



CITY OF BOULDER

AGENDA TITLE: Staff briefing regarding the Chautauqua Pedestrian Safety, Access and Lighting Improvements Project

PRESENTER:

Brian Wiltshire, Project Manager, Public Works Transportation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chautauqua Pedestrian Improvement Project will direct the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Baseline Road from west of 6th Street east to the historic trolley/current transit stop (King’s Gate), improve pedestrian crossings at three street crossings within the project area, connect to Open Space and Mountain Parks designated access trails, make the existing transit stop compliant with the Americans with Disability Act (ADA), and install pedestrian lighting and way-finding elements from the project area into Chautauqua Park. The total project budget is \$1.5 million and is funded by the 2014 voter-approved Community, Culture and Safety Tax.

Vegetation pruning and removal will begin in the fall of 2016. Project construction is anticipated to begin in the winter of 2016 and will take six months to complete.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff will continue gathering public input on the design and incorporating comments where possible. No action is requested at this time.

COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND IMPACTS

- **Social** – There are overall impacts on the needs of diverse communities, e.g. different ethnicities and cultures, abilities, age, income, family demographics and under-represented residents. The project engages broad segments of the community for input and may also include intergovernmental relations or issues. This project helps the city achieve its social sustainability goal by expanding transportation options for all members of the community by completing a missing sidewalk link, adding ADA ramps on Baseline Road and at the transit stop (King’s Gate) and adding pedestrian lighting within Chautauqua.
- **Economic** - The project helps the city achieve its economic goals by adding transportation facilities and access for residents, businesses, employees, customers and visitors along the Baseline Road in Boulder. This multimodal infrastructure contributes to the quality of life in Boulder, which can help to attract, sustain, and retain businesses and entrepreneurs.
- **Environmental** - The project helps the city achieve its environmental goals by providing another transportation mode in this section of Baseline Road for property owners, residents, visitors and employees to use. A decrease in vehicle use is anticipated, which would reduce and minimize the use of non-renewable energy resources and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

OTHER IMPACTS

- **Fiscal** – The project budget is \$1.5 million and is funded entirely with 2A Community, Culture, and Safety Tax funds. All design options are estimated to be within the project budget.
- **Staff time** – Staff time costs are included in the current project budget.
- **OSMP Property** – There are no property disposals anticipated for this project.

Background

This section of Baseline Road serves an important role for the use of Chautauqua Park, Open Space and Mountain Parks trails and Chautauqua Association lodging, programming and venues. These three facets of Chautauqua, combined, attract over half a million visitors per year.

Currently, no sidewalk exists on the south side of Baseline from west of 6th Street east to the historic trolley/current transit stop (King’s Gate). As a result, pedestrians travel in the street increasing pedestrian-vehicle and pedestrian-bicycle conflict. Additionally, the lack of sidewalks impedes the mobility and access of the Project area residents. Consequently, the Project area has been identified in the City’s Missing Sidewalk Links program.

The facilities constructed as part of this project will improve and/or provide important pedestrian safety treatments such as sidewalks, lighting, crosswalks and handicap ramps.

The proposed project elements include:

- Construction of five-foot wide sidewalks and curb ramps on the south side of Baseline from 10th Street to west of 6th Street
- Improved pedestrian crossings at the intersections of Baseline and Kinnikinic roads, and at King's Gate
- Improved connections from the project sidewalk to Open Space and Mountain Parks designated access trails (per the West Trail Study Area Plan) and the Ranger Cottage
- Transit stop improvements, including construction of an ADA compliant ramp from the historic trolley/current transit stop (King's Gate) to the interior of the park
- Pedestrian lighting and way-finding elements from the project site into Chautauqua Park.

The Transportation Master Plan (TMP) prioritizes providing travel options by constructing multimodal facilities. The project supports this TMP goal through construction of sidewalks and transit stop amenities.

Planning and design of the project has begun. The Project team is meeting with other city departments including Parks and Recreation, Urban Forestry, Open Space and Mountain Parks and Historic Preservation.

Vegetation pruning and removal will begin in the fall of 2016. Project construction is anticipated to begin in the winter of 2016 and will take six months to complete.

ANALYSIS

The project team considered existing plans and studies, current conditions and user needs in the creation of the proposed preliminary design. However, the Project's 2A ballot narrative (Attachment A) delimits the Project's improvements. Given the defined scope, the goals of the Project and the public process to date, one preliminary proposed design is presented here (Attachment B).

Project Details

The project sidewalk will be built to a width (five feet) that allows year-round maintenance (i.e. to accommodate snow removal equipment) but does not negatively impact mature trees in the Project area.

Sidewalks constructed along Baseline Road from west of 6th Street to Grant Place/Kinnikinic Road will continue into Chautauqua along Kinnikinic Road, connecting pedestrians to existing sidewalks and the Chautauqua trailhead. To honor the historic nature of the Project area, alternative materials to concrete are being considered for the section of sidewalk that will connect the Project area to the west side of Kinnikinic Road within Chautauqua.

Pedestrian crossings will be improved through installation of a raised median west of the intersection of Grant Place/Kinnikinic Road and Baseline Road, and the installation of bulb-outs at Queen's Gate, King's Gate and Kinnikinic Road. The median and bulb-outs

will reduce the potential for conflicts across modes. Additionally, ADA compliant intersection curb ramps will be installed at the northwest corner of Grant and Baseline roads, at the southeast corner of Kinnikinic and Baseline roads, at the northwest and southwest intersection of Lincoln Place and Baseline Road, and at King's Gate.

Currently, at least seven undesignated trails have been established from west of 6th Street and Grant Place/Kinnikinic Road. The proposed preliminary design uses a combination of slope, retaining wall, and vegetation to discourage entry at the eliminated trails and encourage entry at the designated/retained trails as identified in the West Trail Study Area Plan.

The new retaining wall between Kinnikinic Road and Queen's Gate will be constructed to vary in height with the existing slope at Chautauqua Park at the project area. The newly constructed retaining wall will reflect the historic context of the current retaining wall through design and material selection.

Some vegetation will be pruned or removed to accommodate the project sidewalk and retaining wall. The majority of the trees identified by Urban Forestry to be removed for the Project are those that are of poor health and/or structure or susceptible to the emerald ash borer. The mature trees within the Project area will be retained and protected.

Queen's Gate and King's Gate will be reconstructed to include bulb-outs and ADA accessible ramps. The stairs and transit stop at King's Gate will also be reconstructed.

PUBLIC COMMENT AND PROCESS

During the planning and design of the project, the team will implement a variety of outreach tools to inform and engage the public including:

- Presenting to appropriate boards and committees (Open Space Board of Trustees, Transportation Advisory Board, Colorado Chautauqua Association, Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, Landmarks Review Board, and the Chautauqua Building and Grounds Committee),
- Hosting a public open-house meeting (October 2015),
- Creation of a project webpage that includes links to Inquire Boulder,
- Distribution of project information at the Chautauqua Ranger Cottage,
- Utilization of City of Boulder communications media (e.g., Channel 8, public library and recreation center video screens, etc.) and
- Project and meeting mailings to nearby residents, property owners, businesses and other interested parties.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff is still gathering input on the proposed preliminary design. This input will come from appropriate boards and committees, and the public.

Next Steps:

Staff will be moving forward with a final design and will incorporate public feedback where possible. Staff will keep the Board updated on the project and its proposed construction schedule, phasing and impacts.

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A: 2A Project Narratives

Attachment B: Chautauqua Pedestrian Improvement Project Proposed Preliminary Design



**CITY OF BOULDER
CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM**

MEETING DATE: August 5, 2014

AGENDA TITLE: Second reading and consideration of a motion to publish by title only an ordinance submitting to the registered electors of the City of Boulder at the special municipal coordinated election to be held on Tuesday, November 4, 2014, the question of authorizing the city council to increase the sales and use tax by up to 0.3 cents on every dollar, effective from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2017 for the purpose of funding a variety of capital improvement projects; giving approval for the collection, retention and expenditure of the full tax proceeds and any related earnings, notwithstanding any state revenue or expenditure limitation; and setting forth the effective date, ballot title, amendments to section 3-2-5, "Rate of Tax," B.R.C. 1981 and related details.

