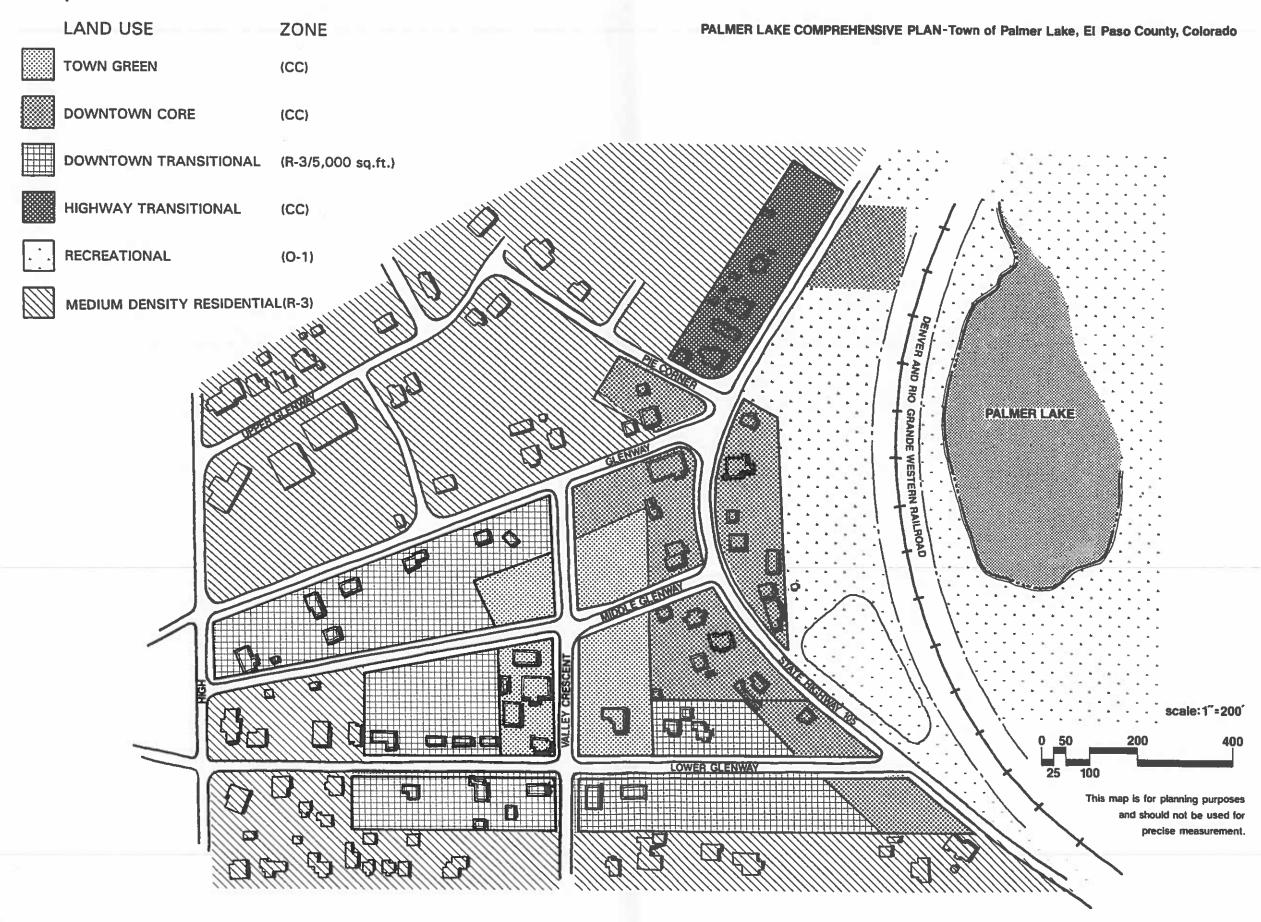
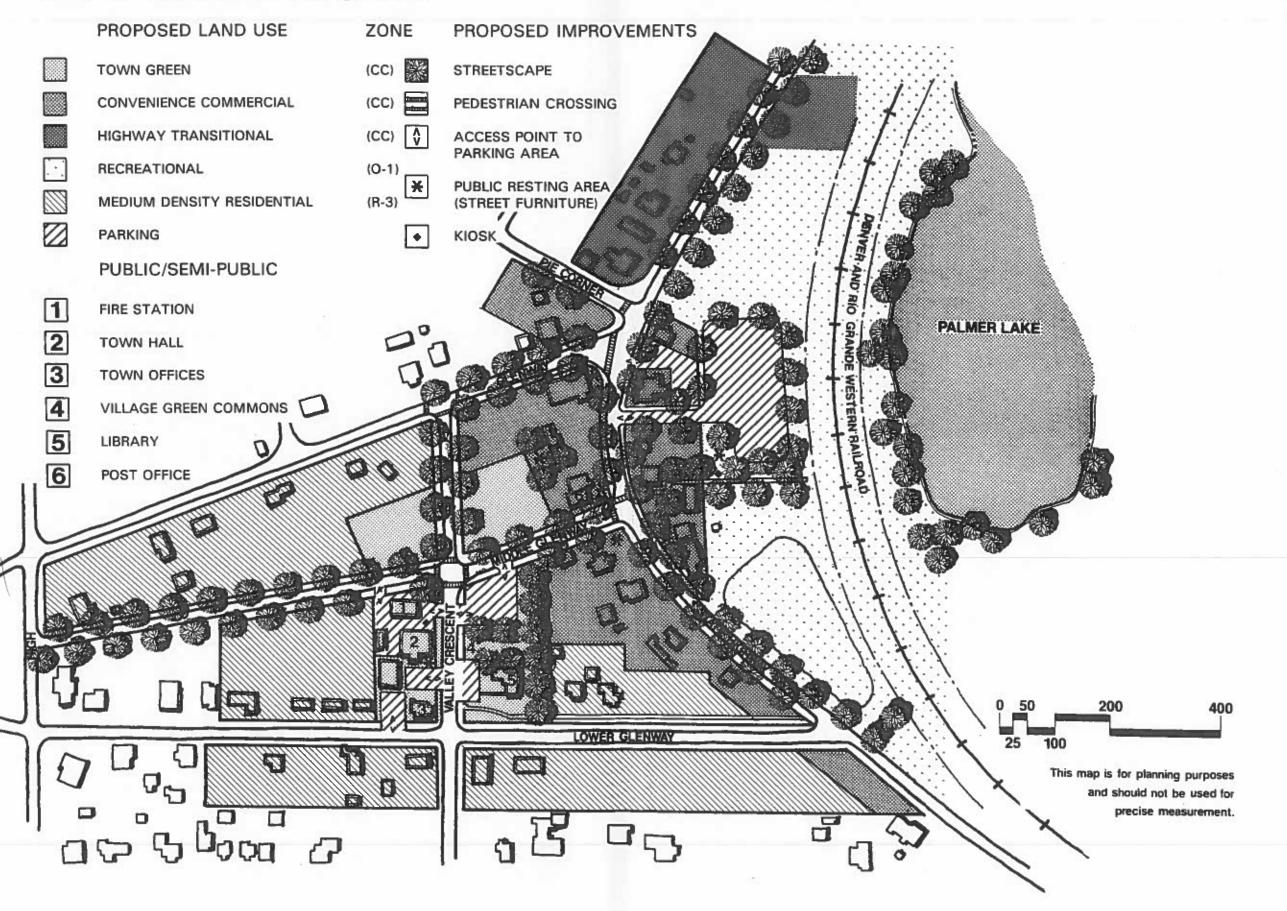


