

PEOPLE'S ORDINANCE NO. 19

SERIES 1987

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION
REGULATIONS FOR THE TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO

WHEREAS the Town of Breckenridge is authorized by Town Charter and Article 20, Title 29, and Articles 15 and 23 Title 31, of the Colorado Revised Statutes to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry.

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

10-3-1 TITLE:

This Chapter shall be known as the "Breckenridge Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance".

10-3-2 REPEAL:

Section 10-1 of the Breckenridge Town Code "Flood Control Regulation" is hereby repealed.

10-3-3 FINDINGS OF FACT:

- A. The flood hazard areas of the Town of Breckenridge, are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- B. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

10-3-4 COMPLIANCE:

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

10-3-5 PURPOSE:

- A. The purpose of this Chapter is to protect the public health, safety, order, prosperity and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:
 - 1. To protect human life and health;
 - 2. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
 - 3. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public.
 - 4. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
 - 5. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer

lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

6. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
 7. To insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
 8. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.
- B. In order to accomplish its purposes, this Chapter includes methods and provisions for:
1. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damage increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
 2. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
 3. Controlling the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
 4. Controlling, filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage; and
 5. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will naturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

10-3-6 DEFINITIONS:

All definitions established in the Breckenridge Development Code, and the Breckenridge Subdivision Standards shall apply to this Chapter with the following additions:

Appeal: A request for a review of the Town's interpretation of any provisions of this ordinance or a request for a variance.

Area of Shallow Flooding: A designated A0 zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The base flood depths range from one to three feet (3); a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and velocity flow may be evident.

Area of Special Flood Hazard: The land in the flood plain within a community subject to one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Critical Feature: Means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

Development: Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Subdivision: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale for which the con-

struction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the manufactured home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed before the effective date hereof.

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Home Subdivision: The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, either final site grading or pouring of concrete or the construction of streets).

Flood or Flooding: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- A. The overflow of inland or tidal waters, and/or
- B. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm): The official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study: The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map, and the water surface elevations of the base flood.

Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot (1').

Levee: A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee System: A flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

Lowest Floor: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this ordinance.

Manufactured Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. This term also includes park trailers, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days.

Mean Sea Level: Means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

New Construction: Structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date hereof.

New Manufactured Home Park or Manufactured Home Subdivision: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot (including, at the minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed on or after the effective date hereof.

Program Deficiency: A defect in a community's flood plain management regulations or administrative procedures that impairs effective implementation of those flood plain management regulations or of the NFIP standards in 60.3, 60.4, 60.5, or 60.6.

Remedy a Violation: To bring the structure or other development into compliance with State or local flood plain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

Start of Construction: Includes substantial improvements and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

Structure: A walled and roofed building, a mobile home or a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground.

Substantial Improvement: Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure either:

- A. Before the improvement or repair is started, or
- B. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing State or local health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
2. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

Violation: The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this chapter. A structure or other develop-

ment without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in NFIP standards 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Water Surface Elevation: The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the flood plains of coastal or riverine areas.

10-3-7 GENERAL PROVISIONS:

A. Lands to Which Chapter Applicable: This Chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the Town.

B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard:

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in a scientific and engineering report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the Town of Breckenridge", dated December 1979, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary-Floodway Maps is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of this Chapter. The Flood Insurance Study is on file at the office of the Town Engineer.

C. Enforcement and Penalties:

1. It shall be the duty of the Town Engineer or his delegate to administer and enforce the provisions of this Chapter.
2. The Town Engineer or his authorized representative may serve a written stop work order requiring the correction of any violation of this Chapter upon the applicant, or other person who commits or assists in any such violation.
3. In addition, the Town Attorney acting on behalf of the Council, may maintain an action for such equitable relief as may be necessary to enforce this Chapter.
4. Any person violating any provisions of this Chapter upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00). Each day such violation is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense.
5. Permits may be revoked pursuant to Section 9-1-16 of the Breckenridge Development Code.
6. Nothing herein is an exclusive remedy.

D. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions:

This Chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements, covenants or deed restrictions. However, where this Chapter and other ordinance, easement, covenant or deed restrictions conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

E. Interpretation:

In the interpretation and application of this Chapter, all provisions shall be:

1. Considered as minimum requirements;
2. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and

3. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers under State Statutes.

F. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability:

The degree of flood protection required by this Chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Chapter does not imply that land outside the area of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town, any officer or employee thereof or the Federal Insurance Administration, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

10-3-8 PROCEDURES:

10-3-8-1 Development Permit Required: Prior to the commencement of any construction activity, the alteration of any land form, the emplacement of any fill or other materials, or the legal subdivision of any land parcel, in flood hazard areas regulated under this Chapter, a development permit shall be obtained under the Breckenridge Development Code and the proposed project shall be reviewed for compliance with all substantive criteria of this Chapter and the Development Code.

10-3-8-2 Compliance with Standards Required: Prior to the issuance of any development permit in a flood hazard area, the Town Engineer shall certify that the proposed project conforms to all standards relating to the specific flood hazard area in which the project is situated.

10-3-8-3 Informational Requirements: The applicant shall provide maps, plans and other information necessary to determine the compliance of a proposed project with the requirements of this Chapter. This information shall include as a minimum, but not be limited to, the following items:

- A. Elevation referenced to mean sea level (USGS Datum), of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;
- B. Elevation referenced to mean sea level (USGS Datum), to which any structure has been floodproofed;
- C. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 10-3-9-2B.
- D. Description and engineering data pertaining to the extent to which a watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development.

10-3-8-4 Duties and Responsibilities of Town Engineer: The duties of the Town Engineer shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Review all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied.
- B. Review all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.
- C. Review all development permits to determine if the proposed development is located in the floodway. If located in the

floodway, assure that the encroachment provisions of Section 10-3-9-3 are met.

- D. Use of other base flood data when base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 10-3-7B; Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the Town Engineer shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer Section 10-3-9-2A, Specific Standards, Residential Construction, and 10-3-9-2B, Specific Standards, Nonresidential Construction.
- E. Obtain and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved structures, and whether or not structure contains a basement.
- F. For all new substantially improved, floodproofed structures:
 - 1. Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level); and
 - 2. Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Sections 10-3-8-3C.
- G. Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter.
- H. Notify adjacent communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration.
- I. Require that maintenance is provided with the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.
- J. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 10-3-8-5.

10-3-8-5 Variance Procedure

- A. The Breckenridge Planning Commission will serve as the appeals board and shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this ordinance in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 9-1-18 of the Breckenridge Town Code.
- B. In passing upon variance applications, consideration shall be given to all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this Chapter, the Breckenridge Development Code or the Breckenridge Subdivision Standards, and the following:
 - 1. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 - 2. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 - 3. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effects of such damage on the individual owner;

4. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 5. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 6. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 7. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 8. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and the flood plain management program of that area;
 9. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 10. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters, and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
 11. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- C. The Town Engineer shall maintain the records of all appeal actions, including technical information, and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.
- D. Conditions for Variances:
1. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half (1/2) acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing items 1 through 11 of subsection B of this Section have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half (1/2) acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.
 2. Variances may be issued for reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this Section.
 3. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
 4. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard to afford relief.
 5. Variances shall only be issued upon:
 - a. A showing of good and sufficient cause;
 - b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant; and
 - c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional

threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public as identified in Section 10-3-8-5B, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

6. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.

10-3-8-6 Amendment Procedure: All amendments to the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map, the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Insurance Study or the Standards and Criteria of this Chapter shall be processed according to the provisions established in Section 9-1-21 of the Breckenridge Development Code.

10-3-9 STANDARDS AND CRITERIA:

10-3-9-1 General Standards: The following standards and criteria shall apply in all areas of special flood hazards:

A. Anchoring

1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure and to withstand hydrodynamic loads.
2. All manufactured homes shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement by providing over-the-top and frame ties to ground anchors. Special requirements shall be that:
 - a. Over the top ties be provided at each of the four (4) corners of the mobile home, with two (2) additional ties per side at intermediate locations, with manufactured homes less than fifty feet (50') long requiring one additional tie per side;
 - b. Frame ties be provided at each corner of the home with five (5) additional ties per side at intermediate points, with mobile homes less than fifty feet (50') long requiring four (4) additional ties per side;
 - c. All the components of the anchoring system be capable of carrying a force of four thousand eight hundred (4,800) pounds; and
 - d. Any additions to the manufactured home be similarly anchored.

B. Construction Materials

1. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
2. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. This may include any or all of the following and shutters.
 - a. Installation of watertight doors, bulkheads and shutters.
 - b. Reinforcement of walls to resist water pressure.
 - c. Use of paints, membranes or mortar to reduce seepage of water through walls.

