

Lake County



2010 CEDS

Prepared by Southern Colorado Economic Development District
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Table of Contents

Lake County.....	3
Transportation.....	4
Population Trends	5
Population by Race	5
Population by Age	6
Population by Community	6
Poverty	7
Personal Transfer Receipts	7
Housing.....	8
Housing Statistics.....	8
Foreclosure	8
Education.....	9
Agriculture.....	10
Travel Impact.....	11
County Government	12
Retail Sales	12
General Revenue and Expenses	12
Revenues by Source.....	13
Local Economy	14
Labor Force.....	14
Employment by Sector.....	14
Wages.....	15
Median Household Income.....	16
Per Capita Personal Income	16
Proprietors	17
Strategic Planning.....	18
Community Assessment	18
Community Survey	20
County Development Strategy.....	25

Lake County



Lake County is located in the west central part of Colorado, bordered by the Continental Divide. The county is 384 square miles with a population density of 21.1 per square mile. The average elevation is 10,200 feet.

The county was established in 1861. Lake County was once known for the gold and silver in the early 1800's. Molybdenum was recently discovered in Lake County and has become a significant discovery worldwide. Lake County's unique history of the mining boon, ghost towns, Doc Holiday and Baby Doe Tabor, as well as the high peaks and glacial lakes make it a popular destination for tourists.

County Commissioners:

Carl Schaefer
Dolores Semsack
Mike Bordogna

Legislative Districts:

Congressional District:	5
Senate District:	4
House District:	56

County Seat: Leadville

Transportation



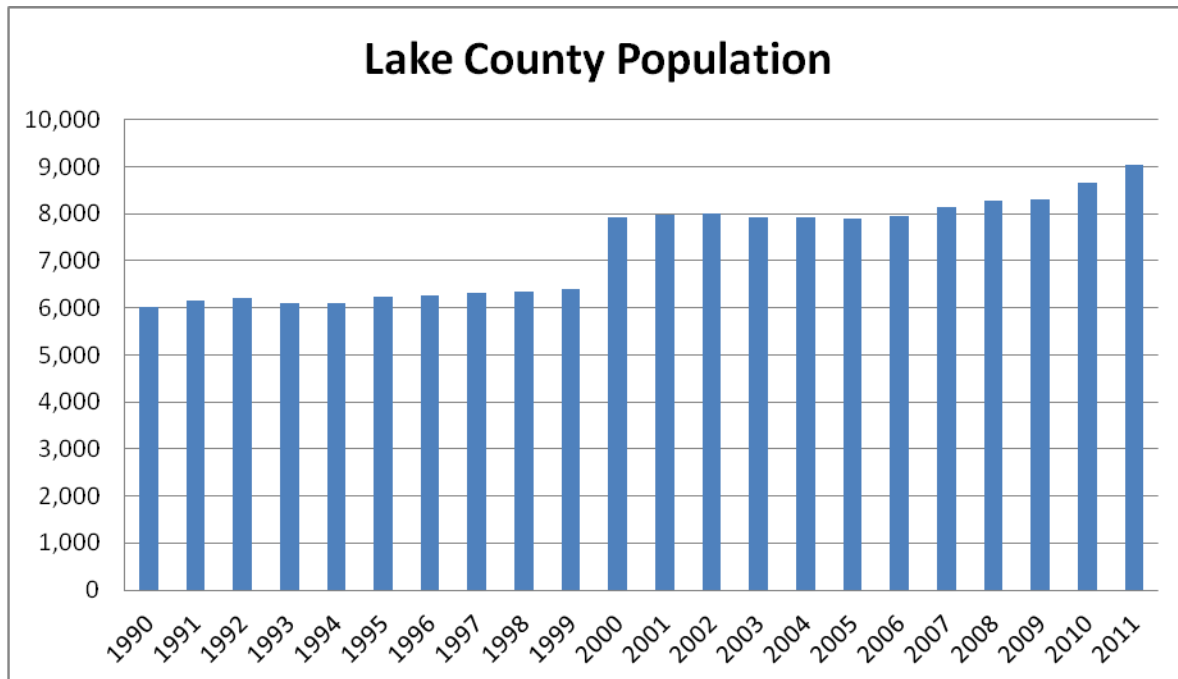
LEGEND

HIGHWAYS		MULTILANE DIVIDED, ACCESS FULL-CONTROLLED		INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS		REST AREAS
		MULTILANE DIVIDED		BUSINESS LOOP (Shown only on Insets)		HANDICAPPED FACILITIES
		MULTILANE UNDIVIDED		U.S. HIGHWAYS		CAMPING
		2 LANE PAVED		U.S. BUSINESS ROUTES		SCENIC AND HISTORIC BYWAYS
		TOLL ROAD		STATE HIGHWAYS		SKI AREAS
		UNPAVED		HOSPITAL		PARK AND RIDE
		TUNNEL		Emergency Department		EMERGENCY CLINIC (after hours, inquire locally)
LOCAL ROADS		MULTILANE DIVIDED		MOUNTAIN PASSES		COMMERCIAL AIRPORTS
		MULTILANE UNDIVIDED		CONTINENTAL DIVIDE		MILITARY AIRPORTS
		2 LANE PAVED		SUPERVISOR, FOREST RANGER HEADQUARTERS		PUBLIC USE AIRPORTS
		UNPAVED				
		4WD, HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES ONLY				

CDOT State Travel Map

Population Trends

The Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) estimates the 2011 population of Lake County at 9,034, which is approximately .17% of the State's population. In the last decade, Lake County's population has increased approximately 12%, while the state saw an 18% increase.



Data retrieved from State Demography Office-DOLA
http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog_webapps/profile_county
 5/18/2011

There is some discrepancy with early Census data. However, the 2010 Census reports Lake County's population has decreased 17% since 1980.

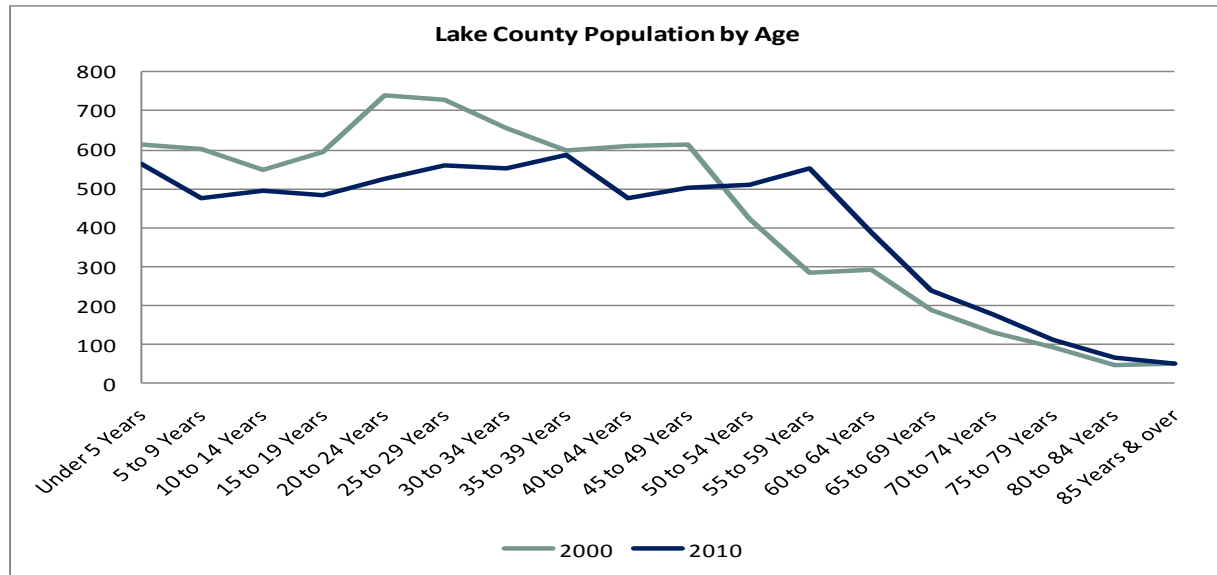
1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
23,563	14,663	7,016	10,812	11,218	4,899	6,883	6,150	7,101	8,282	8,830	6,007	7,812	7,310

Population by Race

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
White Alone or in Combination	7,467	7,554	7,644	7,633	5,898
Black or African American Alone or in Combination	24	22	21	21	27
American Indian & Alaska Native Alone or in Combination	146	153	164	180	97
Asian Alone or in Combination	73	76	54	59	33
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination	7	8	8	8	4
Some Other Race Alone or in combination with one or more races	97	100	103	145	988
Two or More Races	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	263

Population by Age

DOLA estimates the median age for Lake County at 33.1, with an average life expectancy at age 80.1. The chart below represents the age distribution as reported by the Census. Lake County's population reflects an aging population. The 2010 Census shows an almost 50% increase in the age group of 55 to 59 years. As the trend shows, the population decreased for ages under 49.



<http://www.factfinder.census.gov>
6/29/2011

Population by Community

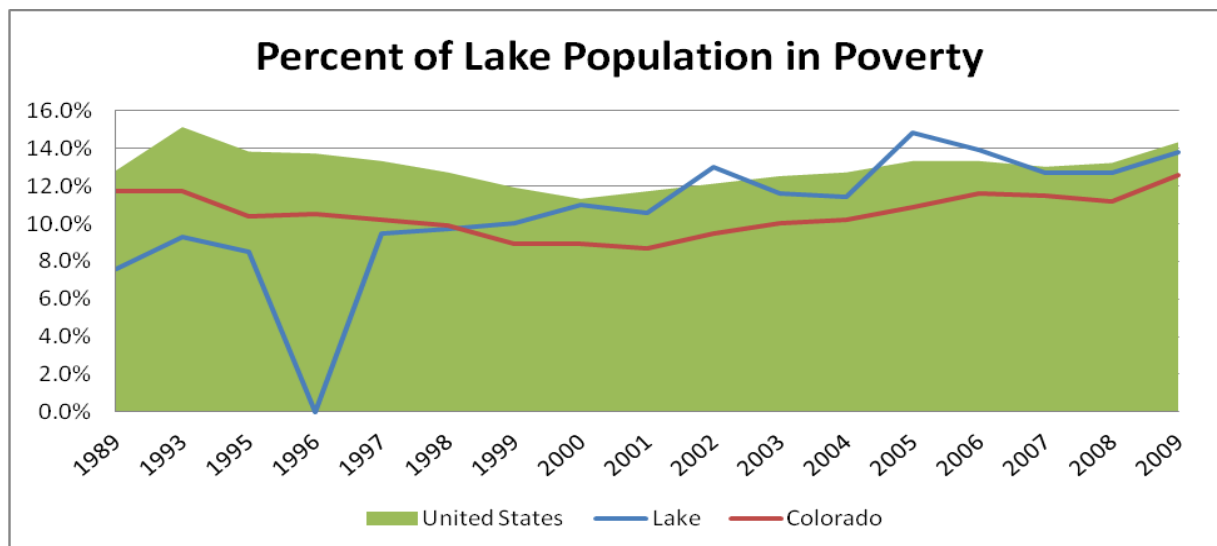
Almost 65% of Lake County's population resides in unincorporated areas.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Leadville	2,821	2,756	2,709	2,656	2,596	2,526	2,489	2,495	2,479	2,442	2,602
Unincorporated Area	4,991	5,065	5,017	4,864	4,820	4,758	4,728	4,776	4,790	4,732	4,708
Total	7,812	7,821	7,726	7,520	7,416	7,284	7,217	7,271	7,269	7,174	7,310