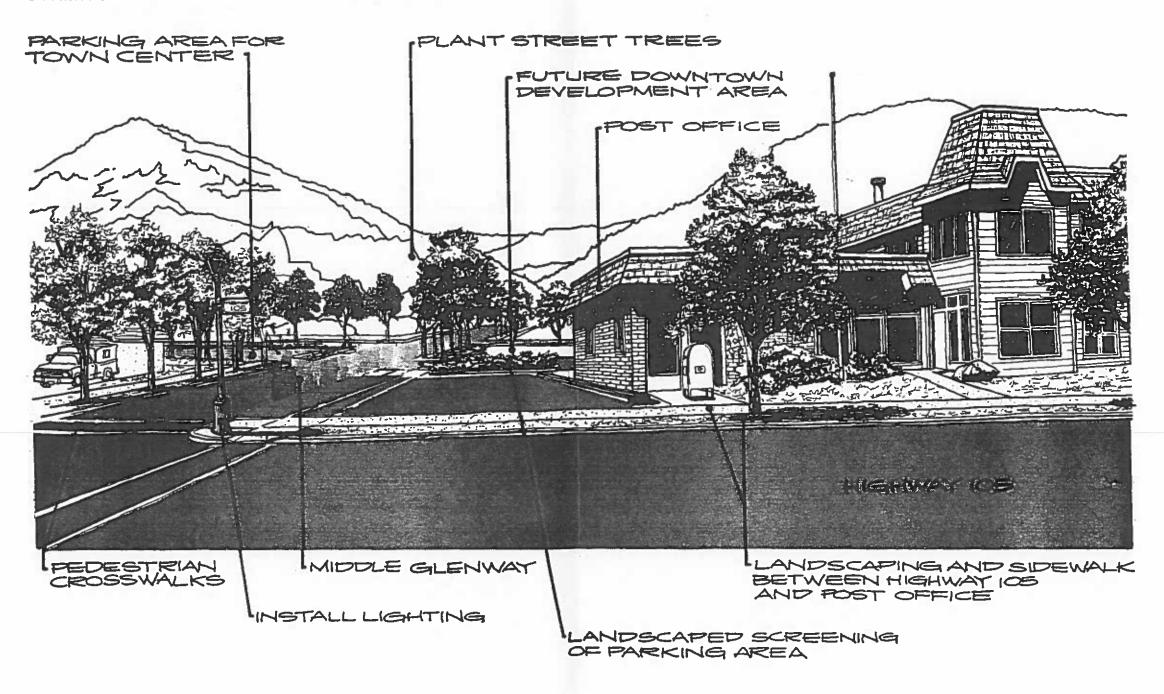
Map 9: DOWNTOWN VICINITY



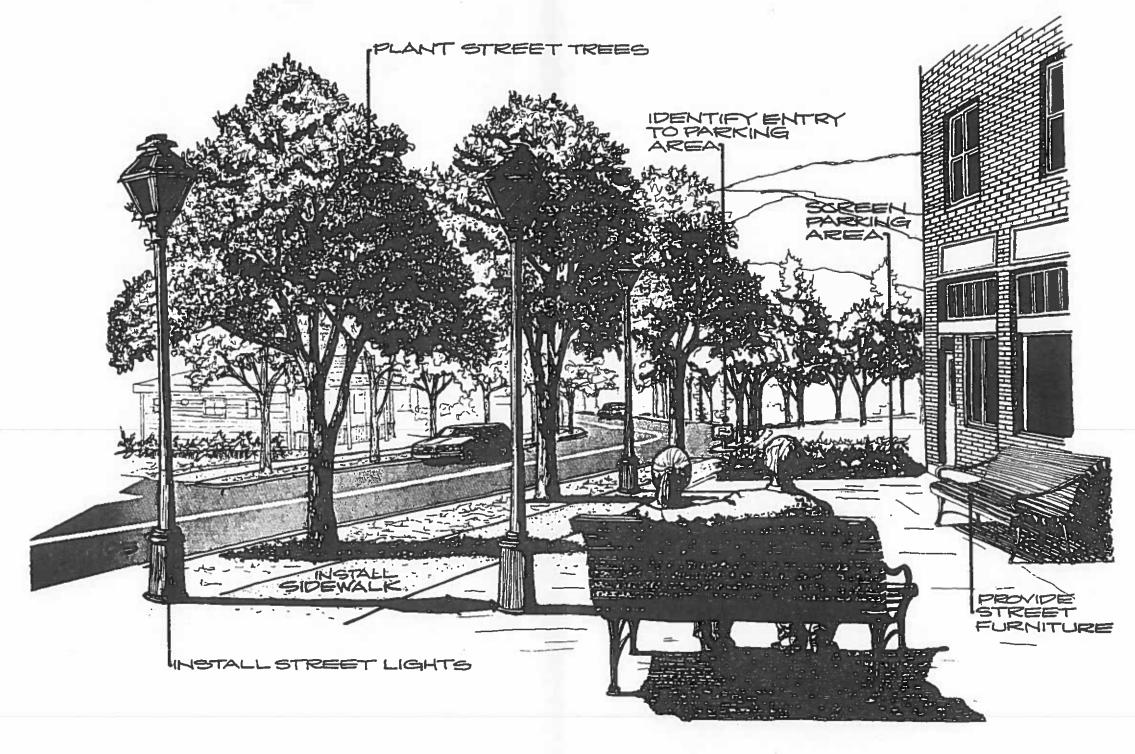
Map 10: Downtown Design Plan



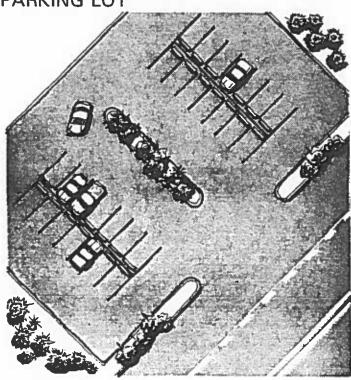
STREETSCAPE CONCEPT - MIDDLE GLENWAY



STREETSCAPE CONCEPT - HIGHWAY 105



PARKING LOT



90° PARKING

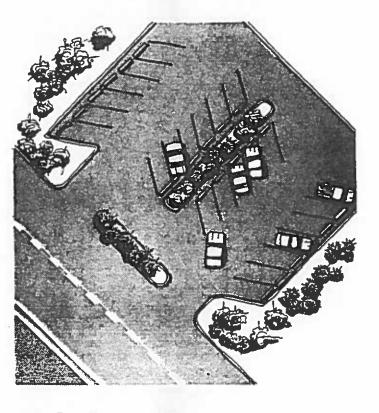
ECONOMIZES SPACE

EASE OF CIRCULATION

TWO -WAY MOVEMENT THROUGH AISLES

BETTER SIGHT LINES

SHORTER CRUISING DISTANCES



60° PARKING

EASIER TO ENTER STALL; SWING IN ONE MOTION

ALLOWS FOR NARROWAISLES

REQUIRES ONE-WAY CIRCULATION, THEREFORE MORE ACCESS POINTS

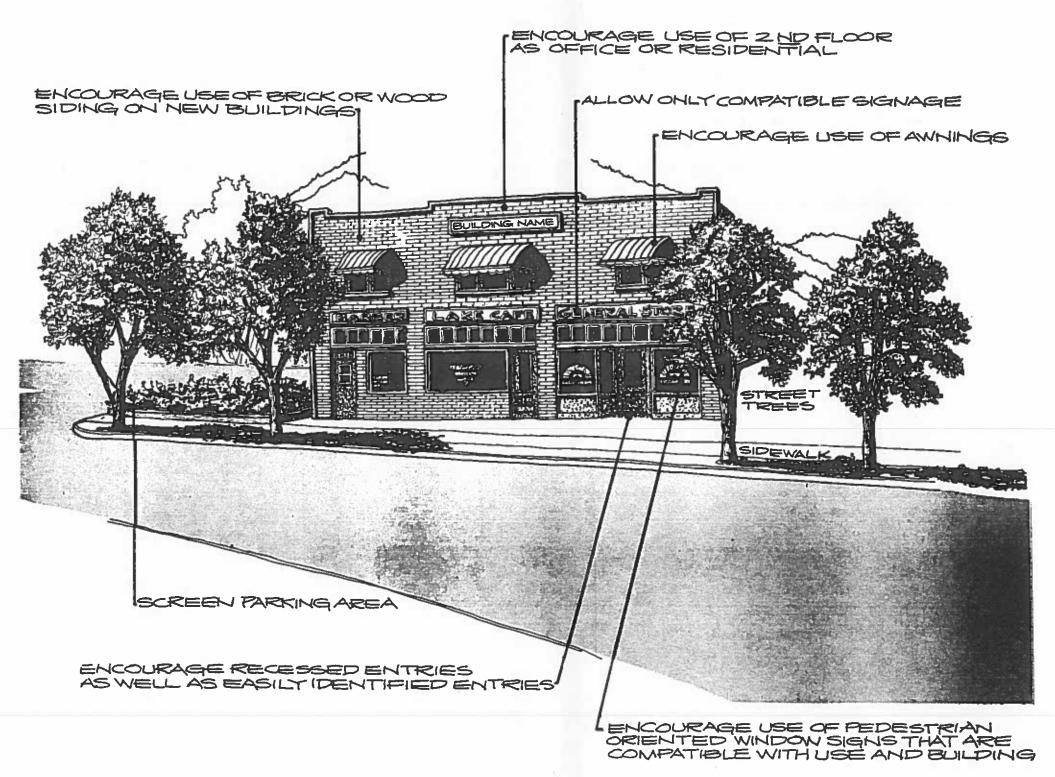
GREATER SAFETY

SAFER USE OF AISLES FOR PEDESTRIANS WALKING TO AND FROM VEHICLES

- LANDSCAPING AND BERM-ING SOFTENS DRIVES AND ACCESS POINTS.
- LANDSCAPED ENDCAPS AND MEDIANS WILL DEFINE * INTERIOR PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR CIRCULATION PATTERNS.
- ACCESS POINTS SHOULD BE KEPT TO AMINIMUM.
- TO INCREASE SIGHT DISTANCES, LOCATE THE SHORTER SIDE OF THE PARKING LOT PERPENDICULAR TO THE STREET.
- A BARRIER OF CONTINUOUS HEIGHT SHOULD BE PLACED ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE PARKING LOT IN ORDER TO CONTROL MEANS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS.
- PROVIDE ADEQUATE LIGHT-ING FACILITIES FOR SECURITY AND SAFETY REASONS.
- OSCREENING AREAS
 ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL
 USES REDUCES HEADLIGHT
 GLARE, MINIMIZES HOISE,
 AND BUFFERS ABRUPT
 CHANGES OF LAND USE.
- REFER TO EL PASO COUNTY SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS AND SUBDIVISION CRITERIA MANUAL FOR PARKING AND ACCESS REGULATIONS BY USE TYPE.



PERSPECTIVE



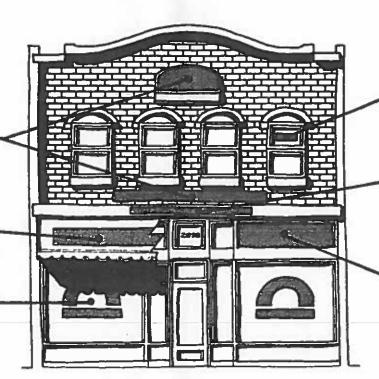
DESIGN GUIDELINE 6 .