- d. Addition of mass or weight to structures to resist flotation.
 - e. Installation of pumps to lower water levels in structures.
 - f. Construction of water supply and waste treatment systems to prevent the entrance of flood waters.
 - g. Pumping facilities for subsurface drainage systems for buildings to relieve external foundation wall and basement floor pressures.
 - h. Construction to resist rupture or collapse, caused by water pressure or floating debris.
 - i. Cutoff valves on sewer lines or the elimination of gravity flow basement drains.
3. For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters. The provision applies only to homes constructed with the lowest floor at or above the base flood elevation.

C. Utilities:

1. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
2. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and
3. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
4. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

D. Subdivision Proposals

1. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
2. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
3. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage; and
4. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development which contain at least four (4) lots or four (4) acres (whichever is less).

10-3-9-2 Specific Standards: In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data have been provided as set forth in Section 10-3-7B, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, or in Section 10-3-8-4D, Use of Other Base Flood Data, the following standards are required:

A. Residential Construction: New Construction and substantial improvement of and residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement elevated to or above base flood elevation.

B. Nonresidential Construction:

1. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the level of the base flood elevation; or
2. The structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:
 - a. Be floodproofed so that below the base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - b. Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
 - c. Provide that where a non-residential structure is intended to be made watertight below the base flood level, (i) a registered professional engineer or architect shall develop and/or review structural design, specifications, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the applicable provisions of this section, and (ii) a record of such certificates which includes the specific elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which such structures are floodproofed shall be maintained with the Town Engineer under 10-3-8-4.

C. Manufactured Homes:

1. Manufactured homes shall be anchored in accordance with Section 10-3-9-1.
2. All manufactured homes or those to be substantially improved shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation and is securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system.
 - a. Stands or lots are elevated on compacted fill or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the mobile home will be at or above the base flood level;
 - b. Adequate surface drainage and access for a hauler are provided and
 - c. In the instance of elevation on pilings, that:

Lots are large enough to permit steps

Piling foundations are placed in stable soil no more than ten feet (10') apart, and

Reinforcement is provided for pilings more than six feet (6') above ground level.

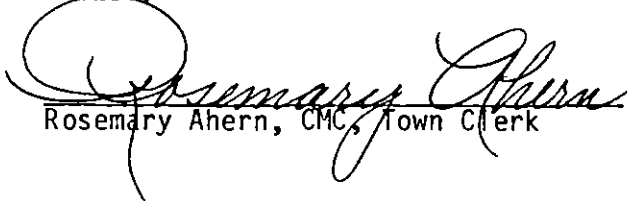
10-3-9-3 Floodways:

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 10-3-7B, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

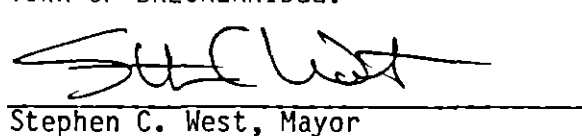
- A. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development unless a technical evaluation demonstrates that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- B. If Section 10-3-9-3A is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this Section 10-3-9, STANDARDS AND CRITERIA.
- C. Prohibit the placement of any manufactured homes, except in an existing manufactured home park or existing manufactured home subdivision.

INTRODUCED, READ ON FIRST READING, APPROVED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED IN FULL ONLY this 9th of June, 1987. A Public Hearing shall be held at the regular meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Breckenridge, Colorado on the 23rd day of June, at 7:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as possible in the Municipal Building of the Town.

ATTEST:


 Rosemary Ahern, CMC, Town Clerk

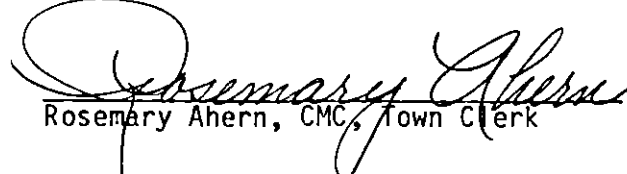
TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE:


 Stephen C. West, Mayor

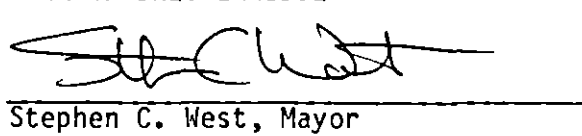
READ, ADOPTED ON SECOND READING AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 23rd day of June, 1987.

A copy of this Ordinance is available for inspection in the office of the Town Clerk.

ATTEST:


 Rosemary Ahern, CMC, Town Clerk

TOWN OF BRECKENRIDGE


 Stephen C. West, Mayor

APPROVED IN FORM

 Town Attorney Date