2000 & 2010 Data from Census Bureau
<http://factfinder.census.gov>
 2001 - 2009 Dola Estimates
<http://dola.state.co.us>
 8/17/2011

Poverty

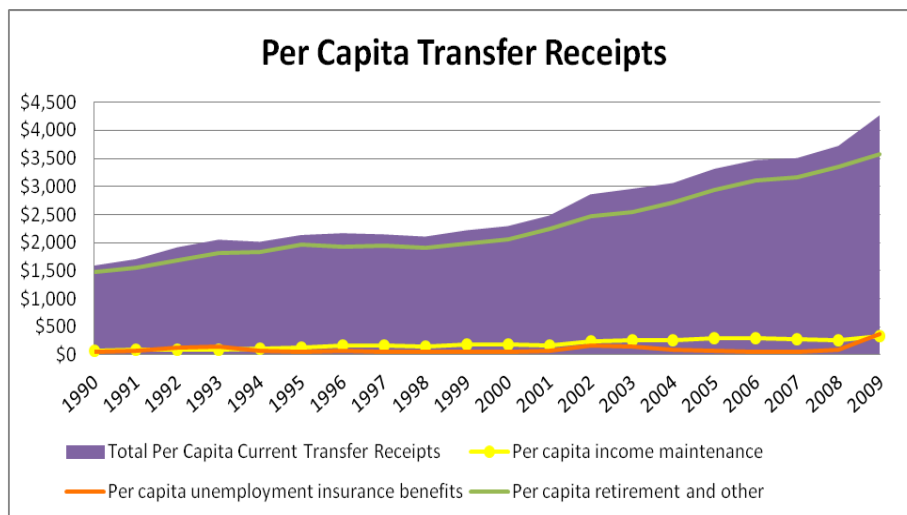
The poverty level in Lake County is low. However, poverty has been above the State in the last decade, with overall poverty at just under 14% and the State at 12.6% and the Nation at 14.3%. In 2009, Kids Count reported 63.3% of school age children qualified for free/reduced lunch compared to 38.4% in the State and 21.2% of children under 18 years of age were living in poverty compared to 16.6% in the State.



US Census
5/16/2011

Personal Transfer Receipts

Federal programs attempt to alleviate poverty and are tracked as transfer payments.



Bureau of Economic Analysis
www.bea.gov
8/18/2011

In 2009, federal transfer payments were slightly over \$4,000 for every man, woman and child in Lake County. Approximately 83% of the total transfer payments are from retirement programs like Social Security. Income maintenance (TANF) accounts for a little over 7% of total payments.

Additional reports affecting poverty reveal:

- Food assistance program participation in 2010 is 6.60%
- In 1997, 28.9% of the population was uninsured, compared to the State at 18%
- There were 26.2 per 1,000 teen births reported in 2009

Housing

The average household size is 2.59 compared to an average family size of 3.15.

Household Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Household Population (July)	7,812	7,863	8,051	8,177	8,199	7,177
Housing Vacancy Rate	30.14	30.59	29.78	29.52	29.78	30.90
Total Households	3,013	3,031	3,103	3,151	3,157	2,953
Total Housing Units	4,313	4,367	4,419	4,471	4,496	4,271
Vacant Housing Units	1,300	1,336	1,316	1,320	1,339	1,318

<http://www.dola.state.co.us>

11/9/2010

2010 data from - <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

7/28/2011

Housing Statistics

The 2000 housing affordability index as reported by Headwaters states, in order to purchase the average house a person in Lake County needed to earn a little over \$32,000; the median household income was approximately \$36,000. Approximately 66% of housing is valued between \$100,000 and \$300,000; almost 94% of rental housing costs between \$300 and \$1,500. Approximately 58% of housing is over fifty years old, which is well past its prime without significant maintenance.

Year Structure Built	Total	Percent
2005 or Later	22	0.5
2000 to 2004	243	5.4
1990 to 1999	339	7.5
1980 to 1989	402	8.9
1970 to 1979	871	19.2
1960 to 1969	429	9.5
1950 to 1959	706	15.6
1940 to 1949	221	4.9
1939 or earlier	1,295	28.6

2005-2009 American Community Survey

<http://factfinder.census.gov>

8/15/2011

Building permit requests were down 67% from 2005, with only 19 requests reported by the US Census in 2010.

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, affordable rent represents the generally accepted standard of not spending more than 30% of gross income on gross housing costs. The fair market rent in 2011 for Lake County is \$1,019 for a two bedroom home. In order to afford rent at this amount, a household in Lake County must earn \$19.60 per hour or \$40,760 annually; at minimum wage, it would take 2.7 wage earners in the household.

Foreclosure

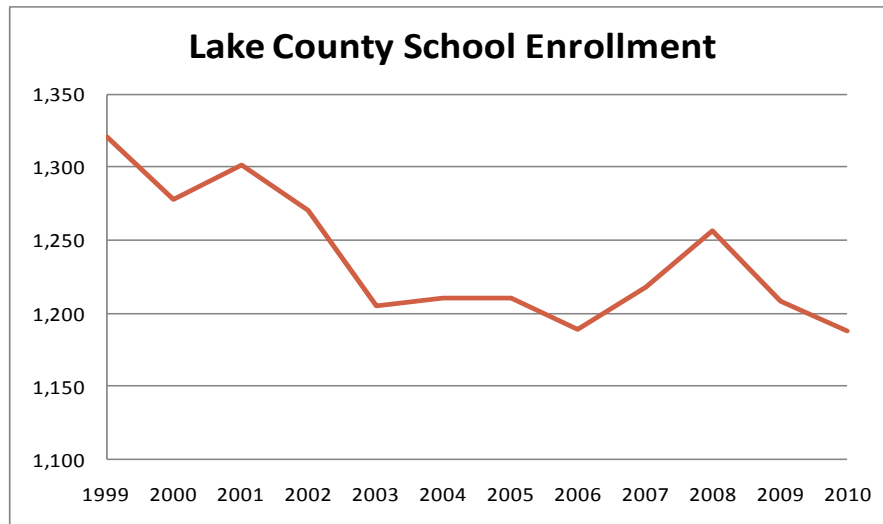
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Filings	29	24	31	45	56
Sales	18	8	7	19	40

<http://www.dola.state.co.us/cdh/researchers/index.htm#foreclosure>

7/28/2011

Education

One school district provides K-12 education in Lake County. Higher education is available locally at Colorado Mountain College (Junior College); four year colleges are available outside Lake County.



School enrollments have remained fairly steady in the last decade. School enrollments peaked in 2001, with 1,301 students enrolled. Unlike many counties in the district who have seen large drops in enrollment, Lake County's enrollments have only seen a 9% decrease since 2001.

A noticeable trend seen throughout many counties in the SCEDD region is the decline in school enrollments, compared to the number of school age children living in the County. The 2010 Census reports there are 1,453 school age children (5-19 years of age) living in the county and the Department of Education reports there are 1,188 students enrolled in Lake County schools.

Enrollment

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lake County R-1	1,278	1,301	1,270	1,205	1,210	1,210	1,189	1,218	1,256	1,208	1,188

The 2005-2009 Census American Community Survey estimates 80.6% of the total population 25 years of age and older has attained a high school diploma or higher; 20% have attained a Bachelor's Degree or higher.

Graduation Rate

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lake County R-1	69.6	64.1	59.8	52.7	52.9	60.0	62.4	63.6	68.3	59.3	70.8

Drop Out Rate

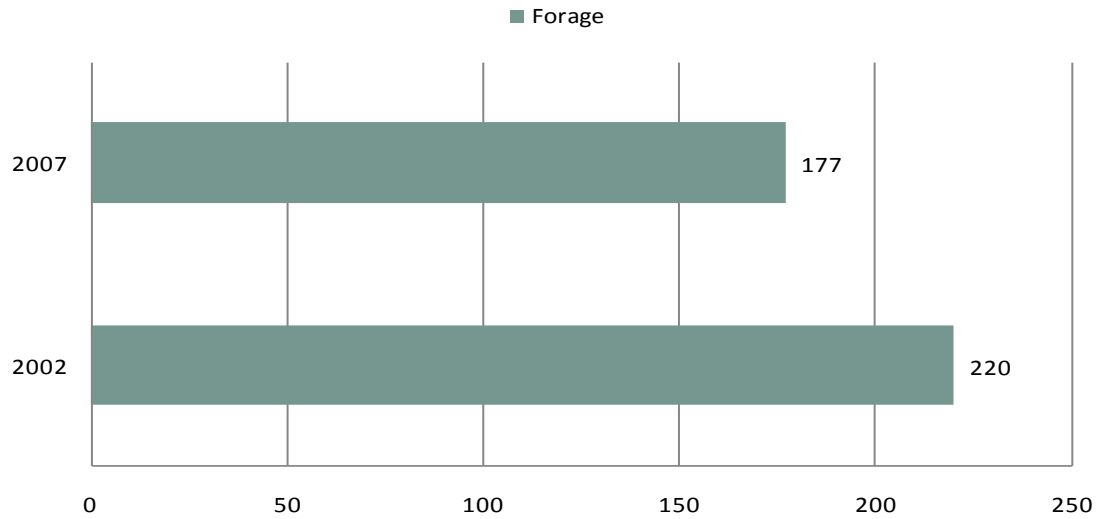
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lake County R-1	2.0	13.9	7.1	5.3	7.0	7.8	6.3	9.5	7.2	7.1	3.5