PRESENTERS

Jane S. Brautigam, City Manager
Tom Carr, City Attorney
David Gehr, Deputy City Attorney
Bob Eichen, Chief Financial Officer
David Driskell, Executive Director of Community Planning and Sustainability
Maureen Rait, Executive Director of Public Works
Tracy Winfree, Director Public Works Transportation
Molly Winter, Director of Downtown, University Hill Management Division and Parking
Jeff Dillon, Director of Parks and Recreation
David Farnan, Director of Library and Arts
Alisa Lewis, City Clerk
Peggy Bunzli, Budget Officer
Elena Lazarevska, Senior Financial Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In preparation for the discussion of this agenda item, city council members have reviewed or considered potential 2014 ballot items in four previous meetings during 2014. The meetings were held on Feb. 18, Apr. 22, Jun.17, and Jul. 22. Council expressed interest in placing a temporary sales and use tax increase for three years (2015, 2016 and 2017) on the ballot for the November 4, 2014 election.

During the Jul. 22 meeting council passed on first reading a proposed .3% temporary sales and use tax increase for three years to fund Community, Cultural and Safety investments that cannot be funded with current revenues. The proposed investments and amounts associated with them can be found later in the background and analysis section of this memo.

Some council members requested options that would lower the rate of the temporary tax. **Attachment J** is an option that would reduce the temporary tax to .28% for three years by eliminating the underpass at Arapahoe and 13th Street. **Attachment K** is .27% for three years and would eliminate the underpass, the Eben Fine Park Stream Bank Restoration, and \$250,000 from the Chautauqua lighting project. There was also a request to determine if other options are possible for the underpass project. The response to this question can be found in **Attachment L**.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Suggested Motion Language:

Staff requests council consideration of this matter and action in the form of one of the two following motions:

Option 1 if changes are made to the ordinance passed on July 22

Consideration of a motion to approve Ordinance No. 7983 submitting to the registered electors of the City of Boulder at the special municipal coordinated election to be held on Tuesday, November 4, 2014, the question of authorizing the city council to increase the sales and use tax by up to 0.3 cents on every dollar, effective from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2017 for the purpose of funding a variety of capital improvement projects; giving approval for the collection, retention and expenditure of the full tax proceeds and any related earnings, notwithstanding any state revenue or expenditure limitation; and setting forth the effective date, ballot title, amendments to section 3-2-5, "Rate of Tax," B.R.C. 1981 and related details, as amended.

Option 2 if no changes are made to the ordinance passed on July 22

Move to continue the item until August 19, 2014

COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENTS AND IMPACTS

- Economic:
 - An increase in the sales and use tax rate would create an incremental economic impact equal to the amount of the tax increase approved by the voters. Any increase would be charged on all retail purchases, and items subject to use tax for the length of the tax. The new revenue collected would provide increased funds for capital investments that can help the economic vitality of the city.
- Environmental:
 - It is expected that some of the capital investments that would be funded with this tax increase may generate more travel to the City of Boulder to enjoy the improvements made in the city. At the same time, the investments would include efficient and effective improvements to infrastructure, which would help address environmental sustainability.
- Social:
 - It is projected that an increase in the sales and use tax would provide more opportunities for everyone to enjoy the uniqueness of the quality of life in Boulder.

OTHER IMPACTS

- Fiscal: Three tenths percent increase in the sales and use tax rate for the City of Boulder would increase the tax on a hundred dollar purchase by thirty cents. Other fiscal impacts to the city are covered in the background and analysis sections of this agenda item.
- Staff time: The staff time needed to complete the background work for ballot items is included within the departmental work plans.

PUBLIC FEEDBACK

A public hearing was held at the Jul. 22 City Council meeting. Several people participated in the public hearing and provided input on the proposed investments.

BACKGROUND and ANALYSIS

The following link leads to the Feb. 18 agenda packet when 2014 ballot items were considered briefly by the City Council.

[February 18 Comprehensive Financial Strategy Update](#)

As follow up to the Feb. 18 meeting, more specific ballot topics were considered at the Apr. 22 study session. The summary and answers to most of the questions asked by council members at the Apr. 22 study session were provided in the Jun. 3 council packet under agenda item 3B starting on page 7. At the Apr. 22 study session, ballot items were considered and reviewed in the context of the ongoing long range fiscal planning used by the city. An explanation of this and the progress made to date can be found in attachment

2 of the Apr. 22 study session packet, starting on page 40. The following link leads to this attachment.

[Attachment 2 - Long Range Fiscal Planning](#)

At the Jun. 17 Council meeting, the City Council discussed proposed recommendations. The link for the Jun. 17 meeting is:

[June 17 Council Meeting - Potential Ballot Items](#)

At the Jul. 22 regular council meeting the City Council passed on first reading a .3% three year temporary sales and use tax for Community, Cultural and Safety investments. The link to that meeting is

https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/00_Agenda-1-201407171129.pdf

Temporary Three Year Sales and Use Tax Options for Capital Investments

The following table was developed to assist council in discussing the possible options in terms of percentage increases in sales and use tax, as well as in the number of years the increase would be effective. The expected collections for .3% and a three year time duration have been highlighted.

Rate	One Year Amount	Three years	Five Years
.1%	\$3.0M	\$9.0M	\$15.0M
.2%	\$6.1M	\$18.3M	\$30.5M
.3%	\$9.2M	\$27.6M	\$46.0M

Staff Recommendation

Based upon staff review of the capital investments discussed previously and in light of a focus on shorter term investments that would be impactful to the community, the staff is recommending that city council consider placing a 0.3 percent - 3 year temporary sales and use tax on the ballot in Nov. 2014 that would include the following investments:

Hill Investments (Attachment B):

Residential Pedestrian Lighting	\$2,000,000	
Commercial District Event Street	\$ 750,000	
Commercial District Irrig. and St. Tree Improv.	\$ 520,000	\$3,270,000

**Civic Area Initial Improvements – Begin Vision Plan
(Attachments C and D)** \$8,700,000

Boulder Creek Area (Attachment E):

Boulder Creek Path Lighting	\$1,040,000	
Boulder Creek Path Improvements	\$ 885,000	
Arapahoe.13 th Underpass	\$2,500,000	
Eben Fine Park Stream Bank Restoration	\$ 700,000	\$5,125,000

Public Arts (Attachment F): \$ 600,000

Chautauqua Pedestrian Safety Access and Lighting: (Attachment G)	\$1,500,000
Dairy Center for the Arts (Attachment H):	\$3,850,000
Museum of Boulder (Attachment I):	\$4,000,000
Contingency	<u>\$ 555,000</u>
Total	<u>\$27,600,000</u>
Estimated Revenue-3 years -.3%	<u>\$27,600,000</u>
Difference	-0-

There are attachments for each of the capital investment and they can be found at the end of this agenda memo.

Other Cultural Enhancements in the City of Boulder

Prior to the Apr. 22 study session, several culturally focused non-profits contacted the City Manager to request city consideration of including specific capital investments. Since that study session, additional information has been received regarding each of the proposals, and city council has received communications from each of them in support of using the proposed temporary tax for financing for their needs. Copies of the letters from each of the entities can be found in the Apr. 22 study session packet, starting on page 33, as Exhibits B-D, at the link below.

[April 22 Study Session - Letters from Non Profits](#)

Agreements Proposed for Use and Flow of Funds for Entities that Do Not Use City Financial and Accounting Internal Controls and Processes

If this ballot issue goes forward, all parties want it to be successful. At the same time, the handling of taxpayer funds requires due diligence, oversight for appropriate usage, accountability, and other appropriate levels of fiscal stewardship. For internal city investments, appropriate internal controls are already in place for both the collection of revenues and the expenditures of city funds. In addition, these controls are periodically reviewed and tested by internal city staff and external city auditors.

These same processes are not in place for capital investments that do not fall under city processes and procedures. Therefore, staff feels that appropriate controls will need to be agreed upon by any external entity receiving funds, if this ballot proposal goes forward and is approved by the voters. As proposed, the ballot language would require that an agreement be entered into and approved by the City Manager for any project that is not subject to city fiscal controls. This would include draws on the funds available for the investments and the appropriate documentation that will be required. Staff does not propose placing the procedures and process in the actual ballot language as it could be

confusing and difficult to modify if things would change in the future. Initial discussions indicate that this process is acceptable to any entity that would be in such a relationship.

