge design standards¹.

25
26 Town of Breckenridge water quality and sediment transport control standards².

27
28 Town of Breckenridge street standards³. (Ord. 17, Series 1996)

29
30 Breckenridge 2009 transit operations plan. (Ord. 7, Series 2009)

31
32 Town of Breckenridge off street parking regulations⁴. (Ord. 17, Series 1996)

33
34 Town of Breckenridge landscaping guide (revised May 2012). (Ord. 17, Series 2012)

35
36 American standard for nursery stock.

37
38 Town of Breckenridge goals and objectives report.

39
40 Town of Breckenridge capital improvements program.

41
42 Town of Breckenridge storm drainage standards⁵.

43
44 Wildfire hazards: guidelines for their prevention in subdivision and developments.

1 Town of Breckenridge flood damage prevention ordinance⁶.

2 Breckenridge subdivision ordinance⁷.

3 Blue River walkway improvements plan. (Ord. 17, Series 1996)

4 Town of Breckenridge trails plan (revised August 2008). (Ord. 2, Series 2009)

5 ~~The art in public places master plan (revised January 2006). (Ord. 10, Series 2006)~~

6 Upper Blue Nordic master plan (revised 2011). (Ord. 36, Series 2011)

7 Cucumber Gulch recreation master plan. (Ord. 53, Series 2003)

8 The arts district of Breckenridge master plan. (Ord. 1, Series 2005)

9 **The Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016**

10 ¹ See chapter 5 of this title.

11 ² See title 10, chapter 4 of this code.

12 ³ See title 10, chapter 1 of this code.

13 ⁴ See chapter 3 of this title.

14 ⁵ See title 10, chapter 2 of this code,

15 ⁶ See title 10, chapter 3 of this code.

16 ⁷ See chapter 2 of this title.

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28 Section 2. Except as specifically amended hereby, the BreckenridgeTownCode, and the
29 various secondary codes adopted by reference therein, shall continue in full force and effect.

30 Section 3. The Town Council hereby finds, determines, and declares that this ordinance
31 is necessary and proper to provide for the safety, preserve the health, promote the prosperity, and
32 improve the order, comfort and convenience of the Town of Breckenridge and the inhabitants
33 thereof.

34 Section 4. The Town Council hereby finds, determines, and declares that it has the
35 power to adopt this ordinance pursuant to: (i) the Local Government Land Use Control Enabling
36 Act, Article 20 of Title 29, C.R.S.; (ii) Part 3 of Article 23 of Title 31, C.R.S. (concerning
37 municipal zoning powers); (iii) Chapter 4 of Title 9 of the Breckenridge Town Code; (iv) the
38 authority granted to home rule municipalities by Article XX of the Colorado Constitution; and
39 (v) the powers contained in the Breckenridge Town Charter.

40 INTRODUCED, READ ON FIRST READING, APPROVED AND ORDERED
41 PUBLISHED IN FULL this ____ day of _____, 2017. A Public Hearing shall be held at the
42 regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Breckenridge, Colorado on the ___ day of
43 _____, 2017, at 7:00 P.M., or as soon thereafter as possible in the Municipal Building of the
44 Town.

TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE, a Colorado
municipal corporation

By _____
Eric S. Mamula, Mayor

ATTEST:

Helen Cospolich , CMC,
Town Clerk

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62

BRECKENRIDGE PUBLIC ART PROGRAM
MASTER PLAN + POLICY 2016



Breckenridge Creative Arts

CONTENTS

PART 1: PUBLIC ART MASTER PLAN

- 1.0 Introduction
 - 1.1 Art in Public Space
 - 1.2 Types of Public Art
 - 1.3 What is a Public Art Master Plan?
- 2.0 Community Context
 - 2.1 Breckenridge Past + Present
- 3.0 Breckenridge Public Art Program
 - 3.1 Breckenridge Public Art Collection Overview
 - 3.2 History of the Public Art Collection
 - 3.3 Future of the Public Art Collection
 - 3.4 Temporary + Ephemeral Installations
 - 3.5 Public Art Programming
- 4.0 Breckenridge Creative Arts
 - 4.1 Overview of BCA Venues + Programming
 - 4.2 BCA Collaboration + Advocacy
 - 4.3 BCA Vision, Mission + Goals
 - 4.4 BCA as Public Art Program Manager
- 5.0 Guiding Principles + Strategies for the Public Art Program
 - 5.1 Vision for Public Art in Breckenridge
 - 5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities

PART 2: PUBLIC ART POLICY

- 6.0 Governance Tools for the Public Art Program
 - 6.1 Breckenridge Public Art Code
 - 6.2 Public Art Master Plan + Policy
 - 6.3 Roles + Responsibilities
 - 6.4 Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC)
- 7.0 Funding Resources
 - 7.1 Permanent Acquisitions
 - 7.2 Maintenance + Program Costs
- 8.0 Project Planning
 - 8.1 Five-Year Project Plan
 - 8.2 Annual Operational Plan
- 9.0 Site + Artwork Selection Criteria
 - 9.1 Site Selection Criteria
 - 9.2 Artwork Selection Criteria
 - 9.3 Creative Zones
- 10.0 Public Art Project Processes + Guidelines
 - 10.1 Selection Processes for Permanent Public Artworks
 - 10.2 Call to Artists Process for Commissions over \$10,000
 - 10.3 Implementation Process for Commissions over \$10,000
 - 10.4 Special Guidelines by Project Type
- 11.0 Maintenance of the Collection
 - 11.1 Maintenance + Restoration
 - 11.2 Deaccessioning + Relocating Public Art

PART 3: BRECKENRIDGE PUBLIC ART COLLECTION

- Breckenridge Public Art Image Gallery
- Map of Public Art in Breckenridge

APPENDICES

- A. BCA/PAAC Goals + Strategies
- B. Credits + Acknowledgements

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Breckenridge Public Art Program engages passersby from all walks of life, inciting conversation around topics that are quintessentially Breckenridge, from the picturesque mountain environment to rich local history. Pieces in the permanent collection occupy carefully-selected public spaces throughout town, and are thoughtfully curated to enhance the collective aesthetic experience of locals and visitors alike. In addition to the permanent collection, temporary and ephemeral installations bolster the experience of Breckenridge as a haven for creativity high in the Colorado Rocky Mountains.

Formerly managed by the Town of Breckenridge, the Breckenridge Public Art Program is now run by Breckenridge Creative Arts (BCA), a nonprofit organization that began operating in 2015. BCA spearheaded the creation of this

Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy, which builds on the Town's 2006 "Art in Public Places Master Plan" with input from community representatives to chart the course of public art in Breckenridge.

The document is divided into three major parts. Part 1 is the Public Art Master Plan, which gives creative direction to the Breckenridge Public Art Program. Part 2 is the Public Art Policy, which outlines the specific policies and procedures that guide day-to-day operations required to put the plan into action. Part 3 offers a visual tour of the Breckenridge public art collection as it stands today, representing rich stories of local lore, captivating vistas, environmental stewardship, and all the other aspects that make each piece uniquely Breckenridge.



PART 1: PUBLIC ART MASTER PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Art in Public Space

What is public art? Public art can be defined as art that is located in the public realm—whether a large-scale, site-specific sculpture that forms the centerpiece of a community gathering place, a thoughtful piece perched inconspicuously along a public trail, or detail work integrated into functional items like benches, walkways, retaining walls, and architectural treatments. Works of public art often animate outdoor spaces, or they can enhance the interior spaces of community facilities like bus shelters, recreation centers, and government offices.

Public art comes in many shapes, sizes, and textures. Artworks can take on more traditional forms, such as sculptures, paintings, or mosaics, or they can utilize contemporary multimedia tools to produce transitory soundscapes, lighting installations, and projections. Some public art is representational, meaning the subject matter is recognizable—for example, a sculpture of a child reading or a horse and rider headed off into the distance. Other art is abstract, giving viewers the opportunity to interpret the artist’s meaning, and to draw their own meaning from a piece as well. Public art can be fashioned by a sole author with a singular voice, or many collaborators offering a multiplicity of viewpoints.

The best public art responds to the physical, cultural, natural, historical, or social context of a location and its community, honoring the beliefs its members hold dear while providing opportunities for engagement and social interaction. Through

public art, a sense of place and belonging can be created, and the diversity and creative aspirations of a community reflected. Thus a thoughtfully curated public art program is essential, for it not only represents a community’s heritage, but also the future it envisions for itself—contributing in a symbolic and visually stimulating way to the evolution of a community’s sense of identity.

Around the world, public art is used as a tool for beautification and economic development, with many cities integrating it into their planning processes as a way to revitalize public spaces. Well-considered public art enhances a community’s physical appearance and strengthens its identity, drawing residents and businesses as a result. A town that invests in public art shows that it is forward-thinking, and committed to fostering creativity by making cultural experiences available to all segments of the local and visiting community. In private development, public art can also be a beneficial investment—the enhanced aesthetic value leading to increased rentals or property values while improving a developer’s public image.

In addition to permanent works of public art, events featuring temporary or ephemeral installations by renowned or emerging artists can also help to grow the local economy by driving creative tourism.

1.2 Types of Public Art

The Breckenridge Public Art Program considers public art to be any art that is located on public or private property which is visible or accessible to the public.

Public spaces include parks, road allowances, tunnels, streets, courtyards, squares, and bridges, as well as building exteriors, foyers, and significant interior public areas of municipal buildings. Private properties located in visible or publicly accessible areas can also host public art. Each site provides an opportunity to enhance our shared spaces in a way that honors and reflects our character—whether on a long-term or fleeting basis—with the potential to confer economic benefits as well.

The Breckenridge Public Art Program focuses on three types of public art projects:

- **Permanent** - Permanent artworks are generally considered to be made from materials and construction methods that have a lifespan of at least 10 years.
- **Temporary** - Temporary artworks are pieces that have a defined lifespan of no more than five years and often much less, including seasonal exhibitions.
- **Ephemeral** - Ephemeral artworks are works with a very short lifespan, such as environmental installations, street art, and performances.

Within the above project types, public art falls into a wide variety of categories that include:

- **Iconic** - A standalone or significant work, where the artist's approach is largely independent of other considerations. In other words, this is "art-for-art's-sake." Examples include sculpture, water features, lighting, and multimedia. Often site-specific.
- **Site-specific** - Works designed specifically for, and responsive to, a particular site through scale, material, form, and concept. Could apply to all listed categories.
- **Functional** - Works or design elements in which the primary purpose is utilitarian, such as benches, bicycle racks, bus shelters, fences, and gates. Can also be decorative, integrated, or site specific.
- **Decorative** - Works in which the primary purpose is to aesthetically enhance an environment or structure, such as incorporated imagery or sculpture, paving elements, and lighting. Can also be functional, iconic, integrated, or site-specific.
- **Integrated** - Works that are fully incorporated within the design of the built or natural environment. Integrated works may include bridges, retaining walls, walkways, and buildings. Can also be decorative and/or functional.

TEMPORARY PUBLIC ART IN BRECKENRIDGE



1.2 Types of Public Art continued

- **Interpretive** – Works in which the primary purpose is to describe, educate, and comment on issues, events, or situations. Examples include signage, pavement inlays, sculpture, seating, landscaping, murals, and text-based work. Can also be functional, decorative, iconic, and site specific.
- **Commemorative** – Works in which the primary purpose is to acknowledge and recall an event, activity, or person important to the local community and its visitors. Examples include sculpture, murals, pavement details, and gardens. Could apply to all listed categories.
- **Participatory or community-based** – Works in which the primary purpose is to engage artists and the general public in the creation of an artwork. These collaborations provide communities with the means to positively impact their environment and develop pride and ownership over their parks, streets, and public institutions. Could apply to all listed categories.

1.3 What is a Public Art Master Plan?

A Public Art Master Plan is a visioning piece that establishes the creative direction for a public art program. It is distinct from Public Art Policy, a set of specific procedures that guide daily work.

In a Master Plan, the underlying beliefs and strategies are intentionally broad, seated deep in a community's identity and reflective of the character it hopes to exhibit through public art. A Master Plan is a tool used to guide strategic decision-making by arts managers and committees of public representatives as they pursue opportunities for public art experiences, from the selection of new permanent public artworks to the programming of festivals, activities, and installations.

The Breckenridge Public Art Master Plan starts by looking at who we are—how our history, pastimes, values, and aspirations combine to create the community identity of Breckenridge. It is from this sense of collective identity that our current Public Art Program emerged.

From this strong foundation we then chart a course for the future of the Breckenridge Public Art Program by establishing meaningful, collectively generated, creative guidelines. Decision-making within the framework of the Master Plan ensures that the Breckenridge Public Art Program enhances our sense of place while positioning Breckenridge as a destination for creativity.



2.0 COMMUNITY CONTEXT

To move forward with a public art program that reflects the unique character of our mountain town and the diverse individuals who live, work, and play here, we first need to take stock of who we are and how we got here.

2.1 Breckenridge Past + Present

The Town of Breckenridge is a place of great historical importance with significant cultural assets, environmental features, and strong economic growth and potential. The distinctive attributes of Breckenridge hold considerable value to those who live, work, and play in this beautiful mountain destination.

Breckenridge is located high in Colorado's Rocky Mountains at a base elevation of 9,600 feet. Flanked by vast stretches of National Forest, it offers recreation opportunities to today's outdoor enthusiast from hiking, biking, and fly-fishing to winter snow sports. The town lies nestled in a forest of lodgepole pine and aspen trees beneath high mountain meadows that burst with wildflowers each summer, making for a striking and colorful contrast to the craggy, snow-covered Tenmile Range behind it.

Once a summer hunting ground for the Ute people, the area drew its first wave of permanent settlers with the discovery of gold in 1859. The Town of Breckenridge was founded that same year. Early settlers made a living from the earth, seeking gold in area waterways and hard rock deposits. The mining era saw several population booms—with the arrival of the railroad and advent of hard rock mining in the 1880's, and dredge boats in the early 1900's—followed by busts in which the population declined.

2.1 Breckenridge Past + Present continued

Those were rough-and-tumble years for the emerging town, in which the contrasts of the Old West—saloons and outlaws set against stringent Victorian values—were evident. The architectural style that emerged in this period is described as “simple Victorian vernacular,” less ornate than the detail work and bric-a-brac of traditional Victorian architecture. The hunt for gold and other precious metals spurred wealth and development in Breckenridge, but damaged some of the area’s natural and cultural resources.

The next wave of settlement in Breckenridge came with the opening of Breckenridge Ski Resort in 1961. The early days were again characterized by a pioneering, make-do attitude as ski bums took up residence in abandoned mining shacks; and a quirky, independent spirit that materialized in the form of the raucous annual celebration, Ullr Fest, which continues to this day.

In more recent history, Breckenridge has been the scene of a growing creative community. Some of the first cultural organizations include the Breckenridge Backstage Theatre, a local community theater troupe that incorporated in 1976, the Breckenridge Film Festival (1981), the Breckenridge Music Festival Orchestra (chartered in 1981), and the National Repertory Orchestra (founded in 1960, and moved to Breckenridge in 1993).

Today the Town of Breckenridge is home to a mix of local residents whose families were among the area’s early pioneers, and full-time and part-time residents who came later seeking the healthy lifestyle and opportunities for outdoor recreation that the high country offers. Although the year-round population is much smaller, Breckenridge accommodates tens

of thousands of people during peak seasons when out-of-town visitors come to ski and snowboard; to enjoy other winter activities like Nordic skiing, dog sledding, and snowshoeing; or to take part in summer activities like fishing, hiking, road cycling and mountain biking, golf, history tourism, shopping, music and art festivals, and other events.

Breckenridge residents value local history, with local restorations and preservations occurring on a grand scale. Those, along with the many museums, historic sites, and educational tours offered today, contribute to the perception of modern Breckenridge as a Victorian mountain town alive with history.

Residents and guests are likewise concerned with preserving, rehabilitating, and protecting the striking natural resources for which the area is known. A number of Town policies have been enacted with that goal in mind—one major example being the Blue River Reclamation Project, in which more than 300,000 tons of rock and cobble were removed from a mile-long stretch of the Blue River in the early 1990’s to allow the river to flow through town in the open air once more.

Steeped in culture and heritage, the Town of Breckenridge provides a unique mix of creative opportunities for people of all ages and interests. Generations of artists, makers, musicians, and writers have chosen to live in or visit this beautiful Rocky Mountain destination, its inspiration reflected in their work. Through visual and performing arts, heritage and museum activities, craft education, culinary and healing arts, design, film, and literature, the community offers a scenic mountain environment with diverse opportunities for individual self-expression and cultural exploration.



3.0 BRECKENRIDGE PUBLIC ART PROGRAM

The Breckenridge Public Art Program consists of three major components—a permanent public art collection, primarily outdoor sculptures, installed in public gathering spaces over the past two decades; events and festivals featuring installations of temporary or ephemeral public art including seasonal exhibitions; and public art-related programming such as tours or hands-on activities aimed at showcasing or inviting community participation in public art.

3.1 Breckenridge Public Art Collection Overview

The Breckenridge Public Art Program currently has 31 pieces in its permanent public art collection, including one work under commission from contemporary sculptor Albert Paley that is slated for installation in 2017. The artworks occupy gathering spaces and public thoroughways around town, where they engage both residents and guests, inspiring dialog around topics that are quintessentially Breckenridge, from the picturesque mountain environment to rich local history.

Some sculptures memorialize local historical features and events, such as Robin Laws' bronze sculpture of two burros, laden with gold pans, which commemorates the role of pack burros in the region's mining history; or Richard A. Jagoda's steel sculpture of the Norse god Ullr, seen as the bringer of snow, who has been celebrated since the 1960's in the boisterous annual Ullr Fest event. Other pieces pay homage to the natural environment, such as Steuart Bremner's "Colorado River Rock Bridge" over Cucumber Creek, which bears stones representing tributaries of the Colorado River; and Jack Hill's "Kachina Steel," a steel-and-stone rendition of a kachina doll that contains sacred spring water inside it.

3.1 Breckenridge Public Art Collection Overview continued

The collection includes four interior pieces—a watercolor painting of historic Main Street by Ann Weaver at Town Hall; a local landscape rendered in oil on canvas by Stephen Day, located at the Riverwalk Center; a large-scale, translucent collage suspended from the ceiling at the Breckenridge Recreation Center by David Griggs; and a commemorative quilt in mixed media fiber art by Summit Quilters, which hangs in the new Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & South Branch Library.

The majority of the pieces in the collection are outdoor installations, specifically designed to weather the elements as they animate public spaces. Several, like the abstract sculpture by Chaz della Porta in front of the Stephen C. West Ice Arena that commemorates former local firefighter Chris Ethridge, are hewn with weathering steel, which evolves to form a stable, rust-like appearance. Others are cast in bronze. Seth Venable's bronze sculpture of historical figure Tom Groves features a giant “gold” nugget that is intended to be interactive; as visitors rub the nugget for luck, it will take on a new polish and shine with the passing years.

There are 22 representational artworks in the collection, and nine that can be considered abstract, including Paley's forthcoming piece—a 24-foot-tall, cobalt blue, steel sculpture of intersecting convex and concave planes intended to evoke the irregular contours of the mountains, and study how they interplay with natural light. The Paley piece, entitled “Syncline” after the geological feature of the same name, will be the first

permanent installation in Colorado by the renowned contemporary sculptor. Its commission has inspired a great deal of pride and is seen as representing the community's willingness to take risks, to collaborate, to face controversy, and to follow a public process that is thoughtful, respectful, and open. It also represents an interest in continuing to expand the Breckenridge public art collection with high quality works.

3.2 History of the Public Art Collection

The existing collection spans more than 20 years, starting in 1994 with the installation of Robert Tully's sculpture series, “A Miner's Dream,” in the Blue River Plaza area, which includes a polished stone slide and a replica of a miner's cabin sunk into the earth so kids can crawl in the attic, among other pieces. Breckenridge Town Council commissioned the work as part of a Town effort to create an artful walkway along the river.

Commissioning the first piece of public art was a learning experience, however, which led the Town to form a committee of employees and citizens to create the first “Art in Public Places Master Plan,” adopted in 1996 (and updated in 2006) to guide future selections. The plan served as a blueprint for the Town of Breckenridge Community Development Department, which managed public art commissions and donations for almost two decades.

Also in 1996, Town Council established the Breckenridge Public Art Commission (BPAC), a group of local representatives with a passion for and background in the arts, to advise the Council

3.2 History of the Public Art Collection continued

on issues pertaining to the Public Art Program, including new commissions, management of the collection, and programming around public art.

The past two decades saw commissions of new public artworks made on a project-by-project basis, with project themes selected based on site locations. For example, pieces chosen to occupy niches in the Breckenridge Historic District tend to speak to area history, such as Emanuel Martinez' three-tiered bronze sculpture of Barney L. Ford, an escaped slave who became a wealthy Breckenridge businessman and leading Colorado civil rights activist.

Each commission followed a set process that involved a call to artists, from which three finalists were selected to submit drawings and/or maquettes of their proposed pieces. Afterwards the public was invited to submit input on the proposals, upon which the BPAC made a recommendation to Town Council.

Other pieces were acquired for the collection through donations by arts enthusiasts and patrons, many by way of Sculpture on the Blue, an annual sculpture-on-loan exhibition initially launched by Summit County Arts Council, which the Town took on in 2004. Spearheaded by a group of dedicated and passionate volunteers, local philanthropists were invited to view and purchase pieces in the exhibition to donate to the public art collection. Among the works procured in this way were "Gone Fishing," a flat-panel steel fisherman by Steve Puchek who casts his line in the Blue River in perpetuity, and

"My Book," a bronze figure of a child poring through a picture book, by Jane Rankin, that now graces the South Branch Library's new location on Harris Street.

After more than 20 years of management by the Town of Breckenridge, the entire Public Art Program—including not only the permanent collection, but also events featuring temporary installations and public art-related programming—came under new management by a nonprofit entity called Breckenridge Creative Arts (BCA) in 2015. The BPAC was dissolved and replaced with a two-tiered advisory structure in which a Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC) makes recommendations to the new BCA Board, which in turn advises Town Council.

One of BCA's major initiatives has been the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016, which constitutes a significant expansion of the previous master plan. One of the features of the 2016 plan is a well-defined set of criteria for the selection of public artworks, both for permanent and temporary installations. These criteria are based on a careful consideration of who and what Breckenridge represents, and are encapsulated in a set of thematic narratives that emerged from a visioning session between PAAC members and BCA staff. The goal was to identify the components of our local identity that combine to build a strong sense of Breckenridge as a place, so that future artworks continue to represent the beliefs, values, and ideals that the Breckenridge community holds dear.

EPHEMERAL PUBLIC ART IN BRECKENRIDGE



3.3 Future of the Public Art Collection

Thus, future public art selections will continue to reflect community ideals by taking creative direction from carefully constructed thematic narratives, which remove any guesswork for managers and policy-makers on how to proceed with selecting and implementing public art. Using the thematic narratives as guidelines, BCA and its advisory committees will pursue curatorial balance by seeking out pieces that exemplify those narratives that are less represented in the current collection, and enhance the diversity of mediums, artists, and perspectives. New artwork selections will engage viewers, inspire conversation, and provide opportunities for interaction or education whenever possible.

While it is likely that the thematic narratives will change over time as the Breckenridge community continues to redefine itself, the process of selecting artworks in keeping with a defined set of guiding principles is now established through the 2016 Master Plan. It provides a means for the ongoing selection of permanent artworks that strengthen the collective message about who we are and who we want to be, acknowledging diversity while building on our formative past to interpret and nurture the strong sense of place that continues to evolve in Breckenridge.

3.4 Temporary + Ephemeral Installations

In addition to the permanent collection, the Breckenridge Public Art Program includes temporary and ephemeral installations that enliven public spaces for a limited period of time, often as a part of festivals and events or seasonal

exhibitions. One example is Sculpture on the Blue, a rotating outdoor sculpture exhibition near the Blue River that has provided a vibrant sculpture garden for visitors and the local community to enjoy throughout the summer for more than a decade.

Temporary artworks can have a lifespan of up to five years, but are often exhibited for much less time. One example is “The Blue Trees” by world-renowned artist Konstantin Dimopoulos, in which aspen trees in town were colored a brilliant blue as part of the Breckenridge International Festival of Arts (BIFA) in the summer of 2015. Intended to fade with the seasons, the natural pigment provided a changing contrast with the brightly colored fall leaves, and later the brilliant whiteness of snow, as it gradually disappeared from the landscape.

Another example is QUACK: An Artful Duck Exhibition, which was presented in 2015 in partnership with the Summit Foundation during the 28th Annual Great Rubber Duck Race. The temporary exhibition featured seven oversized fiberglass ducks, each hand-painted by a local artist, on display throughout downtown Breckenridge.

Ephemeral artworks are much more fleeting. Examples include the chalk murals created at the Street Arts Festival, a celebration of street, pavement, and graffiti arts that takes place throughout the Breckenridge Arts District during the Town’s July Fourth weekend celebration.

3.4 Temporary + Ephemeral Installations continued

They can also include performances and installations like those featured in the Trail Mix series—in which classical musicians performed seemingly at random, and artists constructed ephemeral installations of visual art—on Breckenridge-area trails; or “Australia’s The Fruits,” an open-air act featuring performers perched atop flexible, swaying poles. Both acts took place at the Breckenridge International Festival of Arts, an event which in and of itself could be considered ephemeral art.

Other festivals fall into the classification of ephemeral art too—including the winter Fire Arts Festival, which features flaming sculptures and fire performers; the new spring festival, WAVE: Light + Water + Sound, which juxtaposes modern digital media with the historic backdrop of Breckenridge; and the summer Street Arts Festival.

3.5 Public Art Programming

The final component of the Breckenridge Public Art Program is the programming of events and activities that pertain specifically to public art—whether their intent is to raise awareness, educate, or encourage community participation. Examples include guided tours of the permanent collection, and hands-on activities in which the public is invited to participate in the installation or creation of public artworks.

There is often some overlap between the larger program of cultural arts events and activities managed by Breckenridge Creative Arts, and those which can be considered to have a public art focus. An example is the Día de los Muertos celebration and exhibition in the Breckenridge Arts District, which is presented by BCA in partnership with Metropolitan State University Denver’s Department of Chicana/o Studies and the Colorado Folk Arts Council. The two-day event features hands-on workshops, art installations, and a community altar made by local participants. Within that lineup, the art installations and collectively made altar can be considered public art.



4.0 BRECKENRIDGE CREATIVE ARTS

In an era of declining investment in the arts, the Town of Breckenridge has gone above and beyond to embrace arts and culture by building up its existing cultural organizations, renovating and establishing new arts facilities, giving voice to artistic visionaries, and supporting contemporary festivals to breathe life into a burgeoning creative culture.

A major vehicle in this effort has been Breckenridge Creative Arts (BCA)—or BreckCreate for short—an independent, nonprofit organization formed by the Town to take over management of its existing arts venues and resources while also raising the level of programming.

BCA incorporated as a Colorado nonprofit corporation in November 2014 and began operations in January 2015 with experienced arts executive Robb Woulfe at the helm. It received its 501(c)(3) designation in March 2015. The Town provides BCA with an annual operating budget of just under \$2 million.

The model is unique to Breckenridge and takes the place of hiring an outside firm or continuing arts operations through a Town department. Benefits include enhanced opportunities for outside funding as well as organizational transparency.



4.1 Overview of BCA Venues + Programming

One of BCA's primary responsibilities is to manage the Town's five cultural arts venues, including:

- The Riverwalk Center, which hosts the entire summer repertoires of the Breckenridge Music Festival Orchestra and the National Repertory Orchestra, in addition to a full schedule of visiting bands, musicians, and multimedia events
- The Breckenridge Theater, home to the resident theater troupe, Breckenridge Backstage Theatre, while also serving as an intimate performance space for a variety of other cultural arts offerings
- The Breckenridge Arts District, a campus of renovated historic structures that accommodate a year-long schedule of multidisciplinary arts and craft classes, and serve as studio space for local and visiting artists
- Old Masonic Hall, a recently renovated historic building on Main Street that serves multiple functions as an exhibition space and location for visual and performing arts classes
- The Speakeasy Movie Theater, housed in the recently renovated brick schoolhouse that now serves as the Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & South Branch Library

These venues are used by a number of longstanding cultural organizations in the Breckenridge creative community, including the Breckenridge Backstage Theatre, Breckenridge Film Festival, Breckenridge Heritage Alliance, Breckenridge Music Festival, and National Repertory Orchestra.

In recent years the Town of Breckenridge has invested more than \$25 million into these venues, including building out the Breckenridge Arts District campus; converting the historic schoolhouse into the new Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & Summit County South Branch Library, which includes the Speakeasy Theater; acquiring and renovating Old Masonic Hall; upgrading the Riverwalk Center facility and equipment; and renovating the Breckenridge Theater.