www.cde.state.co.us
5/26/2011

Agriculture

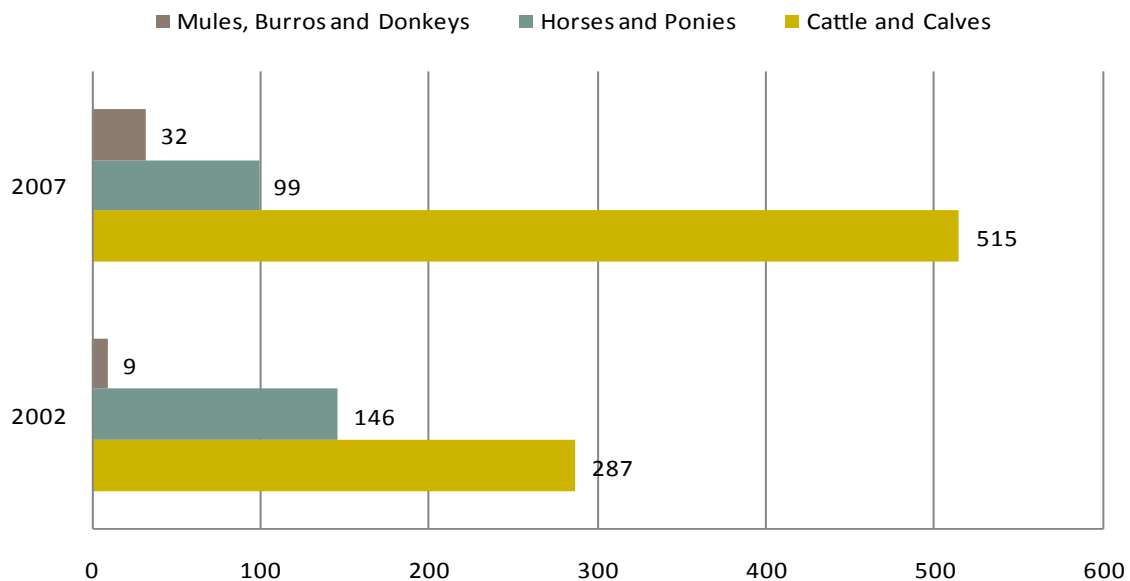
In 2007, Lake County had 14,843 acres of agricultural land. There are 29 farms, with an average of 512 acres. According to the 2007 Agricultural Census, Lake County's largest crop harvested is forage and top livestock is cattle and calves.

Top Crop Harvested in Acres



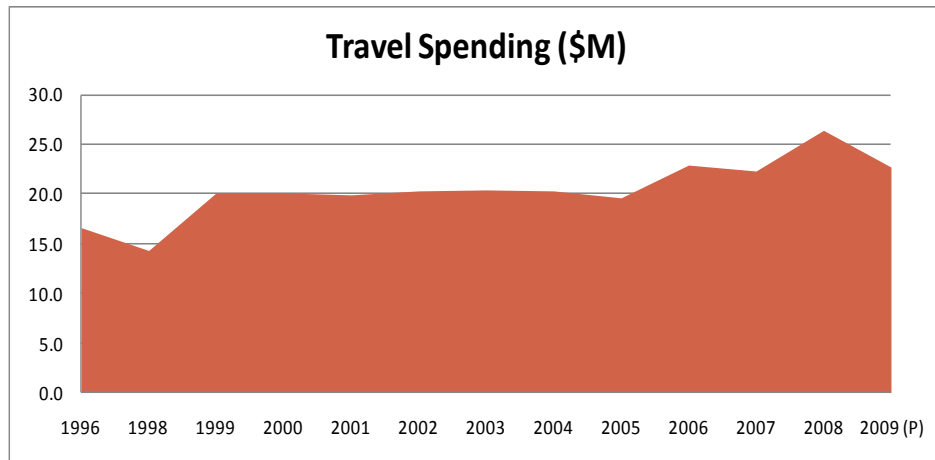
www.agcensus.usda.gov
10/1/2009

Top Livestock Inventory-Quantity



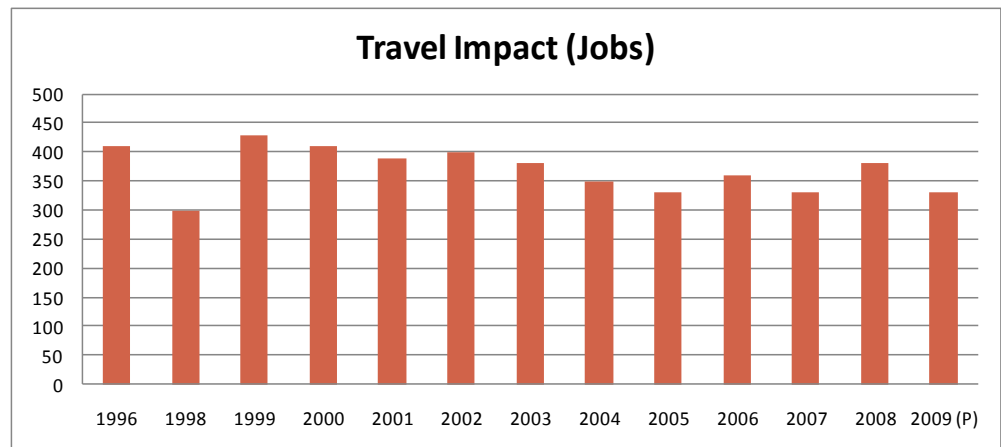
Travel Impact

Travel and tourism is a \$13 billion industry in the State of Colorado.



The Office of Economic Development and International Trade and Dean Runyan Associates report twenty two million dollars was spent by visitors to Lake County in 2009. Travel remained fairly stable during the recession.

Not only does travel affect the revenues to a community, but jobs must be created to maintain services to visitors. Approximately 330 full and part time jobs were attributed to travel and tourism in Lake County in 2009.



	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Travel Spending (\$M)	16.6	14.3	20.1	20.1	19.9	20.3	20.4	20.3	19.6	22.9	22.3	26.4	22.7
Earnings (\$M)	5.6	4.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.6	7.3	9.1	8.0
Employment (Jobs)	410	300	430	410	390	400	380	350	330	360	330	380	330
Local Taxes (\$M)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
State Taxes (\$M)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6

Dean Runyan Associates
<http://www.deanrunyan.com>
 8/10/2010

P= Preliminary

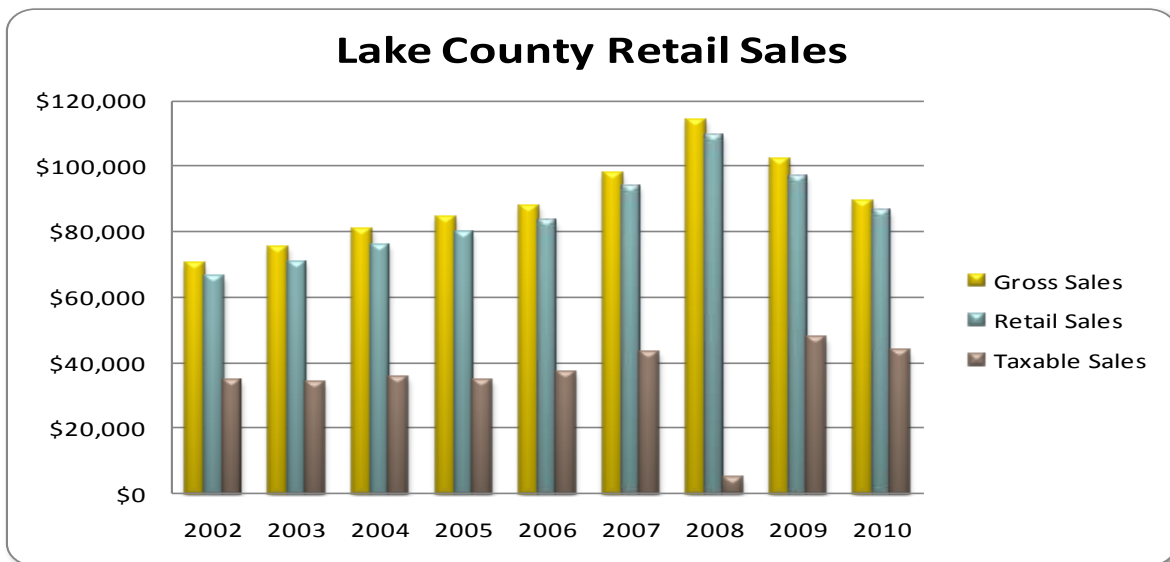
County Government

Lake County has a 4% sales tax and a 1.9% lodging tax; Colorado has a 2.9% sales and use tax.

Retail Sales

As illustrated below, gross sales and retail sales showed a steady increase, with a peak in 2008. Since the recession, sales have begun to decrease reaching prerecession numbers.

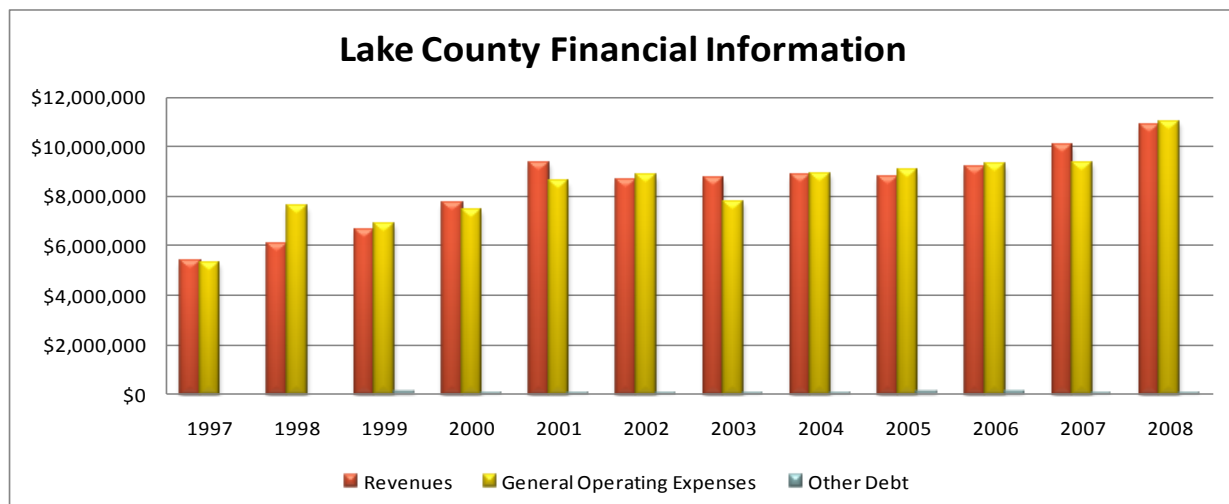
In thousands of dollars



Dept. of Revenue
<http://www.colorado.gov>
 7/12/2011

General Revenue and Expenses

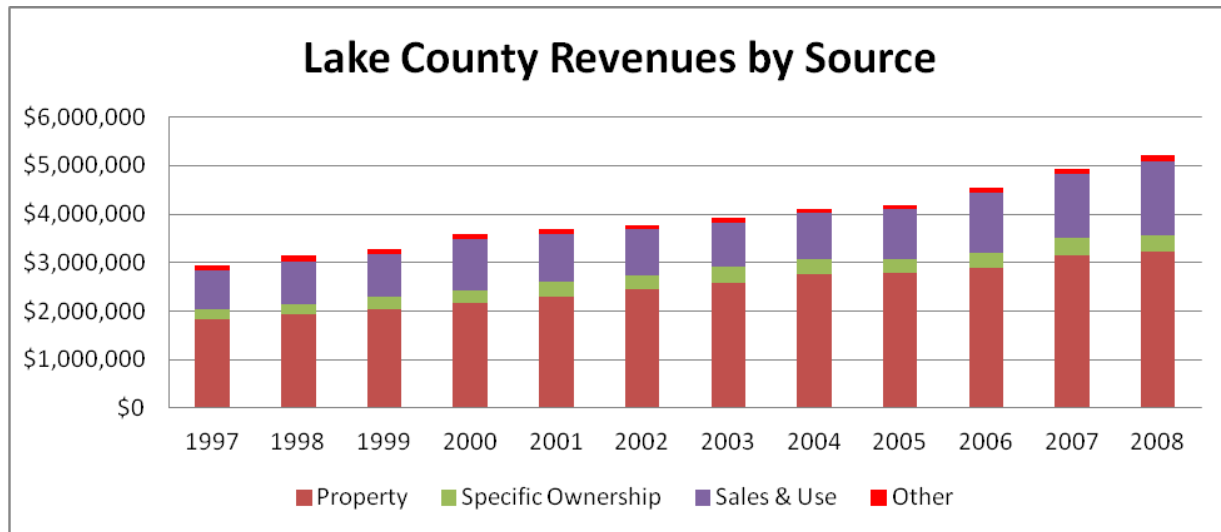
The financial condition of Lake County is fairly stable, with revenues equal to or exceeding expenses in most years.