SIGN TREATMENT

BUILDING SURFACE (FLAT SURFACE-MOUNTED INDIVIDUAL LETTERS OR SIGNBOARD)

> OVERHANGING (SIGNBOARD, SYMBOL OR AWNING)

STOREFRONT GLASS (GOLD LEAF OR PAINTED LETTERS ONGLASS) —

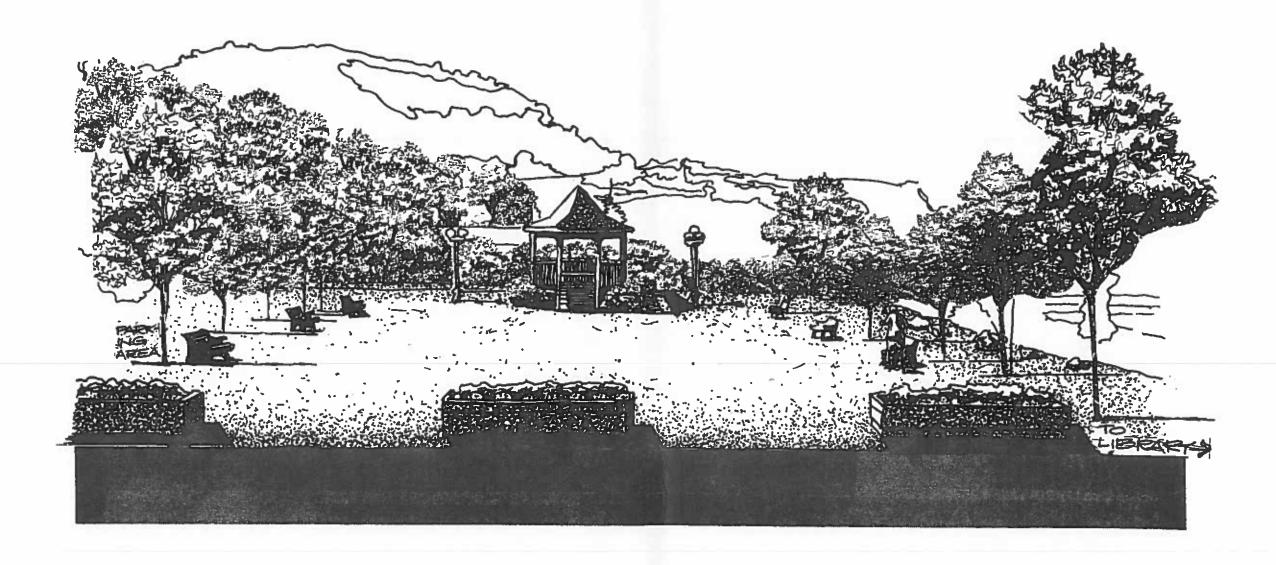


UPPER WINDOWS (GOLDLEAF OR PAINTED LETTERS ON GLASS)

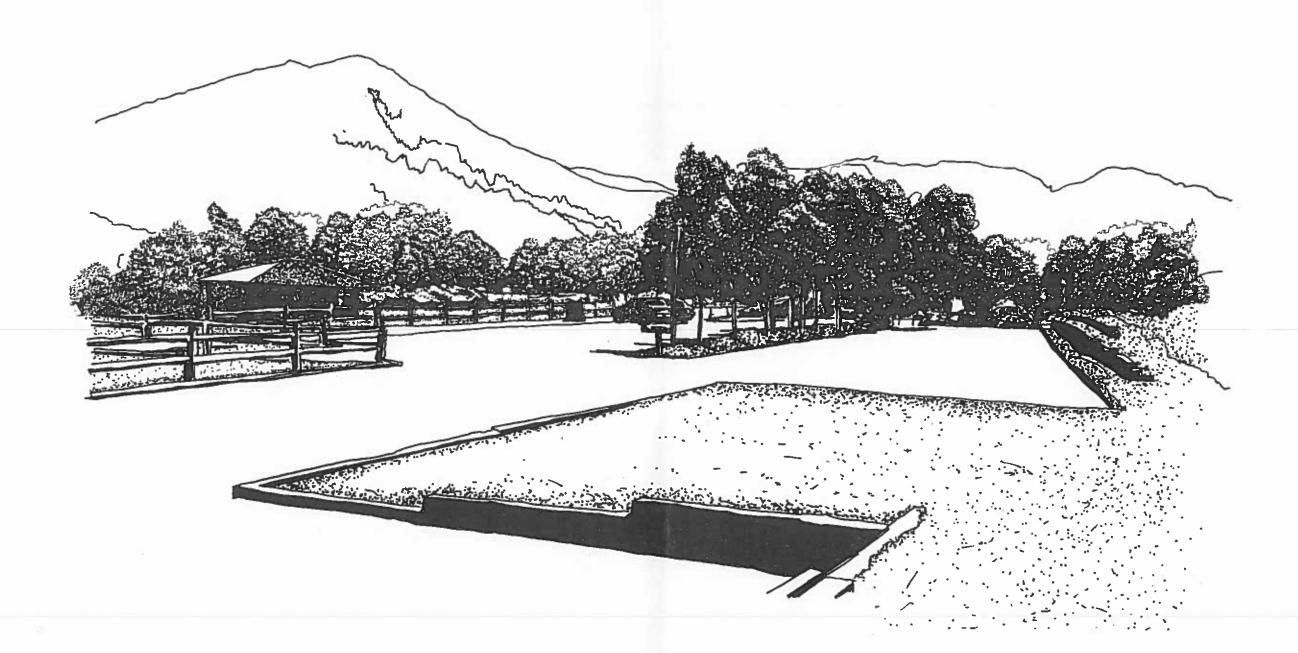
LINTEL BEAM OR MOULDING (FLAT SURFACE-MOUNTED INDIVIDUAL LETTERS OR SIGNBOARD)

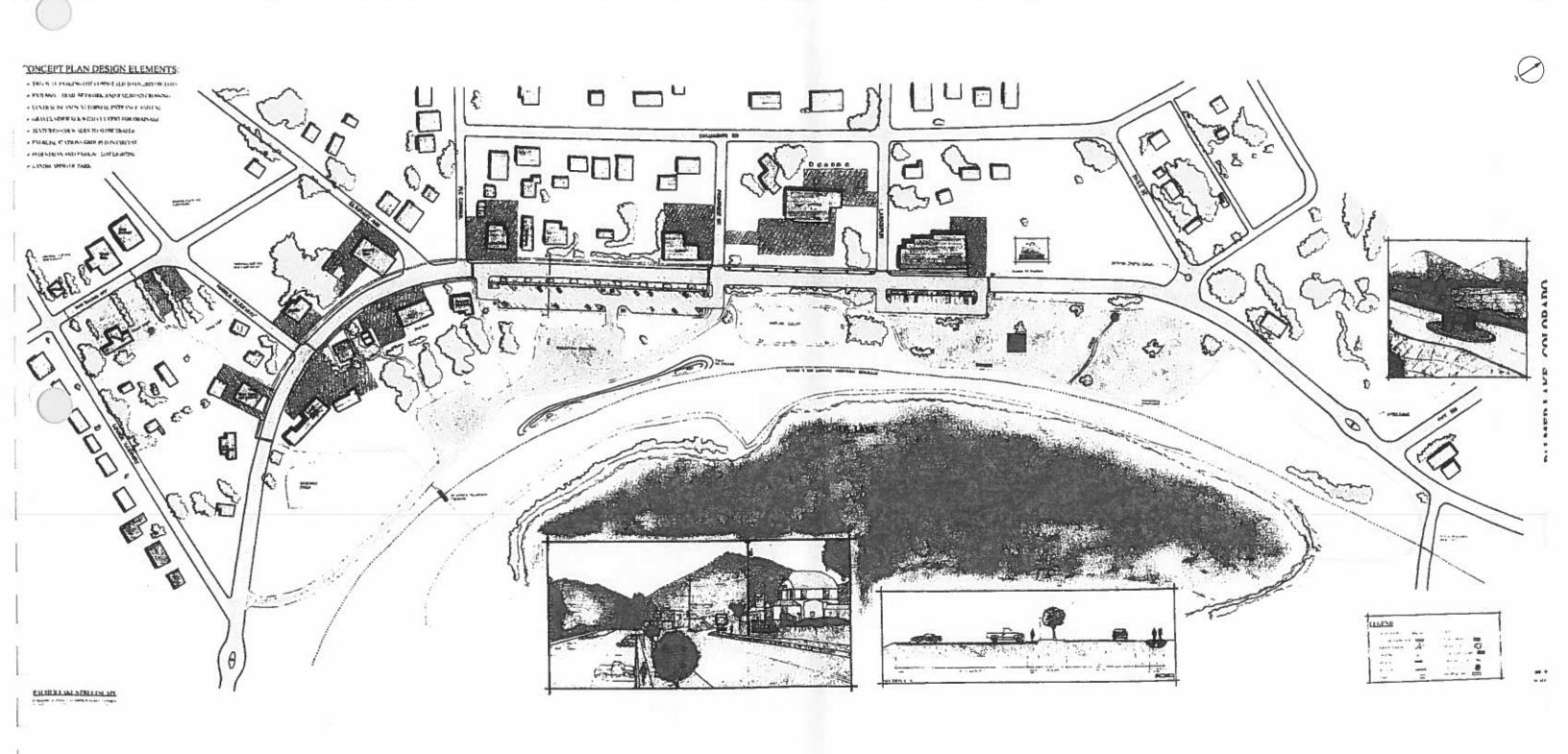
TRANSOM PANEL. (FLAT-MOUNTED SIGNBOARD)