To maximize these assets, BCA plans additional programming for the Town's venues, both in partnership with and independent of the cultural partners who use these spaces. BCA aims to present multidisciplinary work that cuts across music, dance, film, spoken word, literary and visual arts, education, and the creative and technology sectors. It seeks out bold, relevant programming that engages its community as a creative partner, offers artistic experiences that reflect its time and place, invites audience co-creation and hands-on involvement, and showcases Breckenridge's global identity.

4.1 Overview of BCA Venues + Programming continued

Core program activities offered by BCA include:

- **Fine Art + Studio Craft curriculum**, focusing on year-round education and enrichment on the Breckenridge Arts District campus, including classes, workshops, and open studios in media such as painting, textiles, ceramics, metalwork, silversmithing, and more
- **Artist-in-Residence**, a program designed to offer artists the time, space, and community to encourage growth and experimentation in their respective practice. Guest artists are chosen on the basis of artistic merit, and live and work on the Breckenridge Arts District campus for two to four weeks. Additionally, BCA offers affordable studio space to local artists.
- **BCA Presents**, a series of ticketed concerts, lectures, and performances with national and international talent at the Riverwalk Center
- **BCA Curates**, a program of temporary exhibitions, installations, and pop-up art events in studios and creative spaces within the Breckenridge Arts District; the acquisition, conservation, and preservation of the growing Town of Breckenridge public art collection; and festivals, exhibitions, and special events that feature curated content

Within these core program activities, the Breckenridge Public Art Program falls into BCA Curates.

4.2 BCA Collaboration + Advocacy

An underlying tenet of BCA programming is accessibility—an ethos reflected in the numerous free events, affordable ticket pricing policy, scholarship opportunities, and broad geographic reach. Audiences include a wide cross section of the greater Summit County community, including children, teens, young adults, families, and senior citizens; as well as the many tourists and day visitors who travel to Breckenridge each year. BCA seeks to provide artistic experiences that are relevant to its diverse audiences, and to forge bonds between individuals and institutions to help create a community that is engaged in creative activity across the board.

Drawing on the strengths of its peer creative community, BCA undertakes frequent collaborations with local artists, organizations, and businesses. These community-based alliances foster diversity, inclusion, and growth.

Examples of programming collaborations include co-presentations with resident companies and/or member organizations within the Breckenridge Cultural Coalition, including Breckenridge Film Festival, Breckenridge Music Festival, and Breckenridge Tourism Office. In addition, BCA partners with other regional and statewide nonprofits including Summit County Arts Council, Colorado Art Education Association, St. Anthony Summit Medical Center, and the Brain Injury Alliance of Colorado.

The BCA planning team also works closely with the Community Engagement and Public Art Advisory Committees, two

CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC ART FESTIVALS IN BRECKENRIDGE



4.2 BCA Collaboration + Advocacy continued

volunteer-based groups comprised of local artists, educators, and creative entrepreneurs, to ensure that the organization achieves a balance between presenting the best national and international programming to Breckenridge audiences, and incubating opportunities for local artists and cultural organizations.

4.3 BCA Vision, Mission + Goals

Ultimately Breckenridge Creative Arts serves as an umbrella and advocacy organization to grow and leverage artistic and creative resources throughout Breckenridge. Its vision is to see Breckenridge become a world-leading creative destination, and its mission is to promote Breckenridge as a vibrant, year-round creative destination by developing inspiring collaborative experiences that attract visitors and enrich the lives of its citizens.

BCA acts in partnership with the Town and in alignment with the Town's vision, leading the creative economic development of Breckenridge by:

- Cultivating the Town's cultural assets and promoting the community as a leading year-round creative destination
- Supporting and collaborating with local artists, organizations, and businesses that are mission-aligned and foster mutually beneficial relationships
- Maintaining exceptional venues for resident companies, special event partners, promoters, and rental groups
- Presenting high-quality performing arts events and visual arts exhibitions

- Providing education and community engagement opportunities with a focus on art-making experiences and opportunities for creative play
- Curating and organizing public art projects, culture walks, studio visits, and residency programs

To achieve these aims, BCA has established five primary goals in its Strategic and Operational Plan:

- To extend and enhance the experience of the "recreation visitor" through creative offerings that differentiate Breckenridge from other recreational destinations
- To attract the "creative visitor" to Breckenridge who has not considered the town as a destination
- To enhance the creative experience of our residents
- To optimize the Town's investment in the creative assets we manage and maintain
- To build an independent, financially sustainable organization

4.4 BCA as Public Art Program Manager

When BCA formed as a nonprofit entity to handle management of the Town's cultural assets and arts programming, the Breckenridge Public Art Program was among the programs it took on. Thus the guiding principles of the Breckenridge Public Art Program fall under, and are aligned with, the overarching vision, mission, and goals of BCA.

While we offer a description of BCA in this plan, note that the principles, policies, and procedures outlined in the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016 pertain specifically to the Breckenridge Public Art Program, and not the other programs under BCA's direction.

That said, because they fall under the same larger vision, mission, and goals, there are many commonalities between the Breckenridge Public Art Program and the other programs and resources under BCA's purview.

BCA promotes artistic experiences that are in keeping with the beliefs, values, and ideals of the Breckenridge community, in an effort to honor and strengthen the sense of Breckenridge as a place. Thus BCA programming often highlights the striking natural beauty of the high country, or juxtaposes contemporary themes with the historic backdrop of Breckenridge. It seeks to interpret environmental themes, or invite collaboration between audiences of all ages and cultural backgrounds. These thematic narratives underlie all BCA programming.

Therefore, the Breckenridge Public Art Program and the other programs under BCA's direction support and enhance one another.



5.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES + STRATEGIES FOR THE PUBLIC ART PROGRAM

To establish the future direction of the Breckenridge Public Art Program, the Public Art Advisory Committee joined Breckenridge Creative Arts staff members for a visioning and strategic planning session led by Art Management & Planning Associates (AMPA) in July of 2015. By focusing on positive organizational attributes—including strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and results—the group of representatives came to a common understanding of where the Public Art Program should be headed based on a shared assessment of what is most important to the Breckenridge community.

Specifically, the session resulted in a bold visioning statement for the Breckenridge Public Art Program—in alignment with and directly supporting the vision of Breckenridge Creative Arts—as well as key strategies required to achieve it. These guiding principles form the conceptual framework within which Breckenridge Creative Arts staff members plan and implement initiatives for the Public Art Program, so that all work is undertaken with a common purpose reflective of the community’s vision for public art in Breckenridge.

5.1 Vision for Public Art in Breckenridge

The purpose of the Breckenridge Public Art Program is to integrate a wide range of artwork into public spaces in the community, and reflect the diversity of the region’s artists, artistic disciplines, and points of view. The program promotes education about the arts through its collection and related programming, and serves to raise the public’s awareness of their environment and to expand their knowledge and understanding of the arts. Thus our vision for public art in

5.1 Vision for Public Art in Breckenridge continued

Breckenridge, which resulted from the strategic planning session, is as follows:

Vision: The Breckenridge Public Art Program engages, incites conversation, and is an integral part of the Breckenridge experience.

5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities

The group also collaborated on the following strategies, which are key to achieving the vision for public art in Breckenridge. For each strategy we list current initiatives that are either underway right now or already completed, as well as future opportunities under consideration.

Strategy #1: Developing thematic narratives that provide context for the existing and evolving collection; and curating and commissioning public art based on those narratives to extend the sense of Breckenridge as a place

By studying and describing thematic narratives that reflect the history and character of the Breckenridge community, we give context to the existing collection while inspiring future public art selections that are self-interpretive but grounded in a clear understanding of who we were in the past, who we are today, and who we hope to be in the future. Public artworks selected in this spirit will enhance and expand our sense of place in Breckenridge.

Current Initiatives:

- Complete written and visual documentation of the 31 pieces in the existing permanent art collection, including descriptions, photographs, and project details such as the location, installation date, donor, and artist. This documentation serves as a starting point from which thematic narratives can be identified and further developed, providing continuity in the future selection of public artworks. Also supports Strategy #2. (Completed, 2016)
- Update and expand the Master Plan + Policies to describe thematic narratives that will guide decision-making about future permanent public art commissions, as well as temporary installations that enhance and expand the sense of Breckenridge as a place. By exploring the history and thoughtful processes followed to build the existing collection, the plan establishes how Breckenridge artworks reflect the character of the community, and ensures that the process for selecting future artworks continues to be relevant and thoughtful. Updated policies and procedures based on these narratives will guide the day-to-day work of program managers. (Completed, 2016)
- Seek out permanent and temporary public art installations that: 1) leverage and comment on the spectacular mountain environment; 2) commemorate, invite conversation about, or create an interesting juxtaposition with local history; 3) raise awareness about or comment on environmental topics; 4) explore diverse mediums while seeking balance between traditional and contemporary forms; 5) represent a balance of local, national, and international artists;

5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities continued

- 6) encourage community and visitor engagement, interaction, and collaboration; 7) exemplify Breckenridge's willingness to take risks and face controversy while following a public process that is thoughtful, respectful, and open; and 8) differentiate Breckenridge from other mountain towns (Ongoing)
- Create and implement cutting-edge arts festivals and programs that feature intensely place-based installations such as the Fire Arts Festival, WAVE: Light + Water + Sound, Street Arts Festival, and Breckenridge International Festival of Arts (BIFA). Some of these festivals make use of alternative venues that are unique to Breckenridge, such as the Blue River, used for light projections in the WAVE festival, and hiking trails, used for the BIFA Trail Mix series, which includes pop-up classical music performances and environmental visual art installations. Also supports Strategy #3. (Ongoing)
 - Schedule temporary installations that comment on the environment, such as Konstantin Dimopoulos' "The Blue Trees," and Erin V. Sotak's "My Your Our Water" (Ongoing)
 - Commission permanent artworks that represent the future of Breckenridge, such as Albert Paley's "Syncline," a contemporary sculpture intended to illustrate the interplay of light on the intersecting convex and concave planes of the mountains. The piece also represents the community's willingness to take risks and face controversy through an open and honest public process. (Commission completed, scheduled for installation in 2017)

Future Opportunities:

- Seek out permanent and temporary public art installations that continue to tell the story of Breckenridge, its history, people, and culture, and where we are headed as a community
- Continue to showcase the town as a place of beauty, emphasizing its landscape and natural elements such as water, mountains, trees, and sky
- Continue to develop and refine the thematic narratives that describe and extend the sense of Breckenridge as a place
- Engage the community in workshops, forums, and/or surveys to understand how they see Breckenridge, to discover how they perceive the public art already in town, to find out the opportunities and priorities they see for new public artworks, and to learn what they feel is missing from the story told through public art in Breckenridge. Also supports Strategy #5.
- Seek out permanent installations that commemorate more recent historical events, in alignment with the goal of the Breckenridge Heritage Alliance, a cultural partner, to tell the more recent history of Breckenridge
- Develop relationships with national art centers and other public art programs to participate in art-on-loan programs, and to explore opportunities for co-commissioning new work to exhibit at partner venues
- Study existing public art locales to plan Creative Zones for future public art that will expand and connect the collection, serve as icons for wayfinding, and promote a more walkable, pedestrian-friendly town

5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities continued

Strategy #2: Building educational/interactive components to inform or initiate the conversation

Through educational outreach we can increase understanding of public art and placemaking and how they contribute to the social, cultural, and economic well-being of the town.

Current Initiatives:

- Implement uniform plaques for the permanent public art collection; as well as signage, post cards, mobile app tours, and other informational pieces for temporary and ephemeral installations; to educate viewers about project themes, social relevance, and other aspects of public art installations. Also supports Strategy #3. (Ongoing)
- Recruit and hire a Director of Learning + Innovation to lead strategic initiatives in education, research, and outreach in order to connect BCA programs, including the Public Art Program, to a wide variety of audiences on campus, online, and offsite (Completed, 2016)

Future Opportunities:

- Create docent-led and self-guided tours of public art, as well as an educational video that showcases the collection, highlights some of its artists, and illustrates the installation process. Also supports Strategy #3.
- Utilize digital media such as podcasts, educational videos, blogs, listservs, and e-newsletters to create public education materials. Also supports Strategy #3.

- Host innovative educational events around the Public Art Program including lectures by participating artists, community workshops, adult and children's classes, and hands-on collaborative art activities. Also supports Strategy #3.
- Create technology-rich, interdisciplinary curricular materials, programs, and workshops around public art for pre-K to 12th-grade teachers and students, and reach out to public art teachers, public and private schools, and Summit School District to: 1) encourage participation in public art tours and activities; 2) seek representation by public art teachers on the PAAC; 3) garner input on how to further support educational initiatives around public art and related programming; and 4) strengthen overall collaboration with the school district and other educational agencies
- Establish opportunities for the participation of Breckenridge youth in hands-on public art projects
- Recruit and train volunteers, docents, interns, and instructors to directly assist with all educational and outreach programs
- Establish a system to assess opportunities for creative engagement to ensure maximum educational impact and that educational program goals are being met

5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities continued

Strategy #3: Expanding PR/marketing/relationship strategies to develop awareness

Through targeted marketing efforts, we can increase awareness about the Public Art Program in all segments of the local and visiting community, thereby stimulating the Town of Breckenridge's reputation as a creative destination while growing support for future projects and the program as a whole.

Current Initiatives:

- Develop a modern, mobile-responsive website that offers easily navigable online access to the Public Art Program for locals, visitors, and future visitors. The site includes a complete inventory of the Town's public art collection with an interactive map, links to current calls to artists (under Opportunities), a regularly-updated calendar of events, and other relevant information about the program and its projects. Also supports Strategy #2. (Completed, 2016)
- Utilize social media tools including Facebook and Instagram to raise awareness about public art festivals and programs, and to attract additional visitors to the BCA website (Ongoing)
- Launch a quarterly online magazine to expand awareness about the creative community in Breckenridge, including the Public Art Program. Each issue of /krē'ät/ includes a section called "Objectified" featuring a local object of art, and describes events that showcase temporary and ephemeral installations. Also supports Strategy #2. (Completed, 2015)

- Promote Public Art Program events and installations in mailings such as BCA's quarterly event catalog (Ongoing)
- Implement measurement strategies to capture BCA's impact, specifically as it relates to the Public Art Program, including collecting and analyzing demographic and market-related data regarding its audience (Ongoing)

Future Opportunities:

- Include a marketing and communications component in the Annual Operational Plan to guide future awareness-raising efforts about the Public Art Program. Specific opportunities listed below will be ranked according to priority and integrated into the annual plan by BCA staff.
- Create a digital and print pamphlet for the existing public art collection that can be used for self-guided art tours while documenting public art installations. Also supports Strategy #2.
- Create digital and print pamphlets for public art programs, such as Sculpture on the Blue, WAVE, and temporary and ephemeral installations. Also supports Strategy #2.
- Integrate the public art narrative, with links to Public Art Program tours and opportunities, into the Town of Breckenridge website
- Produce communications materials in both English and Spanish, to expand awareness about the Public Art Program. Also supports Strategy #2.
- Explore additional opportunities for expanding awareness of the Public Art Program in events such as Art Around Town and quarterly Creativity Crawls to encourage the community and visitors to explore the collection. Also supports Strategies #2 & #5.



5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities continued

Strategy #4: Integrating public art into the Town planning and development process

By integrating public art into the Town long range planning and Development Review process, while also pursuing external funding sources, we not only ensure the future of the Breckenridge Public Art Program, but also establish consistent criteria and processes through which public art pieces are selected and funded.

Current Initiatives:

- Update the Art in Public Places Master Plan to be renamed as the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy. The updated document will guide the creative decision-making and day-to-day work of the Breckenridge Public Art Program while educating stakeholders and raising awareness about the program. Also supports Strategies #2 & #3. (In progress, 2016)
- Work with Town Engineering on the schedule and site planning for the installation of the Albert Paley sculpture, “Syncline” (In progress, 2016)
- Apply for a grant from Colorado Creative Industries to support BCA general operations, including administration of the Public Art Program (Received, 2015)
- Apply for the Breckenridge Arts District to be designated as a Colorado Certified Creative District. The designation includes a funding package benefitting BCA projects such as the Public Art Program, opens doors to additional funding through foundations and other supporters of public art, and supports marketing and education efforts.

Also supports Strategies #2 & #3. (Submitted and received, 2016)

Future Opportunities:

- Work with Town staff and Town Council to update the Breckenridge Town Code to adopt the new Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy.
- Work with the Town Council to develop a commitment to funding new public art projects within the BCA budget on an annual basis, or multi-year basis.
- Create a Public Art Collection Maintenance appropriation within BCA’s annual budget.
- Identify and pursue additional sources of revenue for public art in the private, business, and civic sectors, including individual and business donations and state and national funding
- Start a dialogue and develop training for Town staff, to educate them on the value of public art, and to encourage consideration of public art opportunities.
- BCA staff will review proposed Capital Improvement Projects annually and identify those projects that lend themselves to the integration of public art. Once projects are identified, BCA staff will then initiate conversations with the appropriate staff from the Planning and Engineering Departments to look at opportunities to incorporate public art into public projects. Annual identification of opportunities allows for the integration of public art in a thoughtful way. Such capital projects may include open space development, transportation sites such as bus stops, parking facilities, lighting, and pedestrian

5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities continued

wayfinding projects. The funding for public art within capital projects shall have a separate budget line item. In addition, the integration of public art into capital projects will not cause any changes to the projects timeline nor impact any future maintenance operations.

- In general, the Capital Improvement Project budget process will be used for new acquisitions or for larger budget maintenance requirements to the collection. When a new acquisition is associated with a public project, there will be a separate capital budget and the project will be managed by BCA staff.
- BCA staff will work with the Town Clerk to develop and maintain a list of all public art pieces in the collection, their locations and values whereby the Town can adequately insure the public art collection at its estimated value

Strategy #5: Involving the local community and businesses in extending and advocating for the Public Art Program

By engaging local community members and businesses in public art commissions and activities such as hands-on arts events and tours, we can inspire the community to take ownership of public art projects, thereby growing the reach and positive perception of the Breckenridge Public Art Program.

Current Initiatives:

- Create a Public Art Advisory Committee made up of key community stakeholders to advise and oversee the integration of visual artworks into public spaces (Completed, 2015)
- Create a Community Engagement Committee made

up of diverse community members and business owners (Completed, 2015)

- Invite the community to participate in the creation or installation of temporary or permanent works. A recent example was “The Blue Trees” by renowned artist Konstantin Dimopoulos, in which volunteers helped color aspens in town blue to spread an environmental message. (Ongoing)

Future Opportunities:

- Continue to increase community participation in public art through celebrations that feature interactive or participatory installations, such as WAVE: Light + Water + Sound and the Breckenridge International Festival of Arts
- Schedule joint meetings between the Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC) and the Community Engagement Committee (CEC) so that the CEC remains informed of public art programs, and the PAAC can hear community questions, concerns, and desires relating to public art
- Develop a database of artists, arts organizations, private interests, community and civic leaders, and residents with an interest in public art to initiate a listserv for targeted communications and e-blasts about public art news and events
- Schedule forums and other educational outreach events with community leaders and residents, elected officials and policy makers, artists, project managers, art and design professionals, and other parties involved in public art programming and projects, to include presentations, open discussions, and progress reports on public art

5.2 Key Strategies, Initiatives + Opportunities continued

commissions. Also supports Strategies #2 & #3.

- Serve as a resource and clearinghouse for information about the public art field
- Engage current and potential partners in the private sector—including businesses, groups, and individuals—to team with BCA on funding and developing future public art projects
- Encourage businesses to host exhibitions, either in their front windows or within their spaces, to grow participation and thereby enhance public art programming
- Explore opportunities to partner with local galleries in a way that advocates for public art and related programming while also benefiting the galleries
- Engage current and potential partners for public art projects—including cultural partners, universities and colleges, K-12 schools, neighborhood organizations, transit departments, and other public agencies—to team with BCA on funding and developing future public art projects. Also supports Strategies #2, #3, & #4.

These strategies are the essence of the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan, set forth in Part 1 of this document. They provide creative and planning guidance to BCA's staff and advisory committees, policy makers, and stakeholders to ensure that all initiatives contribute toward the collective vision of the Public Art Program.

ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC ART IN BRECKENRIDGE



PART 2: PUBLIC ART POLICY

The Public Art Policy section outlines the specific policies and procedures required to put the Master Plan into action. It includes detailed information about the Breckenridge Public Art Program’s governance, funding, oversight, management, project planning, and implementation. These policies and operating procedures guide the everyday work of policy makers and program managers, from commissioning new permanent and temporary pieces, to managing the existing permanent collection.

6.0 GOVERNANCE TOOLS FOR THE PUBLIC ART PROGRAM

The Breckenridge Public Art Program is governed by a series of ordinances adopted by Town Council as part of Breckenridge Town Code, including the Master Plan as a correlative document to the Development Code and Town Code. The public art policies are administered, and updates recommended, by a tiered legislative and advisory structure consisting of the Breckenridge Town Council, the Breckenridge Creative Arts Board of Directors (BCA Board), and the Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC), with BCA and Town staff acting in a management capacity.

6.1 Breckenridge Public Art Code

Breckenridge Town Council first adopted a series of resolutions and ordinances pertaining to public art in 1996, in which public art was defined as:

“A work of art located on public or private property which is accessible to the public. Public art includes, but is not limited to painting, sculpture, graphic arts, tile, mosaics, photography, earthworks, environmental installations, and decorative arts.”

The resolutions and ordinances provided for:

- Establishing a Public Art Commission to provide guidance to the Town on the Public Art Program
- Adopting the first “Art in Public Places Master Plan” as a correlative document to Title 9 of Breckenridge Town Code, known as the Breckenridge Development Code
- Amending the Breckenridge Development Code for public art within the Historic District (Class C development application) and outside the Historic District (Class D development application)

In 2006, Town Council amended the Breckenridge Development Code to state the purpose and goal of public art:

“The placement of art in public places enriches, stimulates, and enhances the aesthetic experience of the Town. The Town’s Public Art Program is designed to complement the visual experience that is the cornerstone of the Town’s identity. The Town recognizes and rewards the efforts of applicants who place art in publicly accessible areas on private property by providing an incentive as hereafter provided in this Policy.”

The incentive took the form of a positive points program for developers installing public art projects. Such projects were to be privately owned, insured, and maintained, and conform to site and artwork selection criteria outlined in the “Art in Public Places Master Plan.”

6.1 Breckenridge Public Art Code continued

Town Council also adopted an updated “Art in Public Places Master Plan” in 2006.

In 2015, after Breckenridge Creative Arts incorporated and took on the management of the Public Art Program, Town Council passed a resolution to dissolve the Public Art Commission. The move was the first step in implementing the new advisory structure outlined below. Work on an updated, comprehensive Master Plan commenced, resulting in the “Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy.”

6.2 Public Art Master Plan + Policy

Upon adoption by Breckenridge Town Council, the “Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016” becomes a correlative document to the Town Code and Development Code, replacing the “Art in Public Places Master Plan” that was originally adopted in 1996 and updated in 2006.

All works of public art will then become subject to the creative guidelines established in the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan (Part 1 of this document) and the terms and conditions in the Public Art Policy (Part 2). This includes all permanent and temporary public art installations, whether commissioned through a Call to Artists protocol; purchased directly from an artist, agent, gallery, or other source; or received as a donation in the form of a bequest, gift, or sponsored acquisition. It includes all public art as defined by Breckenridge Town Code, whether funded by the Town’s general fund, co-sponsored or funded through a partnership between the Town and other agencies, funded through grants or donations, or funded privately by businesses or individuals.

6.3 Roles + Responsibilities

Upon establishment of Breckenridge Creative Arts as the manager of the Breckenridge Public Art Program, a new structure was put in place to oversee the program, and to develop and refine policy. This section outlines the roles and responsibilities of the legislative, management, and advisory bodies:

- **Town of Breckenridge** – The Town of Breckenridge is the owner and primary source of funding for public art projects in Breckenridge, including permanent and temporary installations as well as the festivals and programs that showcase them.
- **Breckenridge Town Council** – Breckenridge Town Council is the legislative body for the Public Art Program. This seven-member group of elected officials, including the mayor of Breckenridge, votes on ordinances and resolutions to adopt or amend public art policies within the Breckenridge Development Code, a subsection of Breckenridge Town Code.
- **Breckenridge Creative Arts Board of Directors (BCA Board)** – The Board of Directors of BCA plays a dual role as 1) a legislative body that votes on initiatives brought to it by BCA staff, and 2) an advisory body that makes recommendations to Town Council. Comprised of a diverse group of local professionals, civic leaders, and philanthropists, the 11-member Board of Directors meets monthly and is responsible for defining strategic vision, developing policy, and ensuring the fiscal soundness of BCA. Board members serve on committees for community engagement, finance and audit, governance and nominations, and public art.

6.3 Roles + Responsibilities continued

- **Breckenridge Creative Arts staff** – Breckenridge Creative Arts is the primary manager of the Public Art Program. Staffed by an experienced team of arts administrators, curators, and educators, BCA works with its Board of Directors, Town administration, Town Council, the Public Art Advisory Committee, resident companies, and other stakeholders to advance the Public Art Program.
- **Breckenridge Town staff** – Town of Breckenridge staff members also play a managerial role for the Public Art Program. All development permits, including those for public art installations, go through the Town of Breckenridge Community Development Department, which oversees all aspects of public and private development. Breckenridge Town staff and BCA staff work closely to ensure that public art projects are in keeping with Town Code, and to collaborate on suggestions regarding public art policy changes. BCA staff and the Public Art Advisory Committee will provide assistance to Town staff on the review of all applications to locate public art within Breckenridge to ensure that they satisfy the criteria outlined in the Master Plan + Policy.
- **Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC)** – The Public Art Advisory Committee serves an advisory role as one of the standing committees of the BCA Board. An appointed group with no term limits, the PAAC consists of up to two directors of the Board along with invited community members, arts professionals, and a BCA staff member. The purpose of the PAAC is to oversee a thoughtful process of integrating visual works of art into public spaces, and to advise the BCA Board on public art

projects while acting as stewards of the Breckenridge Public Art Program’s vision and Master Plan.

6.4 Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC)

The Public Art Advisory Committee assists with aesthetic enrichment of the town through public art by:

- Developing a public arts vision statement
- Advising on the creation of a comprehensive Master Plan for the Public Art Program
- Providing input on the development of a timeline and strategies to meet Master Plan objectives annually
- Contributing to the visual character and texture of the town in a way that reflects the community’s past, present, and future
- Advising on public art programs that provide opportunities to engage and encourage public dialog
- Advising on efforts to make public art and artistic experiences accessible to residents and visitors

The committee also advises on public art policy by:

- Providing input on the creation of a public record that catalogs the Breckenridge public art collection and reviews the collection annually to consider relocation, deaccession, renewed community engagement, and maintenance concerns
- Advising on the creation of, and administering comprehensive policy guidelines for, the selection and installation of public art purchased with Town, private, donor, or grant/foundation funding
- Providing input on a periodic review of new public art policy



6.4 Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC) continued

Last, the PAAC advises on public art programs by:

- Helping to identify funding sources for public art acquisition to promote the Town's cultural and economic health
- Advising on the development of public art partnerships within Town projects, private developers, the Breckenridge Arts District, and community arts and cultural organizations
- Advising on the use of public art to promote a more walkable town using public art as a wayfinding tool and with guided "art walks" or other options
- Providing input on efforts to broaden the community's knowledge and education about Breckenridge's public artworks and programs



7.0 FUNDING RESOURCES

The Town of Breckenridge is the primary funding source for the Breckenridge Public Art Program. Public funds are used to support the acquisition of new permanent pieces for the collection, as well as the ongoing maintenance of existing artworks. Operational costs related to permanent and temporary public art installations, including programs and festivals designed to raise awareness about the Public Art Program, are also supported by the Town.

Funding for the Breckenridge Public Art Program can be bolstered by grants, partnerships, collaborations, fundraising, and individual and business sponsorships. Such supplementary funding makes it possible to purchase or commission additional pieces for the collection, or support the Public Art Program in other ways like sponsoring education initiatives or creative marketing. Public artworks can also be acquired through private sector incentive programs, gifts, and loans. By pursuing opportunities for collaboration and supplemental funding, BCA can enhance the Public Art Program and contribute toward its long-term sustainability.

The PAAC will meet annually to prepare estimated costs for fiscal year public art programming, maintenance, and growth of the collection. Budget recommendations will be shared with the BCA Board in a timely manner to be considered for fiscal year budgeting.

7.1 Permanent Acquisitions

Public art is acquired to grow the permanent collection through a number of different funding or donation mechanisms:

- **Town budget** - The Town of Breckenridge provides funding support annually, as budgets allow, through a public art fund for projects located on Town property or private property with a public easement. This is the primary source of funding for Breckenridge public art projects.
- **Partnerships + co-sponsors** - Partnership projects are those that are funded in part by the Town's general fund and in part by an outside source. Partnership projects can be located on Town property, private property with a public easement, or private property that is visible to and benefitting the public.
- **Private donations** - Privately funded projects are those that are funded by an outside source other than the Town's general fund. Privately funded projects can be located on public property owned or managed by the Town; on private property on which a public easement has been granted; or on private property that is accessible to and utilized by the public. Outside funding sources may present themselves in the form of monetary donations from private individuals or businesses, donations garnered as part of a developer incentive program, or existing artworks.
- **Developer incentive program** - Developer incentive programs, in which the Town encourages private developers to contribute in whole or part to public art projects, can be used to raise funds for new acquisitions.