Colorado Division of Local Government
<http://www.dola.state.co.us/cedis.html>
 10/19/2010

Revenues by Source

Lake County is highly dependent on revenues from property taxes. Approximately 30% of Lake County's revenues are derived from property taxes.

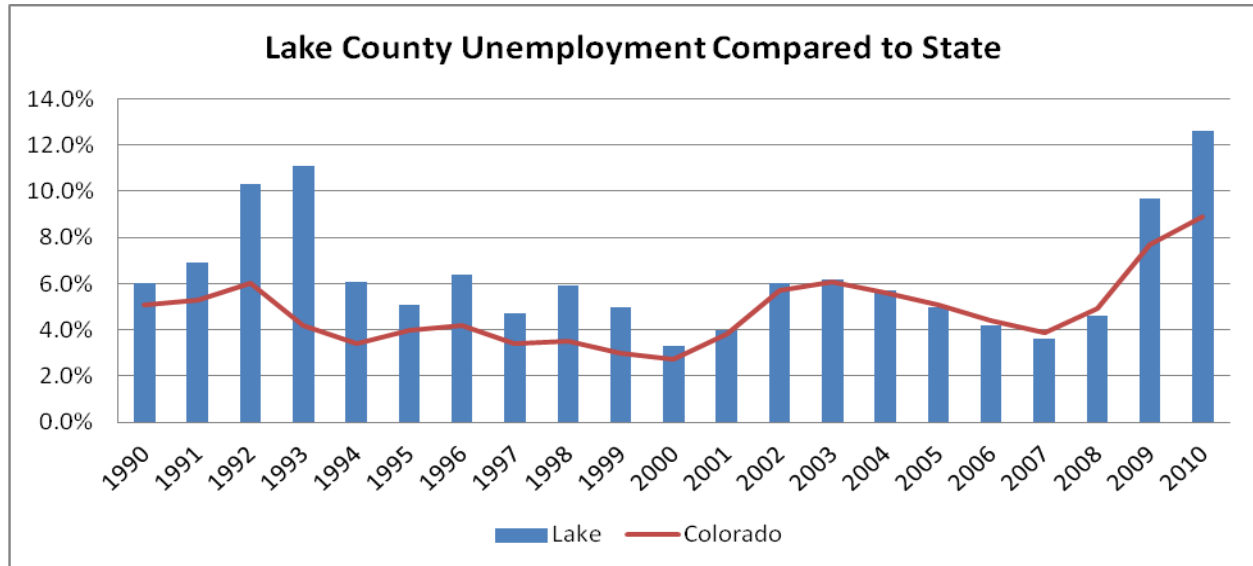


DOLA reports the 2010 assessed value of Lake County is \$108,260,409, providing \$3,888,064 in revenues with a 35.914 mill levy.

Local Economy

Labor Force

Lake County's unemployment rate has spiked 9% in the last ten years. Colorado's 2010 unemployment rate was 8.9%, while Lake County was 12.6%; the highest unemployment rate in two decades.



Colorado Workforce/LMI Gateway
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com>
 8/23/2011

Employment by Sector

Industry	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	13	12	11	14	N/A
Utilities	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction	302	342	442	403	303
Manufacturing	14	18	30	40	34
Wholesale trade	27	N/A	28	36	39
Retail Trade	211	210	209	231	201
Transportation and warehousing	20	29	29	34	22
Information	12	16	17	19	N/A
Finance activities	39	39	38	33	21
Real estate	84	91	112	101	91
Professional and business services	82	70	70	94	79
Administration and waste	N/A	N/A	115	123	93
Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33
Health Services	240	241	239	246	N/A
Arts	115	129	124	125	135
Accommodation and food	270	304	318	297	258
Other services, except public administration	N/A	155	152	169	177
Government	848	877	801	800	832

Department of Local Affairs
 1/10/2011

Wages

Wages in Lake County are lower than the State average. In 2010, average weekly wages, as reported by the Colorado Workforce, for Lake County were 42% below the State; with Lake County at \$582 and the State at \$1,001. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports average annual wages for Lake County in 2009 were 38% below the State; with Lake County at \$29,751 and the State at \$47,622.

Average Weekly Wages by Sector

Industry	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mining	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Utilities	\$740	\$739	\$736	\$842	\$870
Construction	\$524	\$565	\$616	\$654	\$591
Manufacturing	\$522	\$480	\$599	\$597	\$657
Wholesale Trade	\$647	\$0	\$815	\$807	\$760
Retail Trade	\$420	\$420	\$441	\$455	\$472
Transportation & Warehousing	\$626	\$721	\$754	\$754	\$694
Information	\$445	\$451	\$438	\$465	\$0
Finance and Insurance	\$756	\$734	\$806	\$764	\$505
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$432	\$464	\$438	\$477	\$430
Professional & Technical Services	\$522	\$565	\$621	\$935	\$756
Administrative and Waste Services	\$339	\$361	\$400	\$458	\$420
Educational Services	\$479	\$490	\$513	\$536	\$551
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$272	\$315	\$325	\$371	\$358
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$642	\$645	\$653	\$684	\$691
Accommodation and Food Services	\$215	\$228	\$249	\$272	\$265
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin	\$385	\$430	\$409	\$367	\$321
Public Administration	\$574	\$601	\$621	\$669	\$672

Colorado Work Force/ LMI Gateway
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com>
 1/11/2011

Average Annual Wages by Sector

Industry	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Natural Resources & Mining	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	\$26,867	\$28,889	\$31,754	\$33,464	\$30,102
Manufacturing	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$24,000	\$24,159	\$26,274	\$27,241	\$27,513
Information	\$22,662	\$22,996	\$23,213	\$24,005	\$25,126
Financial Activities	\$29,582	\$30,097	\$29,602	\$29,737	\$23,480
Professional & Business Services	\$20,391	\$21,336	\$23,503	\$29,784	\$25,686
Education & Health Services	\$32,649	\$32,760	\$33,760	\$35,307	\$35,860
Leisure & Hospitality	\$11,942	\$13,063	\$13,963	\$15,471	\$15,300
Other Services	\$19,930	\$22,055	\$21,426	\$19,003	\$16,723
Public Administration	\$26,138	\$26,858	\$28,057	\$30,396	\$30,031

Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov
 1/13/2011

*ND= Non Disclosable-Data does not meet BLS or State Agency disclosure standards.

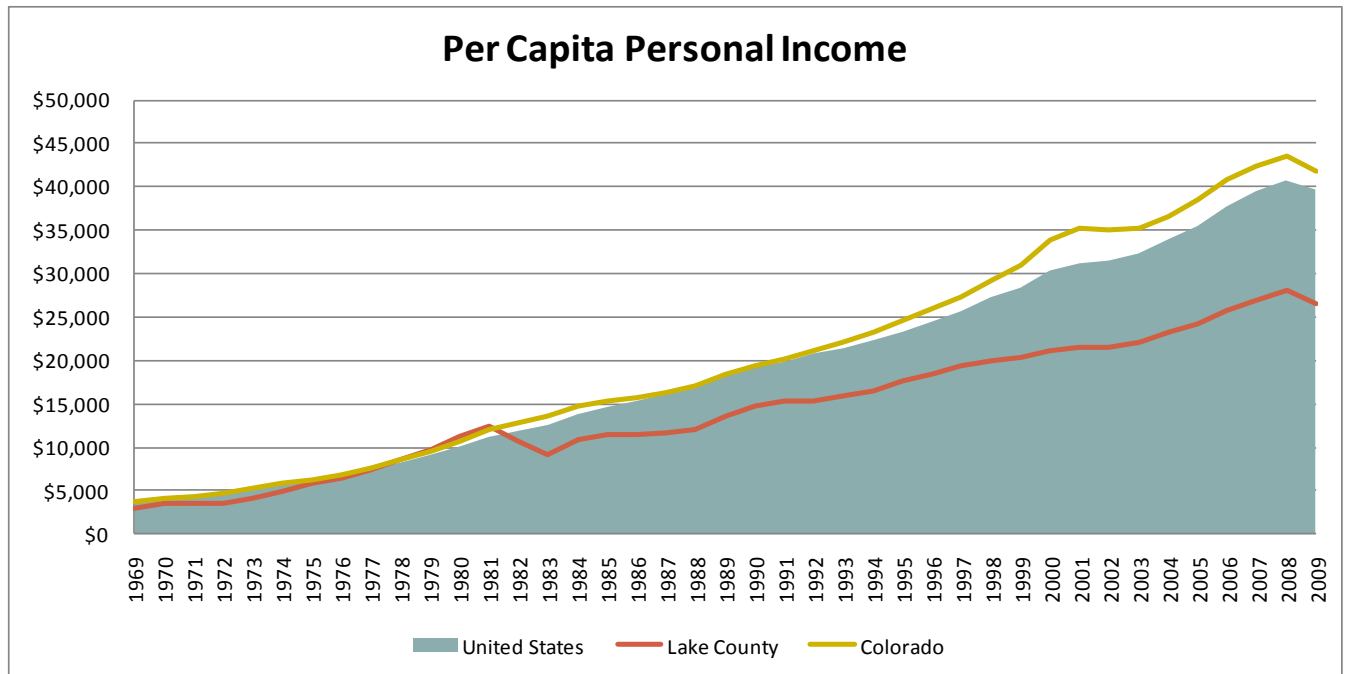
Median Household Income

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Lake County	\$38,487	\$37,286	\$35,947	\$35,040	\$36,033	\$38,960	\$40,443	\$41,492	\$48,280	\$43,935
Colorado	\$47,505	\$48,483	\$48,060	\$49,248	\$50,105	\$50,841	\$52,265	\$55,517	\$57,184	\$55,735