Contingency

There are many unknowns that can occur when capital investments will be built over a period of time. Examples are: inflationary costs can rise unexpectedly and be greater than are estimated in the original cost projections, revenues can fall short of projections, and unexpected costs can occur that were unforeseen. The fire training center was a prime example of all three and the project was delayed for nearly a decade until a solution was found so the project could move forward. Therefore, to mitigate these issues a contingency is needed. The proposed \$555,000 is approximately two percent of the total investments. Finance staff members have reviewed the capital investment estimates and feel the costs and revenues have been projected conservatively so this level of contingency will be acceptable.

Operating Costs for Investments

The major cause of failed capital improvement programs across the United States is the lack of a funding stream adequate to pay for the new operating costs associated with new capital investments. There have been numerous stories across the United States of new schools and prisons that have been built, or where funds are in place to build them, that have not been completed or have not been able to be used because there were no resources to pay for the new operating costs. If the voters approve investing in new or expanded investments, then new operating dollars need to accompany the approval of the investments, if they cannot be absorbed within existing resources. At this time, it does not appear that the capital investments being considered will generate large increases in operating costs. It is expected that the new operating costs can either be absorbed in or reallocated in the city's operating budget. Staff will monitor costs as the investments develop and report back to council if operating costs escalate beyond expectations.

NEXT STEPS

If council decides to make no changes to the ordinance that was passed on first reading Jul. 22, staff suggests that this item be continued until Aug. 19. This would allow staff to provide additional information council may want and to provide facts and data sheets about the individual investments and post them on the website.

If changes are made on second reading a third reading would occur on Aug. 19. All ballot items must be passed on final reading by council by the end of August to meet county deadlines.

If a fourth reading would be needed, past Aug. 19, it will need to be a special meeting and must meet all timeline requirements, which would be difficult to do.

ATTACHMENTS

- A: Temporary Sales and Use Tax Ballot Ordinance
- B: University Hill Investments
- C: Civic Area Investments

- D: Civic Area: Additional Information
- E: Boulder Creek Area Investments
- F: Public Art Investments
- G: Chautauqua Investments
- H: Dairy Center for the Arts Investments
- I: Museum of Boulder Investments
- J: .28% Temporary Sales and Use Tax Option
- K: .27% Temporary Sales and Use Tax Option
- L: Options for the Underpass at Arapahoe and 13th Street

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ORDINANCE NO.7983

(Tax Increase for Capital Facilities)

AN ORDINANCE SUBMITTING TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF BOULDER AT THE SPECIAL MUNICIPAL COORDINATED ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2014, THE QUESTION OF AUTHORIZING THE CITY COUNCIL TO INCREASE THE SALES AND USE TAX BY UP TO 0.3 CENTS ON EVERY DOLLAR, EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 1, 2015 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2017 FOR THE PURPOSE OF FUNDING A VARIETY OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS; GIVING APPROVAL FOR THE COLLECTION, RETENTION AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FULL TAX PROCEEDS AND ANY RELATED EARNINGS, NOTWITHSTANDING ANY STATE REVENUE OR EXPENDITURE LIMITATION; AND SETTING FORTH THE EFFECTIVE DATE, BALLOT TITLE, AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 3-2-5, "RATE OF TAX," B.R.C. 1981 AND RELATED DETAILS.

WHEREAS the City Council finds that it is appropriate for voters to approve collection, retention, and expenditure of the full amount collected from the tax proposed by the ballot issue described below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO:

Section 1. A special municipal coordinated election will be held in the City of Boulder, county of Boulder and state of Colorado, on Tuesday, November 4, 2014, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Section 2. At that election, there shall be submitted to the electors of the City of Boulder entitled by law to vote the issue of a sales and use tax increase as described in the ballot issue title in this ordinance.

Section 3. The official ballot shall contain the following ballot title, which shall also be the designation and submission clause for the issue:

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ISSUE NO. ____

TAX INCREASE FOR CAPITAL FACILITIES

SHALL CITY OF BOULDER TAXES BE INCREASED (\$9,200,000 first full fiscal year increase) ANNUALLY BY INCREASING THE SALES AND USE TAX BY 0.3 CENTS FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1, 2015 TO DECEMBER 31, 2017;

AND IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,

SHALL ALL OF THE REVENUES COLLECTED USED TO FUND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS THAT WILL INCLUDE WITHOUT LIMITATION THE FOLLOWING:

- UP TO \$ 8,700,000 FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE BOULDER CIVIC AREA GENERALLY BOUNDED BY CANYON BLVD, ARAPAHOE AVE, 9TH STREET AND 13TH STREET,
- UP TO \$ 3,270,000 FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY HILL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT AND HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL AREAS INCLUDING LIGHTING, IRRIGATION AND TO IMPROVE PUBLIC STREETS,
- UP TO \$ 5,125,000 FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE BOULDER CREEK PATH AND ITS ENVIRONS GENERALLY BETWEEN 3RD AND 17TH STREETS, INCLUDING LIGHTING AND PATH IMPROVEMENTS TO INCREASE SAFETY,
- UP TO \$ 600,000 FOR PUBLIC ART AND TO PRESERVE OR RESTORE THE EXISTING ART COLLECTION,
- UP TO \$ 3,850,000 TO IMPROVE THE DAIRY CENTER FOR THE ARTS PROPERTY,
- UP TO \$ 1,500,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO CHAUTAUQUA PARK AND ITS ENVIRONS FOR ACCESS, PEDESTRIAN, SAFETY, AND LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS,

- UP TO \$ 4,000,000 FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MUSEUM OF BOULDER PROVIDED THAT THE MUSEUM OF BOULDER HAS FIRST RAISED AND DEDICATED AN EQUAL AMOUNT AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND TIMING APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL, AND
- ANY REMAINING FUNDS TO BE APPROPRIATED BY THE BOULDER CITY COUNCIL TO FUND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM PROJECTS;

AND IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,

SHALL THE FULL PROCEEDS OF SUCH TAXES AT SUCH RATES AND ANY EARNINGS THEREON BE COLLECTED, RETAINED, AND SPENT, AS A VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE WITHOUT LIMITATION OR CONDITION, AND WITHOUT LIMITING THE COLLECTION, RETENTION, OR SPENDING OF ANY OTHER REVENUES OR FUNDS BY THE CITY OF BOULDER UNDER ARTICLE X SECTION 20 OF THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION OR ANY OTHER LAW?

FOR THE ISSUE _____ AGAINST THE ISSUE _____

Section 4. If this ballot issue is approved by the voters, the City Council will adopt terms, conditions, and timing of payments prior to any appropriations to the Museum of Boulder that it finds are necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents and visitors of the City of Boulder. In the event that the city, in its legislative or administrative capacity, determines that the Museum of Boulder cannot meet such terms or conditions in a reasonable or timely manner, such funds may be appropriated by the City Council for other capital improvement projects that are consistent with the ballot issue title.

Section 5. If this ballot issue is approved by the voters, the City Council further amends the Boulder Revised Code, effective on January 1, 2015, to read:

3-2-5. Rate of Tax.

- 1 (a) Except as specified in Subsection (b) of this section, the amount of the tax hereby levied is
2 3.56-86 percent of the purchase price of tangible personal property or taxable services sold
3 or purchased at retail.
- 4 (b) The amount of the tax hereby levied on food sold in or by a food service establishment
5 shall be the amount levied in Subsection (a) of this section plus 0.15 percent of the
6 purchase price of such food. Cover charges, admission, or entrance fees and mandatory
7 service or service-related charges shall be included as part of the purchase price of such
8 food. However, a mandatory service or service-related charge shall not be included as part
9 of the purchase price of such food if the full amount of the charge is passed on to the
10 employees of the food service establishment who have provided direct service to each
11 person paying the charge, and if all federal and state income and other applicable taxes due
12 on such charge have been withheld by the food service establishment and paid to the
13 appropriate government.
- 14 (c) Of said amount:
- 15 (1) Parks and Recreation: 0.25 percent shall be deemed a parks and recreation tax, which
16 tax shall expire at midnight on December 31, 2035 (Ord. No. 7862, approved by voters
17 in 2012).
- 18 (2) Open Space and General: 0.33 percent shall be used for the purposes, during the time
19 periods, and in the following amounts, as follows:
- 20 (A) An open space tax through midnight on December 31, 2018 (Ord. No. 5893,
21 approved by voters in 1997).
- 22 (B) An open space tax for 0.22 percent, and a general sales and use tax for 0.11
23 percent from January 1, 2019 through midnight on December 31, 2034 (Ord. No.
24 7912, approved by voters in 2013).
- 25 (C) An open space tax for 0.10 percent, and a general sales and use tax for 0.23
26 percent from January 1, 2035 and continuing without expiration (Ord. No. 7912,
27 approved by voters in 2013).
- 28 (3) Open Space: 0.15 percent shall be deemed an open space tax through midnight on
December 31, 2019 (Ord. No. 7301, approved by voters in 2003).
- (4) Transportation and General: 0.15 percent shall be used for the purposes, during the
time periods, and in the following amounts, as follows:
- (A) a transportation tax from January 1, 2014 through midnight on December 31,
2029 (Ord. Nos. 7913 and 7922, approved by voters in 2013).