7.1 Permanent Acquisitions continued

- **Fundraising** - Community fundraising can be used to fund public art projects, whether in whole or combined with Town funds as approved.
- **Grants** - Grants can be used to fund public art projects, as specified in each individual grant application, when applicable to the Breckenridge Public Art Program.

7.2 Maintenance + Program Costs

The Town of Breckenridge also allocates an annual budget to Breckenridge Creative Arts, which is responsible for managing the Breckenridge Public Art Program, among other duties. Operating costs in the BCA budget that are associated specifically with the Public Art Program include:

- **Maintenance of the collection** - This includes all expenses and staff time required for the ongoing maintenance of public art pieces in the permanent collection.
- **Public Art Program costs** - These include all expenses and staff time required to manage the Breckenridge Public Art Program, including the administration and costs associated with programs and festivals geared toward raising awareness, education, and marketing the Public Art Program. Temporary and ephemeral public art installations are part of the Public Art Program costs subsumed under BCA's budget.

The outside funding sources outlined above can similarly bolster maintenance and program costs, and are actively sought as a way to grow and sustain all aspects of the Breckenridge Public Art Program.

8.0 PROJECT PLANNING

Planning a public art project is a long-term process. It begins with big-picture planning that looks at what is best for the community and how proposed projects relate to organizational and program goals, as well as the strategies and criteria set forth in the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy. Proposed permanent installations are evaluated to see how they relate to the existing collection, both in terms of physical location and thematic narratives. Temporary installations and public art programming too should be based on the strategies and thematic narratives, and are also evaluated in terms of how they relate to the year-round calendar of cultural events in Breckenridge. From there, staff can engage in the detailed planning work that each year, and each individual project, entails.

The following tools are used to plan the broad work that the Breckenridge Public Art Program will undertake in a five-year period, narrowing to the work planned for a single year.

8.1 Five-Year Project Plan

The Five-Year Project Plan, currently under development, is a long-term planning tool that establishes what is on the horizon for the Breckenridge Public Art Program. A fluid document that narrows in scope as each year approaches, it allows managers to envision the program five years out, and then work with the board, committees, stakeholder groups, and Town Council to come to agreements about upcoming projects years in advance.

8.2 Annual Operational Plan

Each year's work for the Breckenridge Public Art Program is guided by the Annual Operational Plan, developed by BCA staff in the fourth quarter of the previous calendar year. Projects that have been prioritized for a given year move from the Five-Year Project Plan into the Annual Operational Plan, which is based on the public art budget and any outside sources of funding available.

The Annual Operational Plan includes any and all components affecting the Public Art Program, from new commissions, donations, and acquisitions to maintenance, restoration, relocation, deaccessioning, and funding opportunities to be pursued for future pieces. Marketing components, metrics to assess program success, public art programming initiatives, and temporary and ephemeral installations are also included in the Annual Operational Plan.

The Annual Operational Plan should align with any public art initiatives outlined in BCA's Strategic + Operational Plan. Ultimately it describes a consensus on what and how projects should be prioritized for a given year. As such, the Public Art Advisory Committee advises on the Annual Operational Plan with input from other stakeholder groups.

9.0 SITE + ARTWORK SELECTION CRITERIA

All public art acquisitions are subject to the creative guidelines and terms and conditions outlined in the Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy. The following criteria inform objective decisions about what projects to pursue and select, and where to locate them, based on the thematic narratives and strategies identified in the Master Plan. Adherence to these criteria makes it possible for the Public Art Program to continue to grow a diverse collection that appeals to a broad audience while strengthening the sense of place in Breckenridge.

9.1 Site Selection Criteria

In selecting a site for public artwork, the following criteria should be prioritized:

- Locations that are highly visible, easily viewed, and broadly accessible to the public
- Locations with multiple uses that are centers of activity
- Locations that are enhanced by public art, such as those currently void of visual interest, or in which the addition of artwork would complete the location's visual experience
- Locations that provide a meaningful context for the art and strengthen the location's sense of place
- Locations that allow for wayfinding opportunities
- Locations that allow for reflection and provide a break from social activity
- Locations that encourage social interaction, participation, and dialog about artworks
- Locations that avoid excessive visual clutter
- Locations that do not create any obstacles for Town infrastructure or maintenance operations

Town Council should approve all proposed sites for public art in advance of an artwork's selection if it is to be installed on Town of Breckenridge property.

9.2 Artwork Selection Criteria

In selecting public artwork, the following criteria should be prioritized:

- The proposed artwork should suggest a relationship to one or more of the thematic narratives identified in the Master Plan by:
 - o Leveraging and commenting on the spectacular mountain environment
 - o Commemorating, inviting conversation about, or creating an interesting juxtaposition with local history
 - o Raising awareness about or commenting on environmental topics
 - o Exploring diverse mediums, materials, colors, and content matter while seeking stylistic balance between traditional and contemporary forms
 - o Representing a balance of local, national, and international artists
 - o Encouraging community engagement, interaction, and collaboration
 - o Exemplifying Breckenridge's willingness to take risks and face controversy while following a public process that is thoughtful, respectful, and open
 - o Differentiating Breckenridge from other mountain towns

PUBLIC ART SPECTACLES + PERFORMANCE INSTALLATIONS IN BRECKENRIDGE



9.2 Artwork Selection Criteria continued

- The proposed artwork should be identified as a priority in the Annual Operational Plan.
- The proposed artwork should have adequate funding.
- The proposed artwork should meet both site selection and artwork selection criteria.
- The proposed artwork should meet the intent of the project description in the Call to Artists process.
- The proposed artwork should be considered to have high artistic merit.
- The proposed artwork should further the mission of BCA and the vision of the Public Art Program.
- The proposed artwork should be considered from a marketing perspective on the basis of the ability of the artist or presentation to attract a broad audience, the potential for the artist or presentation to secure underwriting, and competition in the marketplace.
- The physical and conceptual permanence of a proposed artwork should be considered on the basis of maintenance, resistance to vandalism, safety concerns, and timelessness.
- The proposed artwork should be compatible with the selected site location, such as compatibility with the Historic District or Creative Zone. Basic elements to consider include scale, materials, existing/proposed landscaping, and existing/proposed lighting.
- The proposed artwork should be considered in the context of nearby works including how the proposed piece contributes to the overall context of the collection in a given location or Creative Zone, and how it contributes to the thematic narratives.

9.3 Creative Zones

The layout of Breckenridge lends itself to the establishment of “Creative Zones” in which a particular character or set of attributes, aligned to the thematic narratives, can be emphasized in order to strengthen that zone’s sense of place or add functionality such as wayfinding. For example, public artworks proposed for installation within the Historic District are considered in terms of how well they support, showcase, enhance, or interpret local history themes.

The following are examples of Creative Zones that might be established to support placemaking and wayfinding initiatives in Breckenridge:

- **Breckenridge Historic District** – The Town’s historic center, as defined by Town Code, with a focus on Main Street and primary hubs of activity running north/south through town
- **Breckenridge Cultural Corridor** – A spine of cultural activity that runs east/west from the Riverwalk Center at its western edge, through Blue River Plaza and up Washington Avenue to the Arts District, and terminating at the Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & Summit County South Branch Library at its eastern edge. The Breckenridge Cultural Corridor intersects the Historic District and includes performance and exhibition spaces, art studios, theaters, museums, and historic landmarks.



9.3 Creative Zones continued

- **The Riverwalk + Rec Path** - To include walkways fronting the Blue River in the center of town, including the lawn and grounds around the Riverwalk Center, continuing along the Rec Path north to the Breckenridge Recreation Center grounds, Kayak Park, and the public trails along the Blue River to Valley Brook Road and beyond
- **The Recreation Center** - The hub of outdoor recreational activities that includes the Breckenridge Recreation Center grounds, Kayak Park, the bike path, and public trails fronting the Blue River at the north end of town
- **Transportation + Parking** - To include any walkways, routes, and landmarks connecting Town parking lots to downtown Breckenridge
- **Town of Breckenridge Trail Systems** - To include popular trails near town used for hiking, biking, and other outdoor recreation

When public art can serve as a wayfinding tool, it is a benefit.

10.0 PUBLIC ART PROJECT PROCESSES + GUIDELINES

This section outlines the processes by which public artworks should be selected and implemented, as well as guidelines for specific project types.

10.1 Selection Processes for Permanent Public Artworks

There are two major processes by which new permanent public artworks can be selected:

- **Call to Artists** – All permanent public art projects with a budget greater than \$10,000 are commissioned through the Call to Artists process outlined in Section 10.2, and should be approved by the BCA Board and Town Council. A similar Call to Artists process may be implemented for permanent projects funded at \$10,000 or less, but require only BCA Board approval in order to proceed.
- **Direct Purchase** – Existing artwork can also be purchased directly if the total value of the piece is \$10,000 or less, providing it fulfills the site and artwork selection criteria outlined in the Master Plan + Policy. Limited editions should be sought, taking into consideration where other editions are located to avoid selecting pieces already on display within a given radius from Breckenridge. The PAAC should reach a majority consensus on the purchase of existing art for the permanent collection before making its recommendation to the BCA Board. If the project budget is \$10,000 or less, BCA Board approval is sufficient for the project to proceed.

10.2 Call to Artists Process for Commissions over \$10,000

Once BCA staff and the PAAC have reached consensus on a Town Council-approved installation site, and on a concept that fits the artwork selection criteria outlined above, all permanent public art commissions with a budget greater than \$10,000 utilize the following selection process:

- **Project Intent** – The PAAC works with BCA staff to produce a project intent document, which includes background on the Breckenridge community, a description of the proposed project's intent, and the allotted budget.
- **Artist Recruitment** – A Call to Artists is then issued, in which artists are invited to submit applications including their resumes and information about past works. There is some flexibility in who is invited to submit applications, and the target group may vary from piece to piece. Some Calls to Artists will focus on local artists, or aim for diversity. Others may be advertised more broadly in order to solicit well-known artists on the national and international scene. In some cases, specific artists may be invited to submit applications, such as artists who have an established reputation and therefore whose work may attract attention and creative tourism to Breckenridge.
- **Finalist Selection** – With input from BCA staff, the PAAC selects three finalists from the field of applicants based on past works, and how well an artist's style fits the project intent and Breckenridge community.

10.2 Call to Artists Process for Commissions over \$10,000 continued

- **Proposal Submission** – The three finalists are then invited to submit proposals of what they will do to fulfill the project intent, with a concept design including maquettes or drawings of the proposed works. These proposals should be evaluated by BCA and Town staff for feasibility, in terms of engineering, ability to meet a proposed timeline, and other project planning components.
- **Public Input** – Once the final proposals are vetted for feasibility, the public is invited to comment on the proposed works. Methods for gathering public input can include public forums and educational displays with project drawings and questionnaires. Both methods should feature thoughtful questions, such as how well the proposed project fulfills the project intent, and how well it represents the community.
- **Proposal Selection + Approval** – The PAAC then reviews the public comments, comes to a majority consensus about which project best meets the project intent and fulfills community desires, and makes a recommendation to the BCA Board. The BCA Board votes to approve the project, and then makes a recommendation to Town Council for approval. All permanent public art projects with budgets over \$10,000 should be approved by Town Council before the project can proceed.

10.3 Implementation Process for Commissions over \$10,000

Once a project is approved by Town Council, the following implementation process is utilized:

- **Artist Contract** – BCA staff oversees a contract with the selected artist/s, to include the project scope, fee, timeline, and terms and conditions if applicable. The project scope generally includes the final design and engineering, artwork fabrication, insurance, transportation, and installation. Once the contract is signed, the artist receives an initial deposit of the agreed upon fee to begin work.
- **Final Design** – The artist should develop final design and engineering drawings, to be reviewed by BCA staff, and Town planning and engineering departments as appropriate. If there is a substantive change from the original concept design, the PAAC should also review the final design.
- **Fabrication** – The artist proceeds with fabrication upon approval of the final design, or as outlined in the contract. Upon approval of a midway project update from the artist—to include photos and other project status documentation—BCA issues a midway payment.
- **Installation** – The artist is responsible for the installation of the artwork, with coordination by BCA staff and assistance from Town staff as necessary, unless otherwise specified in the contract.
- **Communications** – BCA staff should plan and implement a communications strategy to provide the public with real-time project updates, and to educate and raise awareness about finished projects.

10.3 Implementation Process for Commissions over \$10,000 continued

- **Project Documentation** - The artist should submit copies of all finished plans, including final drawings and a maintenance and conservation plan, prior to project closeout.
- **Project Closeout** - Once all conditions of the contract are met and the above steps are completed, BCA staff should proceed with project closeout and final payment.

10.4 Special Guidelines by Project Type

The following additional guidelines pertain to specific project types:

- **Art in public development** - Upon identification of public projects that are appropriate for public art as noted in Section 5.2, BCA staff will work with PAAC to review the public project and make recommendations on how public art can be incorporated into the project. BCA staff will work with Town staff to make sure that the public art component of the project will not hinder the timeline or create any maintenance or operational issues. Public art may be incorporated in the form of architectural enhancements such as railings or tile details to creative designs for bus shelters and pedestrian way finding projects. Public art is not just textiles, paintings and sculpture.
- **Art on private property** - If a landowner wishes to install public artwork on private property, whether the artwork is privately funded in full or in partnership with the Town, the landowner should either: 1) grant a public easement to the Town for the site on which the artwork will be located;

or 2) agree to take financial and physical responsibility for the maintenance, restoration, or deaccessioning of the artwork in perpetuity via a covenant. To plan a public artwork in private development, developers should follow the Town's Development Code requirements. Town staff should share those applications to install public art on private property with BCA staff for review by the PAAC to ensure they satisfy the criteria outlined in the Master Plan + Policy. Public artwork installed on a public easement becomes the responsibility of BCA to maintain in perpetuity, following the guidelines set forth in the Master Plan + Policy, unless otherwise specified in an agreement between the Town/BCA and property owner.

- **Donations of public art** - All donations of public art to the permanent collection should meet the criteria outlined in the Master Plan + Policy, and be approved by a majority consensus of the PAAC and BCA Board. All donations with a value greater than \$10,000 should also be approved by Town Council. Not all proposed donations will be accepted. To propose a donation, patrons should contact BCA administrative staff who will research and prepare a recommendation to the PAAC. Accepted donations become the responsibility of BCA to maintain in perpetuity, as outlined in the Master Plan + Policy, unless otherwise specified in an agreement between the Town/BCA and donor.
- **Loans of public art** - Loaned artworks can be displayed as part of a temporary or ephemeral exhibition, such as the Sculpture on the Blue program. Artworks can be loaned by individual artists, curators, and/or cultural organizations. Loans of public art can be obtained through a Call to

10.4 Special Guidelines by Project Type continued

Artists process, or direct selection by BCA staff with input from the PAAC. In either case a location is identified; artworks are selected based on feasibility and the criteria

- **Temporary + ephemeral artworks** – Temporary and ephemeral artworks can be obtained through a Call to Artists process, or direct selection by BCA staff with input from the PAAC. BCA staff is responsible for the curation of temporary and ephemeral artworks.
- **Developer incentive guidelines** – The Breckenridge Development Code includes a positive points program, adopted by Town Council in 2006, through which development permit applications are eligible to receive positive points if the PAAC finds that the proposed piece meets the criteria outlined in the Master Plan + Policy. The following guidelines will regulate the program until a revised policy is developed and adopted:
 - o **PAAC review:** The PAAC will review all projects eligible for a positive point to ensure they meet the criteria for site and artwork selection outlined in the Master Plan + Policy.
 - o **Town Planning Commission review:** The Planning Commission may award a positive point if it finds the project is of value for the receipt of positive points and meets the following criteria: 1) The internal circulation of the site is adequate; 2) The placement of the art does not have a negative impact on the point analysis of the property’s development permit (for example, it would have unacceptable consequences for circulation considerations, landscaping requirements, or some other

planning reason); 3) All applicable Development Code provisions are complied with, including Building and Fire Codes; 4) The Property owner makes adequate assurances that the artwork is to be privately owned, maintained, and insured.



may be recommended. Restoration is defined as bringing a piece back to its former condition. Depending on the scope of the work required, maintenance needs such as landscaping can be performed by the Town Public Works department. For specialized restoration work, BCA staff generally engages the services of an experienced contractor.

It is recommended that BCA acquire the services of a consultant to create a comprehensive inventory and maintenance plan for the entire collection, including a schedule for the specific type of maintenance required for individual pieces; and a timeline, an observation form, and recordkeeping techniques to help BCA staff systematize the maintenance review process and track projects.

11.1 Maintenance + Restoration continued

The public art collection should also be appraised every 5-10 years in order to obtain the appropriate amount of insurance as the collection increases in value.

11.2 Deaccessioning + Relocating Public Art

Public art selected and placed is not necessarily going to remain there in perpetuity. Public art may be deaccessioned for the following reasons:

- **Damage** - The art has been damaged, and is deemed by BCA staff and the PAAC or the property owner as not being cost effective to repair.
- **Safety** - The art has become potentially hazardous to the public.

- **Maintenance** – The cost to maintain the artwork has exceeded projected expectations of BCA staff and the PAAC or the property owner.
- **Reconfiguration of land** – The property owner desires to change the way he/she uses the property on which the art is located, and the art therefore becomes an obstacle to plans.
- **Flexibility + changing tastes** – As time passes and the community grows, its tastes may change; therefore the opportunity will be reserved to deaccession public art that is no longer compatible with community values.

staff with the consensus of the PAAC and BCA Board.

In the event the decision has been made to deaccession an artwork, the piece may be: 1) relocated to another public space; 2) stored indefinitely until another suitable location is found; or 3) returned to the artist or donor if such an arrangement had been agreed upon prior to installation or donation. In the event that none of the above occurs, the piece may be: 1) sold through a public bid process; 2) traded for other art; or 3) destroyed if the artist cannot be contacted. Unless other arrangements were made at the time of placement, proceeds from the sale of deaccessioned art should be returned to the public art fund to further the Public Art Program.

Public art may be relocated from its original installation site to a new, Town-approved location at the recommendation of BCA

PART 3: BRECKENRIDGE PUBLIC ART COLLECTION



Title: **Syncline**
 Artist: **Albert Paley**
 Location: Riverwalk Center lawn
 Medium: Steel
 Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: To be installed in 2017



Title: **Sack Race**
 Artist: **Jane Rankin**
 Location: Behind the Welcome Center, along the riverwalk
 Medium: Bronze
 Source: Donated by the Bunchmans in memory of Pat and Harry Bunchman
 Installation date: 2016



Title: **Toro**
 Artist: **Fred Zietz**
 Location: Blue River Plaza
 Medium: Upcycled steel
 Source: Donated by the partners at Downstairs at Eric's
 Installation date: To be installed in 2016



Title: **Just the Two of Us**
 Artist: **Guilloume**
 Location: Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & South Branch Library
 Medium: Bronze
 Source: Donated by Judy and John Goebel
 Installation date: 2015



Title: **Prowlin'**
 Artist: **Parker McDonald**
 Location: Fuqua Livery Stable
 Medium: Steel and moss rock
 Source: Purchased by the Public Art Commission
 Installation date: To be installed in 2016



Title: **The Library Quilt**
 Artist: **Summit Quilters**
 Location: Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & South Branch Library
 Medium: Mixed media fiber arts
 Source: Donated by Summit Quilters
 Installation date: 2015



Title: **Tom's Baby**
 Artist: **Seth Vandable**
 Location: Prospector Park
 Medium: Bronze
 Source: Funded by Anna and Mike Dudick and commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: 2015



Title: **Steel Drawing for Cooper**
 Artist: **Steuart Bremner**
 Location: Breckenridge Arts District campus
 Medium: Steel and stone
 Source: Donated by Cooper and Dave Walsh
 Installation date: 2011; reinstalled 2014



Title: **Throne**
 Artist: **Chaz della Porta**
 Location: Breckenridge Arts District campus
 Medium: Stone, steel, and glass
 Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: 2014



Title: **Cattails**
 Artist: **Doyle Svenby**
 Location: Breckenridge Arts District campus
 Medium: Found steel
 Source: Donated by Doyle Svenby
 Installation date: 2010



Title: **Popsicle**
 Artist: **Doyle Svenby**
 Location: Vista Point Park
 Medium: Powder-coated steel
 Source: Purchased by the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: 2011



Title: **Outcropping House II**
 Artist: **Albert Belleveau**
 Location: Breckenridge Arts District campus
 Medium: Steel and stone
 Source: Purchased by the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: 2009/10



Title: **Main Street Sunset**
 Artist: **Ann Weaver**
 Location: Town Hall
 Medium: Watercolor
 Source: Donated by Ann Weaver
 Installation date: 2009



Title: **The Swing**
 Artist: **Victor Issa**
 Location: Timberline Learning Center
 Medium: Bronze
 Source: Donated by the Anilionis girls—Keri, Kristen, Katie, and Kelsie
 Installation date: 2009



Title: **Mister Barney Ford**
 Artist: **Emanuel Martinez**
 Location: Barney Ford House Museum
 Medium: Bronze
 Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: 2007



Title: **Through the Eye of the Needle**
 Artist: **Rik Sargent**
 Location: Alpine Bank
 Medium: Bronze and stone
 Source: Commissioned by Alpine Bank and the Town of Breckenridge
 Installation date: 2007



Title: **My Book**
 Artist: **Jane Rankin**
 Location: Breckenridge Grand Vacations Community Center & South Branch Library
 Medium: Bronze
 Source: Donated by the family of Anne and Jim Pinion
 Installation date: 2007; reinstalled 2015



Title: **Athena First Flute + Lydia First Violin**
 Artist: **Michael Adams**
 Location: Riverwalk Center
 Medium: Bronze and red slate
 Source: Donated by the Breckenridge Music Festival
 Installation date: 2006



Title: **Gone Fishin'**
Artist: **Steve Puchek**
Location: In the Blue River, east of the Riverwalk Center
Medium: Steel
Source: Donated by Pat and Jack Thomas
Installation date: 2005



Title: **As Seasons Change**
Artist: **Stephen Day**
Location: Riverwalk Center
Medium: Oil on canvas
Source: Donated by Susanna Chlipala
Installation date: 2004



Title: **Kachina Steel**
Artist: **Jack Hill**
Location: On the bike path by the Breckenridge Recreation Center
Medium: Steel and stone
Source: Donated by Susie and Rick Grossman
Installation date: 2005



Title: **Chris Ethridge Memorial**
Artist: **Chaz della Porta**
Location: Stephen C. West Ice Arena
Medium: Stone, steel, and bronze
Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 2003



Title: **Colorado River Rock Bridge**
Artist: **Steuart Bremner**
Location: Kayak Park
Medium: Wood, steel, and stone
Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 2004



Title: **Soldiers of the Summit**
Artist: **Robert J. Eccleston**
Location: South of the Riverwalk Center
Medium: Bronze
Source: Project and fundraising launched by Marietta and Don Carlson, completed in collaboration with the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 2003



Title: **Double Axle**
Artist: **David Griggs**
Location: Breckenridge Recreation Center
Medium: Aluminum-framed acrylic panels layered with Duratrans film
Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 2002



Title: **The Nest**
Artist: **Chapel**
Location: Intersection of Main and Ridge streets
Medium: Bronze and stainless steel
Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 2000



Title: **Ullr**
Artist: **Richard A. Jagoda**
Location: 500 S. Park Ave.
Medium: Stainless and mild steel
Source: Purchased by Atlas Development Corporation
Installation date: 2000



Title: **Going Home**
Artist: **Willie Morrison**
Location: Carter Park
Medium: Steel
Source: Purchased by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 1998



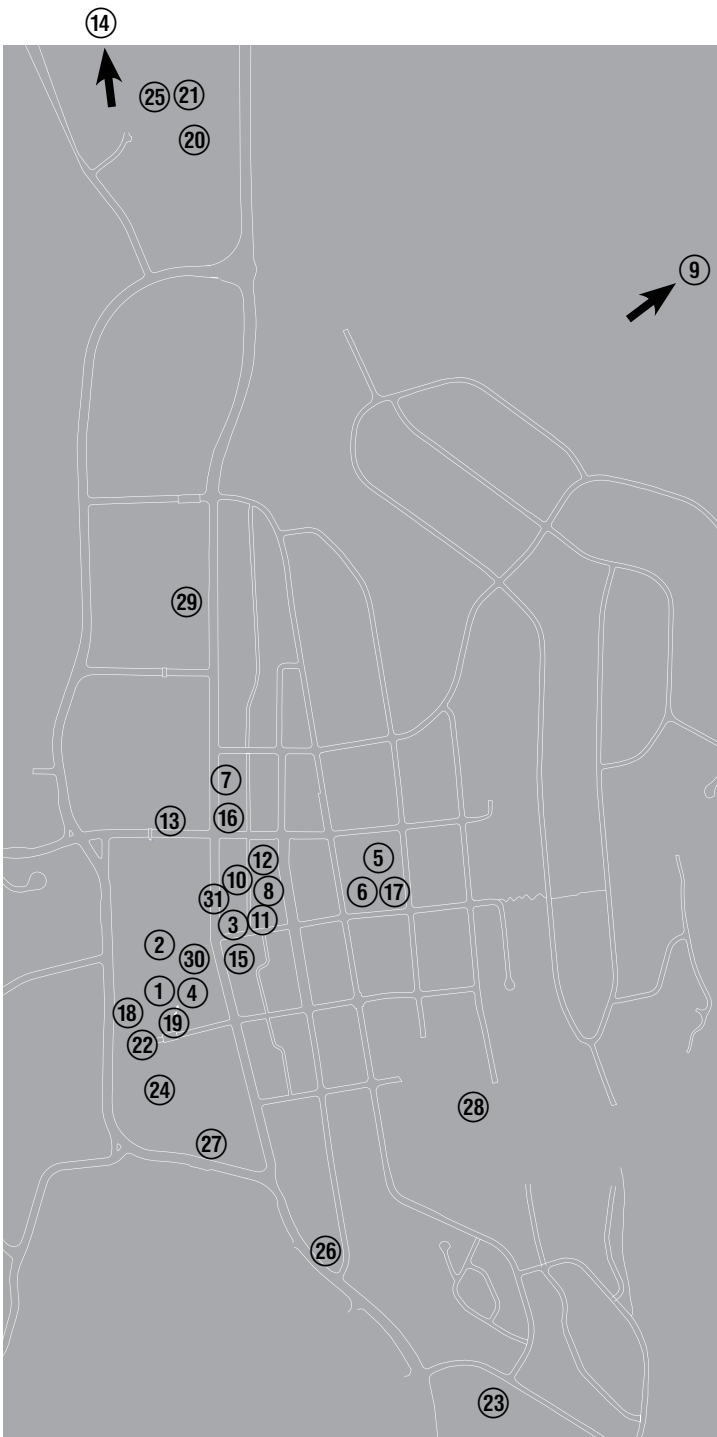
Title: **Three Cowboys**
Artist: **Stephen Hansen**
Location: Breckenridge Heritage Alliance office
Medium: Bronze
Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 1997



Title: **A Friend to Lean On**
Artist: **Robin J. Laws**
Location: 224 S. Main St.
Medium: Bronze
Source: Donated by the family of Maureen and Jim Nicholls
Installation date: 1993



Title: **A Miner's Dream**
Artist: **Robert Tully**
Location: A collection of pieces in Blue River Plaza, along the riverwalk, and in the river itself
Medium: Stone, steel, and wood
Source: Commissioned by the Town of Breckenridge
Installation date: 1994



MAP OF PUBLIC ART IN BRECKENRIDGE

- ① Syncline
- ② Toro
- ③ Prowlin'
- ④ Sack Race
- ⑤ Just the Two of Us
- ⑥ The Library Quilt
- ⑦ Tom's Baby
- ⑧ Throne
- ⑨ Popsicle
- ⑩ Steel Drawing for Cooper
- ⑪ Cattails
- ⑫ Outcropping House II
- ⑬ Main Street Sunset
- ⑭ The Swing
- ⑮ Mister Barney Ford
- ⑯ Through the Eye of the Needle
- ⑰ My Book
- ⑱ Athena First Flute + Lydia First Violin
- ⑲ Gone Fishin'
- ⑳ Kachina Steel
- ㉑ Colorado River Rock Bridge
- ㉒ As Seasons Change
- ㉓ Chris Ethridge Memorial
- ㉔ Soldiers of the Summit
- ㉕ Double Axle
- ㉖ The Nest
- ㉗ Ullr
- ㉘ Going Home
- ㉙ Three Cowboys
- ㉚ A Miner's Dream
- ㉛ A Friend to Lean On

BCA/PAAC GOALS + STRATEGIES

GOALS

1	2	3	4	5
To extend and enhance the experience of the 'recreation' visitors through creative offerings that differentiate Breckenridge from other recreation destinations	To attract 'creative' visitors to Breckenridge who have not considered the town as a destination	To enhance the creative experience of our residents	To optimize the Town's investment in the creative assets we manage and maintain	To build an independent, financially sustainable organization

STRATEGIES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Delivering innovative creative programming that entertains, enriches and educates	Deepening community engagement through accessible entertaining programming	Maintaining facilities and systems at or above industry standards	Implementing economic models that lead to profitable operations	Building the reputation of BreckCreate with Creative Thought Leaders	Nourishing positive relationships with local, regional & national creative partners	Expanding a vibrant public arts program	Building organizational capacity by implementing planning, leadership development and fundraising infrastructure

SUPPORTING GOALS

1 2 3 4 5	1 3	4	5	2 5	1 2 3	1 3	1 2 3 4 5
----------------------------	------------	----------	----------	------------	--------------	------------	----------------------------

CREDITS + ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Breckenridge Public Art Program Master Plan + Policy 2016 represents the culmination of more than 20 years of investment in public art by the Town of Breckenridge, its representatives and residents. The process began in 1994 with Town Council's first sculpture commission, followed by its 1996 adoption of the first "Art in Public Places Master Plan" and establishment of the Breckenridge Public Art Commission (BPAC). In 2014, the Town of Breckenridge formed Breckenridge Creative Arts (BCA) as an independent nonprofit entity to take over management of its Public Art Program and related programming, supported by a Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC) and BCA Board. This Master Plan, developed under BCA's auspices, owes a debt of gratitude to all of the following groups and individuals who contributed to and laid the groundwork for today's Public Art Program in Breckenridge over the last 20 years.