VILLAGE GREEN COMMONS



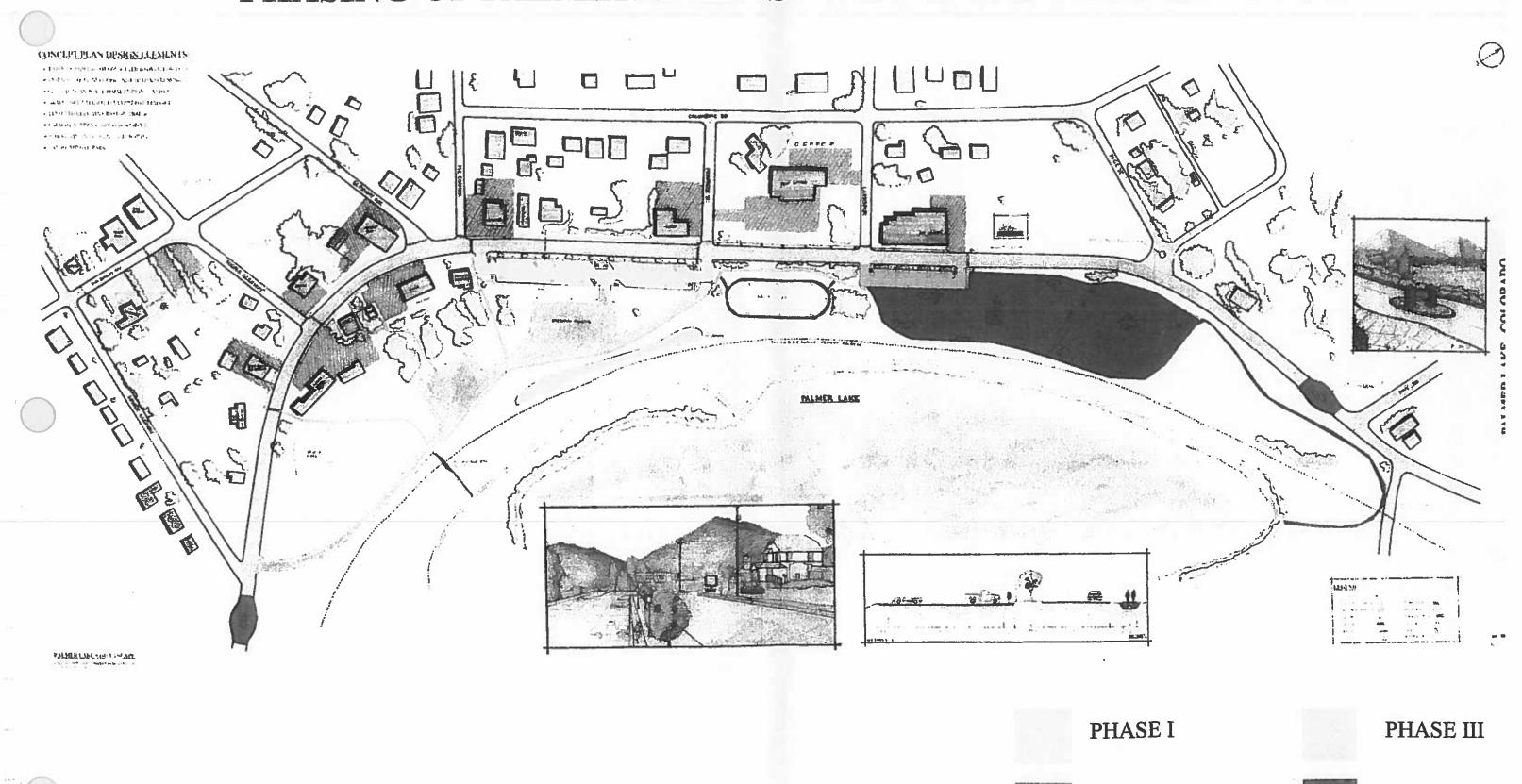
LAKE RECREATION AREA





FA.

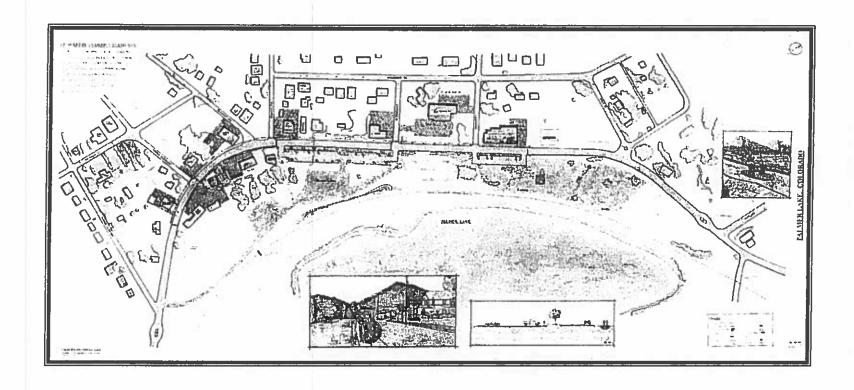
PHASING OF PALMER LAKE STREETSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN



PHASE II

PHASE IV

STREETSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN



Palmer Lake, Colorado

4/30/02

office copy

STREETSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN

Date:

April 30, 2002

Produced For:

Town of Palmer Lake, Colorado

Produced By:

COLORADO CENTER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

University of Colorado at Denver Campus Box 128, P.O. Box 173364

Denver, CO. 80217-3364

Project Manager: Judith Bergquist

Student Interns: Nathan Martinez

Jeff Server

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Concept Plan Overview
- Cost Estimate Cost Phasing Map
- Details

Entry Signage Lighting Styles Planter Styles Gravel Sidewalk

- Appendix

Drainage Report Recommended Planting List Comments and Contact Lists from Presentations Citizen Input for Comprehensive Plan Meeting 4/2/02

CONCEPT PLAN

OVERVIEW:

The Colorado Center for Community Development was contacted by the town of Palmer Lake to explore design possibilities to solve several issues. Inadequate parking, pedestrian safety, and drainage problems, were all concerns which the town wished to address and find solutions to.

- DESIGN INTENT:

The concept that was developed includes the following elements:

- TWO-WAY PARKING LOT CONNECTED TO OVERFLOW LOTS
- EXTENSIVE TRAIL NETWORK AND RAILROAD CROSSING
- CENTRAL ISLANDS AT FORMAL ENTRANCE AND EXIT
- > GRAVEL SIDEWALK WITH DRAINAGE PIPE
- > TEXTURED SIDEWALKS TO SLOW TRAFFIC
- > EXERCISE STATIONS GROUPED IN CIRCUIT
- > PEDESTRIAN AND PARKING LOT LIGHTING
- > LANDSCAPING OF PARK

- RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Bring main parking lots up to grade
- Relocate the entrances to commercial parking lots to side streets whenever possible
- Repair and relocate existing exercise stations to central circuit
 Collaborate with school
- Provide lighting for overflow lots on evenings during large town events
- · Provide path lighting from overflow lots
- When adding lighting, signage, and landscaping to downtown area use design standards in order to ensure unity
- Present opportunity for citizens or businesses to adopt parts of the trail network to finance and upkeep

It is also strongly recommended that additional design development and collaboration occur for the main park area, railroad crossing, and the entry signage.

COST ESTIMATE

Prepared by Colorado Center for Community Development
Nathan Martinez - Intern 4/30/2002

PHASEIL

	Item	Quantity	Unit	Low Unit Cost	High Unit Cost	Total Low Cost	Total High Cost
		1					
MAIN PARKING LOT:	Backfill and compact dirt	25,700	SF	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$32,125	\$64,250
	8" gravel base (52 spaces)	25,700	SF	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$33,410	\$51,400
	Lighting	11	ea.	\$500	\$1,500	\$5,500	\$16,500
	Signage	4	ea.	\$60	\$100	\$240	\$400
SIDEWALK:	6' wide gravel	2,080	LF	\$6	\$10	\$12,480	\$20,800
SIDEWALK.	Drainage pipe 36*	1,440	LF	\$50	\$75	\$72,000	\$108,000
CROSSWALK:	Painted	10	ea.	\$100	\$300	\$1,000	\$3,000
LANDSCAPING:	Berm for drainage and run-off	8,000	SF	\$3	\$6	\$24,000	\$48,000
		=3.69100			SUBTOTAL:	\$180,755	\$312,350
					10% Design Fees	\$18,076	\$31,235
					15% contingency	\$27,113	\$46,853
					GRANDITOTAL:		35890488

Prepared by Colorado Center for Community Development
Nathan Martinez - Intern 4/30/2002

PHASEII

	ltem	Quantity	Unit	Low Unit Cost	High Unit Cost	Total Low Cost	Total High Cost
ENTRY / EXIT CIRCLE:	Widening of road	1000	SF	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$3,500	\$4,500
LITTICI PERTITORIAL	Traffic Island	2	ea.	\$4,500	\$9,700	\$9,000	\$19,400
	Relocation of existing signage	2	ea.	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$6,000
	<u> </u>				SUBTOTAL:	\$15,500	\$29,900
					10% Design Fees	\$1,550	\$2,990
					15% contingency	\$2,325	\$4,485
					GRANDITOTAL	\$19,875	\$37,375

Prepared by Colorado Center for Community Development
Nathan Martinez - Intern 4/30/2002