1 (B) a general sales and use tax from January 1, 2030, which tax shall expire at
2 midnight on December 31, 2039 (Ord. No. 7922, approved by voters in 2013).

3 (5) Capital improvement tax. 0.3 percent shall be deemed a capital improvement tax
4 through midnight on December 31, 2017 (Ord. No. ***, approved by voters in 2014).

5 As each tax expires, the aggregate tax shall be reduced accordingly.

6 Section 6. If this ballot issue is approved by the voters, the City Council may adopt
7 amendments to the Boulder Revised Code to further implement this sales and use tax increase
8 and such other amendments to the Boulder Revised Code as may be necessary to implement the
9 intent and purpose of this ordinance.

10 Section 7. If a majority of all the votes cast at the election on the issue submitted shall be
11 for the issue, the issue shall be deemed to have passed and shall be effective upon passage, and it
12 shall be lawful for the City Council to provide for the amendment of its tax code in accordance
13 with the issue approved.

14 Section 8. The election shall be conducted under the provisions of the Colorado
15 Constitution, the charter and ordinances of the City, the Boulder Revised Code, 1981, and this
16 ordinance, and all contrary provisions of the statutes of the state of Colorado are hereby
17 superseded.

18 Section 9. The officers of the City are authorized to take all action necessary or
19 appropriate to effectuate the provisions of this ordinance and to contract with the county clerk to
20 conduct the election for the City.

21 Section 10. If any section, paragraph, clause, or provision of this ordinance shall for any
22 reason be held to be invalid or unenforceable, such decision shall not affect any of the remaining
23 provisions of this ordinance.

24 Section 11. This ordinance is necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of
25 the residents of the City, and covers matters of local concern.
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Section 12. The City Council deems it appropriate that this ordinance be published by title only and orders that copies of this ordinance be made available in the office of the city clerk for public inspection and acquisition.

INTRODUCED, READ ON FIRST READING, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 22nd day of July, 2014.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

READ ON SECOND READING, PASSED, ADOPTED, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 5th day of August, 2014.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

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CHAUTAUQUA PEDESTRIAN SAFETY, ACCESS AND LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS

The Colorado Chautauqua is a unique public asset to the City of Boulder and provides a world-class destination for recreation, culture and historic distinction to the community and visitors. Through collaborative stewardship, city staff continues to work closely with the Colorado Chautauqua Association and members of the community to provide stewardship of this critical asset for the community and future generations. Through the current Pay-As-You-Go capital funding initiative, the community has an opportunity to experience capital improvements that will have a current and lasting impact on the visitor experience of Chautauqua.

Based on direction from Council, an interdepartmental team comprised of Public Works, Parks and Recreation and Open Space and Mountain Parks have developed a scope and initial cost estimates to enhance visitor experiences, improve public safety for access, lighting and amenities. The proposed Chautauqua Park historic site visitor experience improvements will include health and safety related items such as historic lighting designed to keep within cultural landscape design guidelines, access improvements such as safe pedestrian walkways and educational and interpretive signage. The estimated scope of this work is approximately \$1.5 million depending on final design drawings and historic preservation reviews.

Three three key improvement investments include:

- 1. Improved access and pedestrian safety along Baseline Road that may include new sidewalks, aligned parking and related safety enhancements totaling approximately \$1M (see Attachment 1)**
- 2. Pedestrian lighting along key access points for safety and accessibility from Baseline Road through the major park access walks to visitor facilities totaling approximately \$250,000 (see Attachment 2).**
- 3. Interpretive and wayfinding signage for historic interpretation of the site and to improve overall visitor experiences and understanding of the site character totaling approximately \$250,000 (see attachment 3).**

Collaborative Stewardship

As noted above, the improvements will continue to inform the collaborative stewardship process (**see attachment 4**). If these projects are selected for funding, a working group will hold several meetings to shape next steps on the broader stewardship and implementation of the improvements.

The overall purpose of the next phase of the collaborative stewardship is to build off of the previous work done to adopt guiding principles by putting these into action. The guiding principles are not intended to define the specific structures, processes, or agreements for making key decisions at Chautauqua. The next phase will focus on the implementation items that can put these guiding principles into action.

Leading up to and following council action on the projects, staff will begin developing a work plan for this next phase of the stewardship improvements.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment G-1: Transportation Improvements Concept Design

Attachment G-2: Chautauqua Master Exterior Lighting Plan

Attachment G-3: Chautauqua Master Signage Plan

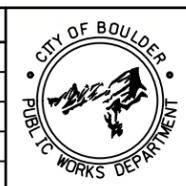
Attachment G-4: Collaborative Stewardship of the Colorado Chautauqua - Guiding Principles for Place Management and Fiscal Sustainability



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Horiz. Scale: 1:80 Vert. Scale: As Noted	
Unit Information Unit Leader Initials	

Sheet Revisions		
Date:	Comments	Init.



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As Constructed
No Revisions:
Revised:
Void:

BASELINE RD. WEST-CHAUTAUQUA PARK PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS	
Designer:	Structure Numbers
Detailer:	
Sheet Subset:	Subset Sheets:

Project No./Code
Sheet Number



Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark Master Exterior Lighting Plan

January 20, 2012
Clanton & Associates

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Introduction

On the Chautauqua campus, the exterior lighting helps to organize and define the nighttime visual environment. The placement, style, and performance of the lighting equipment determine much of the visual character of the environment after dark as well as the overall visibility for visitors. Changes in light levels should signify changes in public (more light) versus private (less light) zones of the park. During the day, the decorative elements of the lighting equipment will support the historic nature of the architecture and site and provide a unifying aesthetic element on the property. In addition to identifying where to provide light, the masterplan also designates areas that should remain dark. Every effort should be made to minimize light trespass and light pollution for the residences and adjacent open space.

The site lighting system should provide for driver and pedestrian visibility and way finding. Traveled pathways are lighted to provide guidance and good visibility while parking lots are lighted to provide security for both pedestrians and motorists. All of these design issues should be addressed with minimal energy use and effective maintenance in mind.

Design Philosophy

The exterior lighting masterplan for Chautauqua will provide light for safety and comfort while preserving the natural resources and atmosphere that make the park so unique.

The lighting program throughout will help retain a low level of natural ambient light suitable for the City of Boulder open space and mountain parks, save energy, and reduce waste to support Chautauqua green building goals. Low glare, well-placed lighting will provide a safe and comfortable nighttime environment. This masterplan recommends lighting strategies for areas where Chautauqua deems that safety and security is a concern, but does not propose lighting throughout the entire park. Specific control measures will ensure that lighting is not used when it is not needed.

The following design principles address the philosophy of site lighting throughout the Chautauqua National Historic Landmark:

- Image & Identity
- Environmentally Sensitive Lighting
- Historic Preservation
- Nighttime Visibility
- Safety and Security
- Nighttime Aesthetics

Image and Identity

The most important issue related to Chautauqua image and identity is not so much the selection of luminaire style, but rather the consistent application of styles, mounting heights, and light levels throughout the entire historic site. This masterplan establishes a clear hierarchy of lighting equipment and strategies to support the architecture and infrastructure of the park.

The luminaire styles should be influenced by the architectural styles of the park structures. However, many traditional lighting fixtures create as much glare as they do useful light and are not designed to minimize light trespass and light pollution. With some modifications, many traditional styles can be made to better control the light and still stay true to the traditional forms.