THANK YOU FOR 20 YEARS OF DEDICATION TO PUBLIC ART:

Breckenridge Town Council

Town of Breckenridge Staff + Departments

Senior Leadership

Public Works Department

Engineering Department

Community Development Department

Parks Department

Volunteer Commissions + Councils

Breckenridge Public Art Commission (BPAC)

Summit County Arts Council

BCA Board

Michael Lundin, Chair

Marsha Cooper, Vice Chair

Deb Kelleher Spiers, Secretary + Treasurer

Lindsay Eland

Amy Evans

Rick Holman, Ex-Officio

Felice F. Huntley

Elisabeth Lawrence

Bob Lowe

Kenneth Nelson

Robb Woulfe, Ex-Officio

BCA Senior Staff

Robb Woulfe, President + CEO

Jenn Cram, Director of Public Programs + Engagement

Saam Golgoon, Director of Operations + Facilities

Neal M. Kerr, Director of Production + Technical Services

Susan Lyon, Director of Administration + Sales

Becca Spiro, Director of Learning + Innovation

CURRENT STAFF + COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Public Art Advisory Committee (PAAC)

Marsha Cooper, Co-chair

Amy Evans, Co-chair

Janis Bunchman

Darci Hughes

Tom Kramer

Donna Miller

Carl Scofield

Mara Sobeck

Tony Wilson

ARTISTS + DONORS

Contributing Artists

Michael Adams
Albert Belleveau
Steuart Bremner
Chapel
Stephen Day
Chaz della Porta
Robert J. Eccleston
David Griggs
Guilloume
Stephen Hansen
Jack Hill
Victor Issa
Richard A. Jagoda
Robin J. Laws
Emanuel Martinez
Parker McDonald
Willie Morrison
Albert Paley
Steve Puchek
Jane Rankin
Rik Sargent
Summit High School students
Summit Quilters
Doyle Svenby
Robert Tully
Seth Vandable
Ann Weaver
Fred Zietz

Donors + Fundraisers

Alpine Bank
The Anilionis girls
Atlas Development Corporation
Breckenridge Music Festival
The Bunchman Family
Marietta and Don Carlson
Susanna Chlipala

Downstairs at Eric's partners
Anna and Mike Dudick
Judy and John Goebel
Susie and Rick Grossman
The family of Maureen and Jim Nicholls
The family of Anne and Jim Pinion
Summit Quilters
Summit School District
Doyle Svenby
Pat and Jack Thomas
Cooper and Dave Walsh
Ann Weaver

PLAN CONSULTANTS

Kate Hudnut, Graphic Designer
Erica Marciniac, Content Writer
Deana Miller, AMPA (Art Management & Planning Services)
Deb Kelleher Spiers, Strategist

PHOTO CREDITS

Clockwise from top left, photo credits in parentheses

Cover: 'Cattails' by Doyle Svenby (Liam Doran)

Page 3: 'Ullr' by Richard A. Jagoda, 'Colorado River Rock Bridge' by Steuart Bremner, 'Cattails' by Doyle Svenby, 'Gone Fishin'" by Steve Puchek, 'Kachina Steel' by Jack Hill, 'Main Street Sunset' by Ann Weaver, 'Through the Eye of the Needle' by Rik Sargent, 'My Book' by Jane Rankin, 'Double Axle' by David Griggs, 'Three Cowboys' by Stephen Hansen, 'Chris Ethridge Memorial' by Chaz della Porta, 'A Miner's Dream' by Robert Tully (Liam Doran)

Page 6: 'The Swarm' by Tasha Lewis, part of BIFA (Liam Doran); 'Toga' by David Marshall, part of Sculpture on the Blue (Liam Doran); 'Van Duck' by Amy Evans, part of QUACK: An Artful Duck Exhibition (Liam Doran)

PHOTO CREDITS continued

Page 8: J.R. Hodges Tin Shop (Liam Doran); Pup's Glide Shop (Liam Doran); Breckenridge waterfall (Liam Doran)

Page 10: 'The Nest' by Chapel (Liam Doran); 'The Library Quilt' by Summit Quilters (Liam Doran); 'Tom's Baby' by Seth Vandable (Liam Doran)

Page 13: Musician Russick Smith, part of BIFA (Liam Doran); chalk artist Naomi Haverland, part of the Street Arts Festival (Liam Doran); lighted sculptures, part of the International Snow Sculpture Championships (Carl Scofield); graffiti artist Emit, part of the Street Arts Festival (Liam Doran)

Page 16: Paper flower-making, part of Día de los Muertos (Jenise Jensen); 'Melt: Encaustic Assemblage' by Victoria Eubanks + Jenn Cram (Liam Doran); Breckenridge Arts District entry sign (Liam Doran)

Page 19: 'Light Origami' interior by KAZ Shirane, part of WAVE (Liam Doran); 'The Burning Pink Organ' by Alvin Sessions + Jamie Vaida, part of Fire Arts Festival (Carl Scofield); 'Projected Visions at the Blue River' by Ryan Patrick Griffin, part of WAVE (Liam Doran); 'Gillaptourous Corvus' by Orion Fredericks, part of Fire Arts Festival (Liam Doran); 'Light Origami' exterior by KAZ Shirane, part of WAVE (Liam Doran)

Page 22: 'Going Home' by Willie Morrison (Liam Doran); 'Cattails' by Doyle Svenby (Liam Doran); 'Throne' by Chaz della Porta (Liam Doran)

Page 27: 'My Your Our Water' by Erin V. Sotak, part of WAVE (Liam Doran); 'The Pool' by Jen Lewin, part of WAVE (Liam Doran); 'The Blue Trees' by Konstantin Dimopoulos, part of BIFA (Liam Doran)

Page 31: 'The Glorietta' by Amy Scofield, part of BIFA (Carl Scofield); 'Hume's Guillotine' by Steuart Bremner + Terry Talty, part of BIFA (Carl Scofield); 'Two Roads' by Konstantin Dimopoulos, part of BIFA (Liam Doran)

Page 35: 'Through the Eye of the Needle' by Rik Sargent (Liam Doran); 'Chris Ethridge Memorial' by Chaz della Porta (Liam Doran); 'Steel Drawing for Cooper' by Steuart Bremner (Liam Doran)

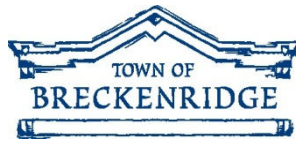
Page 37: 'Popsicle' by Doyle Svenby (Liam Doran); 'Athena First Flute' by Michael Adams (Liam Doran); 'The Swing' by Victor Issa (Liam Doran)

Page 40: 'Australia's The Fruits,' part of BIFA (Carl Scofield); 'Saurus' by Close-Act Theatre, part of BIFA (Joe Kusumoto); STREB Extreme Action Company, part of BIFA (Joe Kusumoto); 'STX' by Close-Act Theatre, part of BIFA (Joe Kusumoto)

Page 42: Riverwalk Center (Liam Doran); fence detailing outside Old Masonic Hall (Liam Doran); 'Lodgepole Pine Fan' by Ben Roth, part of BIFA (Joe Kusumoto)

Page 47: 'As Seasons Change' by Stephen Day (Liam Doran); 'Double Axle' by David Griggs (Liam Doran); 'Main Street Sunset' by Ann Weaver (Liam Doran)

Pages 49-54: Rendering of 'Syncline' by Albert Paley (Albert Paley Studios); all other photos (Liam Doran)



TO: BRECKENRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: BRIAN WALDES, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
SUBJECT: APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
DATE: 6/19/17

The purpose of this memo is to explain the need for the attached resolution to appoint special counsel for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan application process.

Background

Town staff, with help from our consultants at Cliff engineering, is completing the application for the SRF bond loan needed to facilitate the construction of the planned second water plant. One of the requirements for the loan is that the Town engages bond counsel to review and sign off on the bond loan details. We would seek to engage bond counsel even if the application did not require it.

Next Steps

Per article 8.1 of the Breckenridge Town Charter, Town Council has the ability to provide the Town Attorney assistance as the Council may deem necessary. Staff is requesting the Council approve the attached resolution permitting the appointment of Butler Snow LLP on behalf of the Town for the purpose described above. Butler Snow LLP assisted us with the issuance of our 2016 certificates of participation and staff was very pleased with their service levels. We cannot complete the fund loan process without hiring bond counsel.

Staff will be at the June 27 work session and regular meeting to answer any questions you may have.

Memorandum

TO: TOWN COUNCIL
FROM: Shannon Smith, Interim Capital Projects Manager
DATE: June 21, 2017
RE: Public Projects Update

CIP Project Updates

Rec Center Renovation and Tennis Center Construction

Schedule: Within the Recreation Center, Monokote fireproof installation is complete and the preparation for indoor foundation work is ongoing. Footers for the new steel members are scheduled to be poured during the week of 6/19 and steel beams should arrive during the week of 6/26. HVAC decommissioning and installation is ongoing and the boiler replacement work is underway. Customer service interruptions have so far been quite limited and Hyder is developing an efficient construction staging plan now that all construction documents have been submitted. The architect is currently working to integrate the Phase 1 and 2 plans into one final set of construction documents.

Footers for the new Tennis Center have been poured and foundation walls are scheduled to be poured next. Underground utilities (storm water, sewer and water) are mostly installed, and gas and power are scheduled to be installed during the week of 6/26. The new outdoor tennis court space has been graded and prepped but is currently being used to haul material from the site.

Updated project information continues to be available at www.BreckRecRenovation.com.





Budget: On February 28th Council approved a \$9.5 million dollar appropriation for the project to accelerate the previously phased portions. The total project budget is now estimated at \$17.2 million dollars. Staff will update the proposed budget with Council once the plans and added scope are finalized.

Project Funding	2016	2017	Total
CIP Budget	550,000	7,150,000	7,700,000
CIP Supplemental		9,500,000	9,500,000
Total Budget			17,200,000

Four O'clock Roundabout

Schedule: The roundabout project is nearing substantial completion and is on schedule to open to traffic on June 30th. Remaining work includes driveway tie-ins, some median curb and concrete, sidewalk adjacent to Blazing Saddles, landscaping, final asphalt lift, regulatory striping, and installation of the lighting control center and connection to the new transformer. Work outside of the roadway may occur through July 14th.



April 18, 2017



June 20, 2017

Budget: The project is currently on budget.

Project Funding	2011	2013	2015	2017	Total
CIP Budget	100,000	150,000		775,000	1,025,000
CIP Supplemental			100,000		100,000
CDOT IGA		600,000	800,000		1,400,000
Total Budget					2,525,000

Ski Hill Road Reconstruction by Alpine Metro District

Schedule: The Alpine Metro District project is currently on schedule. The one-way traffic configuration began on June 21st and the roadway is expected to be back to two lane traffic by June 30th.

CIP projects with no updates:

Blue River Habitat and Landscaping (updated 6-13-17)

Prospector Park Restrooms (updated 6-13-17)

Outdoor Rink Turf and Padding (updated 6-13-17)

Skate Park Coping Repair (updated 5-23-17)

Asphalt Overlay (updated 5-9-17)

Outdoor Ice Rink Bleacher Heating (updated 4-25-17)

Blue River Parks – Oxbow Park (updated 4-11-17)

Breckenridge Skate Park Seasonal Shade Structure (updated 3-28-17)

Sawmill Creek Pipe

Old Masonic Hall – Southside Landscaping

Riverwalk Improvements & Minor Repairs



MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor and Town Council
From: Staff
Date: June 20th (for June 27th work session)
Subject: Parking & Transportation Update

Below is a brief update on Parking and Transportation projects. Staff will add new projects to this list as they are developed and discussed with Council.

Active Projects - New Updates

Parking (Work Session 6-27-17)

The following items were recommended to Council by the Breck Forward Task Force at the June 13th meeting and have now been implemented.

- Paid parking in the Tiger Dredge Parking Lot was extended until 8:00 pm beginning Monday June 19th. This was done to better accommodate parking for River Walk Center events this summer.
- 3-hour parking on French St. was changed to 2-hour parking during the week of June 19th in an effort to relieve some parking congestion in the area. Additionally, residents who have posted unauthorized parking signage on French St. have been asked to remove it.

Outreach & Communication (Work Session 6-27-17)

- Passed out Passport Parking app coupons at Town Party.
- Supplemented ToB social media by reposting/sharing PD's social media regarding tweaks to Paid Parking Plan: French St (2 hour parking), Tiger Dredge lot (10a-8p paid) as well as the Free Parking on Us for Passport Parking App download.
- Roundabout - Social media post noting project is near completion. Putting together plan for Roundabout 'celebration/ribbon cutting' AND River Walk Improvements public outreach – will update at work session

Social Media Update (Work Session 6-27-17)

Facebook

51 new page likes

5,952 people reached

The Four O'Clock Roundabout update with photo reached 3,500 people and had the highest engagement of any recent post (243 people).

Twitter

26 new followers

The top Breck Forward tweets had to do with the Roundabout progress.

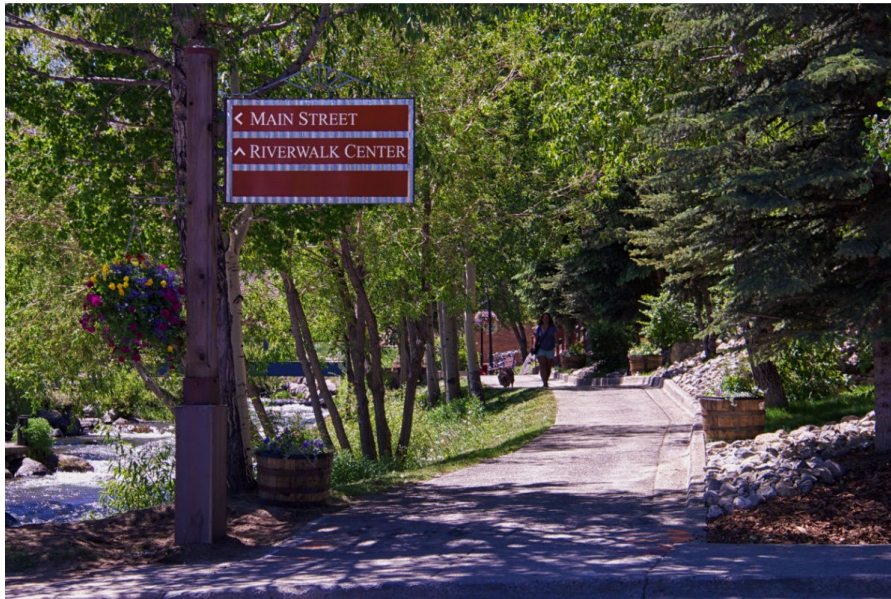
Instagram

522 followers (13 new)

Way-finding – Pedestrian Improvements (Work Session 6-27-17)

Staff has completed pedestrian improvements between the South Gondola Parking Lot and the Riverwalk Center. These improvements include two new way-finding signs, painted musical notes on the sidewalk, brighter street lights along the corridor and the addition of flowers. In addition, staff will be making some way finding and cosmetic improvements to the existing large way-finding sign in the South Gondola Lot.





Budget: The majority of the work was done by staff with a total cost including the lighting enhancements of less than \$12,000.

Active Projects - No Updates

Block 11 Bus Turnaround (Work Session 9-27-16)
Four O'clock Pedestrian Improvements (Work Session 9-13-16)
F-lot Pedestrian Connection (Work Session 9-13-16)
Gondola Feasibility (Work Session 6-13-17)
Huron Landing Bus Stop (Work Session 4-25-16)
Ice Rink Parking Structure (Work Session 4-11-17)
Park Ave Roundabouts- S. Main St. & Village Rd (Work Session 04-11-17)
Purple B Route Improvements (Work Session 4-25-17)
Ride Share Partnership (Work Session 12-13-16)
Riverwalk Pedestrian Improvements (Work Session 03-28-17)
Transit & Parking Information Technologies (Work Session 4-25-17)
Transit Stop Improvements (Work Session 5-9-17)
Parking Structure (Work Session 6-13-17)
ZipCar (Work Session 6-13-17)

2017 Completed Projects

Park Avenue Traffic Modeling (Work Session 1-24-17)
Village at Breckenridge Pedestrian Crossing Safety Improvements (Work Session 02-28-17)

MEMO
TO: Mayor & Town Council
FROM: Rick Holman, Town Manager
DATE: June 22, 2017
SUBJECT: Committee Reports for 6-27-2017 Council Packet

BRECKENRIDGE EVENTS COMMITTEE	June 7, 2017	Kim Dykstra
--------------------------------------	---------------------	--------------------

I. Events and Activities

a. Spartan Race (August 26 & 27)/BSR – Dave Little:

- Registration pacing well

b. Fire Arts Festival/BCA – Saam Golgoon & Ken Miller:

- Goal: Animation for existing guest, not to draw new
- Timing discussion highlighting concerns around peak time scheduling, daylight savings, conflicting with snow sculptures, and creating a standalone event.
- Suggested: Partnering with an existing event like Breck Pride
- Broader Discussion around animation: What is the community at large, businesses, and lodging telling us? What are the guests telling us?

c. Colorado Classic (Friday, August 11)/ToB – Kim Dykstra:

- Working internally on messaging around route, and parking/street closures. Announcements in upcoming week.
- Discussed advertising walking route & closing downhill course during race day
- State is monitoring social media on public response to race. TV coverage on NBC SN Live 2hrs.

II. General Updates and Discussion

a. Balanced Economy Discussion/BTO – Lucy Kay:

- Task Force Phase One: local community research survey to identify real issues to tackle from a local perspective. Finalized in upcoming weeks.

b. Breckenridge Arts District Guidelines and Policies/BCA – Saam Golgoon:

- Guidelines were presented to committee. Still finalizing Technical Information Section. Final version will be posted online.
- Riverwalk discussion: Non Profits use of space. BEC as a resource. Main Street Plaza as an alternative location.

c. No Dog Policy Memo Discussion/ToB – Kim Dykstra:

- Policy was well received by council, and good to move forward.

III. SEPA Review:

- Camp 9600: may move dates to accommodate new speaker. Still tentative.
 - Action Item: Event Location Spread Sheet sent to committee & included in 7.5.17 Packet.
 - Action Item: Reach out to Theobald Awards about date. Potential conflict with bike race setup.

IV. Agenda Items for next BEC Meeting (July 5, 2017) Spartan Race, Fire Arts Festival, Colorado Classic, Balanced Economy Discussion, Breckenridge Arts District Guidelines and Policies, Finalize BEC members (include list in packet), Event Location Spreadsheet (add to packet). Added post meeting: Blue River Plaza and Riverwalk lawn usage and guidelines.

BRECK FORWARD TASKFORCE	June 13, 2017	Chief McLaughlin
--------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------

Current Representatives: Brandon Gonski, Peyton Rogers, Robin Theobald, David Levinson, Jeri Heminghous, James Phelps, Gary Shimanowitz, Dan Corwin, Julie Chandler, Currie Craven, Hal Vatcher, Marsha Cooper/Amy Evans, Rob Neyland

The Breck Forward (P&T) taskforce met on Tuesday, June 13. The following was discussed:

- **Summer Parking Tiger Dredge**
The taskforce spent time reviewing and discussing the summer paid parking hours of the Tiger Dredge. The focus was on how to provide adequate parking for events at the Riverwalk Center. Currently, the lot is pay parking from 10am to 3pm. The concern is that if the lot remains free after three then the parking lot will fill prior to event attendees arriving leaving little to no space for them to park. The taskforce recommends changing

the paid parking hours to 10am to 8pm. Employee permit holders can still park in the lot all day. In addition, the taskforce recommends continuing free after three parking in the F-LOT

One concern is ensuring that guests are able to use the pay parking machines or Passport parking app. There was discussion about providing volunteers in the lot prior to several events to help users navigate the technology including helping them install the app on their phones.

➤ **French Street**

The taskforce discussed the current progress on mitigating congestion issues on French Street. Previous occupancy studies have shown that the majority of users parking on French Street are employees. A majority of the TF group was in favor of reducing parking from 3 to 2 hours and reducing employee parking eligibility only to those working in the French/Ridge corridor.

➤ **Passport Parking App**

Staff discussed the upcoming efforts to increase Passport Parking app usage. A new discount code – GOBRECK – will be available beginning Thursday, June 15. Promo cards with the code are available for distribution. A paid promotion for the app will run on Facebook through the July 4 holiday. The taskforce recommends that the cards be distributed at upcoming events and with the lodging association.

➤ **Transit Technology**

Transit is on pace to have over a million riders this year for the first time. A new app will provide riders with real-time bus arrival information. The app includes other capabilities such as providing bus occupancy and bike rack availability. The taskforce discussed potential names for the app. The new app will be ready for implementation this winter. Transit will provide mockups of the app design in the coming months.

The taskforce discussed several current routes including the Upper Warriors Mark shuttle and the change to the Purple route which keeps it off of Main Street. The taskforce discussed the future feasibility of shuttle service to Tiger Rd. and the golf course.

➤ **Paid Parking Infrastructure**

Community Service Officers have completed a list of recommended improvements to the paid parking infrastructure. Some of the improvements include additional signage and lighting and moving one machine.

➤ **Parking Management Request for Proposals**

Staff provided the taskforce with a brief overview of the potential benefits of having a private company manage the Town’s parking. The Town received four proposals. A decision will likely be made within 30 days as to whether or not the Town will be proceeding with a private company and if so, with whom.

➤ **Parking Structure**

Staff is working with *Walker Parking* to create preliminary designs for structures on three town lots – East Sawmill/Wellington, Flot/Tiger, and Ice Rink. The designs will be presented to Town Council on July 25.

Next meeting: In August TBD

Committees*	Representative	Report Status
CAST	Mayor Mamula/ Erin Gigliello	No Meeting/Report
CDOT	Rick Holman	No Meeting/Report
CML	Rick Holman	No Meeting/Report
I-70 Coalition	Rick Holman	No Meeting/Report
Mayors, Managers & Commissioners	Mayor Mamula/ Rick Holman	No Meeting/Report
Liquor and Marijuana Licensing Authority	Helen Cospolich	No Meeting/Report
Summit Stage Advisory Board	James Phelps	No Meeting/Report
Police Advisory Committee	Chief McLaughlin	Included
CMC Advisory Committee	Rick Holman	No Meeting/Report
Recreation Advisory Committee	Jenise Jensen/Scott Reid	No Meeting/Report
Workforce Housing Committee	Laurie Best	No Meeting/Report
Child Care Advisory Committee	Jennifer McAtamney	<i>Included Under Work Session Agenda Item</i>
Breckenridge Events Committee	Kim Dykstra	Included
Parking and Transit Taskforce (Breck Forward)	Shannon Haynes/ Chief McLaughlin	No Meeting/Report

Note: Reports provided by the Mayor and Council Members are listed in the council agenda.



May 31, 2017
Financial Reports

Department of Finance



Executive Summary

May 31, 2017

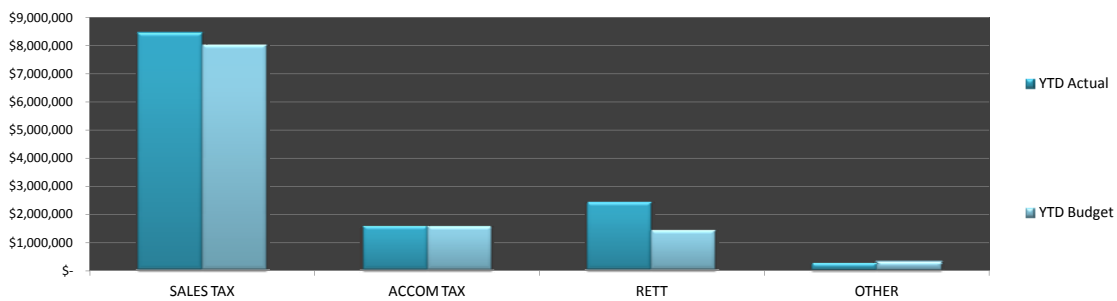
This report covers the first five months of 2017. We are tracking ahead of budget and prior year results year-to-date. May is largely reflective of April tax collections.

We are approximately \$1.38M over 2017 budgeted revenues in the Excise fund. This is largely the result of Real Estate Transfer Tax being \$992K over budget and up \$550k over prior year. "Other" revenue is down due to the timing of franchise fee payments.

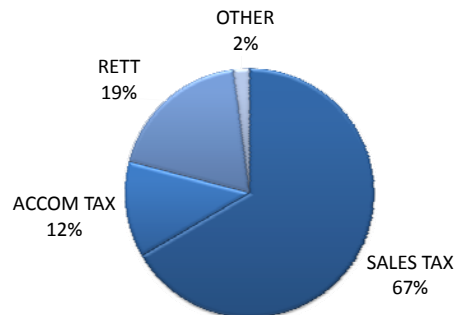
See the Tax Basics section of these financial reports for more detail on the sales, accommodations, and real estate transfer taxes.

Expenditures are holding the line, with the General Fund tracking below YTD budgeted expense amount (see General Fund Expenditures Summary for details).

Excise YTD Actual vs. Budget - by Source



YTD Actual Revenues - Excise



	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	% of Budget	Annual Budget	Prior YTD Actual	Prior Annual Actual
SALES TAX	\$ 8,468,965	\$ 8,042,069	105%	\$ 19,310,000	\$ 8,193,966	\$ 20,758,147
ACCOMMODATIONS TAX	1,586,981	1,571,397	101%	2,873,500	1,592,266	2,992,963
REAL ESTATE TRANSFER	2,397,843	1,405,985	171%	4,350,000	1,848,098	5,240,098
OTHER*	264,688	319,390	83%	738,695	282,093	842,345
TOTAL	\$ 12,718,477	\$ 11,338,841	112%	\$ 27,272,195	\$ 11,916,423	\$ 29,833,553

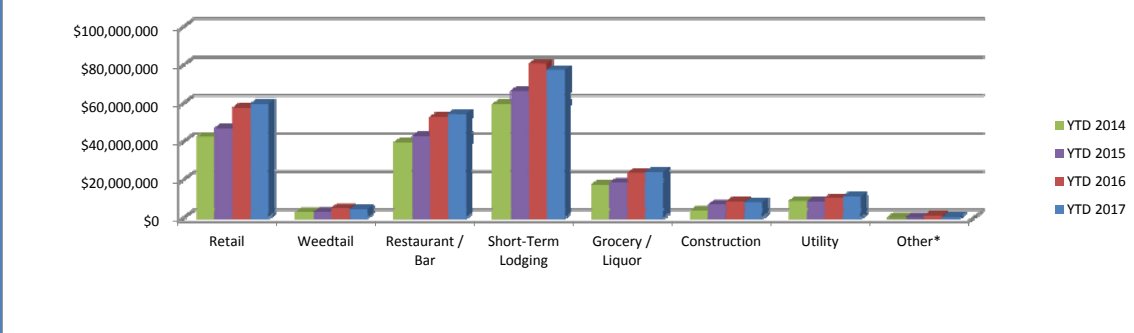
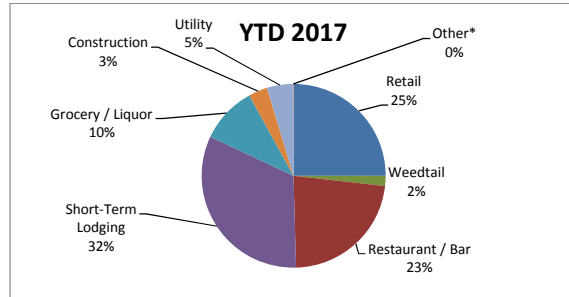
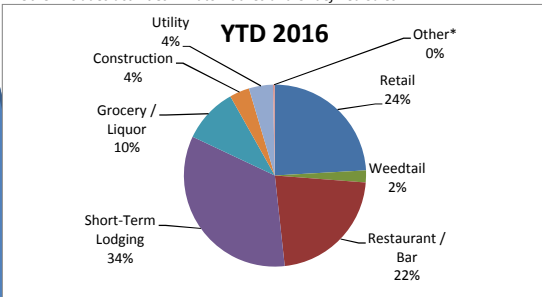
* Other includes Franchise Fees (Telephone, Public Service and Cable), Cigarette Tax, and Investment Income

The Tax Basics

Net Taxable Sales by Industry-YTD

Description	YTD 2014	YTD 2015	YTD 2016	2016 % of Total	YTD 2017	2016/2017 \$ Change	2016/2017 % Change	2017 % of Total
Retail	\$42,222,471	\$46,670,916	\$57,358,672	24.09%	\$59,518,849	\$2,160,177	3.77%	24.99%
Weedtail	\$2,807,603	\$2,855,307	\$4,973,784	2.09%	\$4,323,937	(\$649,847)	-13.07%	1.82%
Restaurant / Bar	\$39,345,480	\$42,661,670	\$52,653,910	22.11%	\$54,233,144	\$1,579,234	3.00%	22.77%
Short-Term Lodging	\$59,271,128	\$66,224,326	\$80,364,759	33.75%	\$77,199,109	(\$3,165,650)	-3.94%	32.41%
Grocery / Liquor	\$17,296,856	\$18,192,211	\$23,320,815	9.79%	\$23,795,524	\$474,709	2.04%	9.99%
Construction	\$3,666,192	\$6,789,594	\$8,371,035	3.52%	\$7,910,106	(\$460,929)	-5.51%	3.32%
Utility	\$8,687,780	\$8,296,485	\$10,188,944	4.28%	\$10,902,010	\$713,066	7.00%	4.58%
Other*	\$174,433	\$186,900	\$874,127	0.37%	\$297,070	(\$577,057)	-66.02%	0.12%
Total	\$173,471,942	\$191,877,410	\$238,106,047	100.00%	\$238,179,749	\$73,702	0.03%	100.00%

* Other includes activities in Automobiles and Undefined Sales.