<http://www.census.gov-SAIPE>
1/11/2011

Per Capita Personal Income

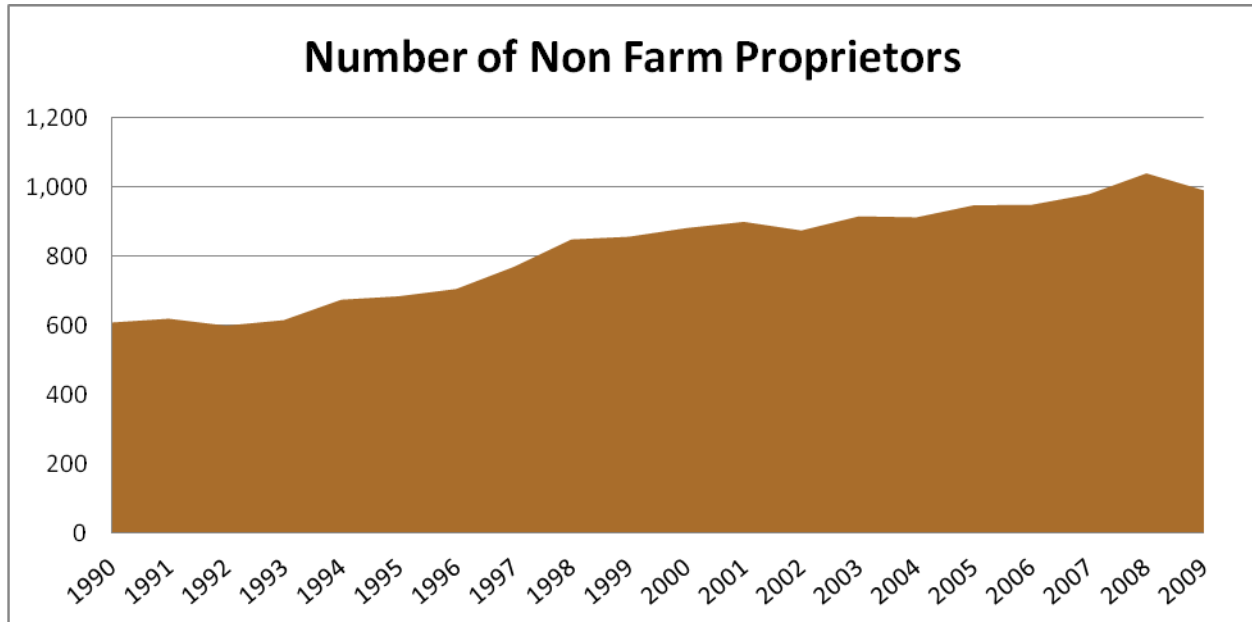
The per capita income for Lake County is 37% below the State average. Per capita income for Lake County in 2009 was \$26,504 compared to the State average of \$41,895.



Bureau of Economic Analysis
www.bea.gov
8/17/2011

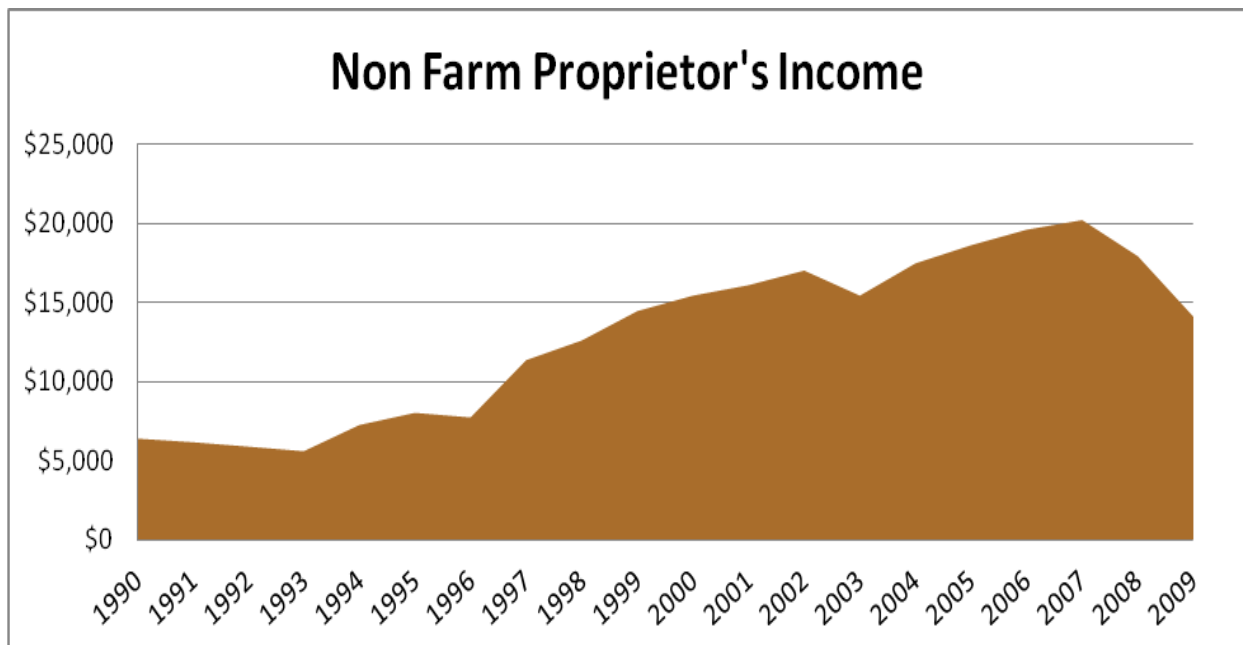
Proprietors

The number of nonfarm proprietors has shown steady growth in the last decade, with a peak in 2008.



Bureau of Economic Analysis
8/17/2011

Nonfarm proprietor's income peaked in 2007 and started to decline after the recession.



Strategic Planning

The 2010 CEDS has been created to provide a road map for coordinating economic activities, monitoring and evaluating long and short term economic goals and encouraging economic growth in Lake County over the next five years and beyond. The plan is based on the data and analysis of the county's economy, community needs and input, local government input and the Colorado State Governor's Bottom Up Plan. The overall goal is to diversify the economy while supporting local businesses, stabilize the population and create a foundation for future growth and prosperity in the County.

Community Assessment

The first step in creating the plan is to assess the community's strengths and weaknesses. Information gathered from town hall meetings, local leaders and the Bottom Up Plan was utilized to create the list below.

Strengths

- Low Cost of Living
- Hospital
- Colorado Mountain College
- Outdoor recreation
- Environment
- Diversity of community
- History
- Mining heritage
- Airport
- Interstate 70
- Access to resorts
- Power distribution

Weaknesses

- Lack of water infrastructure
- Leakage of youth
- Leakage of retail sales
- Lack of jobs
- Seasonal economy
- County is dependent on property tax revenues
- County has the highest tax rate in the region
- High rate of teen pregnancies
- High percentage of insured
- High unemployment
- Low wages
- Access to capital
- Planning and zoning permits
- Lack of water
- Access to broadband

Opportunities

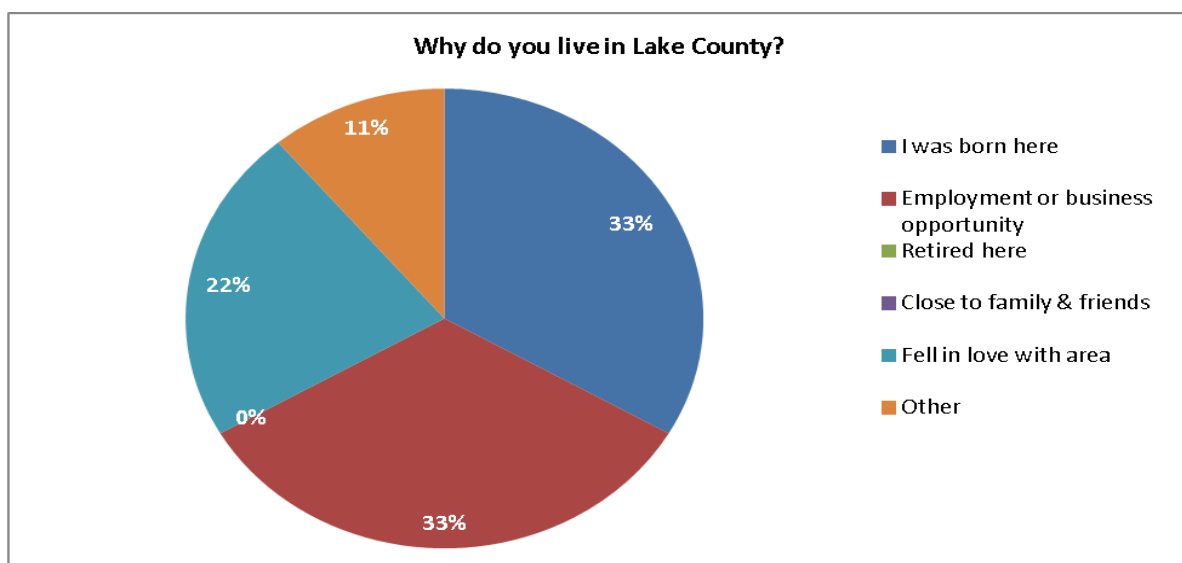
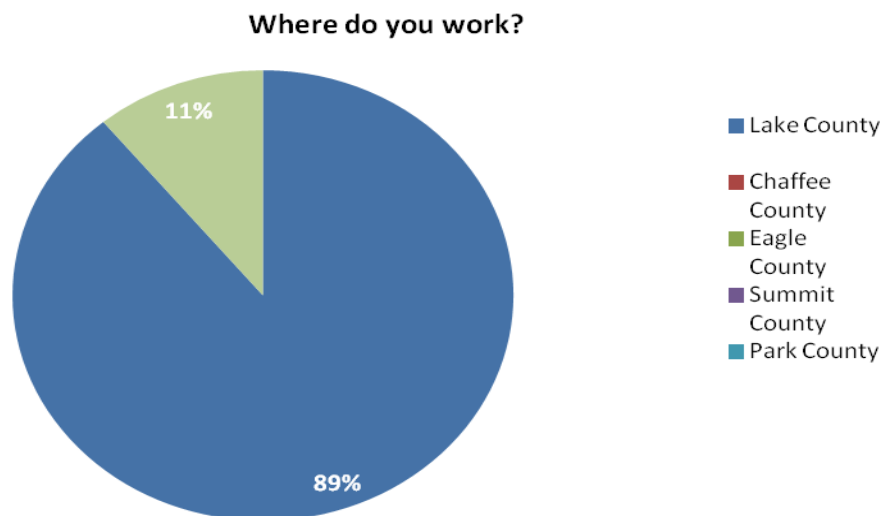
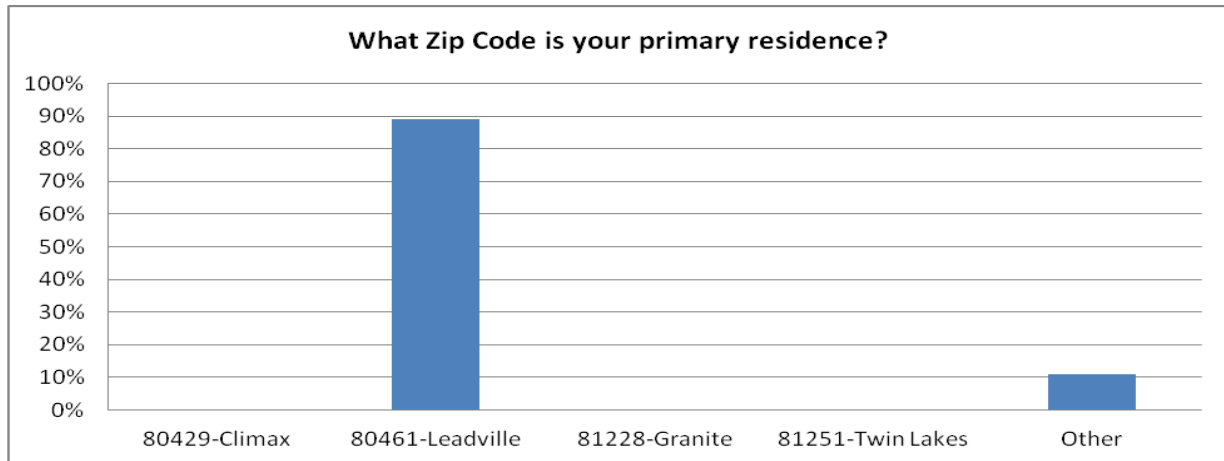
- Create an Economic Development Corporation
- Improve water availability
- Improve water/sewer infrastructure
- De-Bruce
- Improve broadband
- Invest in school infrastructure
- Expand College
- Expand and support local businesses
- Retain youth
- Upgrade hospital
- Recruit and maintain doctors
- Create a regional conference center
- Create airport testing facility
- Create athletic training facility
- Expand recreation
- Explore power projects/utilize power grid
- Streamline permitting process
- Increase attendance at Ski Cooper