PHASE III

	Item	Quantity	Unit	Low Unit Cost	High Unit Cost	Total Low Cost	Total High Cost
		1					
SECONDARY LOT:	Clearing and Leveling	10,000	SF	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$7,500	\$15,000
SECONDAIL EOT.	8" gravel base (18 spaces)	10,000	SF	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$13,000	\$20,000
	lighting	6	ea.	\$500	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$9,000
10_4_ AN	signage	2	ea.	\$60	\$100	\$120	\$200
CROSSWALKS:	Textured - to slow traffic on HWY	5	ea.	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$7,500	\$10,000
	III III III III III III III III III II	2,300	LF	\$4	\$9	\$9,200	\$20,700
TRAIL: (5' wide crusher stone)	Link parking and SW part town Path from park to ice cream shop	280	LF	\$4	\$9	\$1,120	\$2,520
					SUBTOTAL:	\$41,440	\$77,420
					10% Design Fees	\$4,144	\$7,742
					15% contingency	\$6,216	\$11,613
					GRANDITOTAL	\$51,800	\$96,775

Prepared by Colorado Center for Community Development
Nathan Martinez - Intern 4/30/2002

PHASE IV

	Item	Quantity	Unit	Low Unit Cost	High Unit Cost	Total Low Cost	Total High Cost
PED. CROSSING:	At grade over railroad tracks	1	ea.	\$400	\$550	\$400	\$550
EXERCISE TRACK:	Relocation of stations	8	ea.	\$75	\$125	\$600	\$1,000
	Track	560	LF	\$6	\$10	\$3,360	\$5,600
TRAIL:	Park area - 5' wide with crusher	2,880	LF.	\$4	\$9.	\$11,520	\$25,920
11000	Lighting of trail from overflow lots	14	ea.	\$200	\$550	\$2,800	\$7,700
LIGHTING:	Limited Lighting for Overflow lots	6	ea.	\$500	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$9,000
LANDSCAPING:	Development of Park	100,000	SF	\$3	\$6	\$300,000	\$600,000
	Planters with vegetation	20	ea.	\$150	\$225	\$3,000	\$4,500
	\$1878WALSON = -83889				SUBTOTAL:	\$324,680	\$654,270
					10% Design Fees	\$32,468	\$65,427
					15% contingency	\$48,702	\$98,141
					GRAND TOTALL	\$405,850	× \$817,838

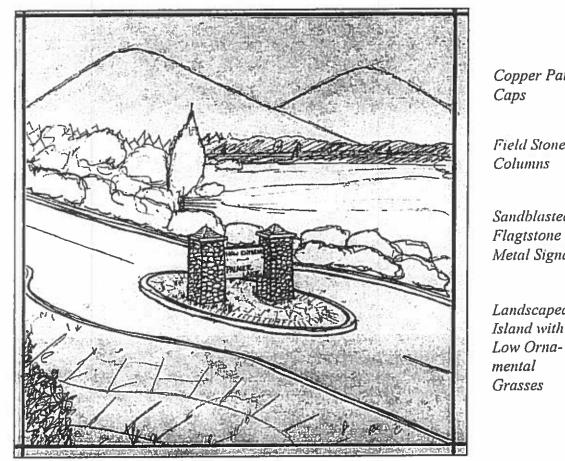
Prepared by Colorado Center for Community Development
Nathan Martinez - Intern 4/30/2002

TOTAL OF EACH PHASE

	Total Low Cost	Total High Cost
PHASE I:	\$225,944	\$390,438
PHASE II:	\$19,375	\$37,375
PHASE III:	\$51,800	\$96,775
PHASE IV:	\$405,850	\$817,838

CALL STREET STREET, ST		NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN PERSON NAMED IN
GRAND TOTAL	\$7024969	\$1,842,425

DETAILS

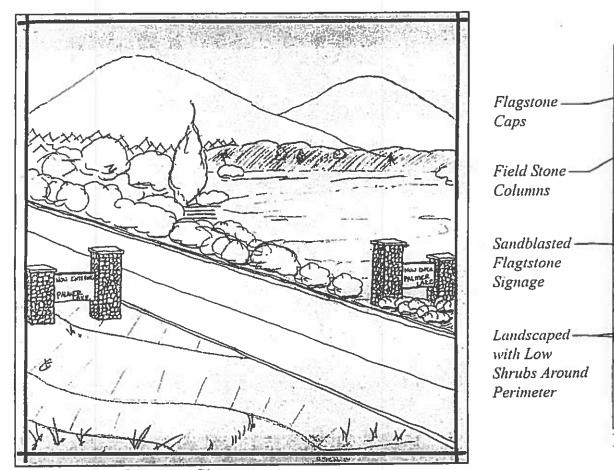


Perpsective - Entry Island

Copper Patina—Caps Field Stone Columns Sandblasted Flagtstone or Metal Signage Landscaped Island with Low Ornamental Detail - Entry Monument

Entry Island Option

The design shows an entry circle with the sign in the center of the highway. This will signify the entrance to the downtown area of Palmer Lake and help to slow traffic down.



Flagstone
Caps

Field Stone
Columns

Sandblasted
Flagtstone
Signage

Landscaped
with Low
Shrubs Around
Perimeter

Detail - Entry Monument

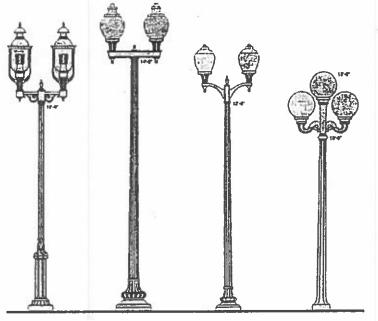
Perpsective - Gateway Signage

Gateway Signage Option

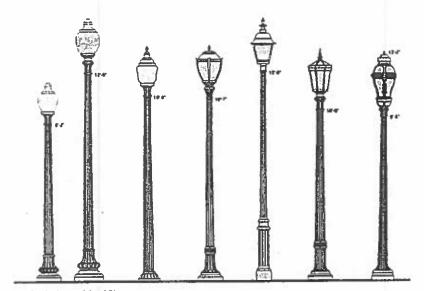
The design shows a double entry sign along the highway. This will signify the entrance to the downtown area of Palmer Lake.

POSSIBLE LIGHTING SYLES

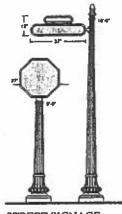
- LIGHTING POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE: INCANDESCENT, MERCURY VAPOR, METAL HALIDE



PEDESTRIAN LIGHTING - double lamp 12 - 15'

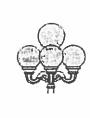


- single lamp 10 - 12'



STREET SIGNAGE

- single lamp 8 - 10'



EXISTING CITY LIGHTS IN PALMER LAKE

- located at Village Green
- gas powered

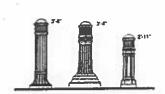






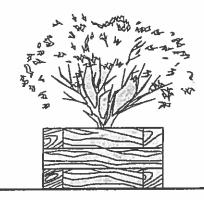
ROADWAY ARMS AND LUMINAIRES

- for parking areas

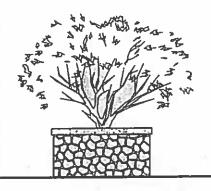


LIGHTED BOLLARDS
- for path lighting

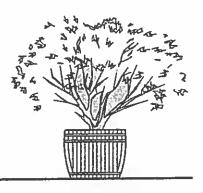
Proposed Planter Styles



Railroad Tie Planter: 10" x 10" Railroad Ties Interlocked to a Height of 2'-6". Base Dimensions of 5'-0" x 5'-0".

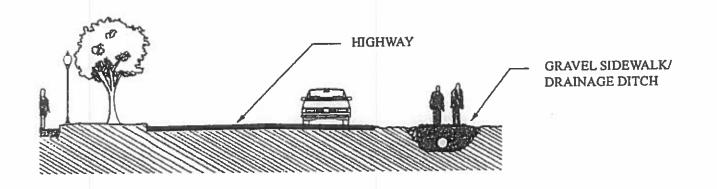


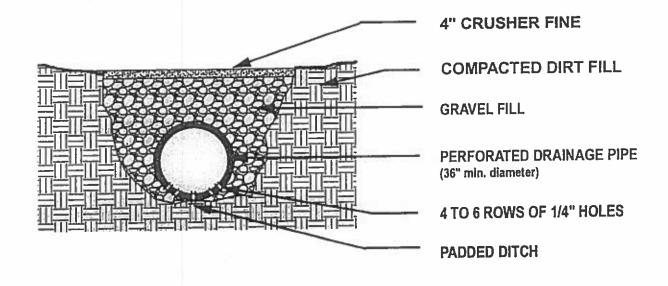
Field Stone Planter:
Base of Fieldstone with
3" Precast Cap to a
Height of 2'-0". Base
Dimensions of 4'-0" x
4'-0".



Wooden Barrel Planter: Wooden Barrel Saw Cut to a Height of 2'-0". Base Dimension of 2'-0" Diameter.

DRAINAGE PIPE AND GRAVEL SIDEWALK DETAIL





APPENDIX

Palmer Lake Drainage Assessment

For the community of Palmer Lake

and the

Colorado Center for Community Development

Ву

R. Joseph Bergquist, PE

December 3, 2001

Palmer Lake Drainage Assessment Report

Introduction

Palmer Lake planning officials propose a series of improvements to their City's main street - HWY 105 - to control traffic, improve drainage, provide on and off street parking, and develop a more pleasing view of the route. Their proposal provides them the opportunity to improve storm water conveyance along and across HWY 105.