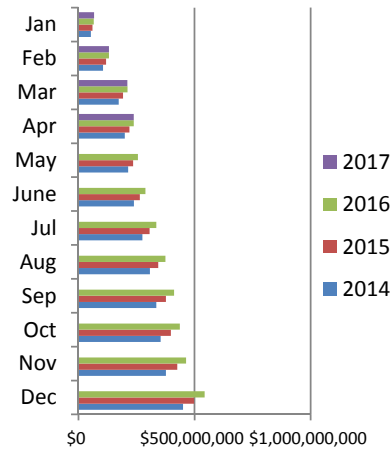
New Items of Note:

- April net taxable sales are currently ahead of April 2016 by 3.43%.
- Construction sales sector April 2017 was behind April 2016 by 9.74%.
- April 2017 lodging sales were ahead of April 2016 by 1.67%, however are down YTD by 3.94%.
- Retail sales sector was ahead of April 2016 by 6.52%.
- Grocery/Liquor sales April 2017 were up 8.95% overall, Restaurant sales sector was also up by 5.98%.
- Marijuana sales sector continues to be down in 2017, YTD is down 13.07%. April 2017 was down 12.94%, as compared to April 2016.
- Disposable bag fees experienced an increase of 10.30% in April 2017 compared to April 2016.

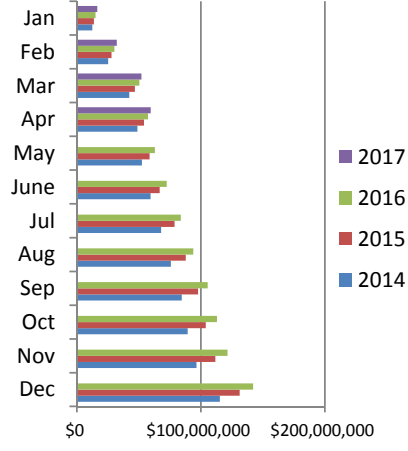
Continuing Items of Note:

- For the Construction sector in January 2015, a large one-time return was filed in relation to a single project. This was an anomaly that would not be expected to repeat in future years.
- As previously noted, the decline in the Utility sector is largely related to the recent decrease in gas and electric prices.
- In 2014, a new category was added to the Sales by Sector pages for the Weedtail sector. The category encompasses all legal marijuana sales, regardless of medical or recreational designation. The Retail sector has been adjusted to remove the sales previously reported in this category. The jump in sales from 2013 to 2014 can be attributed to the legalization of sales of recreational marijuana.
- A section on Disposable Bag Fees was added in 2014.
- Taxes collected from the customer by the vendor are remitted to the Town on the 20th of the following month.
- Quarterly taxes are reported in the last month of the period. For example, taxes collected in the first quarter of the year (January – March), are include on the report for the period of March.
- Net Taxable Sales are continually updated as late tax returns are submitted to the Town of Breckenridge. Therefore, you may notice slight changes in prior months, in addition to the reporting for the current month.
- "Other" sales relate to returns that have yet to be classified. Much of this category will be reclassified to other sectors as more information becomes available.

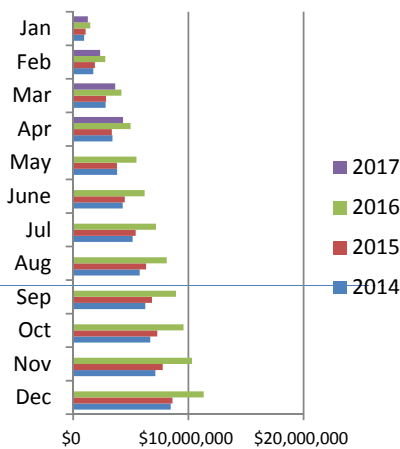
Net Taxable Sales by Sector - Town of Breckenridge Tax Base



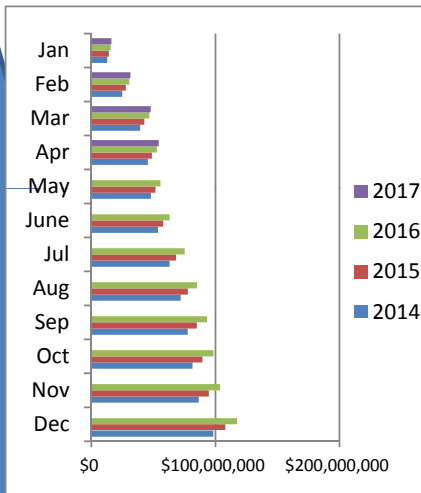
Total Net Taxable Sales					% change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	from PY
Jan	\$53,258,680	\$60,081,744	\$65,833,289	\$66,817,592	1.50%
Feb	\$52,501,831	\$58,690,232	\$65,540,656	\$64,427,563	-1.70%
Mar	\$67,711,430	\$73,105,433	\$79,796,963	\$79,074,955	-0.90%
Apr	\$26,117,501	\$27,414,694	\$26,935,138	\$27,859,639	3.43%
May	\$14,186,596	\$15,750,979	\$17,741,230	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$24,990,098	\$29,001,420	\$32,371,398	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$36,238,042	\$42,380,131	\$46,974,889	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$32,741,341	\$36,763,879	\$39,190,677	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$27,242,144	\$33,478,150	\$37,665,331	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$19,038,341	\$21,572,085	\$24,406,566	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$22,859,829	\$27,594,851	\$26,950,043	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$73,198,325	\$71,738,324	\$80,107,240	\$0	n/a
Total	\$450,084,160	\$497,571,922	\$543,513,422	\$238,179,749	



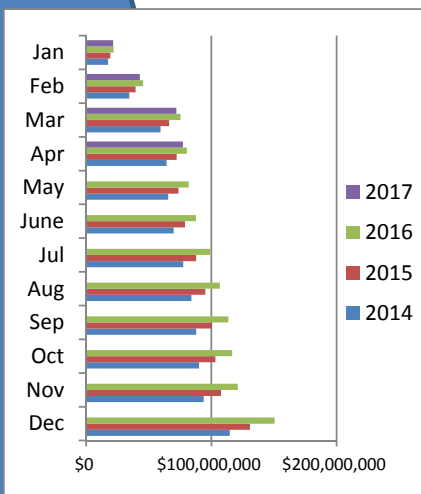
Retail					% change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	from PY
Jan	\$12,363,909	\$13,735,635	\$14,914,320	\$16,437,053	10.21%
Feb	\$12,793,367	\$14,152,912	\$15,238,051	\$15,722,535	3.18%
Mar	\$17,065,196	\$18,782,369	\$20,224,370	\$19,922,245	-1.49%
Apr	\$6,519,525	\$7,430,611	\$6,981,931	\$7,437,017	6.52%
May	\$3,683,107	\$4,437,715	\$5,551,253	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$6,886,213	\$8,220,503	\$9,518,046	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$8,581,694	\$11,947,962	\$11,346,311	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$7,937,051	\$9,115,178	\$10,096,982	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$8,682,958	\$9,857,183	\$11,617,829	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$4,863,304	\$6,265,164	\$7,396,003	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$7,077,848	\$7,692,733	\$8,555,378	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$18,834,414	\$19,688,258	\$20,697,031	\$0	n/a
Total	\$115,288,584	\$131,326,223	\$142,137,506	\$59,518,849	



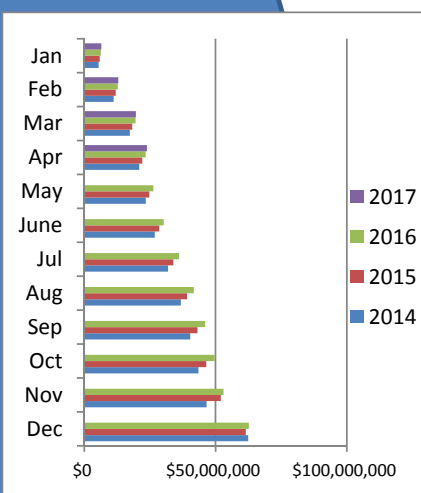
Weedtail					% change
	2014	2015	2016	2017	from PY
Jan	\$951,609	\$1,069,983	\$1,476,522	\$1,263,370	-14.44%
Feb	\$787,796	\$809,146	\$1,296,931	\$1,076,236	-17.02%
Mar	\$1,068,198	\$976,179	\$1,415,215	\$1,300,844	-8.08%
Apr	\$597,513	\$496,701	\$785,116	\$683,486	-12.94%
May	\$397,864	\$440,286	\$513,463	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$493,672	\$683,999	\$706,976	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$864,389	\$937,073	\$984,030	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$612,329	\$903,492	\$937,600	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$482,512	\$524,591	\$800,259	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$425,385	\$453,781	\$662,772	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$443,172	\$476,602	\$733,329	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$1,336,055	\$846,691	\$1,013,140	\$0	n/a
Total	\$8,460,494	\$8,618,524	\$11,325,354	\$4,323,937	



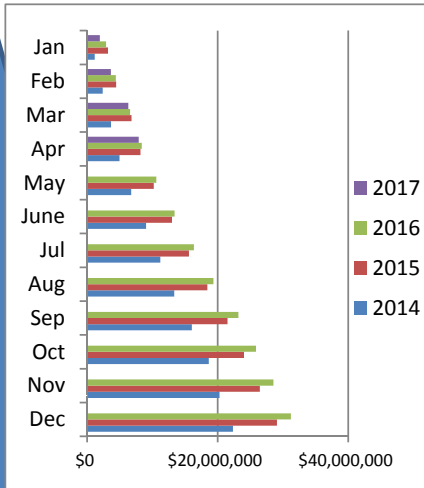
Restaurant / Bar					
	2014	2015	2016	2017 from PY	% change
Jan	\$12,773,878	\$14,000,709	\$15,420,296	\$16,113,703	4.50%
Feb	\$12,082,406	\$13,618,840	\$15,065,159	\$15,288,562	1.48%
Mar	\$14,489,196	\$15,042,121	\$16,112,662	\$16,412,728	1.86%
Apr	\$6,156,395	\$6,024,685	\$6,055,793	\$6,418,150	5.98%
May	\$2,430,714	\$2,841,594	\$2,986,043	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$5,696,903	\$6,313,126	\$7,381,490	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$9,456,165	\$10,367,272	\$12,158,516	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$8,841,656	\$9,544,980	\$9,896,974	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$5,631,302	\$7,153,442	\$8,162,429	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$3,950,998	\$4,605,454	\$5,153,843	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$5,015,875	\$5,119,695	\$5,271,229	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$11,711,840	\$13,248,488	\$13,746,766	\$0	n/a
Total	\$98,237,327	\$107,880,405	\$117,411,199	\$54,233,144	



Short-Term Lodging					
	2014	2015	2016	2017 from PY	% change
Jan	\$17,435,593	\$19,207,730	\$21,926,765	\$21,432,344	-2.25%
Feb	\$17,011,074	\$20,178,867	\$23,456,540	\$21,361,676	-8.93%
Mar	\$24,824,461	\$26,837,729	\$29,894,864	\$29,233,714	-2.21%
Apr	\$4,919,977	\$5,965,825	\$5,086,590	\$5,171,375	1.67%
May	\$1,291,760	\$1,390,476	\$1,460,574	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$4,314,756	\$5,253,234	\$5,831,597	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$7,611,534	\$8,936,044	\$11,326,124	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$6,524,413	\$7,399,460	\$7,739,205	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$3,862,228	\$5,223,891	\$6,785,114	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$2,311,159	\$2,713,924	\$3,052,973	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$3,775,875	\$4,475,028	\$4,446,353	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$20,781,196	\$23,235,974	\$29,423,886	\$0	n/a
Total	\$114,664,027	\$130,818,183	\$150,430,586	\$77,199,109	



Grocery / Liquor					
	2014	2015	2016	2017 from PY	% change
Jan	\$5,396,818	\$5,825,759	\$6,250,584	\$6,450,303	3.20%
Feb	\$5,757,724	\$6,069,614	\$6,449,794	\$6,475,853	0.40%
Mar	\$6,142,314	\$6,296,838	\$6,769,678	\$6,673,903	-1.41%
Apr	\$3,595,471	\$3,836,903	\$3,850,758	\$4,195,465	8.95%
May	\$2,494,938	\$2,724,433	\$2,928,950	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$3,390,186	\$3,735,382	\$3,960,786	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$5,095,846	\$5,388,915	\$5,839,136	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$4,876,297	\$5,231,601	\$5,625,836	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$3,605,574	\$3,997,242	\$4,322,032	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$3,098,289	\$3,344,571	\$3,623,882	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$3,093,789	\$5,550,326	\$3,409,252	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$15,870,233	\$9,500,929	\$9,661,918	\$0	n/a
Total	\$62,417,479	\$61,502,513	\$62,692,608	\$23,795,524	

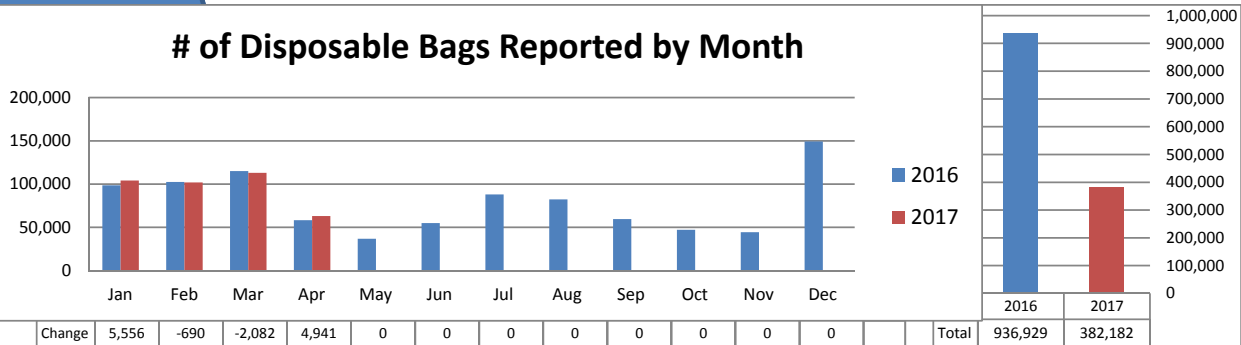


Construction					
	2014	2015	2016	% change 2017 from PY	
Jan	\$1,157,529	\$3,195,208	\$2,893,238	\$1,941,276	-32.90%
Feb	\$1,224,298	\$1,242,865	\$1,514,536	\$1,705,407	12.60%
Mar	\$1,284,364	\$2,351,521	\$2,178,000	\$2,652,133	21.77%
Apr	\$1,293,352	\$1,380,765	\$1,785,262	\$1,611,290	-9.74%
May	\$1,795,218	\$2,047,218	\$2,216,842	\$0	n/a
Jun	\$2,274,032	\$2,781,796	\$2,799,978	\$0	n/a
Jul	\$2,190,874	\$2,598,212	\$2,958,807	\$0	n/a
Aug	\$2,121,843	\$2,822,214	\$2,990,649	\$0	n/a
Sep	\$2,710,208	\$3,086,750	\$3,824,426	\$0	n/a
Oct	\$2,575,557	\$2,512,867	\$2,706,256	\$0	n/a
Nov	\$1,664,703	\$2,427,405	\$2,666,256	\$0	n/a
Dec	\$2,049,640	\$2,632,846	\$2,670,171	\$0	n/a
Total	\$22,341,620	\$29,079,667	\$31,204,418	\$7,910,106	

Disposable Bag Fees

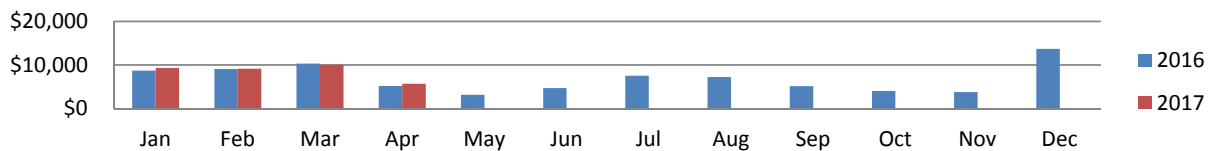
The Town adopted an ordinance April 9, 2013 (effective October 15, 2013) to discourage the use of disposable bags, achieving a goal of the SustainableBreck Plan. The \$.10 fee applies to most plastic and paper bags given out at retail and grocery stores in Breckenridge. The program is intended to encourage the use of reusable bags and discourage the use of disposable bags, thereby furthering the Town’s sustainability efforts. Revenues from the fee are used to provide public information about the program and promote the use of reusable bags.

of Disposable Bags Reported by Month



Bag Fees Remitted by Month

*Net of Retained Percentage**



*Retailers are permitted to retain 50% of the fee (up to a maximum of \$1000/month through October 31, 2014; changing to a maximum of \$100/month beginning November 1, 2014) in order to offset expenses incurred related to the program. The retained percent may be used by the retail store to provide educational information to customers; provide required signage; train staff; alter infrastructure; fee administration; develop/display informational signage; encourage the use of reusable bags or promote recycling of disposable bags; and improve infrastructure to increase disposable bag recycling.

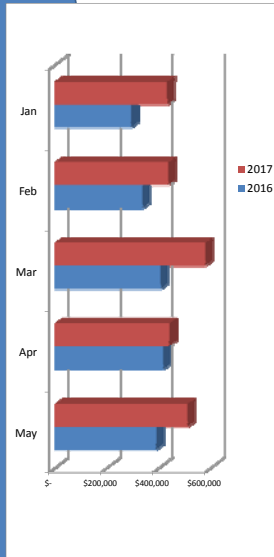
Real Estate Transfer Tax

New Items of Note:

- Revenue for the month of May was ahead of prior year by 30.98%, and ahead of the monthly budget by \$140,046.
- Year to date, revenue is ahead of prior year by 64.40%, and has surpassed budget by \$991,859 as of 05/31/17.
- Single Family Homes sales accounted for the majority of the sales (38.78%), with Condominium sales in the second position of highest sales (21.90%) subject to the tax. Timeshares trailing closely behind with sales (20.91%) in sales level year-to-date.
- May 2017 churn was 6.16% above May 2016.

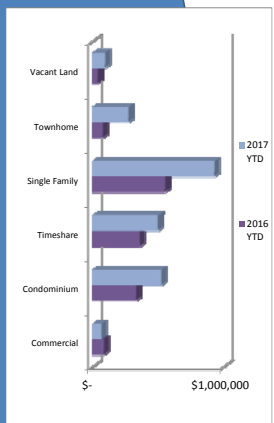
Continuing Items of Note:

- 2017 Real Estate Transfer Tax budget is based upon the monthly distribution for 2015.



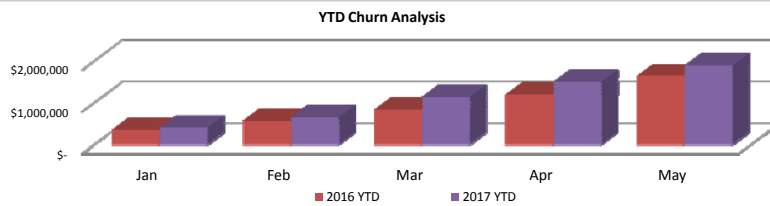
Total RETT						
	2015	2016	2017	% change	2017 budget	+/- Budget
Jan	\$390,189	\$293,839	\$432,417	47.16%	\$310,368	\$122,048
Feb	\$239,023	\$338,604	\$436,538	28.92%	\$190,126	\$246,412
Mar	\$320,123	\$407,901	\$579,302	42.02%	\$254,636	\$324,666
Apr	\$352,876	\$418,228	\$439,375	5.06%	\$280,688	\$158,686
May	\$465,365	\$389,525	\$510,213	30.98%	\$370,166	\$140,046
Jun	\$395,675	\$351,831	\$133,558	-62.04%	\$314,732	-\$181,175
Jul	\$341,504	\$363,545	\$0	n/a	\$271,643	n/a
Aug	\$479,287	\$593,429	\$0	n/a	\$381,240	n/a
Sep	\$622,189	\$551,616	\$0	n/a	\$494,909	n/a
Oct	\$1,018,439	\$515,748	\$0	n/a	\$810,098	n/a
Nov	\$376,431	\$579,565	\$0	n/a	\$299,425	n/a
Dec	\$467,631	\$436,266	\$0	n/a	\$371,968	n/a
Total	\$5,468,732	\$5,240,098	\$2,531,401		\$4,350,000	

*June #'s are as of 6/13/2017



by Category					
Description	2016 YTD	2017 YTD	\$ change	% change	% of Total
Commercial	\$ 86,170	\$ 69,145	(17,025)	-19.76%	2.88%
Condominium	334,271	525,096	190,825	57.09%	21.90%
Timeshare	362,202	501,341	139,139	38.41%	20.91%
Single Family	554,725	929,851	375,126	67.62%	38.78%
Townhome	79,920	276,491	196,571	245.96%	11.53%
Vacant Land	41,284	95,920	54,636	132.34%	4.00%
Total	\$ 1,458,572	\$ 2,397,843	939,271	64.40%	100.00%

* YTD as of May 31st

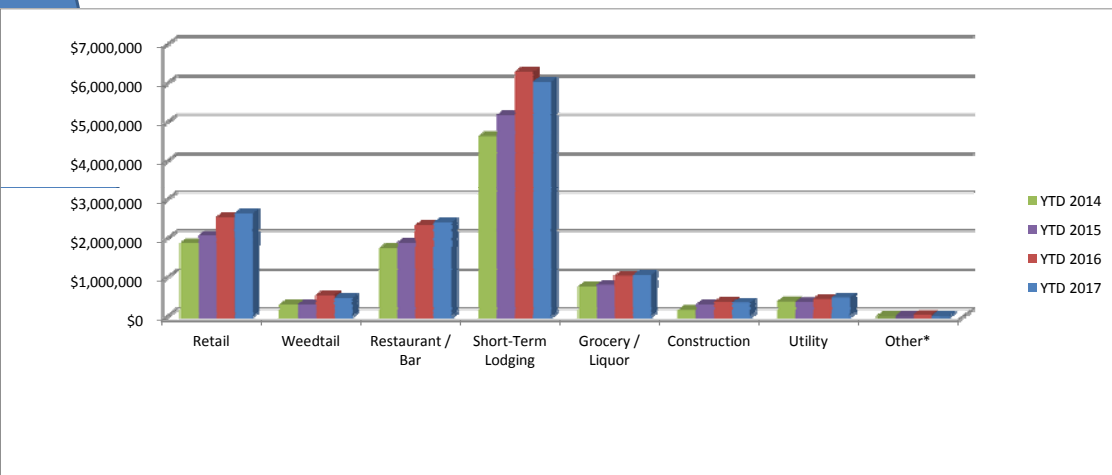
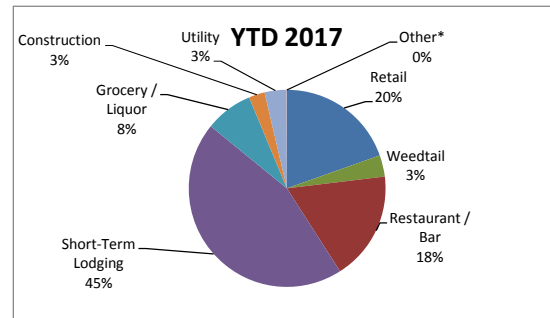
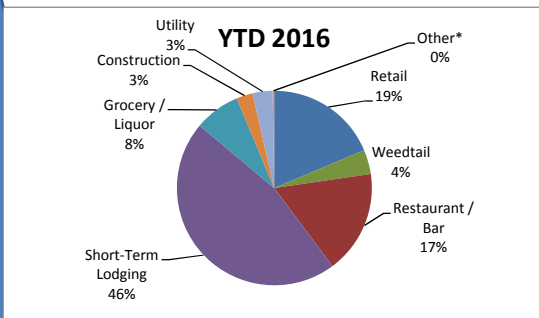


TAXES DUE - SALES, ACCOMMODATIONS, AND MARIJUANA TAXES

Tax Due by Industry-YTD

Description	YTD 2014	YTD 2015	YTD 2016	2016 % of Total	YTD 2017	2016/2017 \$ Change	2016/2017 % Change	2017 % of Total
Retail	\$1,870,455	\$2,067,522	\$2,540,989	18.68%	\$2,636,685	\$95,696	3.77%	19.59%
Weedtail	\$306,871	\$312,085	\$543,635	4.00%	\$472,606	(\$71,028)	-13.07%	3.51%
Restaurant / Bar	\$1,743,005	\$1,889,912	\$2,332,568	17.15%	\$2,402,528	\$69,960	3.00%	17.85%
Short-Term Lodging	\$4,640,929	\$5,185,365	\$6,292,561	46.26%	\$6,044,690	(\$247,870)	-3.94%	44.92%
Grocery / Liquor	\$766,251	\$805,915	\$1,033,112	7.59%	\$1,054,142	\$21,030	2.04%	7.83%
Construction	\$162,412	\$300,779	\$370,837	2.73%	\$350,418	(\$20,419)	-5.51%	2.60%
Utility	\$384,869	\$367,534	\$451,370	3.32%	\$482,959	\$31,589	7.00%	3.59%
Other*	\$7,727	\$8,280	\$38,724	0.28%	\$13,160	(\$25,564)	-66.02%	0.10%
Total	\$9,882,520	\$10,937,391	\$13,603,796	100.00%	\$13,457,188	(\$146,607)	-1.08%	100.00%

* Other includes activities in Automobiles and Undefined Sales.



Items of Note:

- The general sales tax rate includes the 2.5% Town sales tax + 1.93% County sales tax distributed to the Town.
- The Short -Term Lodging sector includes an additional 3.4% accommodation tax.
- Weedtail includes an additional 5% marijuana tax (recreational and medical). The 1.5% distribution from the State is also included in this category. While the State distribution is only due on recreational sales, the majority of weedtail sales are recreational and the distribution has been applied to the entire sector.
- Report assumptions include: applying tax specific to a sector to the entire sector, as well as assuming the same tax base across the State, County, and Town taxes due. As a result, the numbers indicated above are a rough picture of taxes due to the Town and not an exact representation. Additionally, the data is representative of taxes due to the Town and not necessarily taxes collected year to date.

General Fund Revenues Summary

May 31, 2017

These next two pages report on 2017 year to date financials for the General Fund. This area contains most "Government Services," such as public works, police, community development, planning, recreation, facilities, and administrative functions.