Threats

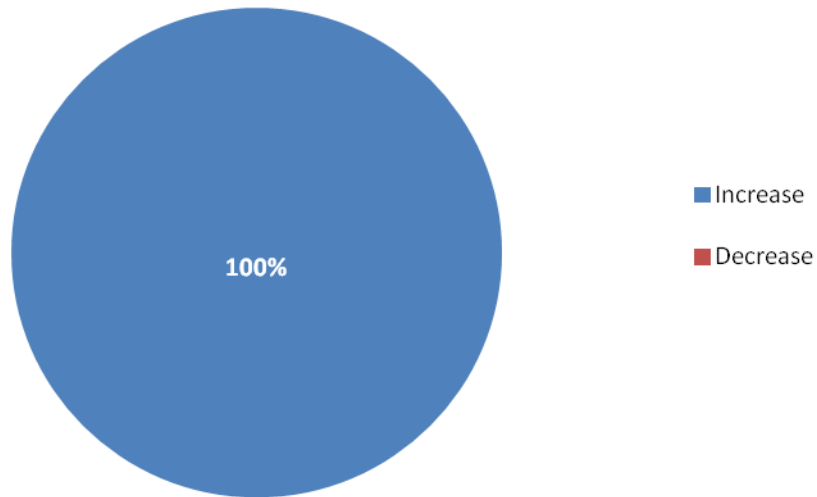
- Closure of hospital
- School closure
- Deteriorating roads
- Leakage of retail sales
- Lack of retail competition
- Closure of Climax Mine
- Negative headlines about school test results
- Leakage of youth

Community Survey

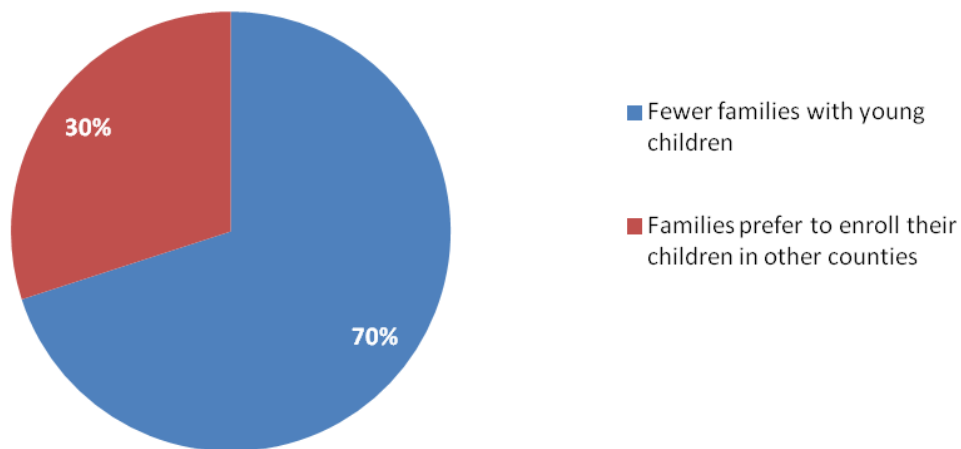
SCEDD solicited community participation during the town hall meetings utilizing the Audience Response System. A Power Point presentation provided demographic data and analysis, with questions to poll the audience on various issues. Results from the town hall meeting are presented below.



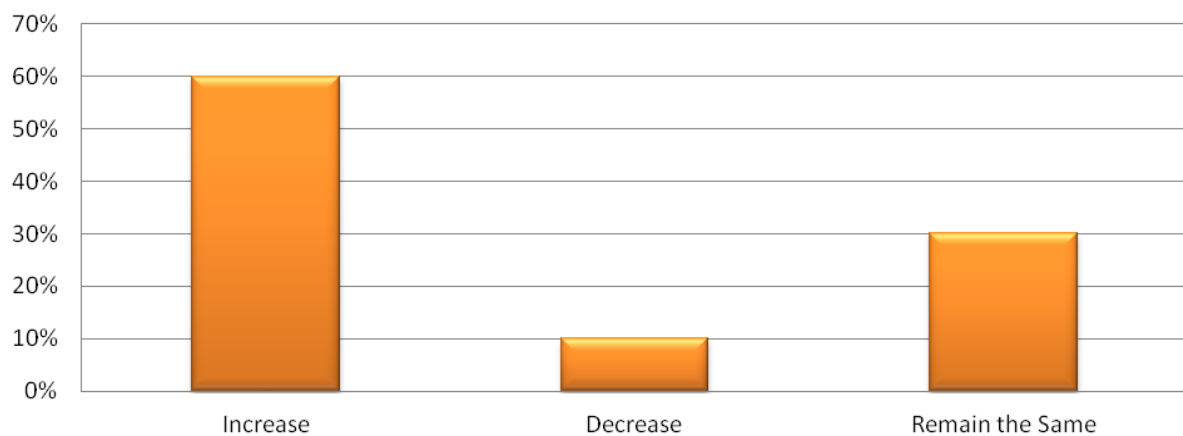
Over the next ten years would you prefer the population...



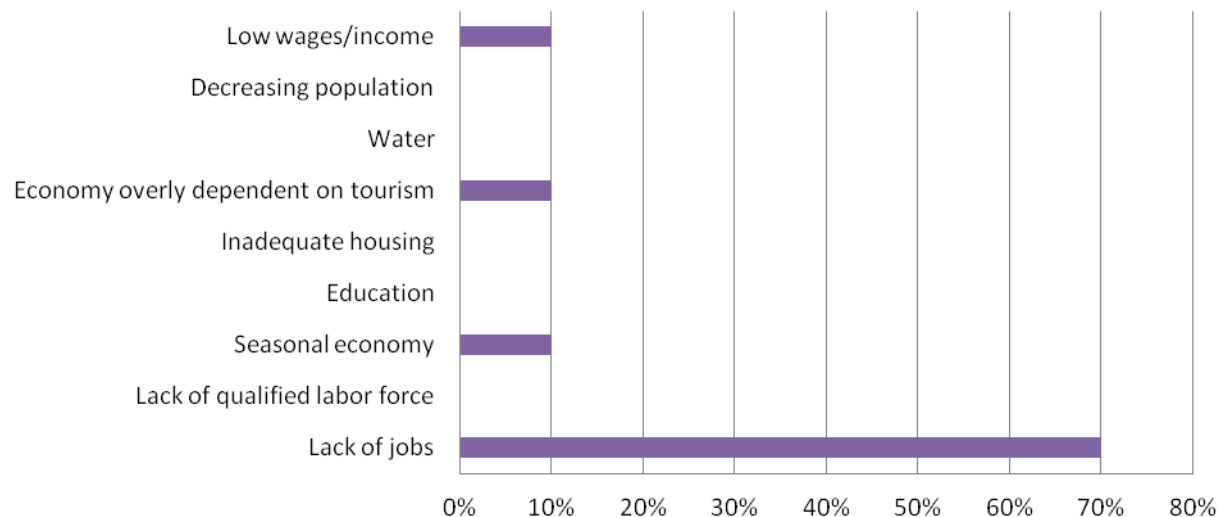
Why are school enrollments declining?



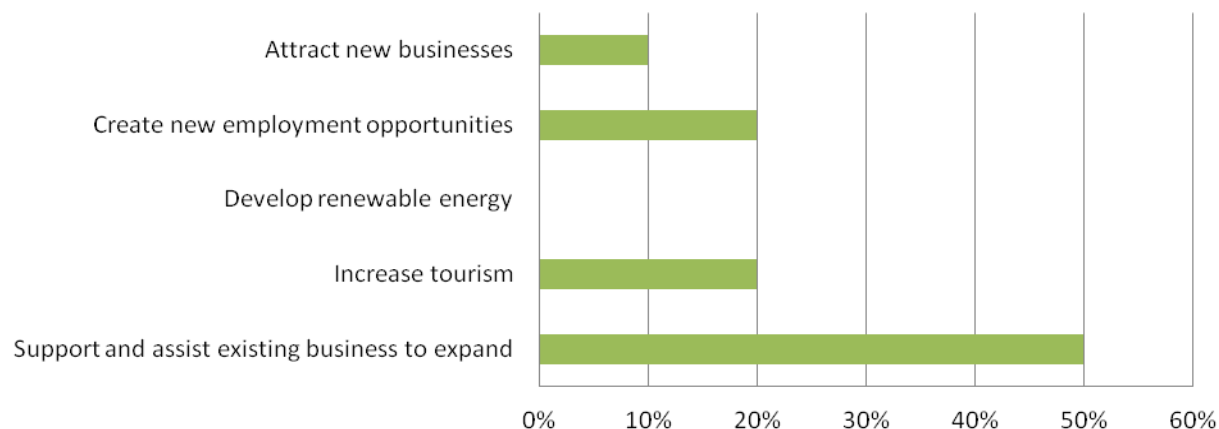
Over the next ten years do you think the standard of living in Lake County will...