This memorandum addresses the drainage situation in that area and its potential for improvement when coupled with the other planned improvements.

Background

Palmer Lake is a community of approximately 2,000 inhabitants that caters to the summer crowd and provides a bedroom community for Colorado Springs. The quiet community is located between Sundance Mountain and Palmer Lake approximately 12 miles north of the Springs and 3 miles from the community of Monument which is to the east on I-25. The main access from the North or the Southeast to Palmer Lake is HWY 105. The town's location is shown on the map on Figure 1.

Typically the weather is a mix of winter storms and summers showers. The winter storms are fairly wide spread while the summer ones are more localized. The summer storms tend to stop at the foothills to build and rise to cross the mountains. These summer meteoric events cause heavy rainfall next to the foothills.

In 2001 Palmer Lake officials approached the Colorado Center for Community Development to find a means to address the City's need for development of a more functional and attractive thoroughfare through town. The project was expanded to include a look at the drainage and pedestrian traffic on this reach of HWY 105.

On October 24 of this year a site visit was made to assess the drainage facilities and improvements needed in Palmer Lake. Della Gins, Tara Berreth, Town staff and Mr. Bob Radosevich, the Town's Public Works Director, accompanied the field visit team on their walk through. All three City staff individuals provided valuable information and insight to the drainage and traffic related issues. Refer to Appendix A for a complete field trip report.

Hydrology

A lack of hydrologic data exists for the City area, as there are few streams to gage and a few rainfall gages. The Colorado NOAA Precipitation-Frequency Atlas has rainfall isotopes for the area that indicate rainfall amounts for the following storms:

- 1.6 inches for the 2-year 6-hour storm.
- 3.4 inches for the 100-year 6-hour storm.
- 2.0 inches for the, 2-year 24-hour storm.
- 3.0 inches for the 10-year 24-hour storm.
- 4.6 inches for the 100-year 24-hour storm

These isotopes are also found in the City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual. Other areas along the Front Range have recorded rainfall intensities above 3.6 inches for an event that was termed the 100-year storm. These two indicators facilitate the assumptions and calculations that follow and will be required to design the system. The calculations that follow are a quick check on the runoff expected for a particular storm to check the ditch capacities along HWY 105.

Present Condition

Drainage ditches and cross drainage exist along the reach of HWY 105 that is contained in the study area. Two cross drainage culverts move flows from the developed east "Town" side to an open undeveloped area reserved for parking on the west side. One 24-inch diameter culvert is located at the end of Larkspur Street. The other is located a bit farther north between the streets of Page and Larkspur see Figure 2. The culvert at the end of Larkspur was modified with an inclined drop inlet to facilitate the remove of sediment build-up at the entrance and in the culvert. The City tends to maintain the ditches to these culverts and their entrances and expects the State to maintain and clean the culverts.

On the west side of the highway a high point [HP on figure 2] exists at the end of Pie Street. This is where a majority of the runoff from the main drainage basin above and through the Town reaches HWY 105. Flows from Pie Street north travel north on the west side of the highway towards the crossing culverts. Flows from the south side travel south along the highway. Eventually the south side runoff reaches the draw that runs just east of Spring Street and flow into North Monument Creek. When these side ditches cannot carry the flows the excess sheet flow will cross the highway to the east side ditches. A short reach of the west side ditch is in a culvert between the convenient store location and Pie Street. Also in front of the convenient store the ditch has been filled and paved to provide access to the store. There are culverts in a few other locations on the west side that carry flows under side street joining the highway. The majority of the west side ditch north of Pie Street is a unpaved and is either grassed lined or contains some sediment gravel deposition in the bottom.

On the east side a similar high point exists across from the corner of Pie Street and Glenway, refer to Figure 2. Again the flows go north and south from this high point. Towards the north the ditch is not well defined and the flows tend to remain as sheet flows leaving the highway and falling off the road embankment to the lower open area to the east. Towards the south the ditch is more defined. It runs in front of a number of businesses and is in a paved swale shape. Flows to the north collect with the crossing flows from the two culverts in the open area and head towards the railroad tracks. At the tracks the water ponds from where the majority eventually flows south toward North Monument Creek at the south end of town. The flows heading south join the flows coming along the railroad and cross the highway south of Spring Street to flow into the same draw the west side flows reach before joining North Monument Creek.

The flooding problem in this study reach of highway is a combination of ditch capacity being exceeded or nonexistent. A separate problem is the dumping of sediment at the ends of side street ditches on the highway during a large flood event. The majority of flooding problems exist between the end of Pie Street and Lower Glenway. The majority of sediment deposition occurs at the end of Pie Street. When this happens the runoff tends to flow across the highway and cause the east side ditch capacity to be overcome. Flooding on the west side is increased due to the lack of adequate ditch or roadside culvert capacity. The area in front of the convenient store has no ditch capacity and even minor flooding effects their operation.

Recent storm drainage developments include a construction program to trap sediment on the hillside in street side ditches. A number of drops and rock lined ditches have been constructed along Brook, Milton, High, Dixie, and Park Streets. This program is scheduled to continue when funding is available and should reduce the sediment loads that reach the highway and cause traffic and maintenance problems.

Capacity Calculations

Per drainage design criteria of CDOT new and existing ditches will need to carry a 100-year 24-hour storm. The ditch capacity requirement is a function of runoff and runoff is a function of drainage area. The largest drainage area impacting this reach of highway is from Pie Street north. South of Pie Street the drainage area is limited to the west by the existence of North Monument Creek.

Using this largest drainage area to determine the maximum ditch capacity requirements requires calculating basin area west of HWY 105 and north of Pie Street. The estimated runoff from that drainage area can be determined with the Rational Formula: Q = AiC where (A) in acres is the drainage basin area above the point of interest, (i) is the rainfall adjusted for the basin slope and time of concentration, and (C) is the coefficient of runoff.

The drainage basin of interest has an area of approximately 74 acres. With a rainfall of 3.5 inch for an adjusted 100-year storm event and a 50 percent runoff coefficient the total

flow from this area is approximately 128 cfs. The amount at Pie Street of this total discharge total is assumed to be about 60 cfs.

Assuming a bottom width of 2.5 ft in a trapezoidal earth lined ditch the depth of flow in a roadside ditch is about 1.8 ft with the maximum flow of 128 cfs. Ditches with smaller bottom widths will cause the water depth to increase. Steeper bottom slopes will increase the velocity and reduce the water depth, but erosion protection will be required. In the reach from Pie Street north the proposed ditch can be accommodated. With less flow expected in the rest of the study reach the water depths in most ditches with bottom widths of 2 feet will be under one foot.

Culvert capacity was not calculated. It was assumed for the purpose of cost comparisons. If a culvert was used to cross the highway or even go south from Pie Street a 36-inch diameter culvert would be the minimum side required.

Drainage Assessment Summary

The assessment of the existing drainage situation can be summarized as:

- Capacity of the west side ditches in not adequate from Pie Street south to Lower Glenway.
- North of Pie Street the side ditches and culverts are adequate.
- New roadside culverts or ditches are needed south of Pie Street.
- Cross drainage under HWY 105 is an option. If used it would be located from the corner of Pie Street to a point east of Pie Street.
- There is ponding next to the railroad, which needs to be address when the area is developed into a new parking area.
- All existing ditches need to be cleaned and maintained.

Proposal

The drainage issues can be addressed. To do so requires a detail drainage study. Alternatives developed to address the drainage needs can be structured to function with the traffic calming and pedestrian access improvement proposals being developed for review.

Drainage improvements should be divided into north of Pie Street and south of Pie Street. The north side will require less work than the south side. All drainage improvements should incorporate the following alternatives:

- 1. A "Do Nothing" alternative to obtain a baseline for the benefit cost comparisons that should be included with any alternative study.
- 2. Minor side ditch improvements and additional sediment trapping facilities built on the hillsides.

- 3. Minor side ditch improvements combined with a highway-crossing culvert at the end of Pie Street.
- 4. Minor side ditch improvements combined with a new road-side culvert running from Pie Street to some where before Middle Glenway.

Minor ditch improvements include:

- · Combining ditches with walkways
- Returning areas where the capacity is inadequate or nonexistent back to an adequate carrying capacity for the design storm.

All these improvements fit easily with the traffic calming and pedestrian access improvements.

A drainage study should include:

- 1. A detail survey.
- 2. A property ownership identification effort.
- 3. Hydrological data collection.
- 4. Collection of local and regional development plans.
- 5. Analysis of runoff at design points like the end of Pie Street.
- 6. Conveyance sizing.
- 7. Alternative development and comparison.
- 8. Permit identification.
- 9. Report preparation with drawings and calculations attached.

Cost Estimates

To make a rough assessment of the proposed alternatives the following unit costs were developed:

- Side ditch with 2-foot bottom width and a 2-foot depth \$30/ft
- A 36-inch diameter culvert installed \$375/ft

Using these rough units costs a capital cost for each of the proposed alternatives can be determined. Details on location and lengths are provided on Figure 3. Without contingencies, engineering, or other minor cost the four alternatives would cost

- 1. Do nothing \$0 capital costs unknown damage costs.
- 2. Minor ditch improvements 900 feet on the west side to the north of Pie Street, 900 feet on the west side to the south of Pie Street, and 700 feet on the east side to the south of Pie Street for a total of \$46,000. Adding side road cross culverts would bring this total to approximately \$100,000. The combination would reduce drainage damage costs.