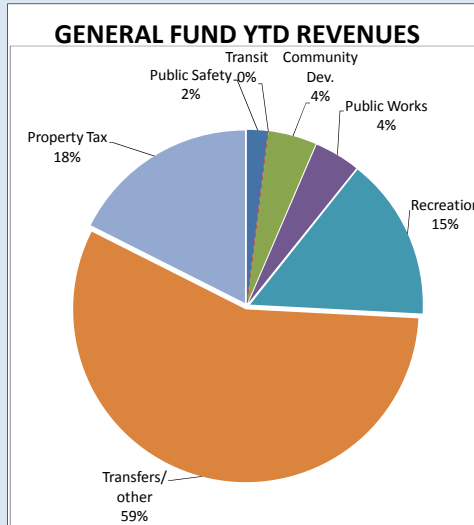
General Fund Revenue: At the end of May, the Town's General Fund was at 97% of YTD budget (\$8.70M actual vs. \$8.78M budgeted).

Note that for 2017, the parking and transit cost centers were relocated to the new Parking & Transportation Fund.

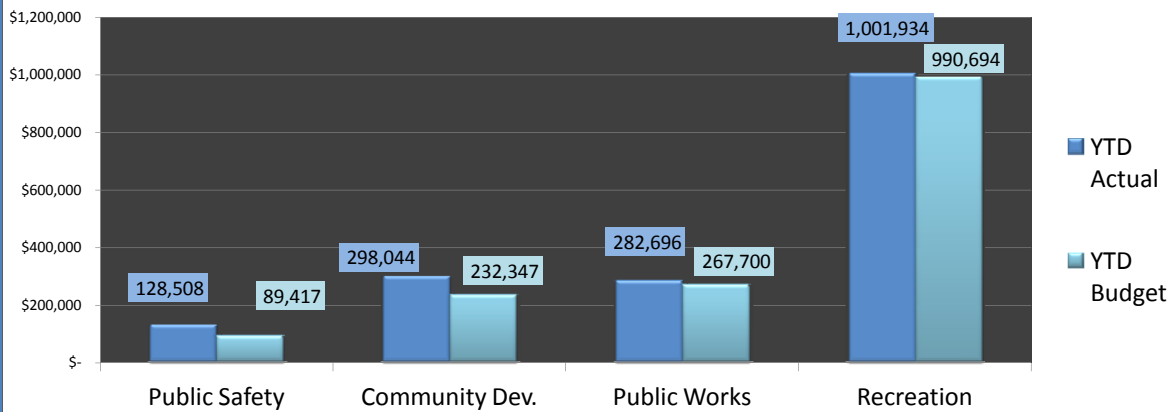
Property tax revenue is down due to the timing of County collections.

Public Safety revenue is up due to Extra Duty revenue (offset by the payroll expense) and timing of grant revenue.

Community Development revenue is up mostly in relation to building permit fees.



Gen. Fund YTD Revenue Act vs. Bud - by Program



General Fund Expenditures Summary

May 31, 2017

The General Fund at May 31, 2017 was at 92.0% of budgeted expense (\$7.89M actual vs. \$8.58M budgeted). The below graphs represent the cost of providing the services contained in this fund (Public Safety, Recreation, Public Works, Community Development, and Administration).

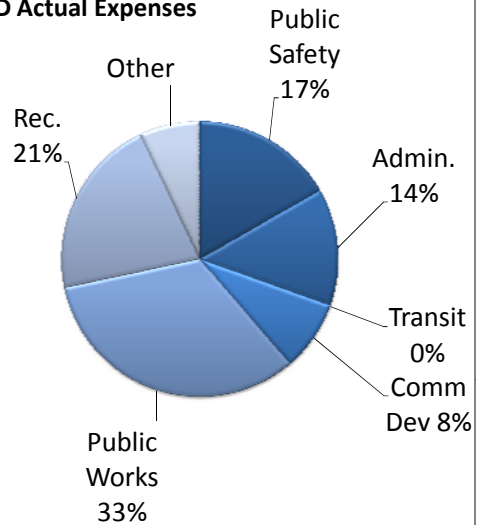
Variance Explanations:

Department variances are primarily due to timing. As the year progresses, these items will even out and fall closer to the year-to-date budget.

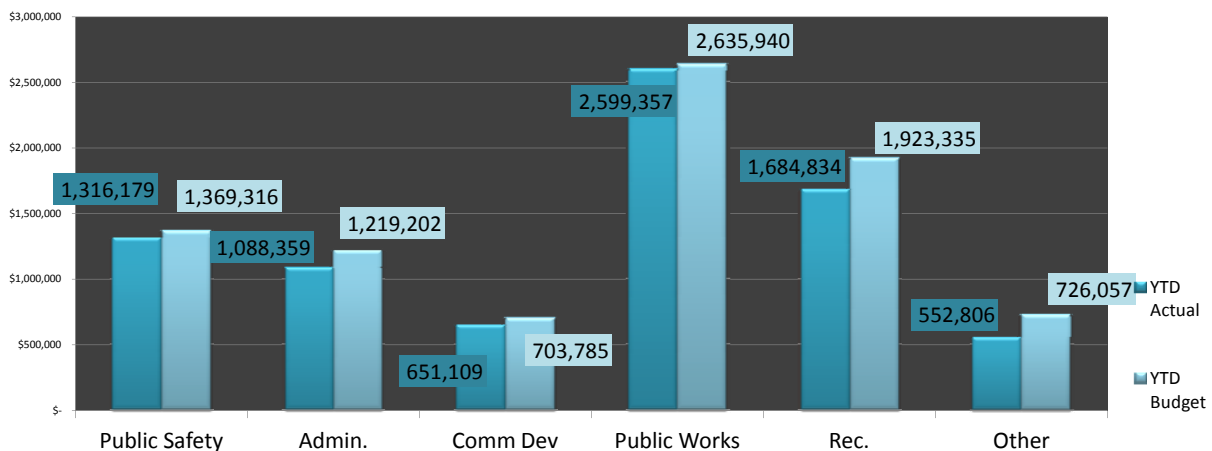
Within the General Fund, the majority of the variance can be attributed to wages that are under budget. Additional areas that are under budget include solar purchases and the broadband assesment.

Note that for 2017, the parking and transit cost centers were relocated to the new Parking & Fund.

YTD Actual Expenses



Gen. Fund YTD Expenditures Act. vs. Bud. - by Program



Combined Statement of Revenues and Expenditures

All Funds May 31, 2017

REVENUE	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	% of YTD Bud.	Annual Bud.
General Governmental				
1 Gen/Excise/MMJ/Child Cr/Spec Prj	\$ 17,347,777	\$ 16,023,012	108%	\$ 36,520,724
2 Special Revenue	11,457,241	10,377,597	110%	7,183,098
3 Internal Service	1,692,131	1,700,958	99%	5,870,668
4 Subtotal General Governmental	\$ 30,497,149	\$ 28,101,567	109%	\$ 49,574,490
5 Capital Projects	242,670	15,379	1578%	339,996
Enterprise Funds				
6 Utility Fund	1,843,615	54,658,967	3%	5,598,070
7 Golf	179,961	331,527	54%	2,569,472
8 Cemetery	0	1,244	0%	25,116
9 Subtotal Enterprise Funds	\$ 2,023,575	\$ 54,991,737	4%	\$ 8,192,658
10 TOTAL REVENUE	32,763,394	83,108,683	39%	58,107,144
11 Internal Transfers	12,264,612	15,833,844	77%	31,229,478
12 TOTAL REVENUE incl. x-fers	\$ 45,028,005	\$ 98,942,527	46%	\$ 89,336,622
EXPENDITURES				
	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	% of Bud.	Annual Bud.
General Governmental				
1 Gen/Excise/MMJ/Child Cr/Spec Prj	\$ 10,308,564	\$ 11,119,482	93%	\$ 30,806,587
2 Special Revenue	10,363,249	19,887,186	52%	16,068,609
3 Internal Service	3,840,999	4,056,087	95%	6,177,706
4 Subtotal General Governmental	\$ 24,512,812	\$ 35,062,754	70%	\$ 53,052,902
5 Capital Projects	1,250,442	21,300,000	6%	8,849,000
Enterprise Funds				
6 Utility Fund	1,466,771	50,993,161	3%	5,883,850
7 Golf	616,878	848,509	73%	2,917,511
8 Cemetery	0	0	n/a	13,572
9 Subtotal Enterprise Funds	\$ 2,083,650	\$ 51,841,670	4%	\$ 8,814,933
10 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	27,846,904	108,204,424	26%	70,716,835
11 Internal Transfers	12,264,612	21,720,157	56%	31,229,481
12 TOTAL EXPENDITURES incl. x-fers	\$ 40,111,515	\$ 129,924,581	31%	\$ 101,946,316
13 TOTAL REVENUE less EXPEND.	\$ 4,916,490	\$ (30,982,054)	N/A	\$ (12,609,694)

General Governmental Funds - General, Excise, Child Care, Marijuana and Special Projects

Special Revenue Funds - Marketing, Affordable Housing, Open Space, Conservation Trust, and Parking and Transportation

Internal Service Funds - Garage, Information Technology (IT), and Facilities

ALL FUNDS REPORT

May 31, 2017

The YTD breakdown of the revenue/expenses variances is as follows:

Governmental Funds:

General Fund:

- Revenue:
 - Under budget by \$80K. Please see General Fund Revenue page for more detail.
- Expense:
 - Under budget by \$690k. See General Fund Expense page of this report for more details.

Excise Fund:

- Revenue:
 - Ahead of budget by \$1.38M - see Executive Summary or Tax Basics for more information.

Capital Fund:

- Revenue:
 - The Combined Statement does not include transfers (appx. \$11.5M).
- Expense:
 - Under budget due to timing of capital project expenses. The entire annual budget is allocated to January 2017. Although, spending is expected to occur throughout the year.

Special Revenue Funds:

- Revenue:
 - Housing is up in relation to sales tax and impact fees.
 - Parking & Transportation revenue is up due to lift ticket tax and pay parking revenue.
- Expense:
 - Housing is under YTD budget due to the timing of projects, expected to complete later in the year.

Enterprise Funds:

Utility:

- Revenue:
 - While PIFs are exceeding budget, the fund is under budget due to the timing of debt proceeds for the new water plant.
- Expense:
 - Under budget due to timing of new water plant related expenses.

Golf:

- Revenue:
 - Under budget in relation to the timing of the pro shop sales.
- Expense:
 - Under budget due to timing of new golf carts that are included in the year to date budget, but not yet purchased.

Internal Service Funds:

- Revenue:
 - Under budget due to timing of reimbursements.
- Expense:
 - Under budget due to timing of heavy equipment that is included in the year to date budget, but not yet purchased.

Fund Descriptions:

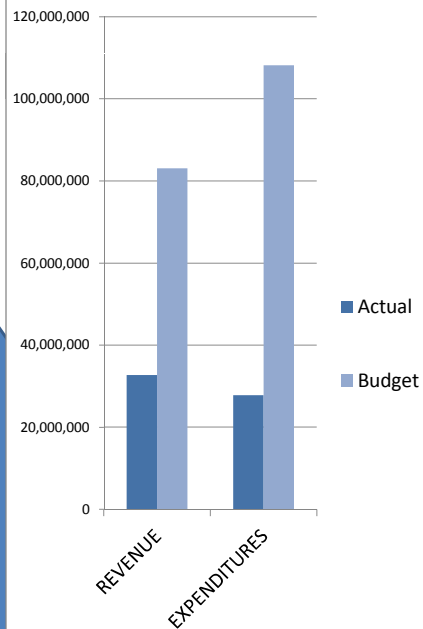
General Governmental - General, Excise, Capital, Special Projects, Child Care, Marijuana

Special Revenue Funds - Marketing, Affordable Housing, Open Space, Conservation Trust, and Parking and Transportation

Enterprise Funds: Golf, Utility, Cemetery

Internal Service Funds - Garage, Information Technology (IT), and Facilities

YTD Actual Revenues and Expenditures vs. Budget



MEMO

TO: Breckenridge Town Council
Cc: Rick Holman, Shannon Haynes
FROM: James Phelps – Public Works Director
RE: Goose Pasture Tarn Dam Rehabilitation Project
DATE: June 21, 2017 (for June 27, 2017 meeting)

During the 2015 spring runoff, town water staff observed and recorded higher readings of the piezometer instruments (monitoring wells) that are used to monitor the Goose Pasture Dam conditions. The higher piezometer readings recorded were greater than in previous years. The readings after analysis potentially indicated an increase of water pressure, specifically for one area beneath the lower spillway slab. Town staff immediately facilitated meetings that involved: town staff, dam engineering firm and the State Division of Water Resources –Dam Safety Branch to discuss the findings and further investigate the cause. The resulting discussions raised alarm and identified several concerns of the increase of water pressure from the ground water in the dam. The main concern of discussion was that the phreatic (ground water) pressure would be stronger than the downward force of the spillway, potentially causing the spillway to break apart and/or beyond repair. Town staff monitored the dam and spillway through the remaining runoff season; however, it did indicate that an immediate repair would be necessary for 2016 season. Last Spring 2016, the town hired a contractor experienced in dam construction and repair to perform a temporary repair on the dam to address concerns of increased water pressure pushing on the spillway slab.

At the same time the temporary repair work was being completed to the dam, the town underwent a process of interviewing and hiring another engineering firm, Kumar and Associates, Inc. to conduct an existing conditions assessment and design recommendations for permanent repair of the dam. Kumar and Associates, Inc. were selected based on their experience and project team. Additionally the Town conducted a peer review of the Draft final report. Peer review was performed by RJH and the feedback was incorporated into the Final Kumar & Associates, Inc. report.

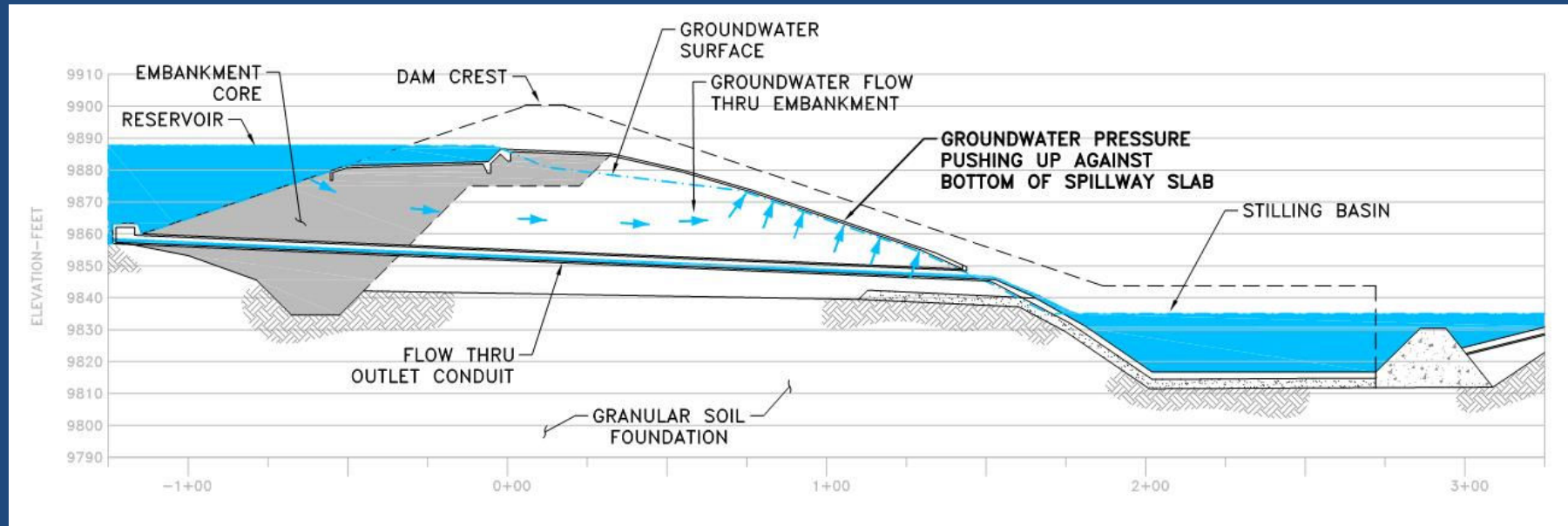
Kumar & Associates, Inc. will present a power point presentation that will provide a more detailed history, evaluation, analysis, major findings and two repair alternatives for the permanent dam repair. Staff will also be present to answer any questions of Town Council.

Staff will be seeking direction from Town Council as to move forward with the engineering design for the recommended permanent spillway repair.

Goose Pasture Tarn Dam



Section thru Service Spillway



- High-hazard earthfill dam with overtopping spillway constructed in the 1960's
- Overtopping emergency spillway added in 1990 to handle potential very large flood event
- High groundwater level thru dam, resulting in groundwater pushing up against bottom of spillway



2004 Seepage Discovery



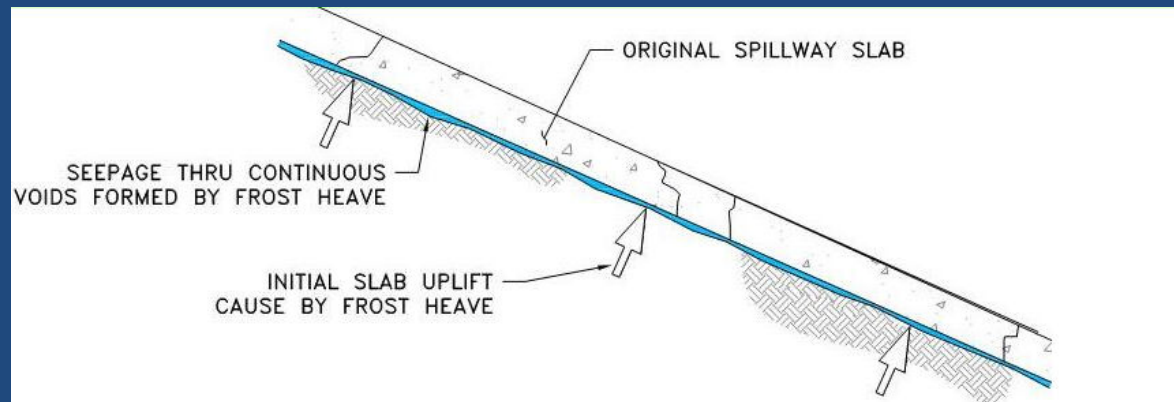
- Seepage observed exiting slab joint when reservoir about 1 ft. below spillway crest
- Joint sealed to stop seep
- Creates new seep in Emergency Spillway Slab

Service Spillway Investigation

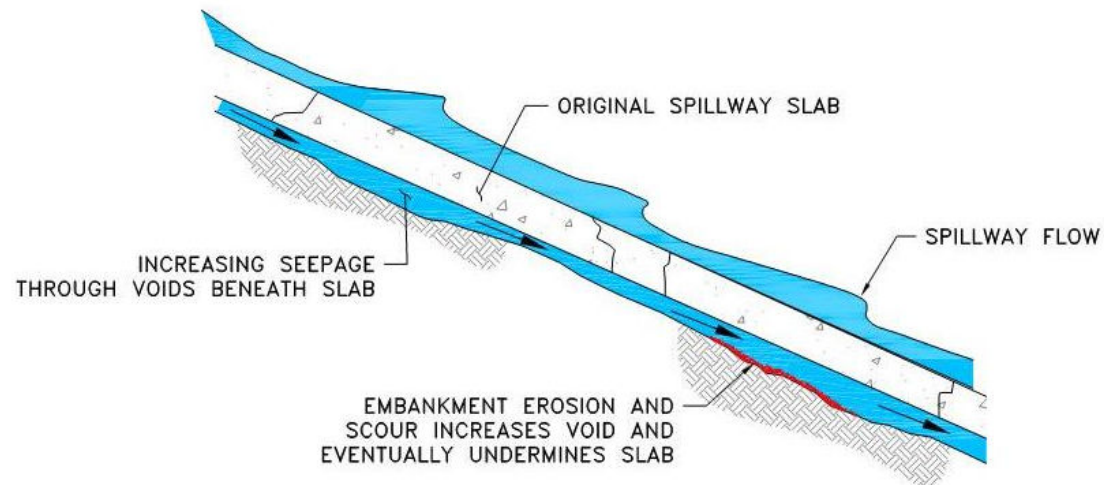
- Cored holes through slab at several locations
- Discovered extensive 1/2" to 3" voids beneath slab



Possible Causes



INITIAL VOID FORMATION



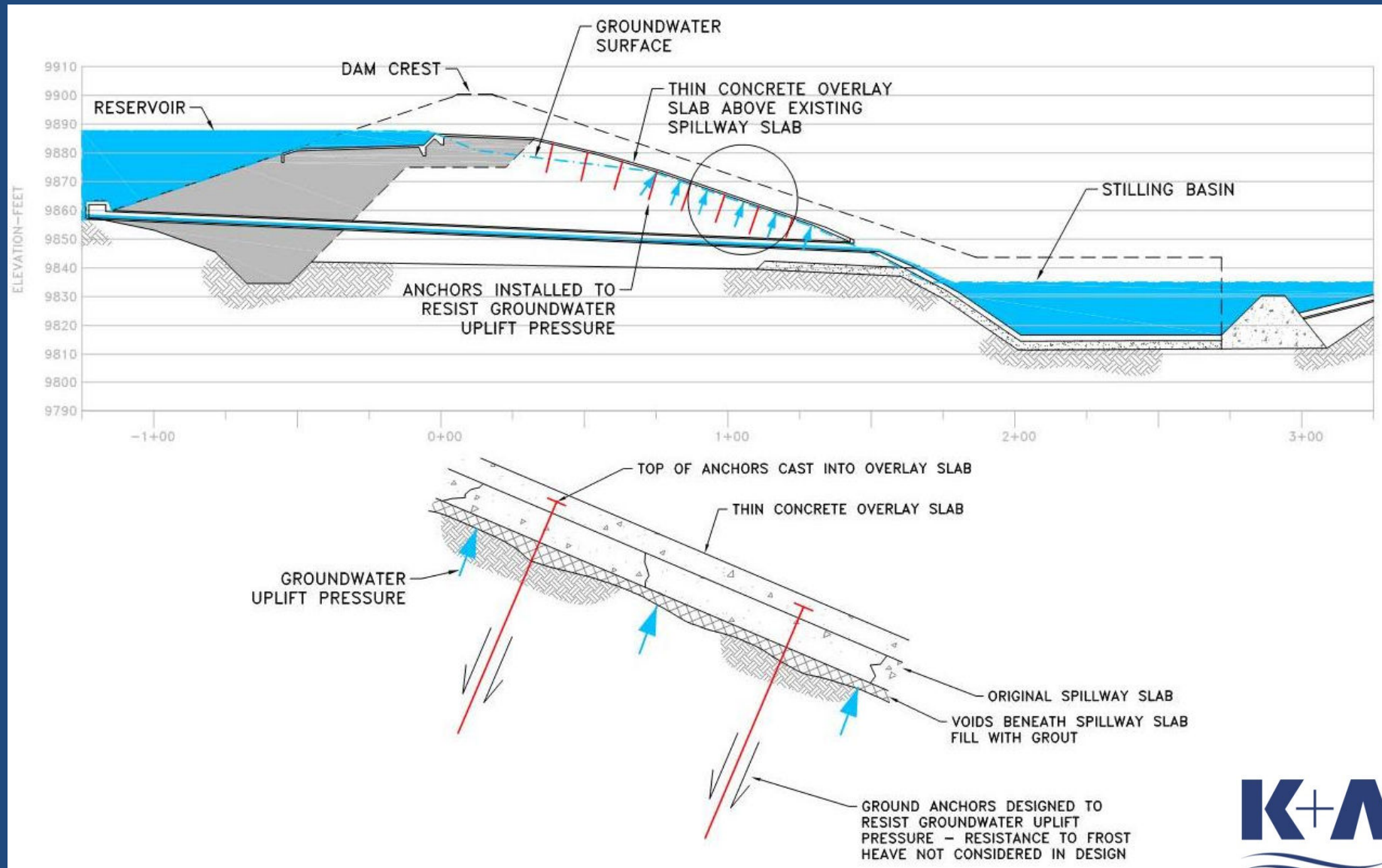
PROGRESSIVE DETERIORATION



Comparison to Oroville Dam



2006 Service Spillway Repairs



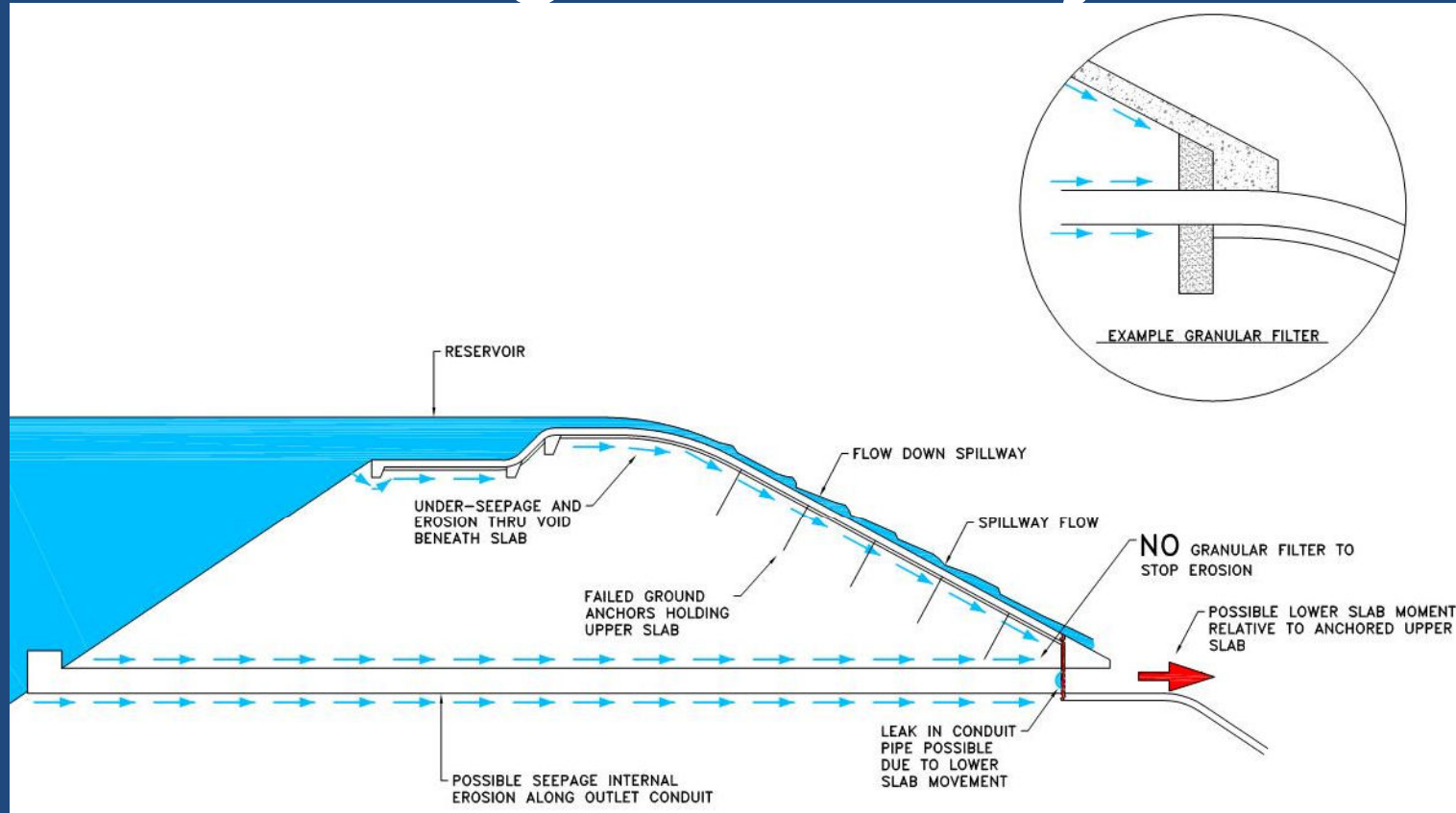
Subsequent Deterioration

- 2013 - Leak develops through joint in outlet conduit about 10 ft. upstream of spillway outfall
- 2015 and 2016 – Groundwater level readings indicate increasing groundwater uplift pressures beneath service spillway slab



- Spring 2016 –
Reservoir level lowered to keep water off service spillway
- Emergency Spillway crest lowered
 - Sandbags placed across Service Spillway crest