Light enhances architectural form and will support massing, hierarchy, and details of the architecture. Surfaces will be revealed with light, but views of the light fixtures will be minimized. Light fixtures should be integrated into the architecture where possible by mounting in eaves, under canopies, recesses, or within low walls. Light fixtures shall be inconspicuous unless there is an intentional decorative purpose. In general, the pedestrian level of the architectural form shall be the emphasis for appropriate exterior lighting. Only a few select facades should have light above the pedestrian level as a way to identify Chautauqua's very prominent and public features.

Environmental Issues and Goals

Environmentally sensitive lighting minimizes light pollution and light trespass, and applies only the right amount of light where and when it is needed. To limit light trespass and light pollution, the Lighting Masterplan complies with the City of Boulder Outdoor Lighting Standards, Section 9-9-16. All exterior area lighting will be shielded or fully shielded, aimed downward, and will utilize white light sources. Lighting levels will be minimized and lighting controls will ensure that lighting is turned off in some areas when it is not needed.

- *Dark Skies – Minimizing Light Pollution*

Light pollution is uncontrolled light that travels into the atmosphere. This light represents wasted energy and creates "sky glow" that reduces visibility of stars in the night sky. Unshielded luminaires and excessively high light levels cause more light pollution than properly controlled light fixtures. The lighting within Chautauqua will be well shielded and designed to limit light levels to help maintain dark skies.

- *Friendly Neighbor – Limiting Light Trespass*

Light trespass is often felt as "the light shining in my window". Usual culprits are unshielded floodlights, high wattage lamps, and other unshielded luminaires that are improperly located and poorly aimed. Light trespass will be avoided throughout Chautauqua. Light trespass can be minimized with careful equipment selection, proper location, and proper aiming and shielding.

- *Lighting only WHAT is necessary.*

The determination of what to light is just as important as how to light. Some areas may be specifically designated as dark preserves. When an area does require lighting, the design should contain the light to that area as much as possible. For instance, light from parking areas should be adequately shielded to limit stray light onto adjacent areas or buildings. This same principle applies to street and trail lighting locations to minimize stray light onto adjacent cabins. By lighting only what is necessary, the light that is used will be more effective as compared to a design that lights all areas equally.

- *Lighting only WHEN it is necessary.*

Energy use and light pollution can be reduced by turning off lights when they are not needed. Time control and motion sensors can be used to automatically turn lights off in areas that are used less at night yet still provide light when needed for late night use.

Historic Preservation

The Chautauqua Design Guidelines note that the development of the park spanned several decades. While lighting equipment such as street poles may have some historic character, the guidelines state that simplicity should be the most important consideration. This masterplan illustrates various period styles that could be used on the site. While the style may reflect a lantern-like aesthetic, the lighting technology will still address glare and uplift from the luminaire.

The lighting of building facades and structures at Chautauqua will focus on highlighting elements and features of the existing architecture. The designs should take care to hide the lighting equipment and not use any stylized fixtures that become an additional decorative element on the façade.

Nighttime Visibility

- *Lighting Quality, not Quantity.*

Often, architectural exterior lighting is used principally for floodlighting instead of lighting quality, resulting in over-lit facades that create reflected light pollution or trespass. High quality accent lighting creates a composition of light and darkness on the architecture, using less light for greater effect. Streets and parking lots are also often over-lit when light level is used as the main lighting criteria without concern for the many other factors that affect visibility.

Lighting quality involves many issues such as contrast, brightness adaptation, minimal glare and light source color. Good visibility is achieved by balancing brightness, lighting vertical surfaces, providing clear visual cues, and controlling glare. These strategies create a high quality visual environment using low light levels and minimal energy.

- *Brightness Adaptation.*

Our eyes adjust to the brightest object in our field of view. This adjustment of our eyes is referred to as brightness adaptation. If an object is very bright, such as uncontrolled light from a floodlight, everything else in the immediate surrounding area appears relatively dark, making it harder to detect object details.

- *Reducing Glare.*

Glare is usually caused by uncontrolled light emitted from unshielded luminaires. An example of this is unshielded wall pack fixtures or floodlights located on a building façade. These situations can be easily avoided with proper equipment selection, location, aiming, and shielding.

- *Better Visibility with White Light.*

Light source color is another key to low light level visibility. Reaction time and color recognition under low light levels is superior with white light sources like metal halide, fluorescent, LED, and induction lamps. Using a warm colored light source (3000 K) will give a warm residential aesthetic while taking advantage of the white light visibility benefit.

- *Lighting Vertical Surfaces.*

Illuminated surfaces improve the sense of brightness, safety, and security in an exterior environment. These surfaces allow pedestrians to see other people and objects in silhouette as well as accenting the character of the architecture and features.

- *Wayfinding.*

Sign lighting provides an obvious complement to wayfinding features. However, lighting may also augment wayfinding in the form of indicators. For example bollards may alert motorists to the presence of pedestrians. Additionally, changes in brightness provide visual cues and orientation for pedestrians. Continuously lighted streets may identify a primary vehicle route while lower lighting levels suggest private or residential areas.

Safety and Security

Lighting to improve safety involves lighting hazards so that they can be seen with sufficient reaction time. Hazards may include vehicle intersections, crosswalks, stairs and ramps, and other site features that may be perceived as unsafe if not well identified at normal night time lighted conditions. The lighting system, along with other site design elements, must provide visual information to assist users in avoiding such things as a collision or loss of bearings.

Security can be described as the perception of safety. Lighting to improve security involves lighting potentially hazardous locations and situations. For example, an increase in reaction time can improve the ability to find refuge, or call for help. Lighting can also act as a deterrent by increasing the visibility in an area of concern. However, it should be noted that an increase in the number of people in an area will be a more effective deterrent against crime than an increase in light level.

Nighttime Aesthetics

The lighting system at night should reveal a hierarchy of brightness levels and provide subtle surface brightness throughout the public spaces. The style of lighting equipment will be less noticeable at night but an organized sequence of lighted areas and surfaces will provide wayfinding and a sense of security. For example, a street that provides access to cottages may have a relatively low light level when the surrounding cottage porches have lights. Similarly, the lighted façade of the Auditorium at the end of Morning Glory Drive provides a visible destination at the end of a public street.

City of Boulder Lighting Ordinance

The City of Boulder adopted a lighting ordinance in 2003. Its objective is to ensure safety and security, establish the use of white light sources (compact fluorescent, LED, and induction), prevent overlighting, and minimize light pollution. The ordinance sets limits on the following lighting characteristics:

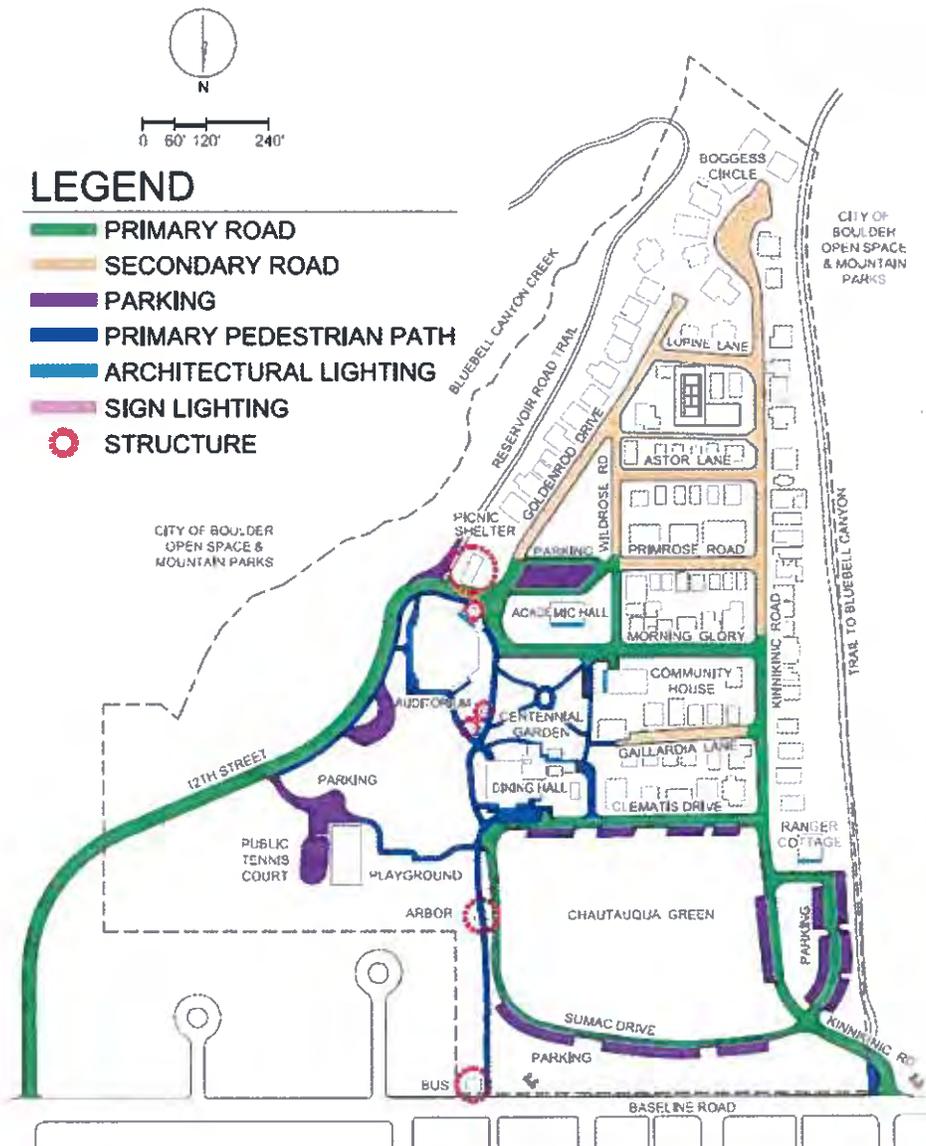
Maximum allowable light levels (illuminance in footcandles)	Building Entries: 5 Parking Lots: 5 Pedestrian Walkways: 3
Maximum uniformity ratio	15:1
Maximum lumen rating for full cutoff luminaires	14,000
Maximum lumen rating for cutoff and semi cutoff luminaires	1,250
Maximum lumen rating for unshielded luminaires	900
Lighting controls	Recommended after close of business
Maximum pole height	20' adjacent to residential 25' otherwise
Flagpole lighting	(1) Uplight not to exceed 3,500 lumens

Additional and special use requirements can be found in the City of Boulder Land Use Code, Chapter 9-9, under Section 9-9-16, Lighting, Outdoor.

Prescriptive Designs and Strategies

The previously described concepts are applied to the typical components found throughout the Chautauqua park: roads, pedestrian spaces, structures, and residences. Roadways are made up of primary (public) routes that are frequently used by park visitors who are not necessarily staying there (open space parking, auditorium drop-off). Secondary (residential) routes serve all of the cottages but most likely are not frequented by the visiting public. Pedestrian spaces include both paths and open areas. Structures may be small focal points such as the arbor and signage or large, public facades such as the auditorium. Finally, the residential component includes all of the rented and privately owned cottages.

The map below color codes these components.



The following sections illustrate prescriptive designs and strategies for each of the components described on the map. Each section documents typical existing conditions, lighting equipment specifications, rules of thumb for location, spacing, and mounting heights, and appropriate sketches for mounting details.

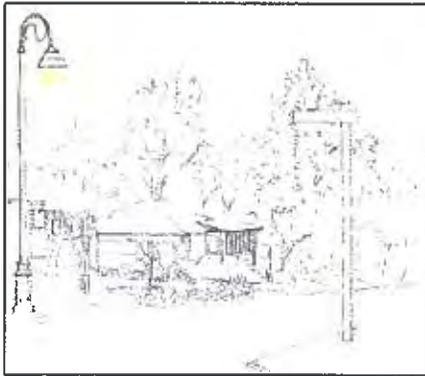
Primary Roadways (Public)

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



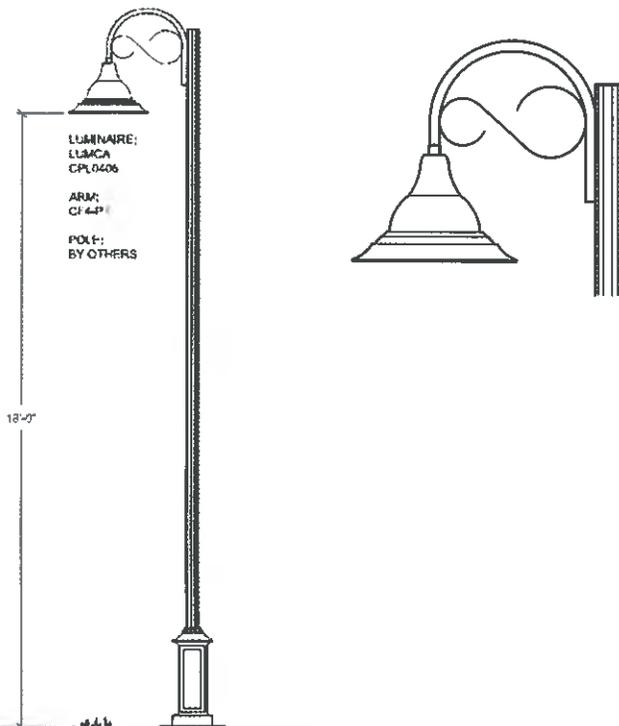
Currently, cobrahead luminaires with high pressure sodium lamps are mounted on wood poles for the majority of the street lighting. The poles are not consistently located at intersections or on the same side of the road.

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT:



A traditional style, pole-mounted luminaire will provide lighting along the primary roads at intersections. Along stretches of primary roadway without intersections, luminaires should be spaced uniformly at curves or other decision points.

EXAMPLES



LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Distribution	Type IV or V
Lamp Type	Induction
Lumen Output	6000 lumens (85 watt)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Pole Height	18'
Pole Layout	Locate at intersections and mid-block
Controls:	Photocell ON, dim to 50% after curfew.

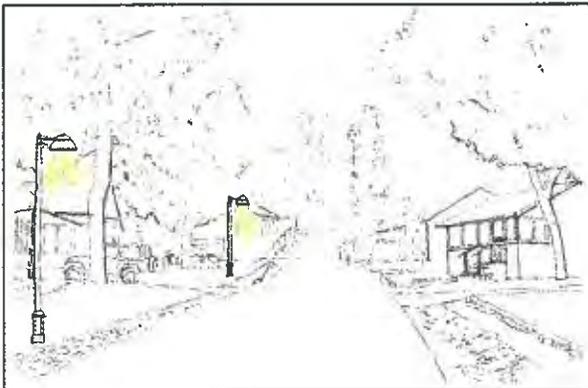
Secondary Roadways (Residential)

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



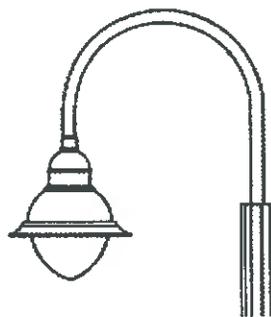
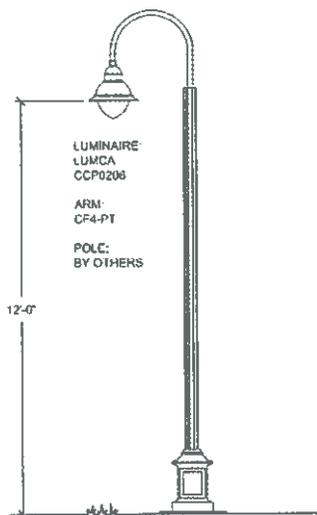
Currently, cobrahead luminaires with high pressure sodium lamps are mounted on wood poles for the majority of the secondary street lighting. Pole locations are not consistent. The remainder of the street lighting in residential streets comes from the porch lighting on the cabins.

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT:



Smaller scale poles and luminaires should light the secondary streets. The cabin porch lanterns provide background brightness while the streetlights illuminate the roadway. Backlight from the luminaires should be controlled to prevent light trespass onto the cabin property.

EXAMPLES



Note: Teardrop shaped globes introduce additional upright and do not meet the City of Boulder Lighting Ordinance. Because the lamp is concealed fully within the opaque shroud, a variance may be possible.

LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Distribution	Type IV or V
Lamp Type	Induction
Lumen Output	3500 lumens (55 watt induction)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Pole Height	12' - 14'
Pole Layout	Locate at intersections.
Controls:	Photocell ON, dim to 50% after curfew.