- 3. Minor ditch improvements, side road culverts and a culvert across HWY 105 \$140,000 with additional damage reduction and reduced maintenance costs.
- 4. Minor ditch improvements and a culvert down the west side of HWY 105 to beyond the convenient store \$160,000 with the about same benefits at alternative No. 3. This alternative could go higher with more water being directed south along the highway instead of across the highway, as it would be with No. 3.

Note these costs could easily double when the permitting, environmental assessment, and other non-capital costs are added.

Conclusions

The cost estimates indicate that the culvert alternatives would cost the most yet provide the most benefit. Which culvert alternative would be the best for the situation depends on which highway improvement is selected.

The highway improvement options that work with open ditch concepts fit with the proposals for minor ditch improvements north of Pie Street.

Highway improvement options that require curb and gutter work best with the covered culvert proposal.

Sediment trapping provides benefits to all highway improvements and drainage improvement proposals.

Recommendation

Based on this assessment it is recommended that the following be performed:

- Continue sediment-trapping construction.
- Combine minor ditch improvements with a culvert across HWY 105.
- Complete a drainage study once the highway improvement concept is selected.

RECOMMENDED PLANTS LIST

PERENNIALS FOR SUN ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM AGASTACHE CANA ALCEA ROSEA ALYSSUM MONTANUM GOLD ANTENNARIA SP. ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA ARTEMESIA 'POWIS CASTLE' ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA ASTER SP. (AVOID AGGRESSIVE) AURINIA SAXATILIS CAMPANULA COCHLEARIFOLIA C. ROTUNDIFOLIA 'OLYMPICA CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM CLEMATIS PANICULATA (VINE) COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA C. VERTICILLATA VARIETIES **DELOSPERMA NUBIGENUM** ERIGERON COMPOSITUS **ERIOGONUM UMBELATUM ERYSIMUM KOTSCHYANUM** ESCHSCHOLZIA CALIFORNICA GAILLARDIA ARISTATA GRASS, BOUTELOUA GRACILIS GRASS, FESTUCA GLAUCA GRASS, HELICTOTRICHON SEMP. GRASS, SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOP. HELIANTHUMUM VARIETIES HEMEROCALLIS VARIETIES **IPOMOPSIS AGREGATA** IRIS X GERMANICA VARIETIES IRIS PALLIDA 'VARIEGATA' LIATRIS SPICATA 'KOBOLD' LINUM PERENNE MACHAERANTHERA BIGELOVII MIRABILIS MULTIFLORA NOLINA MICROCARPA **OXYTROPIS LAMBERTII** PENSTEMON SP. (MANY) RATIBIDA COLUMNIFERA

RUDBECKIA

SEDUM 'AUTUMN JOY'

ZINNIA GRANDIFLORA

YARROW DOUBLE BUBBLEMINT Ношуноск MOUNTAIN BASKET OF

PUSSYTOES FRINGED SAGE POWIS CASTLE SAGE **BUTTERFLY WEED** ASTER BASKET-OF-GOLD LITTLE BLUEBELLS BLUE HAREBELL SNOWIN-SUMMER SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS LANCE-LEAF COREOPSIS COREOPSIS HARDY YELLOW ICEPLANT **CUT-LEAF DAISEY** SULFUR FLOWER ALPINE WALLFLOWER CALIFORNIA POPPY **BLANKET FLOWER BLUE GRAMMA GRASS** BLUE FESCUE **BLUE AVENA GRASS** LITTLE BLUESTEM SUNROSE DAYLLY SCARLET GILIA BEARDED IRIS VARIEGATED IRIS GAYFFATHER BLUE FLAX SANTA FE ATSER WILD FOUR-O'-CLOCK BEAR GRASS LAMBERT'S LOCOWEED PENSTEMON PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER **BLACK-EYED SUSAN AUTUMN JOY STONECROP** THYMUS PRAECOX 'PSEUDOLANUGINOSUS' WOOLLY THYME ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA LATIFOLIA HUMMINGBIRDFLOWER

GOLDEN PAPERFLOWER

PERENNIALS FOR PART SHADE - SHADE AJUGA REPTANS GREEN ANEMONE SP. AQUILEGIA SP. ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI CAMPANULA COCHLEARIIFOLIA C. ROTUNDIFOLIA 'OLYMPICA' FRAGARIA AMERICANA GRASS, FESTUCA GLAUCA GRASS, HELICTOTRICHON SEMP. IRIS PALLIDA 'VARIEGATA' MAHONIA REPENS PENSTEMON STRICTUS VIOLA CORNUTA VARIETIES

CARPET BUGLE WINDFLOWER COLUMBINE BEARBERRY LITTLE BLUEBELLS BLUE HAREBELL WILD STRAWBERRY BLUE FESCUE **BLUE AVENA GRASS** VARIEGATED IRIS OREGON HOLLY GRAPE RCKY, MNTN. PENSTEMON TUFTED PANSY

SHRUBS AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA A. UTAHENSIS **AMORPHA CANESCENS** A. FRUTICOSA ARTEMESIA FILIFOLIA CARAGANA PYGMAEA CARYOPTERIS X CLANDONENSIS **CERCOCARPUS MONTANUS EPHEDRA VIRIDIS** JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS J. SABINA 'SCANDIA' PEROVSKIA ATRIPLICIFOLIA PRUNUS BESSEYI RIBES ALPINUM RIBES AUREAM ROSA VARIETIES RUBUS SP. SYRINGA VULGARIS SELECTION VIBURNUM LANTANA 'MOHICAN'

SASKATOON SERVICEBERRY **UTAH SERVICEBERRY** LEADPLANT FALSE INDIGO SAND SAGEBRUSH PYGMY PEASHRUB BLUE MIST SPIREA MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY MORMON TEA COMMON JUNIPER SCANDIA JUNIPER RUSSIAN SAGE WESTERN SAND CHERRY ALPINE CURRANT GOLDEN CURRANT SHRUB ROSE RASPBERRY LILAC **WAYFARING TREE**

ACER TARTARICUM CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS **CRATAEGUS AMBIGUA** C. SUCCULENTA FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA QUERCUS GAMBELII SYRINGA PEKINENSIS

TARTARIAN MAPLE WESTERN HACKBERRY RUSSIAN HAWTHORN PS COLORADO HAWTHORN WHITE ASH GAMBEL OAK **PEKING LILAC**

EVERGREENS

JUNIPERUS SCOPULOROM **ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER** PICEA PUNGENS 'FAT ALBERT'FAT ALBERT COLORADO SPRUCE PINUS ARISTATA BRISTLECONE PINE

- VEGETATION FOR GENERAL LANDSCAPING AND PARK AREAS

COMMENTS FROM PALMER LAKE PRESENTATION ON 1/22/02

OPTION A - (12 votes)

- Entry sign should be south of 105 so that traffic is slowed down (2 comments)
- Approve of textured sidewalks (2 comments)
- Small boats will be allowed on lake need to take into consideration (2 comments)
- Drainage Ditch and sidewalk potential problems with ice and snow build up, undesirable (2 comments)
- Parking and street need some lighting (2 comments)
- Need to connect overflow lot with linear lot (2 comments)
- Need pedestrian sidewalk on E. side of road near baseball field area
- Need connection from ball field to ice cream shop
- Need to slow traffic at ball field area
- Move crosswalk across from ball field
- Need more trails connecting to street (overflow lot, villa, etc.)
- Connect beach area around lake to town
- There is an existing "informal path" across railroad near south end of lake that should be investigated
- Need bridge across railroad at ball fields to end of lake
- Like idea of entry circle to slow traffic
- Entry and exit circles may be a concern for country plows
- Linear lot seems like too much parking for few businesses
- Need to note commercial area in park
- Forgot B & E restaurant next to salon
- Put kiosk at beginning of town to shop shopping and restraints

OPTION B – (4 votes)

- Need pedestrian bridge on S. side of town over RR tracks (2 comments)
- Approve of exercise circuit
- Must have crosswalk at ball field to store and ice cream shop
- Slow traffic down at ball field area
- Where the town owns land utilize it for parking
- Need off-street parking for TLC arts
- Would like palmer lake sign in middle of road (like option A)
- Need parking signs directing to overflow lot and baseball field lot

OPTION C - (0 votes)

- This option is too formal and urban for palmer lake (2 comments)
- Need pedestrian crossing from ball field to ice cream shop (2 comments)
- Symmetrical entry signs are a good idea
- Perpendicular parking is dangerous and undesirable
- Need bike paths along HWY and through town
- Entry signs should have listing of businesses and restaurants
- Need crossing over RR tracks to connect the end of the lake and the ball fields
- Should have enlarged off street parking for art complex
- There is an area in the park that is zoned commercial
- Perhaps need another sign for county line rd entrance
- Talk with Villa about parking needs
- B & E with parking lot is missing
- Building missing S. of Liano Roofs
- Building missing next to Bread box (20 * 30)
- · Go for the big dollars first and then value down

General Comments:

- Possibility of casino riverboat on lake owned by town
- Small boats will eventually be allowed on lake
- Each business should be responsible for adding two gas street lights to the end of their property
- Extend parking lot north from the pie corner to larkspur, thinning the existing trees and creating an island
- Bury lines by RR then make the road a wide trail for emergency use