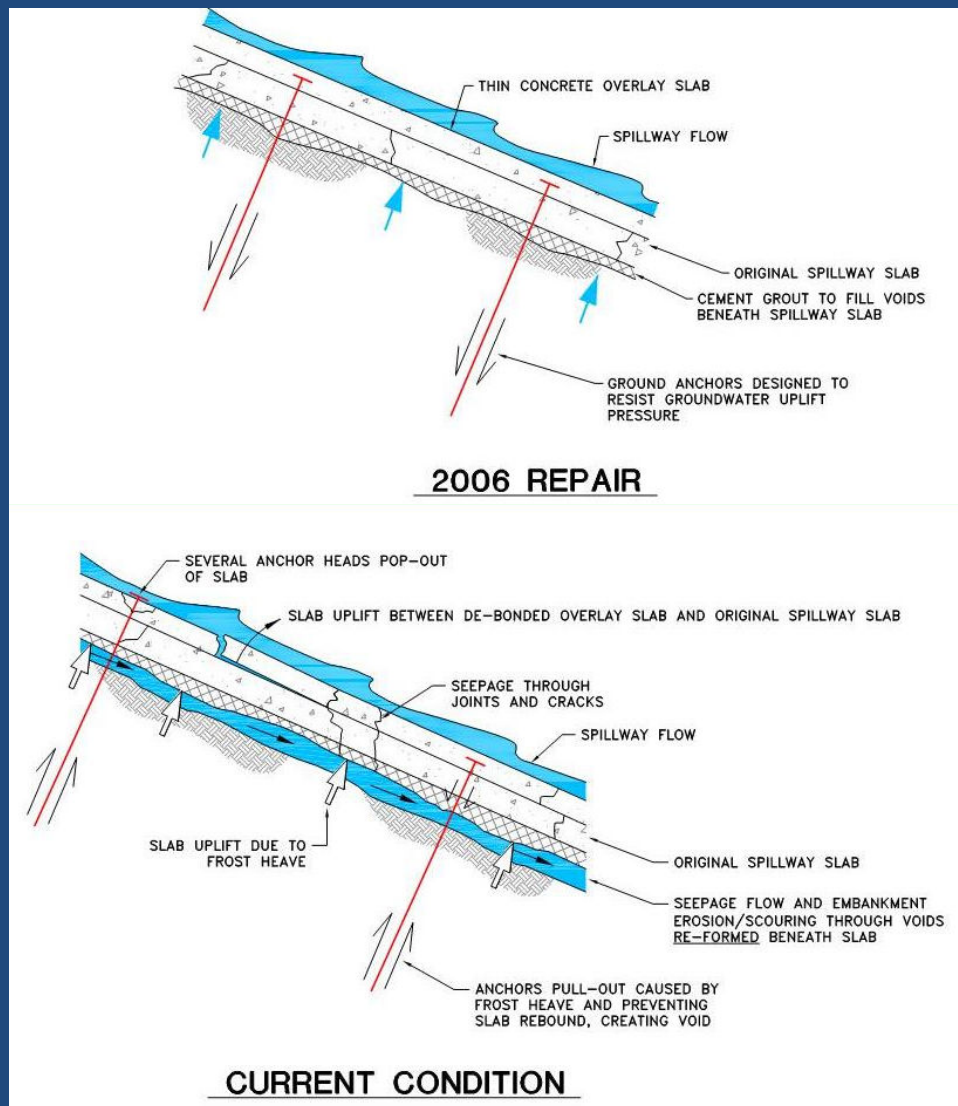
2016 Investigation – Major Findings



- Seeping through crack in conduit near downstream end
- Potential for internal erosion/piping along conduit
- No downstream filter to stop internal erosion
- Voids re-form beneath Service Spillway slab



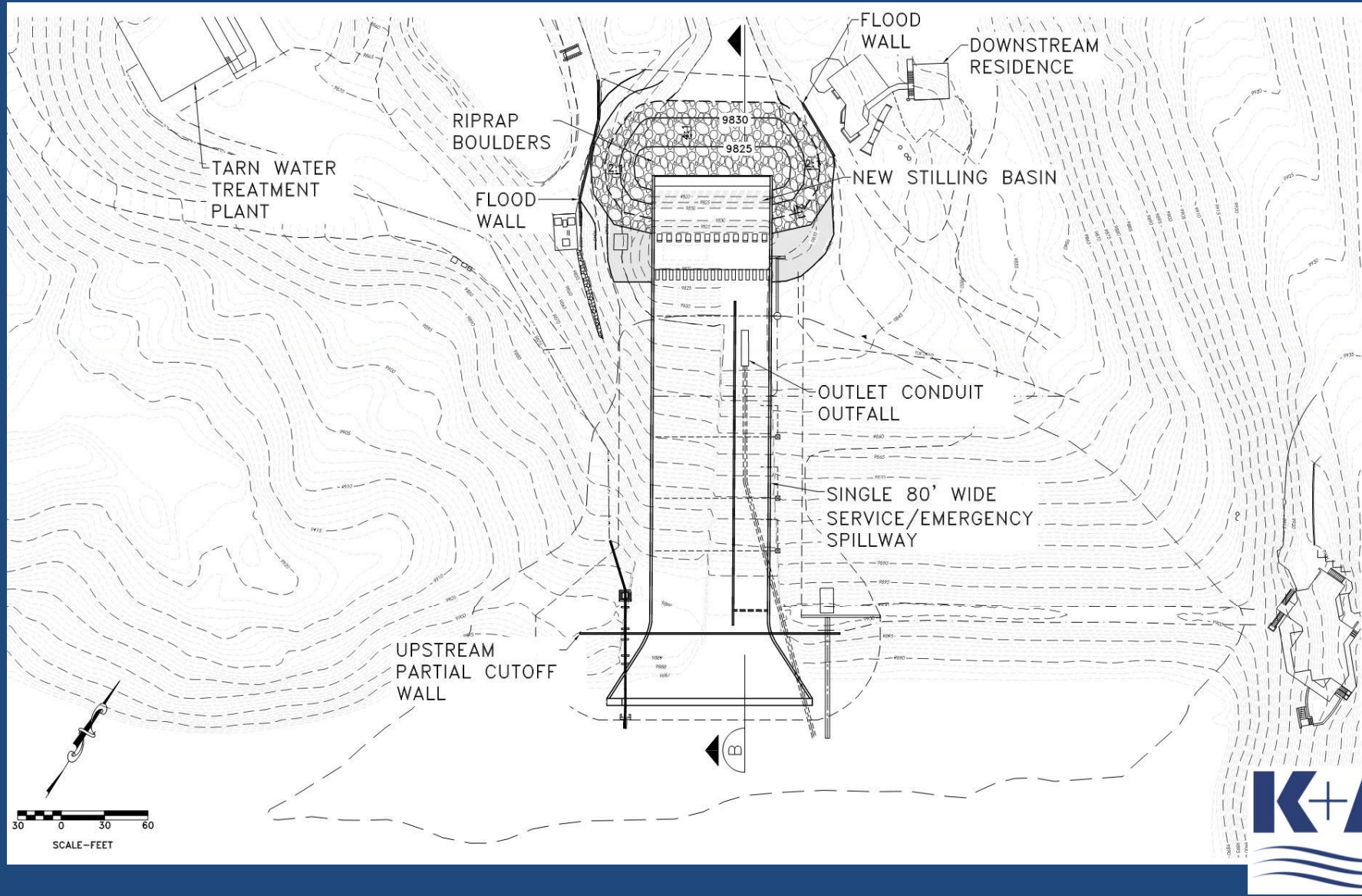
2016 Service Spillway Inspection



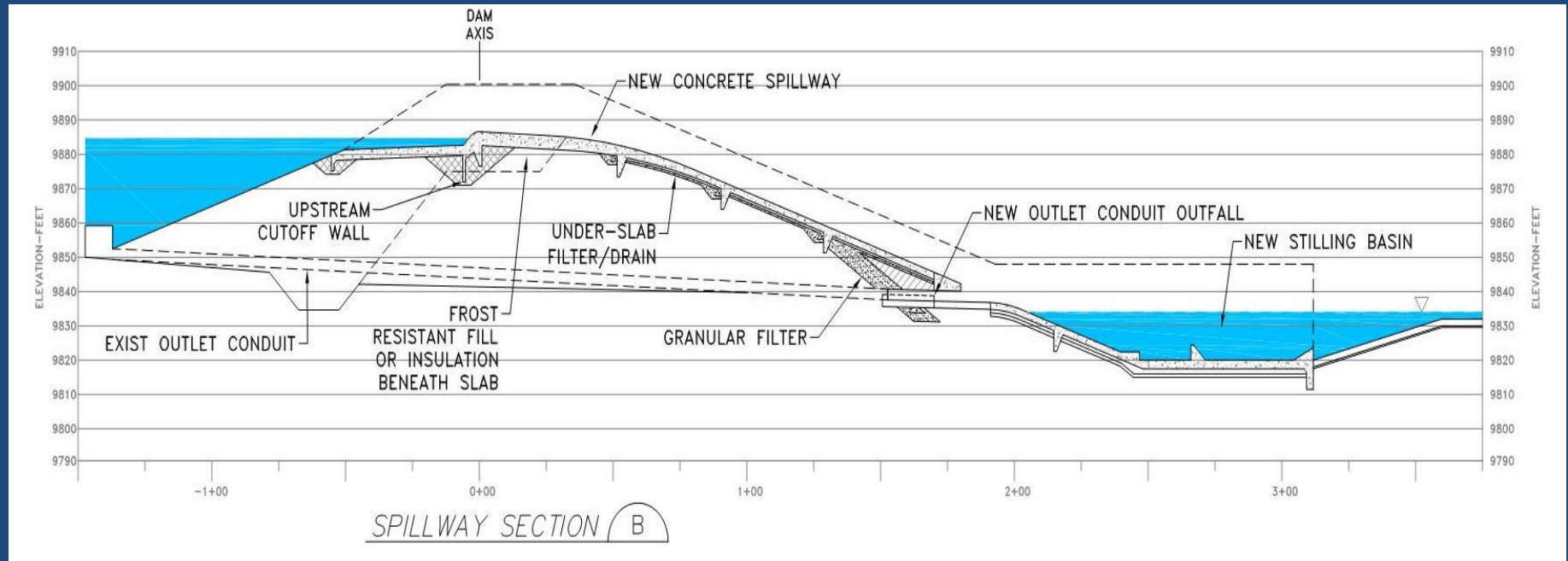
- Voids re-formed beneath slab
- De-bonding between the original spillway slab and concrete overlay.
- Potential seepage and erosion beneath slab
- Service Spillway is close to failure
- Spillway flows or further under-seepage could fail spillway, potentially causing dam failure



Recommended Repair – Complete Replacement with Single Spillway



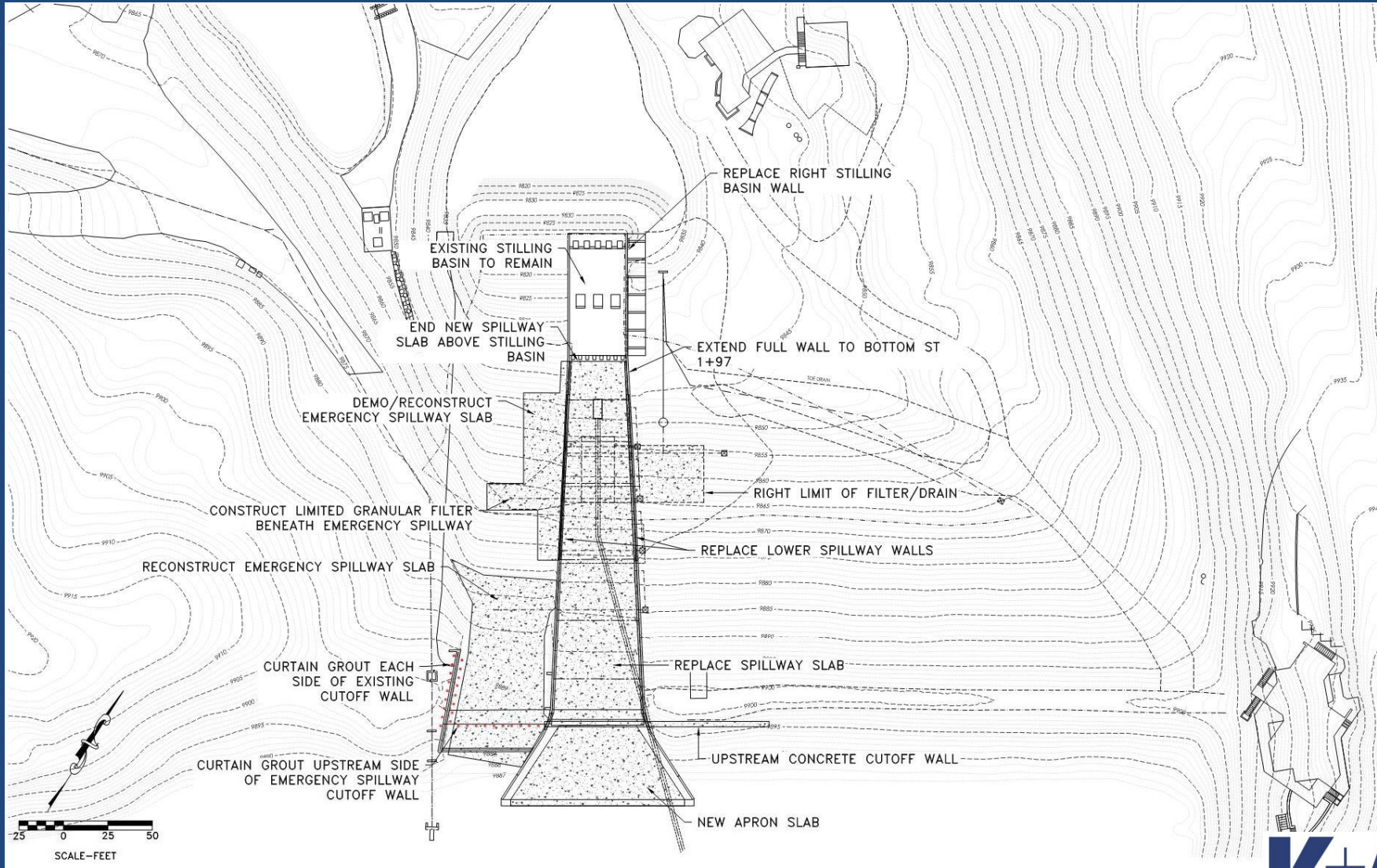
Single Spillway - Section



- New concrete spillway including under-slab filter/drains
- Continuous filter beneath spillway and downstream slope of dam
- Upstream cutoff wall
- New stilling basin
- Measures to mitigate frost heave beneath spillway slab



Service Spillway Repair Alternative



Comparison of Feasible Alternatives

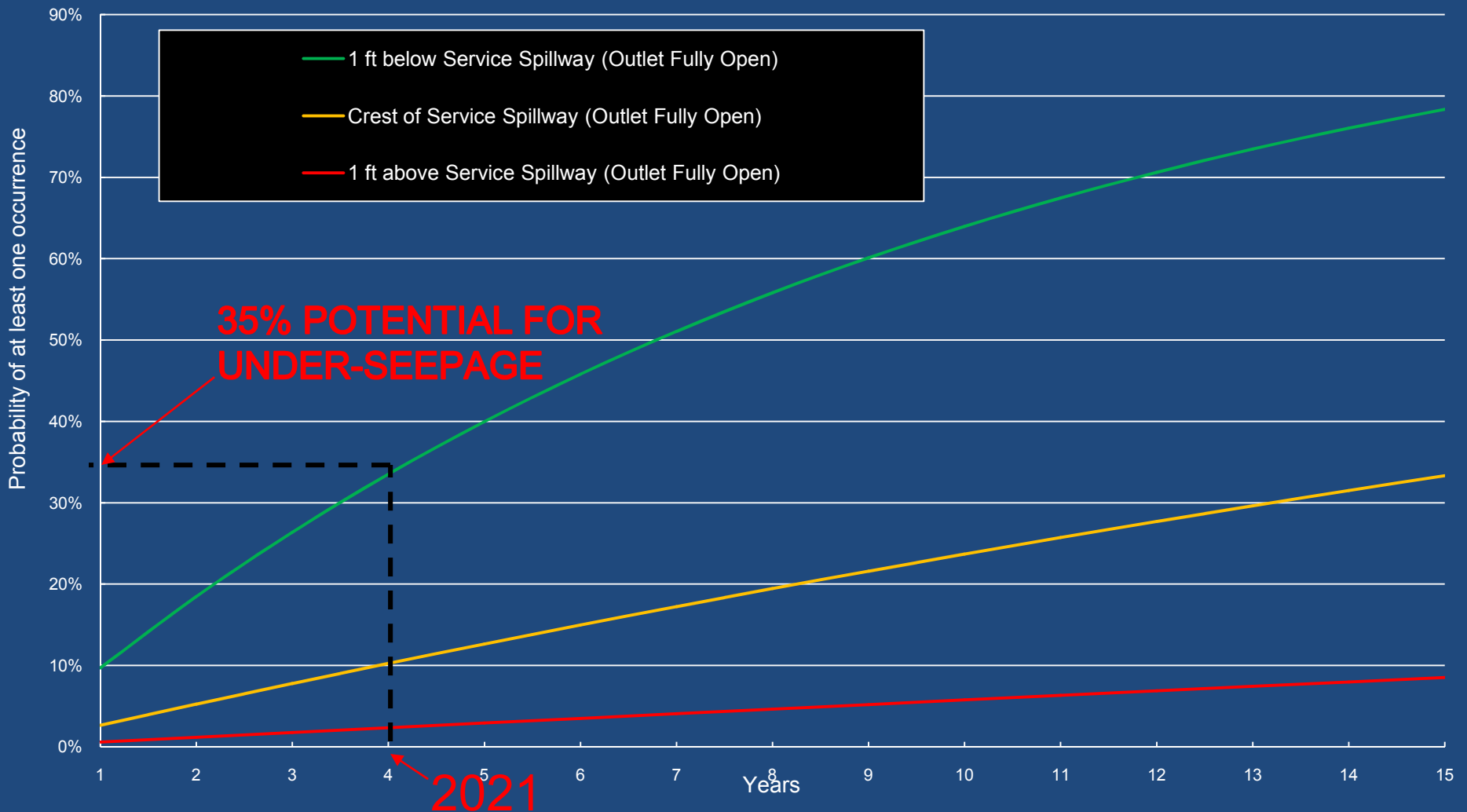
Alternative	Single Spillway	Spillway Repair
Advantages	-Addresses identified dam safety issues	-Addresses more critical dam safety issues for Service Spillway
	- No piecemeal repair	-Temp bypass spillway not required
	- Less risk of unknowns/ change orders during construction	- Shorter 1 to 2 Season Construction
Disadvantages	-Temporary bypass spillway required	- Only partial downstream filtered exit
	- 2 to 3 season construction	- Emergency spillway unknowns
		- Piecemeal repair
Preliminary Cost Estimate	\$14.5M Construction/ \$16M - \$18M Total	\$7.5M Construction/\$9M - \$10M Total



Future Planning

- **Select Permanent Repair**
 - Single Spillway Alternative recommended by Kumar – addresses dam safety issues
 - Spillway Repair Alternative less costly but higher risk and doesn't address all dam safety issues
- **Schedule Permanent Repair**
 - New WTP on-line in 2020 (tentative)
 - Possible GTD construction window – 2021 to 2023 for Single Spillway Alternative
- **Temporary Measures**
 - Keep reservoir level 1-ft. or more beneath service spillway crest
 - Lower reservoir mid-Dec to early March (after snow-making)
 - Re-negotiate snow-making lease (current lease ends 2025)
 - Maintain emergency spillway

Spillway Under-seepage/Flow Probability of Occurrence



Town Discussion/Questions



MEMORANDUM

TO: Town Council

FROM: Mark Truckey, Assistant Director of Community Development

DATE: June 20, 2017 for June 27 Meeting

SUBJECT: Roadmap to 100 Percent Renewables

At its March 14 meeting, the Town Council directed staff to move forward and establish a Task Force to provide recommendations to the Council regarding moving the Town towards 100 % renewable energy sources. A 100% Renewable Energy Task Force was subsequently established and the Task Force has held four meetings where it explored opportunities to accomplish this goal. The Task Force has developed a “Roadmap to 100 % Renewables”, which is discussed below.

Current Renewables Picture in Breckenridge

Regarding Town Facilities, the Town currently uses about 5,408,698 kWh annually and our existing solar facilities that we control (e.g., solar gardens, rooftop solar) generate about 1,140,983 kWh annually. Thus, we currently generate about 21 percent of the electric power the Town uses through renewable sources.

Looking at Town-wide electric use, including all residences and businesses, currently renewable energy on public and private facilities makes up about 3.5 % of the total energy used.

8 Year Roadmap to Get to 100% Renewable Electric Use for Town Facilities

2017/2018	Second McCain Solar Garden (280,000 kWh) Neighboring County Solar Garden (1,120,000 kWh)
2019/2020	Power Purchase Agreement (280,000 kWh) on Town facilities (e.g., new water treatment plant) Summit County Solar Garden (280,000 kWh) at landfill Town Energy Efficiency Projects (250,000 to 500,000 kWh) Second Neighboring County Solar Garden (1,120,000 kWh) Xcel SolarConnect Project (unknown kWh—makes up remaining gaps to 100 %)
2021-2025	Third Neighboring County Solar Garden (1,120,000 kWh)

If implemented, the above projects would cumulatively reach the needed 4.3 million kWh needed to attain 100 % renewables. A more detailed description of these projects above is attached. For comparison purposes, in the last six years, the Town has added almost 200 kw (280,000 kWh) annually, primarily through the two solar gardens and the existing Power Purchase Agreement. In the next eight years the above scenario would double this rate to around 400 kw annually.

Costs

With our existing solar gardens, the Town paid up front for its share of the panels in the gardens and then is seeing the payback in energy credits. With the Power Purchase Agreement we entered with a private provider, we were able to have solar panels installed on numerous town buildings (e.g., Rec Center, ice rink)

at no upfront cost to the Town. We believe this second approach, with no or little upfront costs, can be available for both a solar garden at McCain as well as a solar garden in a neighboring county. The Town was recently approached about its interest in being an anchor tenant in a 2 megawatt solar garden in an adjacent county and the deal was structured with no upfront costs to the Town. However, this particular deal may not materialize because of some complications that have arisen.

Places that the Task Force recommended the Town Council consider upfront investments include:

- The possible purchase of land in an adjacent County that could serve as a solar garden site. This could be leased to a solar developer that uses the Town as the anchor tenant in the garden.
- Putting more money annually towards energy efficiency projects in the Town so that we can accelerate our energy savings. Also consider conducting a new audit of Town facilities, as the last one is nine years old and there have been numerous technological advancements in energy conserving products and practices since that time.
- The McCain Master Plan includes one additional solar garden site. However, there is a fair amount of grading and fill work required to make the site level for solar garden installation. We have had two previous proposals submitted but both had requested that the Town take care of the earthwork, estimated at some \$120,000 in addition to the land.
- The SolarConnect program is expected to be released by Xcel in the next several years and would allow the Town to purchase solar power. The Task Force sees this as a way to bridge the gap to 100 %, if we are unable to fully implement the other listed projects. Pricing has not been established yet for this program, but there is reason to believe it will be considerably cheaper than buying wind credits.

Other Town Projects

The Task Force has also recommended that the Town also consider the following additional steps, all which are aimed to increase renewables:

Hydro power at Tarn Dam: may not be feasible but staff intends to analyze potential

Small scale hydro and wind energy: work with NREL to determine feasibility

Solar panels on Town projects including workforce housing

Town policies: all new buildings built “solar-ready” and LEEDS equivalent

Community outreach: Renewables education to community businesses and residents and potential financial incentives for renewable installation

Town-Wide Electric Use and Xcel

Mayor Mamula and staff have already initiated discussions with Xcel Energy representatives regarding the Town’s desire to move towards 100 % renewable energy sources on a community-wide basis. Although the Town and its citizens can increase their efforts towards renewables, full 100 % implementation on a community-wide level will require the utility provider to change their portfolio of energy sources to renewable sources. Xcel’s current energy portfolio is comprised largely of natural gas and coal, with a little over 20 % coming from wind and other renewables. Xcel has indicated they are on track to move those ratios to around 40 % renewables by 2021. Xcel reps have said they would like to work in a partnership with the Town to meet our ultimate 100 % goals. With pressures from large cities like Boulder and Denver on Xcel, there is reason to be optimistic that Xcel will respond, particularly if given enough time to transition from their existing coal plants, etc., to cleaner renewable sources. A timeline to 2035 to accomplish this has been suggested by the Task Force, based on similar recommendations in other jurisdictions that have set renewable goals.

100% Task Force Recommendation

The Task Force recommends that the Council consider adoption of the following two goals:

- The Town reach 100 % renewable electric energy sources for Town facilities by the year 2025
- The Town reach 100 % renewable electric energy sources Community-wide by the year 2035

This action would be made by the Council's adoption of a resolution stating its intent to reach these goals. This would be a non-binding action by the Town. Groups such as the Sierra Club and the Climate Reality Project have indicated they will consider the Town acting in good faith as long as we are making progress towards the 100% goals.

The Task Force has also recommended that the Council consider allocating some dollars in future budgets towards some of the renewable projects described above.

Council Action

Staff is looking for initial feedback from the Council on the following:

- Does the Council have any questions on the issues presented?
- Has adequate information been provided or are there certain items the Council would like more details on?
- Does the Council have suggestions on the 8 Year Roadmap and budgeting dollars for these projects?
- What is the Council's reaction to setting the goals proposed by the Task Force?
- Would the Council be willing to consider a resolution setting these goals at an upcoming July or August Council meeting?

**Town of Breckenridge
Roadmap Projects--Renewables**

2017/2018 Projects

McCain Solar Garden 200 kw (280,000 kWh)

Attract a solar provider to construct a 500 kw solar garden on the McCain property, where a site has been designated in the existing Master Plan. Town would be anchor tenant, receiving 200 kw allocation from the garden. Note: Close to \$120,000 is needed to grade the site at McCain. We have received two proposals to develop a garden at this site—both have requested the Town pay for the grading work.

Neighboring County Solar Garden up to 800 kw (1,120,000 kWh)

Partner with a solar provider to construct a 2 megawatt system, with Town being anchor tenant and receiving 800 kw of the garden. There are numerous variations on how this could be accomplished: a) becoming anchor tenant where solar provider assumes all upfront costs; b) purchasing panels in a garden from solar provider; or c) Town actively seeks out and purchases land in Leadville or Fairplay area where a solar garden could be installed and then attracts solar providers/investors.

Town Energy Efficiency Projects from 250,000 to 500,000 kWh

The Town continues to perform energy efficiency upgrades and accelerates the schedule for certain upgrades. This is an ongoing project starting going through the 2025 timeline. With continued implementation, we could see savings of from 250,000 to 500,000 kWh electricity use annually. This is a fairly conservative estimate. A further recommendation is to consider another energy audit of Town facilities, since it has been close to ten years since the last audit was prepared. In those last ten years, we saw a decrease of almost one million kWh annually because of upgrades. One note is that the Town's needs for electricity may increase as new buildings (e.g., second water treatment plant, tennis court) come on line. If we can more aggressively implement upgrades, we may be able to offset these additional energy load demands.

2019/2020 Projects

Power Purchase Agreement 200 kw (280,000 kWh)

Similar to 2011 project, attract an investor who will earn five years of tax credits by paying for installation of solar arrays on various Town properties. Potential locations include the new water treatment plant roof, the roof on the new tennis center, and other properties the Town owns, including the possibility of considering some valley floor open space properties (e.g., French Creek).

Summit County Solar Garden up to 200 kw (280,000 kWh)

Participate, potentially as an anchor tenant or as a major subscriber, in a solar garden constructed near the Summit County Landfill. This could potentially be up to a 500 kw system.

Second Neighboring County Solar Garden up to 800 kw (1,120,000 kWh)

Same as described above under 2017/2018 projects.

2021 to 2025 Projects

Third Neighboring County Solar Garden up to 800 kw (1,120,000 kWh)

Same as described above under 2017/2018 projects.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Town Council

FROM: Mark Truckey, Assistant Director Community Development

DATE: June 21, 2017 for June 27 Work Session

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Code Amendments Second Installment

Background

At its January 10 work session the Council reviewed and made recommendations on a first “installment” of Code Amendments, which were the result of recommendations from the Comprehensive Code Amendments Steering Group. The Steering Group was formed last year in response to a request from Town Council to undertake a comprehensive review of the Development Code. The Steering Group has now concluded moving through the first 32 policies of the Code.

Staff has prepared a list of proposed Code amendments (attached) for policies 9 through 32 of the Code, based on recommendations of the Steering Group. The Planning Commission reviewed the amendments on June 20 and made a few suggestions on revisions, which are included in the attached document. The intent of this work session is to discuss these amendments and get any input the Town Council has on them. We are taking the amendments in installments to Planning Commission and Council, so that the amount of information and associated amendment language is more manageable.