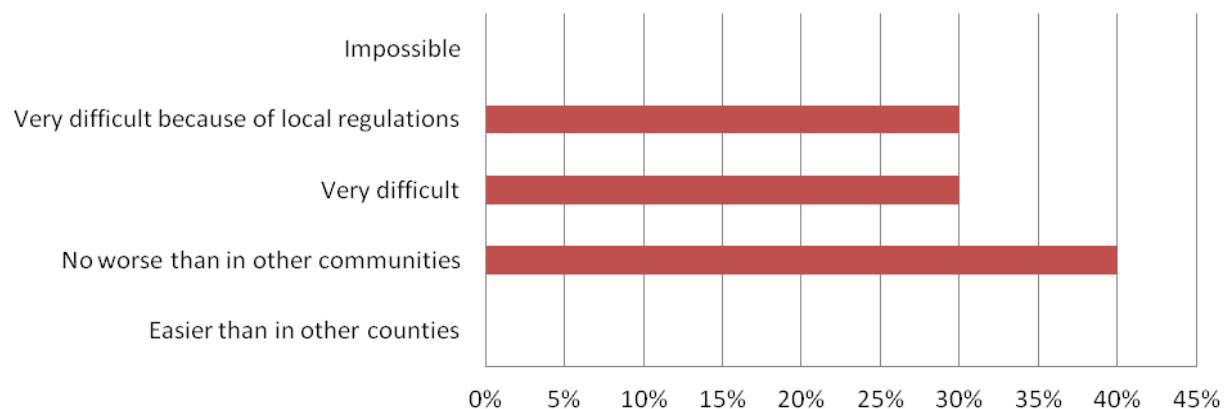
What is the worst problem facing Lake County?



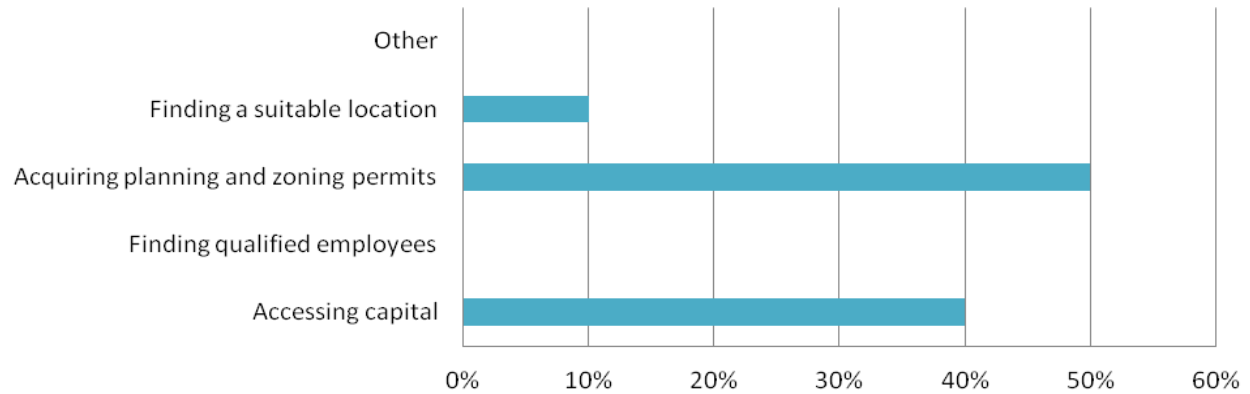
What should be the primary economic development focus of the county?



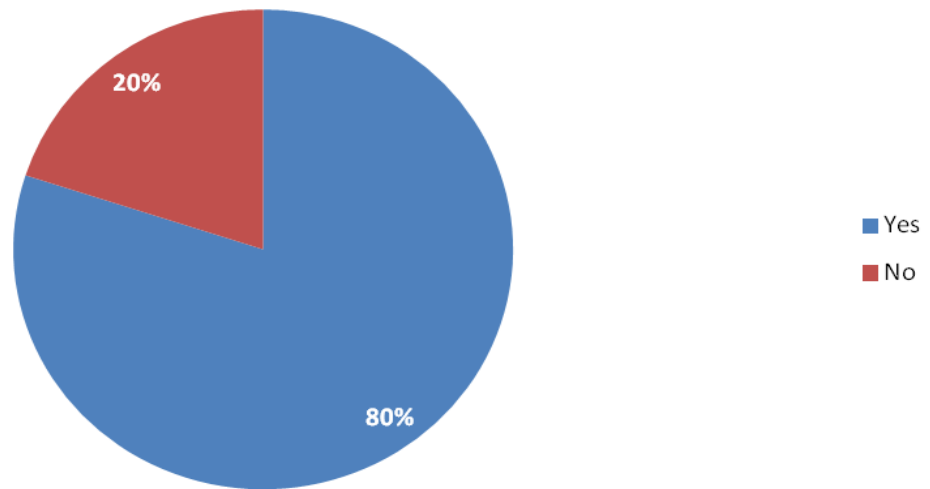
How difficult would it be for an entrepreneur to open/move a business here?



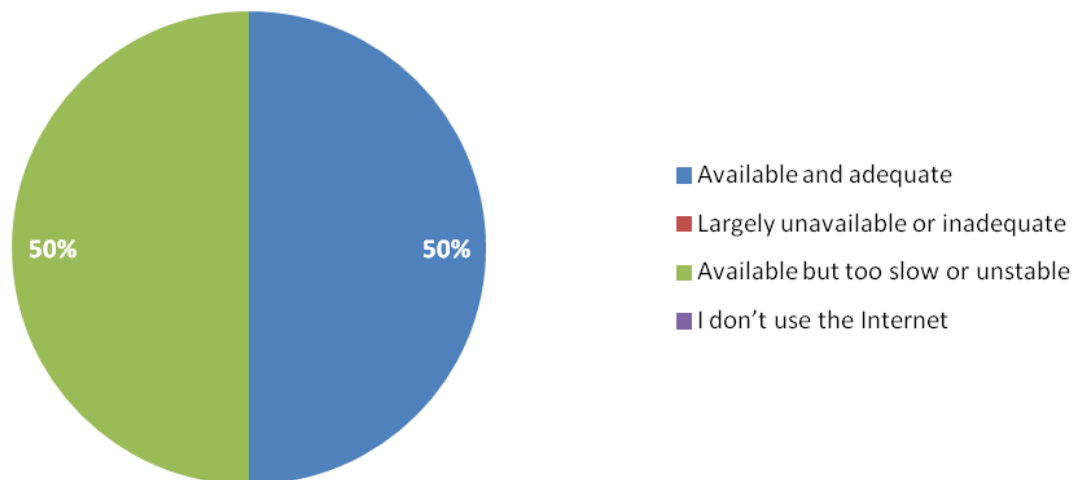
What would be the biggest hurdle for a new business in Lake County?



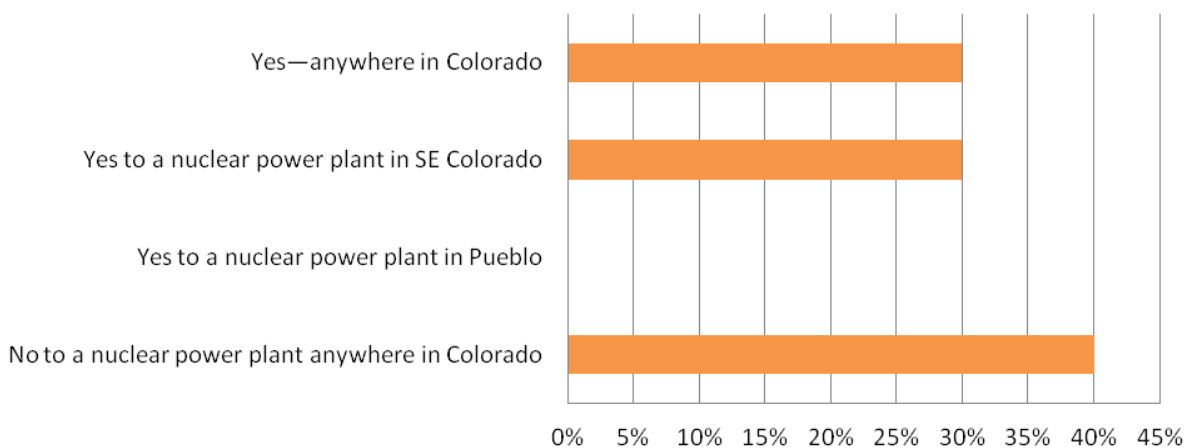
Do you believe water is a factor limiting growth and prosperity in Lake County?



Is internet access in Lake County...



What are your thoughts on construction of a nuclear power plant?



County Development Strategy

Lake County's location, mining history and land use provide unique challenges and opportunities for the county. The County is centrally located in Colorado, bordered by the Continental Divide. At an elevation of over 10,000 feet, the county seat, Leadville, is the highest incorporated city in the United States. As with many of the Upper Arkansas Counties, Lake County's history is reminiscent of the silver mining days. The National Resources Conservation Service, reports almost sixty six percent of Lake County's land use is a National Forest. Local leaders recognize the challenges of the area and are utilizing available resources to increase tourism and create jobs.

Lake County has struggled with the boom and bust cycle of the mining industry; which also caused contamination of the soil and water, designating much of the county as a Superfund site. Clean up of those sites are complete. Mining in the area consisted of silver, lead, some gold and later molybdenum. The closure of the Climax Mine in the early 1980's was devastating to the economy and forced the community to turn to tourism for revenues. The good news is, Climax Mine has committed to reopening in 2012.

Given the history and recreational opportunities of the county, tourism has a large impact on the economy. Visitors to the area can tour the Ore Bin where the "Unsinkable Molly Brown" and husband made their fortune, tour the mines and mining district, enjoy hiking, biking and fishing at Twin Lakes, travel the Mineral Belt Trail, and visit places where infamous people like, Doc Holiday and Baby Doe Tabor resided.