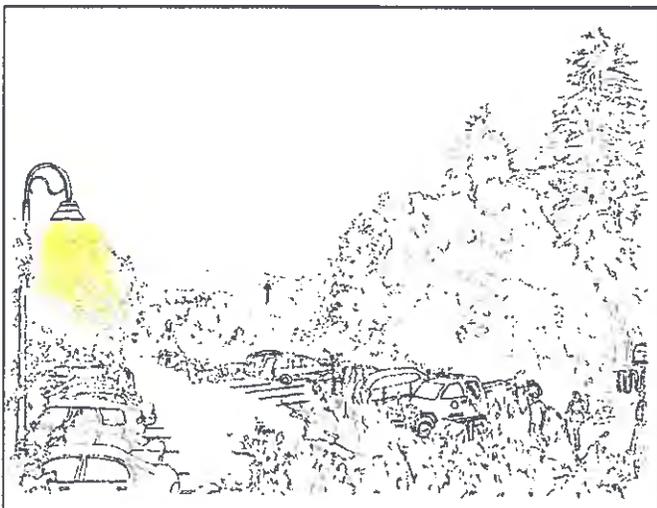
Parking (Public)

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



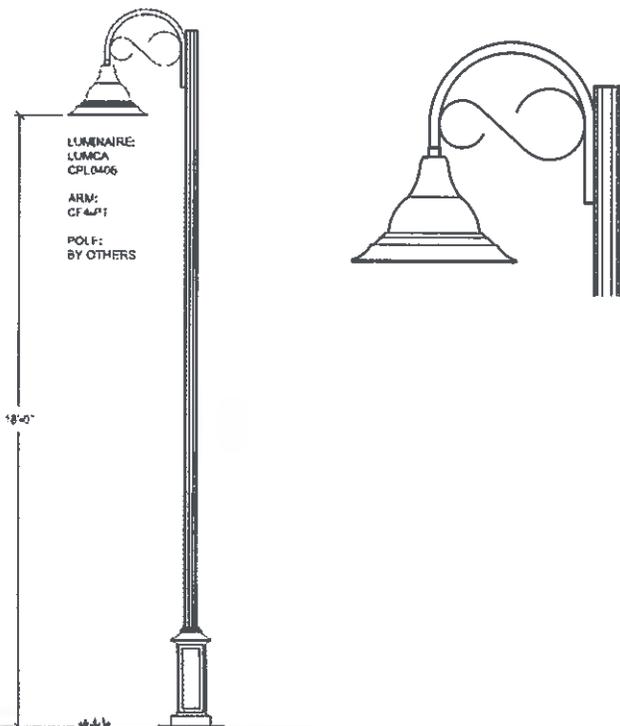
Currently, cobrahead luminaires with high pressure sodium lamps provide the lighting for parking lots. No specific lighting is provided for public parking in areas such as along the Chautauqua Green.

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT



A traditional style, pole-mounted luminaire should provide lighting for the parking areas. The luminaire and pole configuration should match that of the adjacent roadway (primary or secondary).

EXAMPLES

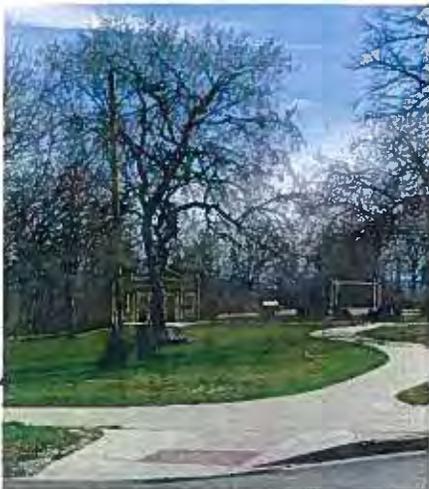


LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Distribution	Type IV or V
Lamp Type	Induction or CFL
Lumen Output	3500 lumens (55 watt induction)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Pole Height	12' - 14'
Pole Layout	Space at 4-6 times pole ht.
Controls:	Photocell ON, dim to 50% after curfew.

Pedestrian Paths

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



Currently, pedestrian scale lighting exists along some paths and in the Centennial Garden. However, it is typically provided by adjacent street lighting (cobrahead luminaires).

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT



For pedestrian paths that are frequently traveled at night and are not near lighted roadways, smaller scale lighting should be used. Matching existing acorn style lighting is recommended.

EXAMPLES



LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Distribution	Type IV or V
Lamp Type	CFL
Lumen Output	1200 lumens (18 watt)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Mounting Height	12'
Pole Layout	Locate poles at path intersections and traffic / pedestrian conflict areas.
Controls:	Photocell ON, dim to 50% after curfew.

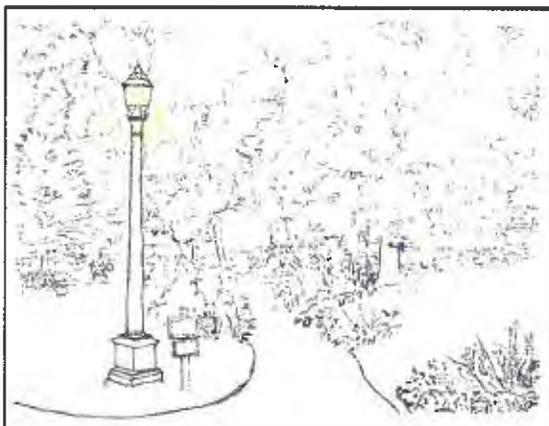
Parks and Public Spaces

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



Centennial Garden, currently lit by acorn style lights, is an example of an illuminated public space. The park serves as a pedestrian corridor at night as well.

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT



These areas will use the pedestrian luminaire to match the existing acorn style lighting.

EXAMPLE PRODUCTS



LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Distribution	Type IV or V
Lamp Type	Induction or CFL
Lumen Output	1200 lumens (18 watt CFL)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Pole Height	12'
Pole Layout	Locate at path intersections.
Controls:	Photocell ON, dim to 50% after curfew.

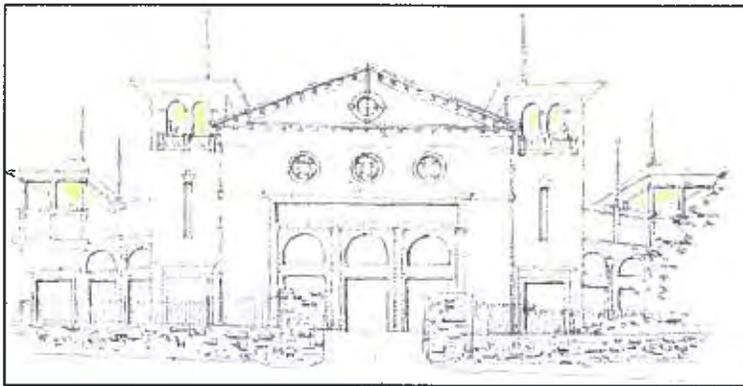
Building Facades

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



The existing Auditorium façade has no exterior lighting. While it would not be lit every night, its prominence to drivers coming to Boulder on Highway 36 makes it a good landmark and public icon during events.

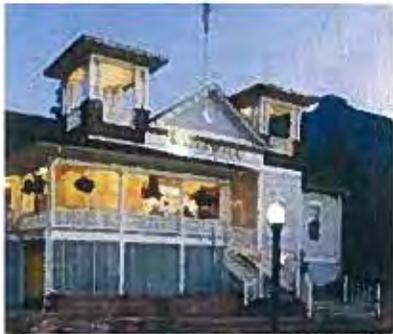
PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT:



Like many buildings in the park, small architectural details (niches, cupolas, etc.) could be lit with minimal lighting equipment and energy use.

Lighting in niches should be mounted at the top, lighting downward. Uplighting of the cupolas must be contained within the roof overhangs to reduce light escaping into the night sky.