CONTACT SHEET					
Name	Address	Phone #			
1 Dick Kapusta	579 County Line	481-1350	.00		
2 Warlah Kapust	(/	12			
3 And Elh H	589 Forest View Wy	481-9120			
4 RONT HELAND	151 histy Gulide	487-7203	55		
5 SUSAN Miner	595 Hwy 105	488-9866	- 18		
6 Karthleen Williams	831 Circle Rd	487-9890			
7 Bodd Williams	/(1/			
8 /S/1/ME / 1011/1	55 Yalley Chescen	P.C. 719 481-330	7		
. Jim Fitzapralo, tr	P.O. Box 400 Palmer Inke	719/488-8670			
10 BOB RADOSEVICH	TOWN OF PARMER LAKE				
11 JOAQUIN MENDOZA	P.D. Box 1586	(719) 488-8746			
12 ith FRITTS	17050 CARIBUDRILE WEST	(719) 489-2242	MT : 4 7#6 5N		
13					
14	72				
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	CONTACT SHEET				
	Name	Address	Phone #		
)	GOV VAUGHN	18680 KNOLLWOOD, MONUS	487-0064		
	2 JEFF HULSMANN	104 Hay 105 B+ 397	481-2227		
	3 Dain James Wilson	84 Hg. 105 P.L.	481-2671		
	4 RUSS BRUSHOLR	B20 CUD AWILLIS 1824	988 2071		
•	Straville 1	H3-104B Home 224 Hery 105	48-4764		
	Sup Buell	528 Academy Rd.	481-2474		
	Deanine Engel	93 Glenway	4869147		
	8 DAN KUNZE	755 HWY 105,#1 PL	488-1163		
)	9 Kunt Ehrhandt	589 Forest Van Way	481-9120		
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COMMENTS FROM PALMER LAKE PRESENTATION ON 3/5/02

OPTION A - (5 votes = this option was the preference)

- · Like parking scheme
- Like gravel sidewalks
- Do not like entry circles
- Need limited lighting (paid for by businesses)
- Like the trail network
- Train Park great idea could have restaurant or gift shop in commercial area
- Would rather have at grade non-textured crosswalks
- Would like directional signage, business listing and space for special events on or near entry signs
- Crosswalks could be painted in phase I and textured in future phase
- Like the two way large lot and the park lot but need to light both areas
- Supportive of xeroscaping in park
- Should group exercise stations in circuit like option B
- Move parking lot back to keep existing shrubs as screen (10')
- Add planters along hwy as in option B
- Like idea of enhancement of traffic circle at Y intersection
- · Check plan no room for parking in front of apartments, also trail to B & E may interfere
- Think should add parallel parking along hwy at post office area and near art center
- Commercial area actually further over in park
- Like double sign scheme better than entry circle
- Like crossing over railroad near overflow lots

OPTION B – (0 votes)

- There is an existing berm for a pedestrian bridge below the entry signs
- There is parking behind the B & E
- Need parking lights in overflow lots
- Parallel parking on the road is to dangerous
- Like the idea of an exercise circuit
- Commercial zone is actually over more
- Like the lot in the park area
- Like double entry signs
- Dislike idea of curb and gutter

CONTACT SHEET for Palmer Lake Presentation on 3/5/02

Name Address Phone #		
rvame	Address	Phone #
BOB RADOSEVICH	TOWN OF PALMER LAKE ROAD DEPT.	481-29530ffic
NIKKI Milznald	TOUNOF PL	481-245-3
MARRY Jones	Townot Palmentals	: 10 .
4. Anne Jones	TOWN OF PALMER LAKE	481-3988
5. Alda KIMIKER	595 Huy 105 90133	488-9866
6. Su Brell	584 Hordeny Pol.	481-2474
7. FOTH + KLAND	TRI-LAKES CENTER FOR ARTS	339-1280
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		===
12.		
13		
14.		
15.		

PREPARED BY

PAGE

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF HWY 105? THE USE?

- MULTI USE COMMUTER, RETAIL COMMERCIAL BUSINESS **
- INTER COMMUNITY THRU-WAY *

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES?

- TRANSITION AREA WHERE RESIDENTIAL AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL CAN ENHANCE EACHOTHER
- MOST PALMER LAKE RESIDENTS NEED 105 TO GET TO WORK
- "MAINSTREET"
- PEOPLE CROSSING (OVER OR UNDER) TRAIN TRACK

SPEED LIMITS

<u>OK</u>

OK IN PLACES, NEED TO ADJUST FOR AREAS **

OK - NEED DECEL LANES FOR CONGESTED AREAS

OK AT THIS TIME, TRAFFIC FOR THE MOST PART REGULATES ITSELF **NEEDS WORK**

LOWER ***

TOO SLOW ON COUNTY LINE RD. 35mph - <u>50mph</u> - yes ***

ENFORCE LIMITS ON 105 *

FLASHING LIGHT NEEDED AT INDI? & COUNTY LINE

THERE IS A <u>REAL</u> SAFETY ISSUE WITH PEOPLE DRIVING 80 - 70 ON 105

105 HAS TRANSITIONED TO THE MAIN COMMERCIAL CENTER - THE SPEED LIMIT SHOULD BE LOWERED TO REFLECT THAT. SPEED IS TOO HIGH.

BIKE LANE **

"MAINSTREET"

UTILITIES

<u>OK</u>

NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

JUST FINE

WE NEED FIRE HYDRANTS ON THE EAST END.

220 - 3 PHASE NEEDED (208V. NOW) *

NEED CITY SEWER FOR COUNTY LINE ROAD

PHONE LINES

HIGH SPEED INTERNET ACCESS-DSL *

LINES SHOULD BE APPROVED BY TOWN SO AS NOT TO DISRUPT OUR QUAINTNESS.

UNDERGROUND! *

DEVELOPERS COULD HELP WITH INFRA-STRUCTURE, BUT SHOULD HAVE SOME WAY TO RECOVER AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR INVESTMENT.

LANDSCAPE STANDARDS

- COUNTY AND STATE NEED TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR ROW'S
- EXISTING VEGETATION THAT DOESN'T NEED TO BE WATERED SHOULD BE LEFT ALONE.
- NEW AND EXISTING BUILDINGS NEED TREES AND EROSION CONTROL. *
- STRICT GUIDELINES FOR BUSINESSES THAT HAVE TO BE ENFORCED IE: GRASS AND TREES. ***

TREES!

- IN TOWN HANGING BASKETS. *
- LANDSCAPING AROUND FRONT OF BOWLING ALLEY WEST END CENTER AND ACCROSS STREET. **
- LANDSCAPE STANDARDS APPROPRIATE IN DOWNTOWN WALKING SHOPPING TOURIST AREA NOT IN LIGHT MANUFACTURING AREA. **
- LANDSCAPE SHOULD INCORPORATE LOW WATER USAGE PLANTS XERISCAPE! **

SIGNAGE

<u>ok</u>	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
HAVE THE STAR ON AT NIGHT YEAR ROUND	SIGNS NEED TO BE UNIFIED SO THEY DO NOT STICK OUT. ***
SIGNS ANNOUNCING PALMER LAKE BUSINESSES LIKE MONUMENT HAS DONE. *	-OR THEY ALL LOOK BETTER -LOWER HEIGHT -ROCK AND WOOD (NO PLASTIC) -ILLUMINATED FROM WITH- OUT, (NOT BACKLIT). *
SIGNAGE AT I-25 POINTING TO PALMER LAKE BUSINESS DISTRICT - 3 MILES	SNAZZY SIGN AT ENTRANCE TO PALMER LAKE. *
3 MILES	BANNERS (IE: CHRISTMAS, 4TH OF JULY)
3	MAKE CONSISTENT
	BADLY NEED "BLINKING LIGHT" AT INDI AND COUNTYLINE (BLIND CORNER) SOLID WHEN PEOPLE ARE ON
	INDI. *
	CONSISTENT SIGNAGE WITHIN A COMMUNITY GIVES SOME "CLASS". PICK AN "ERA" AND TRY TO CREATE A COMMUNITY WITH SOME CHARACTER OF ITS OWN.

ZONING

<u>OK</u>

ENFORCE CURRENT ZONING!

TOWN CANNOT IMPOSE PUD'S ON ANYONE - THE PROPERTY OWNERS MUST REQUEST A PUD.

NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

HOW IS IT DEFINED EXACTLY - WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS?

CONSIDER PUD FOR MOST ZONING SO TOWN CAN CONTROL DEVELOPEMENT. NEEDS ENFORECEMNT ZONE TO ENCOURAGE OFFICES OVER RETAIL. *

ENFORCEMENT! *

ARCHITECTURAL AND LIGHTING STANDARDS

CREATE SOME - IS THERE A CASE STUDY TO MODEL FROM?

REQUIRE DOWNCAST & SHIELDED LIGHTING OUTSIDE. **

PRIVATE LIGHTING SHOULD NOT AFFECT NEIGHBORS OR ROADS. *

"IN THE SPIRIT" OF SMALL, MOUNTAIN TOWN.**

CREATE "BRAND" IDENTITY, (IE: <u>UNIFORM</u>) LIKE BRECKENRIDGE AS A <u>MODEL EXAMPLE</u>. *

ENOUGH FOR SAFETY NOT ENOUGH FOR LIGHT POLLUTION. *

CONSIDERATION FOR RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

- RESIDENTS DIRECTLY BENEFIT FROM PALMER LAKE BUSINESS GROWTH. *
- TURN ALL PROPERTY ON 105 TO PUD TO ALLOW FOR POSSIBLE COMMERCIAL USE.
- PEOPLE THAT CHOOSE 105 INSTEAD OF I-25 LIKE TO SEE OPEN FIELDS, TREES, ANIMALS, ETC., NOT BUILDINGS. ***
- THE BEAUTY IS IN THE OPEN SPACE AND WELL KEPT PROPERTIES, NOT DENSITY. **