Summary of Changes

The attached document includes a summary of each of the Code revisions in bolded italics, followed by the proposed amendments. A very quick bulleted list of some of these changes follows:

- No positive points for providing adequate snow storage.
- Positive points, not negative, for providing additional storage space in multi-family projects.
- Add “recycling” facilities to the Refuse policy
- Make Loading a relative policy and consider positive points under limited circumstances
- Clarify recreational facilities for positive points must be available to the general public
- Clarify open space requirements and remove negative points where open space is not provided in the downtown core.
- Eliminate the potential for +6 points for landscaping and bolster the requirements to reach +4 points
- Further promotion of water conservation through landscaping and potential for negative points for large irrigated areas
- Change multiplier for transit to focus higher point assignments on public transit systems
- Elimination of negative points for wood burning cooking appliances

Other Issues

There are several other issues that the Steering Group discussed but did not propose any Code change as

a result. Some of these issues were:

- Drive-through windows: Policy 16A Internal Circulation allows drive-through windows outside the Conservation District. There was considerable discussion about whether drive-through windows fit the character of the Town at all, in any location. Negative points can be assigned for these under 16R. The Group recommended to leave the policy as is, since negative points can be assigned.
- Policy 24R Section E regarding the Conservation District. The Group discussed the Town's "historic period of significance". The current designated period of significance ends in 1942, which coincides with the end of the mining industry. However, historic structures 50 years old or greater could be considered under a period of significance that currently could include until 1967. The Group reviewed a number of photos of buildings built between 1942 and 1967. Numerous architectural styles were represented in these photos, but no strong common themes could be articulated. The Steering Group is not recommending any Code changes related to this issue.

The Steering Group bypassed a couple important policies pending further research and discussion:

- Parking Policy 18A: Staff will be doing more research on this. There are a number of problems with the existing list of parking uses: it is very limited and therefore some uses (e.g., grocery stores) are required too little parking whereas other uses (e.g., light industrial) are required to have too much parking compared to what they really generate. This will be addressed later this year by the Group.
- Employee Housing Policy 24R Section A: Planners are still doing research on this policy and will be coming to the Steering Group later this summer with some proposed changes. Issues that will be addressed include: revisions to the current table for positive and negative points based on square footage of employee housing provided; minimum square footage for a unit; a cash-in-lieu proposal; and double-counting of points when an annexation is involved.

Council Action

Council feedback is requested on the attached Code amendments.

Proposed Code Amendments

Recommendations of the Comprehensive Code Review Steering Group

June 21, 2017

Excerpted text from Development Code included below. Proposed changes are identified in underlined and ~~overstruck~~-format. Explanation of changes based on Steering Group comments are included in *italics*.

9-1-19-13R: POLICY 13 (RELATIVE) SNOW REMOVAL AND STORAGE:

Steering Group consensus that 25% snow storage should be a minimal requirement and no positive points should be awarded for providing adequate snow storage. Negative points should be retained. Some discussion of making 25% an absolute policy, but the Group decided to leave it as relative policy for unique situations where 25% could not be attained (e.g., very tight sites). Also, there was agreement that negative points are not warranted in a situation where a snowmelt system is employed.

4 x (- 2/ +2)	Snow Storage Areas: Adequate space shall be provided within the development for the storage of snow.
------------------------------	--

- A. Size Of Storage Areas: It is encouraged that a functional snow storage area be provided which is equal to approximately twenty five percent (25%) of the areas to be cleared of snow. Specific areas to be cleared shall include the full dimensions of roadways, walkways, and parking areas. An exception to the above 25% functional snow storage area is allowed where an operating snowmelt system is installed.
- B. Aesthetics: It is encouraged that snow storage areas be located away from public view whenever possible. (Ord. 19, Series 1988)

9-1-19-14R: POLICY 14 (RELATIVE) STORAGE

Encouragement of adequate storage space is most closely linked with multi-family residential projects and the Steering Group recommends that this policy only apply to those uses. The current policy “encourages” storage to be provided but then only assigns negative points. Negative points have never been assigned for lack of storage. Because the policy “encourages”, the Group recommends removing the negative points and instead allowing the

potential for positive points. Also a recommendation that the intent is to encourage additional storage areas and clarify that closets and garages should not count towards positive points.

2 x (- +2/0)	General: All <u>Multi-family residential</u> developments are encouraged to provide the types and amounts of storage that are appropriate to the development. Storage areas shall include storage space for vehicles, boats, campers, firewood, equipment and goods, and shall be located where they are most convenient to the user, and least offensive to the community. Interior storage of at least five percent (5%) of the building is encouraged. <u>Closets and garages shall not count towards this interior storage percentage.</u> (Ord. 19, Series 1988)
-----------------	--

9-1-19-15A: POLICY 15 (ABSOLUTE) REFUSE AND RECYCLING

Steering Group recommends that recycling be addressed in this policy, as it is now a Town and community-wide value.

All development shall provide an enclosed, screened location for the storage of refuse and recycling. An approved trash dumpster enclosure is required for all trash dumpsters and compactors in accordance with [title 5, chapter 6](#) of this code. If the manner of storage or collection requires vehicular access, it shall be provided in such a way so as not to impair vehicular or pedestrian movement along public rights of way.

The town finds that individual refuse pick up for multi-unit residential developments of more than six (6) units, and developments of more than three (3) duplexes, is inconvenient, inefficient and potentially hazardous in a community with a high percentage of short term rental units. Multi-unit residential developments of more than six (6) units, and developments of more than three (3) duplexes shall provide a trash dumpster or compactor with an approved trash dumpster enclosure, which includes adequate space for recycling. (Ord. 27, Series 2000)

9-1-19-15R: POLICY 15 (RELATIVE) REFUSE AND RECYCLING:  

All developments are encouraged to provide for the safe, functional and aesthetic management of refuse and recycling beyond that required by [title 5, chapter 6](#), "Trash Dumpsters And Compactors", of this code.

A. The following trash dumpster and recycling enclosure design features are encouraged to be incorporated in the enclosure design:

1 x (+2)

(+1) Incorporation of trash dumpster enclosure and recycling area into a principal structure.

(+2) Rehabilitation of historic sheds for use as an approved trash dumpster and recycling enclosure, in a manner that preserves and/or refurbishes the integrity of the historic shed.

(+2) Dumpster and recycling sharing with neighboring property owners; and having the shared dumpster and recycling on the applicant's site. (Ord. 26, Series 2001)

9-1-19-19A: POLICY 19 (ABSOLUTE) LOADING:  

~~It is required that loading areas be provided for all developments containing other than one and two family residential uses. These loading areas shall provide adequate space suited to the loading and unloading of persons, materials and goods in relationship to the needs and requirements of the project. In no event shall such spaces infringe upon any public space or in any way decrease the safety and efficiency thereof. (Ord. 19, Series 1988)~~

The Steering Group notes that this policy is not typically scrutinized in development review. For many commercial uses in the Historic District, loading occurs in alleyways and on streets. The Group recommends that a relative policy be developed for Loading, where positive points can potentially be awarded for projects that provide separate loading areas that do not interfere with traffic and pedestrian areas. The Group cited the efficiency of the underground loading areas at Vail. Although they are expensive, they could potentially be employed at some larger development sites like the gondola lots or redevelopment of the City Market shopping center.

9-1-19-19R: POLICY 19 (RELATIVE) LOADING:

<u>2 x</u> <u>(0/+2)</u> -	- <u>Loading Areas: It is encouraged that adequate loading areas be provided for all commercial development. Where a development includes an exceptional approach to provision of loading (e.g., underground loading docks) and where loading areas are physically separated from pedestrian and vehicular traffic areas, positive points should be considered. Positive points shall not be awarded under this policy if positive points are earned under Policy 16R subsections (2) and (3).</u>
----------------------------------	--

9-1-19-20R: POLICY 20 (RELATIVE) RECREATION FACILITIES:  

Consensus from the Group that there is a strong precedent for points under recreation. However, the points should only be awarded for recreational facilities that are available to the general public and this should be clarified in the policy. Private recreational facilities can earn separate points under 24R Recreation and Leisure Amenities.

3 x (-2/+2)	The community is based, to a great extent, on tourism and recreation; therefore, the provision of recreational facilities, both available to the general public and private , is strongly encouraged. Each residential project should provide for the basic needs of its own occupants, while at the same time strive to provide additional facilities that will not only be used for their own project, but the community as a whole. Commercial projects are also encouraged to provide recreational facilities whenever possible. The provision of recreational facilities can be on site or off site, public or private . (Ord. 9, Series 2006)
-------------	---

9-1-19-21R: POLICY 21 (RELATIVE) OPEN SPACE:  

The Steering Group recommends that the text be clarified that the 30% open space requirement is based on the gross square footage of a property. Another clarification is added stating types of hardscape areas and small unusable landscaped areas that would not qualify as open space. The Group also has made a recommendation to provide an exception within the Core Commercial Character Area 6, which encompasses the 100 South Main Street block and the 100 East Lincoln Ave block, from incurring negative points for not attaining the 15% threshold for open space. Buildings in this area are allowed to be built up to the property line to mimic the historic development pattern and thus it is difficult to obtain good useable open space in these areas.

3 x (-2/+2)	A.	Private Open Space:
-------------	----	---------------------

- (1) Residential Areas: It is encouraged that all residential developments or the residential portions of multiuse developments retain at least thirty percent (30%) of their ~~land~~ gross square footage of land area in natural or improved open space.; ~~exclusive of~~ Roadways Streets and driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, decks, planter boxes, rooftop gardens, or small landscaping strips shall not count as open space. Where possible, open space shall be placed adjacent to rights of way and other public areas.

Exception for single-family residences outside conservation district: No positive points shall be awarded under this policy in connection with an application to develop a single-family residence located outside the town's conservation district. Negative points may be assessed under this policy if an application to develop a single-family residence outside the conservation district does not provide for the preservation of at least thirty percent (30%) of the site in natural or improved open space. (Ord. 1, Series 2003)

- (2) Commercial Areas: It is encouraged that all commercial (nonresidential) developments or the commercial portions of multiuse developments contain at least fifteen percent (15%) of their gross square footage of land area in natural, improved or functional open space.; ~~exclusive of~~ roadways Streets and driveways, parking lots, sidewalks, decks, planter boxes, rooftop gardens,

or small landscaping strips shall not count as open space. Where possible, open space shall be placed adjacent to rights of way and other public areas.

Exception for Character Area 6 in the Conservation District: Properties within Character Area 6 (Core Commercial) as identified in the Handbook of Design Standards for the Historic and Conservation Districts, are allowed to be built up to the property line to match the historic development pattern and thus leave little area for provision of open space. As such, commercial properties in Character Area 6 shall not be assessed negative points for failing to provide at least fifteen percent (15%) open space.

9-1-19-22R: POLICY 22 (RELATIVE) LANDSCAPING:  

The policy section regarding planting of trees along public right of ways should be removed because it conflicts with a similar section in the subdivision code. The Group recommends that the rationale for Site Buffering be consistent in the document and focus on screening from adjacent propertie and public right of ways. Group recommendation to eliminate the potential for +6 points for landscaping: no project has been awarded +6 points, and the provision encouraging the “most landscaping possible” may actually overwhelm sites at maturity. The Group also recommends that additional measures should be taken to receive +4 points for landscaping: incorporate the old provision from +6 points regarding largest possible size trees; and require that a water conservation checklist must be established for the property that includes a number of conservation measures. The references to plantings in different Zones should be eliminated here because the focus is on screening and is not dependent on distance from the structure. Negative points are recommended for developments that provide larger areas of irrigated turf (500 square feet or more). Eliminate provision 13 because it potentially conflicts with the open space policies regarding providing 30 percent open space.

2 x (-1/+3)	A.	All developments are strongly encouraged to include landscaping improvements that exceed the requirements of section 9-1-19-22A , "Policy 22 (Absolute) Landscaping", of this chapter. New landscaping installed as part of an approved landscape plan should enhance forest health, preserve the natural landscape and wildlife habitat and support firewise practices. A layered landscape consistent with the town's mountain character, achieved through the use of ground covers, shrubs, and trees that utilize diverse species and larger sizes where structures are screened from viewsheds, adjacent properties and public rights of way and other structures , is strongly encouraged. The resulting landscape plan should contribute to a more beautiful, safe, and environmentally sound community.
-------------	----	--

		B.	To meet the goals described in subsection A of this section, compliance with the following relative landscape standards is encouraged. An application shall be evaluated on how well it implements the following:
			(1) At least one tree a minimum of eight feet (8') in height, or three inch (3) caliper, should be planted at least every fifteen feet (15') along all public rights of way adjacent to the property to be developed.—
			(12) All landscaping areas should have a minimum dimension of ten feet (10').
			(23) Development applications should identify and preserve specimen trees, significant tree stands, tree clusters and other existing vegetation that contribute to wildlife habitat. Trees considered as highest priority for preservation are those that are disease free, have a full form, and are effective in softening building heights and creating natural buffers between structures and public rights of way. Buildings should be placed in locations on the property that result in adequate setbacks to preserve specimen trees and existing vegetation. Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent site work around these areas. Applicants should seek professional advice on these issues from experts in the field.
			(34) Landscaping materials should consist of those species that are native to the town, or are appropriate for use in the town's high altitude environment. The "Landscaping Guidelines" shall be used to evaluate those particular criteria.
			(45) Landscaping materials should consist of those species that need little additional water (over and above natural precipitation) to survive, or the applicant should provide an irrigation system on the property that complies with subsection B(6) of this section. In general, native species are the most drought tolerant after establishment. Xeriscaping with native species is encouraged.
			(56) Installation, use, and maintenance of irrigation systems to ensure survival of landscaping in the long term is strongly encouraged until plant material is established. Irrigation utilizing low flow systems and the recycling of water are strongly encouraged. All approved irrigation systems should be maintained on an annual basis.
			(67) The use of bioswales planted with native vegetation that can filter and absorb surface water runoff from impervious surfaces is encouraged to promote

			water quality.
			(78) In low traffic areas the use of permeable paving allowing precipitation to percolate through areas that would traditionally be impervious is encouraged.
			(89) Plant materials should be provided in sufficient quantity; be of acceptable species; and be placed in such arrangement so as to create a landscape that is appropriate to the town's setting and that complies with the historic district guidelines, if applicable.
			(940) Not less than fifty percent (50%) of the tree stock installed on a property should include a variety of larger sizes, ranging up to the largest sizes (at maturity) for each species that are possible according to accepted landscaping practices. Such tree stock should recognize the town's high altitude environment, transplant feasibility, and plant material availability. The interrelationships of height, caliper, container size and shape must be in general compliance with the nursery stock standards.
			(1044) Not less than fifty percent (50%) of all deciduous trees described in the landscape plan should be multistem.
			(1142) Landscaping should be provided in a sufficient variety of species to ensure the continued aesthetic appeal of the project if a particular species is killed through disease. Native species are preferred.
			(13) Not less than fifty percent (50%) of that portion of the area of a project that is not being utilized for buildings or other impervious surfaces should be kept in a natural/undisturbed state. Native grasses, wildflowers, and native shrubs are desirable features to maintain.
			(1244) In all areas where grading and tree removal is a concern, planting of new landscaping materials beyond the requirements of section 9-1-19-22A , "Policy 22 (Absolute) Landscaping", of this chapter is strongly encouraged. New trees and landscaping should be concentrated where they will have the greatest effect on softening disturbed areas and buffering off site views of the property.
		C.	Negative points shall be assessed against an application according to the following point schedule:

			-2: Proposals that provide no public benefit. Examples include: providing no landscaping to create screening from adjacent properties; <u>and public rights of way and viewsheds</u> ; the use of large areas of sod or other nonnative grasses that require excessive irrigation and <u>exceed 500 square feet in area do not fit the character of the neighborhood</u> ; the use of excessive amounts of exotic landscape species; and the removal of specimen trees that could be avoided with an alternative design layout.
		D.	Positive points will be awarded to an application according to the following point schedule. Examples of positive point awards are for purpose of illustration only, and are not binding upon the planning commission. The ultimate allocation of points shall be made by the planning commission pursuant to section 9-1-17-3 of this chapter.
			+2: Proposals that provide some public benefit. Examples include: the preservation of specimen trees as a result of a new building footprint configuration to preserve the trees; preservation of groupings of existing healthy trees that provide wildlife habitat; preservation of native ground covers and shrubs significant to the size of the site; xeriscape planting beds; the planting of trees that are of larger sizes (a minimum of 2.5 inch caliper for deciduous trees and 8 feet for evergreen trees); utilizing a variety of species; and the layering of ground covers, shrubs, and trees that enhances screening <u>from public rights of way and adjacent properties and assists in breaking up use areas and creating privacy</u> . In general, plantings are located within zone one.
			+4: Proposals that provide above average landscaping plans <u>and that include a water conservation checklist</u> . Examples include: all those noted under +2 points, in addition to the planting of trees that are of larger sizes (a minimum of 3 inch caliper for deciduous trees and 10 feet for evergreen trees) <u>and the largest sizes possible for their species</u> ; utilizing a variety of species and the layering of ground covers, shrubs, and trees that enhances screening <u>from public rights of way and adjacent properties and assists in breaking up use areas and creating privacy</u> . <u>A minimum of Fifty percent (50%) of all new planting should be native to the town and the remaining fifty percent (50%) should be adapted to a high altitude environment</u> . In general, plantings are located within zone one and zone two. <u>A water conservation checklist must be prepared for the property that indicates a list of water conservation measures (a minimum of three measures) that will be utilized</u> . Examples of these measures include rain sensors, use of <u>water conserving grass species, irrigation timers, drip irrigation, and other</u>

			<u>conservation measures acceptable to the Town.</u>
			+6: Proposals that provide significant public benefit through exceptional landscape plans. Examples include: all those noted under +2 and +4 points, and the planting of deciduous and evergreen trees that are a combination of the minimum sizes noted under +4 points and the largest possible for their species; the planting of the most landscaping possible on the site at maturity; utilizing a variety of species and the layering of ground covers, shrubs, and trees to break up use areas, create privacy, and provide a substantial screening of the site. Seventy five percent (75%) of all new plantings should be native to the town and the remaining twenty five percent (25%) should be adapted to a high altitude environment. Plantings are located in zone one, zone two, and zone three. (Ord. 1, Series 2011)

9-1-19-24A: POLICY 24 (ABSOLUTE) THE SOCIAL COMMUNITY:  

A. Meeting And Conference Rooms: All condominium/hotels, hotels, lodges, and inns shall provide meeting areas or recreation and leisure amenities, at a ratio of one square foot of meeting or recreation and leisure amenity area for every thirty five (35) square feet of gross dwelling area.

B. Historic And Conservation District: Within the conservation district, which area contains the historic district (see special areas map¹⁰) substantial compliance with both the design standards contained in the "handbook of design standards" and all specific individual standards for the transition or character area within which the project is located is required to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the community through the protection, enhancement and use of the district structures, sites and objects significant to its history, architectural and cultural values.

(1) Within the historic or conservation district, no historic structure shall be altered, moved, or demolished without first obtaining a class A or class B development permit from the town. Accompanying such approval to alter, move or demolish any historic structure shall be an application for a class A or class B development permit as required by code to authorize any proposed new development which shall take the place of a moved or demolished historic structure. The issuance of building permits for altering, moving, or demolishing a historic structure and the construction of a replacement structure shall be issued concurrently and shall

not be issued separately. Moving a historic structure from its historic lot or parcel to another lot or parcel is prohibited.

- (2) In addition to the procedural requirements of this chapter, an application for alteration, demolition, or moving of a historic structure shall be accompanied by a cultural survey prepared by a qualified person when required by the town.
- (3) ~~Within the Main Street residential/commercial, south end residential, and South Main Street character areas, a maximum of nine (9) units per acre of aboveground density is recommended. In connection with projects that exceed the recommended nine (9) units per acre and meet all of the design criteria outlined in the character area design standards, points shall be assessed based on the following table:~~

<u>Aboveground Density</u> <u>(UPA)</u>				<u>Point Deductions</u>	
-	-	-	-	-	-
9.01	9.50	-	-	-3	-
9.51	10.00	-	-	-6	-
10.01	10.50	-	-	-9	-
10.51	11.00	-	-	-12	-
11.01	11.50	-	-	-15	-
11.51	12.00	-	-	-18	-
12.01 or more		- See section 9-1-19-5A , "Policy 5 (Absolute) Architectural Compatibility", of this chapter			

- (4) ~~In connection with permit applications for projects within those character areas of the historic district specified below which involve "preserving", "restoring", or "rehabilitating" a "landmark structure", "contributing building", or "contributing building with qualifications" (as those terms are defined in the "Handbook Of Design Standards For The Historic And Conservation Districts"), or "historic structure" or "landmark" as defined in this code, and in connection with~~

permit applications for projects within the North Main residential, north end residential, and the east side residential character areas that exceed the recommended nine (9) units per acre of aboveground density, points shall be assessed based on the following table:

<u>Aboveground Density (UPA)</u>	-	<u>Point Deductions</u>
-	-	-
9.01 - 9.50	-	-3
9.51 - 10.00	-	-6
10.01 or more	-	See section 9-1-19-5A , "Policy 5 (Absolute) Architectural Compatibility", of this chapter

(Ord. 15, Series 2013)

9-1-19-24R: POLICY 24 (RELATIVE) SOCIAL COMMUNITY:  

A new section is added concerning densities in the Conservation District. This section was moved from Policy 24A because it involves positive and negative points and thus should be a relative policy. The reference under E. Conservation District to Main Street has been eliminated, as it placed particular emphasis on Main Street whereas the Town's policy is to equally treat the entirety of the Historic District.

3 x (0/+2)	B.	Community Needs: Developments which address specific needs of the community which have been identified in the yearly goals and objectives reports within the three (3) year period preceding the date of the application are encouraged. Positive points shall be awarded under this subsection only for development activities which occur on the applicant's property. (Ord. 1, Series 2014)
4 x (-2/+2)	C.	Social Services: Developments which provide social services are encouraged. Social services shall include, but not be limited to: daycare centers and nurseries, educational programs and facilities; programs and facilities for the

		elderly and the young; and other programs and facilities which will enhance the social climate of the community. This shall include theaters, playhouses, and any other developments which will promote the arts within the town. Positive points shall be awarded under this subsection only for the provision of social services which are located on the applicant's property. (Ord. 37, Series 2002)
3 x (0/+2)	D.	Meeting And Conference Rooms Or Recreation And Leisure Amenities: The provision of meeting and conference facilities or recreation and leisure amenities, over and above that required in subsection A of <u>9-1-19 24 A</u> this section is strongly encouraged. (These facilities, when provided over and above that required in subsection A of this section <u>9-1-19 24 A</u> , shall not be assessed against the density and mass of a project when the facilities are legally guaranteed to remain as meeting and conference facilities or recreation and leisure amenities, and they do not equal more than 200 percent of the area required under subsection A of this section <u>9-1-19 24 A</u> .) (Ord. 9, Series 2006)
3 x (-5/+5)	E.	Conservation District: Within the conservation district, which contains the historic district, compatibility of a proposed project with the surrounding area and the district as a whole is of the highest priority. Within this district, the preservation and rehabilitation of any historic structure or any "town designated landmark" or "federally designated landmark" on the site (as defined in chapter 11 of this title) is the primary goal. Any action which is in conflict with this primary goal or the "handbook of design standards" is strongly discouraged, while the preservation of the town's historic fiber and compliance with the historic district design standards is strongly encouraged. <u>Substantial compliance with the "handbook of design standards" is expected.</u> Applications concerning development adjacent to Main Street are the most critical under this policy.

G. Conservation District Densities

(1) Within the Main Street residential/commercial, South End residential, and South Main Street character areas, a maximum of nine (9) units per acre of aboveground density is recommended. In connection with projects that exceed the recommended nine (9) units per acre and meet all of the design criteria outlined in the character area design standards, points shall be assessed based on the following table:

<u>Aboveground Density (UPA)</u>		<u>Point Deductions</u>	
-	-	-	-
<u>9.01 -</u>	<u>9.50</u>	-	<u>-3</u>
<u>9.51 -</u>	<u>10.00</u>	-	<u>-6</u>
<u>10.01 -</u>	<u>10.50</u>	-	<u>-9</u>
<u>10.51 -</u>	<u>11.00</u>	-	<u>-12</u>
<u>11.01 -</u>	<u>11.50</u>	-	<u>-15</u>
<u>11.51 -</u>	<u>12.00</u>	-	<u>-18</u>
<u>12.01 or more</u>		See section 9-1-19-5A , "Policy 5 (Absolute) Architectural Compatibility", of this chapter	

(2) In connection with permit applications for projects within those character areas of the historic district specified below which involve "preserving", "restoring", or "rehabilitating" a "landmark structure", "contributing building", or "contributing building with qualifications" (as those terms are defined in the "Handbook Of Design Standards For The Historic And Conservation Districts"), or "historic structure" or "landmark" as defined in this code, and in connection with permit applications for projects within the North Main residential, north end residential, and the east side residential character areas that exceed the recommended nine (9) units per acre of aboveground density, points shall be assessed based on the following table:

<u>Aboveground Density (UPA)</u>		<u>Point Deductions</u>	
-	-	-	-
<u>9.01 - 9.50</u>	-	-	<u>-3</u>

<u>9 .51 - 10.00</u>	-	<u>-6</u>
<u>10 .01 or more</u>	-	See section 9-1-19-5A , " <u>Policy 5 (Absolute) Architectural Compatibility</u> ", of this chapter

9-1-19-25R: POLICY 25 (RELATIVE) TRANSIT:  

The Steering Group recommends to change the multiplier under this category to a “2” instead of “4”, but then change the points potential up to -4/+4. This will provide more flexibility in assigning points. For example, shuttle services for lodging are becoming a standard practice of doing business—some reward should still be considered for these but perhaps only +2 instead of +4, which is the minimum awarded now. Higher point assignments should be reserved for systems that serve the general public.

2x (- 24/+24)	Nonauto Transit System: The inclusion of or the contribution to a permanent nonauto transit system, designed to facilitate the movement of persons to and from Breckenridge or within the town, is strongly encouraged. Nonauto transit system elements include buses and bus stops, both public and private, air service, trains, lifts, and lift access that have the primary purpose of providing access from high density residential areas or major parking lots of the town to the mountain, etc. Any development which interferes with the community's ability to provide nonauto oriented transportation elements is discouraged. Positive points shall be awarded under this policy only for the inclusion of or the contribution to nonauto transit system elements which are located on the applicant's property. <u>Higher point assignments will be considered for transit systems available to the general public.</u> (Ord. 37, Series 2002)
-------------------------------------	---

9-1-19-28A: POLICY 28 (ABSOLUTE) UTILITIES:  

Provide an exception to the utilities undergrounding requirement when it applies to larger regional transmission lines. For example, the transmission line going near Airport Road has been exempted on a case-by-case basis on a number of development applications.

- A. Underground Utilities: Within the area of the development and for any extensions off site, all utility lines shall be placed underground. For renovations, restorations and remodels that exceed thirty percent (30%) of the structure's estimated value prior to renovation, restoration

or remodel, all utility lines on site shall be placed underground. An exception to this undergrounding requirement is provided for transmission lines carrying voltage of 33 kv or greater.

~~9-1-19-30R: POLICY 30 (RELATIVE) AIR QUALITY:~~  

The Steering Group recommends elimination of this policy. It is currently narrowly applied to wood burning cooking appliances while other elements (e.g., grills and smokers) are not addressed. These appliances make up a minute portion of the overall emissions in the Town. Positive points were awarded in the past, 15 years ago, for projects that voluntarily agreed not to use wood burning devices. However, with the advent of Phase 2 certified wood stoves (required by the Code), it is no longer necessary to award positive points.

~~A. Where wood burning appliances are permitted:~~

~~It is encouraged that all developments install alternative methods of heating, rather than wood burning appliances. To encourage the use of alternative methods of heating, the following point analysis shall be utilized to evaluate how well a proposal meets this policy:~~



-	-	0-	The installation of a wood burning appliance; or gas fireplace.
-	-	-2	The installation of a wood burning cooking appliance in a restaurant or restaurant/bar combined.
2 x (0/+2)	B.	-	Beyond the provisions of section 9-1-19-30A, "Policy 30 (Absolute) Air Quality", of this chapter, other measures which are likely to reserve or enhance the quality of the air are encouraged. Measures which are effective over the long term are preferred. (Ord. 12, Series 2000)

9-1-19-31A: POLICY 31 (ABSOLUTE) WATER QUALITY:  

Steering Group recommends to add a provision allowing the Town to require ongoing water quality monitoring, which is essential in some development situations to ensure water quality is protected.

All drainage systems, grading, or earth disturbances shall be so designed and maintained as not to increase turbidity, sediment yield, or the discharge of any other harmful substances which will degrade the quality of water. All developments shall comply with the requirements of the Breckenridge water quality and sediment transport control ordinance¹¹. The Town may require

ongoing water quality monitoring as a condition of development approval. (Ord. 19, Series 1988)

~~**9-1-19 32A: POLICY 32 (ABSOLUTE) WATER CONSERVATION:**~~  

The provisions below are all very outdated and replaced by Building Code or Water Department requirements. Thus they are being eliminated here.

~~A. All developments shall install the following water conservation devices and shall maintain them for the life of the project:~~

~~(1) Low flush toilets: Three and one half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) gallons maximum per flush.~~

~~(2) Low flow showerheads: Three (3) gallons maximum per minute.~~

~~(3) Faucet aerator: Four (4) gallons maximum per minute.~~

~~(4) Pressure reducing valve: Forty (40) to seventy (70) psi.~~

~~B. Water meters and remote readouts approved by and meeting the standards of the town are required.~~

~~C. A water check valve approved by and meeting the standards of the town. (Ord. 19, Series 1988)~~