Leaders in Lake County have been active in encouraging economic growth and diversification. Since the 2002 CEDS, the following projects have been completed:

- Started the Mining Communities Summit
- Climax mine committed to reopening creating 350 jobs
- Historical work completed at Hayden Ranch
- Upper Arkansas Area COG started a housing program
- Water main extension at the Lake County Industrial Park
- Building and Land Use Department created to administer building codes
- Facility rented to house emergency vehicles
- Two public parking lots created in downtown
- New welcome billboard erected
- Magic Carpet Lift installed at Ski Cooper
- Visitors Center created
- Leadville Ranger District provides information to campers
- Lake County Recreation Department offers activities for residents-Lake County Aquatic Center and Community Park
- Bike trail paved and open for winter and summer activities
- Motocross park
- Lake County De-Bruce
- Constructed four solar arrays at county facilities
- Appointed a committee to create an Economic Development Plan

Recent news of the reopening of the Climax Mine has been a welcome boost to the economy, as construction workers are preparing for the opening and leaders are planning for the increase in population. As expected, this will also cause problems as the county decides how best to accommodate the increase. Leaders in the community will continue to expand on the available resources, prepare for the opening of the mine and create new job opportunities for residents and promote tourism. Specific projects have been listed in this CEDS to provide a guide to community leaders as they move forward with their economic goals.

Goal: **Economic Development**-Increase job opportunities by utilizing current resources and improving infrastructure to accommodate new business.

Project 1: Update the Lake County Development Plan

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to develop an economic development plan.

Project 2: Business incubator

Creation of a business incubator will increase opportunities for new businesses in Lake County. Planning and creation of this facility is included in this project.

Project 3: Industrial Park planning

The Lake County Airport Industrial Park has been created for new development. As new business is recruited additional infrastructure will be needed.

Project 4: Update County Comprehensive Master Plan

Funds will be sought to update the master plan to reflect new developments and current economic goals.

Project 5: Increase broadband availability and connectivity

High-tech companies cannot locate in the county because current broadband is not adequate for their needs. Lake County is working with other Upper Arkansas counties to create a regional approach to improving broadband in the Upper Arkansas. This is a high priority project, expected to be completed in the near future.

Goal: **Improve Community Facilities and Services**

Project 1: Snow removal storage building

The facility will house the snow removal equipment and serve as a temporary space for the terminal at the Lake County Airport.

Project 2: Water/sewer improvements

The outlying subdivisions in Lake County are served by private wells and private septic systems. Lake County is developing a water augmentation plan to service areas outside the boundaries of the Parkville Water District.

Project 3: Rehabilitation of City Hall

Leadville's City Hall, while historic, is also in need of major rehabilitation. Specific improvements include a new boiler, handicapped accessibility features, a new roof, interior and exterior "clean-up/paint-up/fix-up," improved parking, and asbestos removal.

Project 4: Twin Lakes sanitation system

This project would allow conversion from separate septic systems to a central sanitation system serving approximately 30 homes, businesses and tourist facilities.

Project 5: Construction of landfill

Construction of a landfill will fulfill the requirement to delist the California Gulch Superfund Site to be delisted from the National priorities list. This will be completed in partnership with EPA and CDPHE.

Project 6: Solar Garden

This project allows the private sector to purchase into the development of a large array of solar collectors, whose purpose is to provide a lower cost electric power supply.

Goal: **Increase Recreation/Tourism Opportunities**-Tourism is important to Lake County's economy. Increased recreation opportunities will encourage tourism and longer stays in the community.

Project 1: Develop Bicycle/Snow Mobile/Cross Country Trail System

An opportunity may exist to expand the project to include some areas of possible remedial action under a superfund cleanup project. The ultimate development will include tying the Lake County trails to the systems in Summit, Eagle, and Chaffee Counties. This will result in a trail system of national significance.

Project 2: Historic preservation

The vast inventory of historic sites is one of the key tourist attractions in the area. For this reason, as well as to protect the history of the area, this is considered a high priority project.

Project 3: Expand and improve golf course

One of the key draws for tourists is top quality golf facilities. Grant applications have been submitted to create a year round golf course to include a Nordic center.

Project 4: Community Park Improvements

Further development of the community park project will enhance recreation opportunities in the community. Project includes extending the Mineral Belt Trail and additional storage facilities.

Project 5: Huck Finn Skate park

This project includes a 20,000 sq. ft. skate park, resurfacing the tennis courts, restrooms, vending facility, heated storage for Zambonie and additional parking.

Project 6: Rod & Gun Club expansion

Negotiations are underway to relocate the gun range to a location for regional tournaments and provide a free shooting range for residents.

Strategic planning in Lake County will be an ongoing process. Projects identified in the CEDS are long term, unless otherwise noted, and contingent on available funds. As projects are under taken and available funds are identified, adjustments may be necessary.

Local leaders will work with their local economic development organizations as well as SCEDD, State and Federal sources to implement the plan and make adjustments as needed. Funding sources will be identified and pursued for individual projects. While some projects may not be eligible for EDA funds, USDA, DOLA, SBA, HUD, Private Foundations and Grants through the Governor's office will be researched.

In some cases, a regional approach may be more feasible. Most counties in Southeastern Colorado lack the funds for matching grants; therefore, a collaborative effort could be beneficial. In those instances, Lake County will work with other counties and regional planners to ensure continuity between all organizations.

Lake County will report its progress to SCEDD to be included in the annual CEDS updates. As new opportunities arise, projects or adjustments will also be included in the updated CEDS.

The State Bottom Up Economic Development Strategy is included as a supplement to the CEDS. Lake County will continue to work on the Bottom Up Strategy at the State level, while working on CEDS projects at a Federal level. In any case, both strategies are vital to the economic growth of Lake County and should be considered complimentary to each other.

“Bottom-Up” 2011 County Economic Development Summary Top Five Economic Development Goals & Strategies For Lake County, Colorado

Bottom Up Economic Development Strategy

As part of Governor Hickenlooper’s Bottom Up Economic Development strategy, we are requesting that each county develop or update its economic development plan based on current input from local citizens, businesses and other interested stakeholders. The objective of the county plan is to identify **up to five** economic development goals and strategies of the county, utilizing information gathered from the online public survey, the public county meetings and comments, and the most current economic development plans in the county (town, city, or county). These county plans will be rolled up and incorporated into fourteen regional plans that together will assist in developing an overall statewide economic development plan.

Goal(s) ⁱ	#1 New Local Jobs	#2 Improve Reputation of Schools	#3 Revitalize Downtown	#4 Increase Season Tourism	#5 Focused Comprehensive Marketing Plan
Strategy(ies)ⁱⁱ	1. Retention and Expansion of Existing Businesses 2. Land Acquisition: U.P. 3. Inventory of Bldgs & Sites w/ FROR	Higher Test Scores Connecting new residents to the community	Easier renovation of Historic Bldgs; CLG Occupy Store fronts & fill windows Analyze P&Z codes to facilitate renovation	Short term rental inventory Coop Advertising Regional Branding: "Gold Lust Trail"	Market What We Have: outdoor adventures Regional Approach
Action(s)ⁱⁱⁱ	1. Attract & Retain more Residents 2. CDBG and Brownfield Grants 3. BRE study	Reduce staff turnover Facebook links re: local activities (aka "Onboarding") Toot Your Own Horn	Land Acquisition: U.P. Target needed business/Industry Leakage Study	Off season events: Mining Comm Summit; XC skiing; Snowmobile events; Hut tours; snowshoe events Red Carpet Training (Workforce Center)	Streamline MAC, EDC, Chamber, Ski Cooper
Expected Outcome(s), i.e., Measurable Results^{iv}	1. Increased # of Employed Residents 2. Increased City /City Sales tax revenues 3. Longer duration of residents living here	1. better teacher and administrator retention 2. more residents staying in community because of educational opportunities 3. Higher graduation rates, less related problems- drugs, teen pregnancy	less business turnover, more local shopping opportunities, more local circulation of dollars	Hockey League; Altitude Training; Victorian Home Tour; Create Winter Wonderland	YouTube Favorite Activities Toot Your Own Horn
Primary Partners^v	City County Climax Realtors CMC Chamber of Commerce EDC DOLA UAACOG OEDIT	1. schools 2. newspaper 3. civic/fraternal organizations	CU / CSU Architecture Class CPI	LT Fitness/ LT100	Travel writers; Channel 10; Lifetime Fitness
Available Resources^{vi}	Chamber EDC SBDC	other communities that have turned around their schools and reputations	Lighting Sidewalks	other communities that have added to their seasonal tourism	SCEDD, UAACOG, GOED

	Land Airport				
Needed Resources & identified issues or barriers^{vii}	Funding: Brownfields Grants Targetted Industry & Business Study	people, money and media attention	Recycling bins on Harrison Restrooms Entry Signage		a roadmap
Timeline^{viii}					

A few more questions.... When completing this template, please provide a written response to these questions, as applicable

1. What current federal, state and local programs or initiatives hinder your local economic development efforts?

2. What resources/actions do you need from the State of Colorado to assist your effort in implementing a county economic development plan?

3. Identify innovative economic development programs and partners in the county or region that can be replicated across the state?

ⁱ Goals are expressions of the desires of the community; a future condition or state that it's aiming for – a concise statement that articulates the desired future. For example:

ⁱⁱ "Update and expand marketing efforts for economic development in _____ County"

ⁱⁱⁱ "Strategies provide direction and framework for how to go about achieving the goal. For example, "Craft and finance strong, ongoing major marketing promotions."

^{iv} "Actions or implementation steps will carry out the strategy in a systematic way. For example, "Brand _____ County and its communities through the use of an agreed-upon economic development logo and slogan" or "Develop a focused marketing program which consists of email, social networks, and blogs to promote the county."

^v "Expected outcomes and measurable results should reflect a realistic feedback of how well the strategy is working. How do we know we're making progress? This includes building results into the action plans – relating back to the goal. For example, for marketing efforts, "Number of inquiries stating they saw our ad/website/news release/story, etc. etc."

^{vi} "Identify partners with something to contribute/gain from involvement in this effort – e.g. Chambers, trade associations, non-profits, etc. etc"

^{vii} "Available resources can, and should, include more than funding. Students, volunteers, business sponsorships, strategic grants, can all be considered. Also, ways to leverage resources."

^{viii} "Needed resources should be based on gaps existing after all available resources have been considered. The more innovative, creative use of resources without requiring additional funding will be the most expeditious in the short run. Issues or barriers are items that need to be addressed in order to realize goal."

^{ix} "Timeline-some goals may be long-term. These may be broken down into intermediate steps with identified timelines for each action step. Short-term goals or specific projects may have a definite timeline. This is a way of keeping the process on track and reinvigorating efforts if a timeline slips, so that it doesn't get forgotten."

This County Plan was submitted on _____ by the county team (please list the county team members below):

1. _____