EXAMPLES



LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS

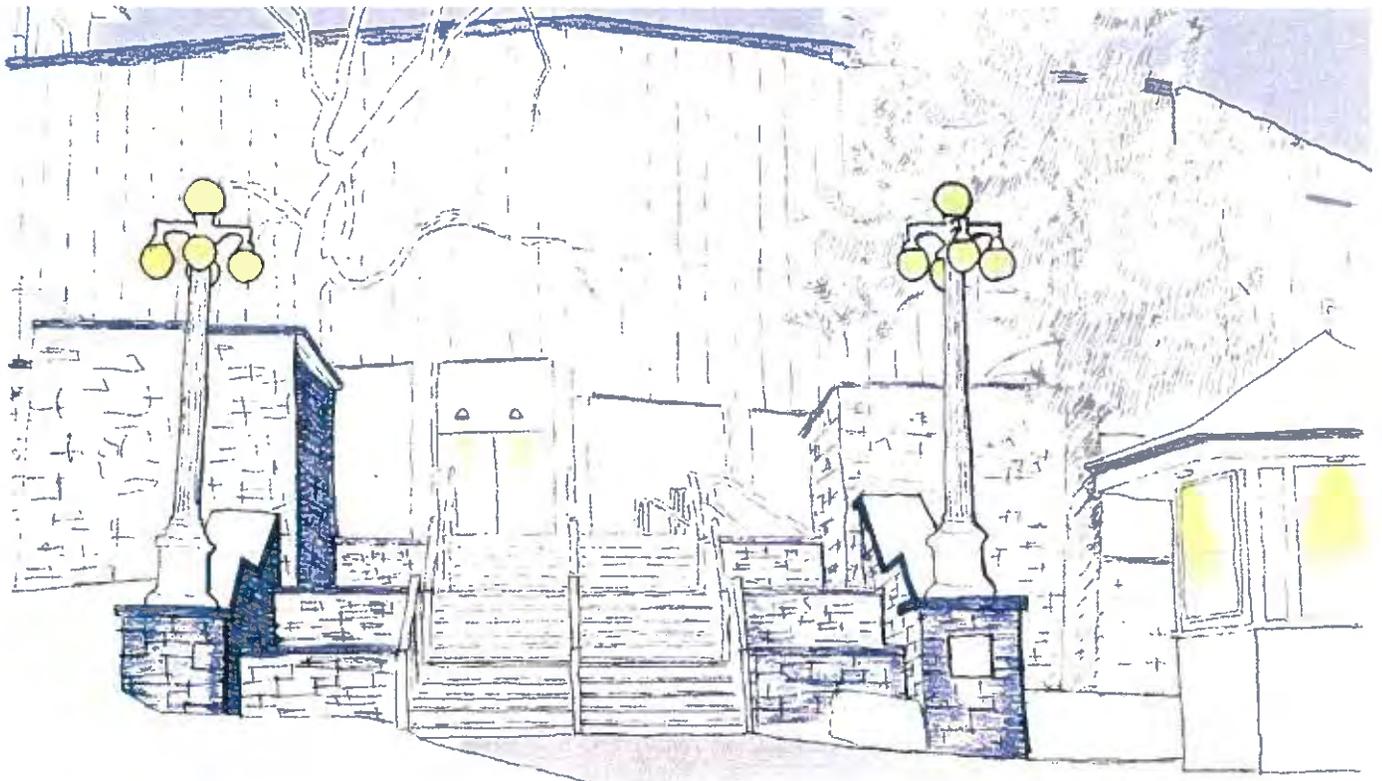
Distribution	20°-40° beam spread
Lamp Type	Linear LED
Lumen Output	400 – 900 lumens max
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Controls:	Provide for the changing of overall light levels by switching different luminaire types separately. Controls should provide for a minimum of two “scenes” such as open/closed, event/no event, etc.



Auditorium – Non-Event Evenings



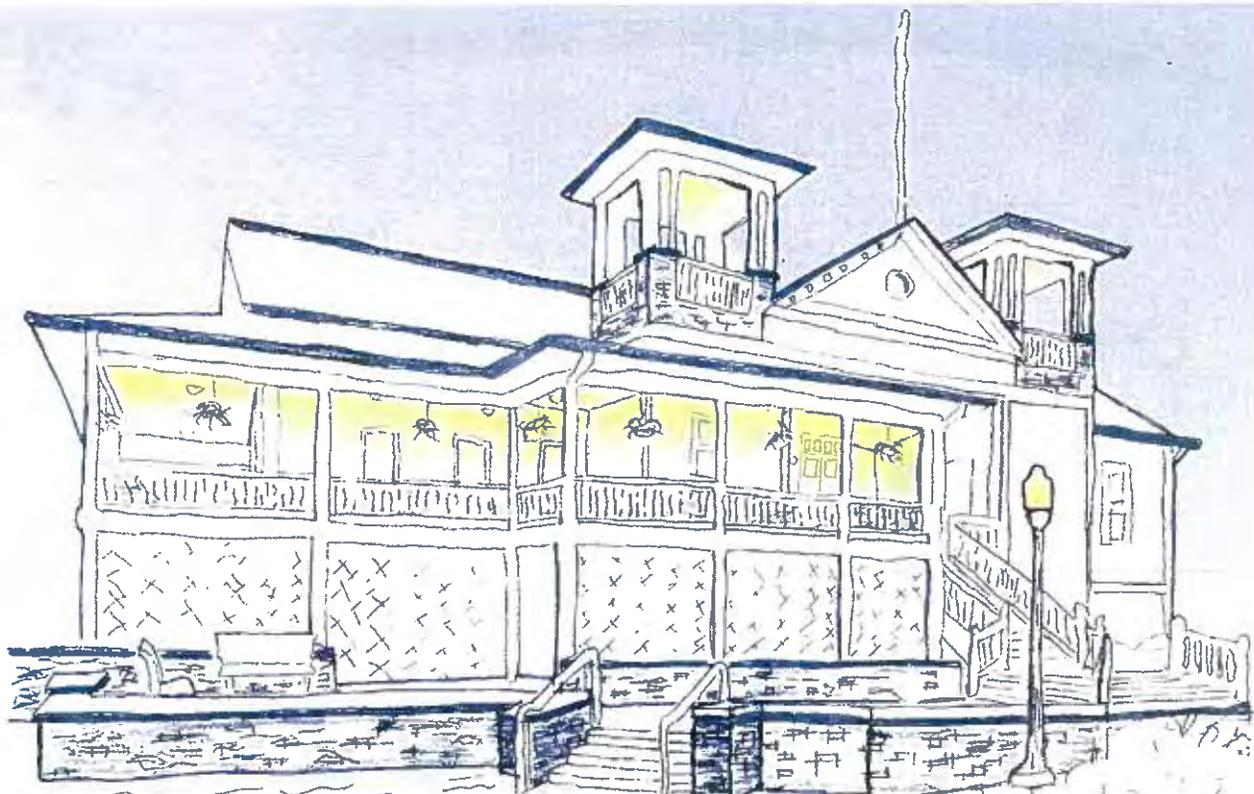
Auditorium – Event Schedule



Auditorium –Event Evenings



Auditorium –Event Evenings



Dining Hall – Open



Dining Hall – Closed



Academic Hall



Community House

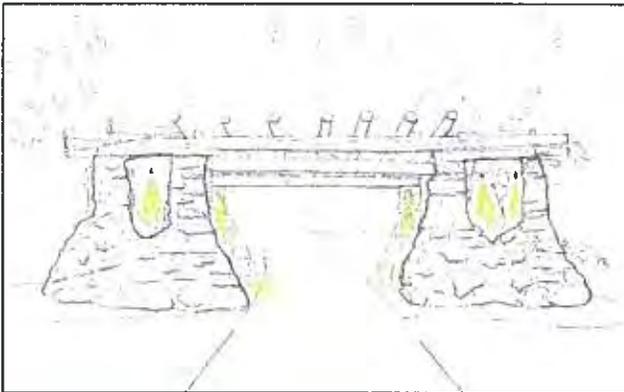
Monuments/Structures

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



Currently, very few structures are lit in the Park. However, structures such as the Arbor receive a significant amount of pedestrian traffic at night and warrant additional illumination.

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT:



Structure lighting should remain subtle, downward directed, and controllable so that it is only on during events or certain times of the evening.

In this lighting concept for the arbor, only the inside surfaces of the stone columns are illuminated. The reflected light will produce a glow inside the structure, inviting pedestrians to pass through on their way to the Auditorium or to Baseline Road.

EXAMPLES:



LUMINAIRE SPECIFICATIONS:

Distribution	Flood or Narrow Flood
Lamp Type	LED
Lumen Output	100 – 400 lumens
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Controls:	Provide for the changing of overall light levels by switching different luminaire types separately. Controls should provide for a minimum of two "scenes" such as open/closed, event/no event, etc.

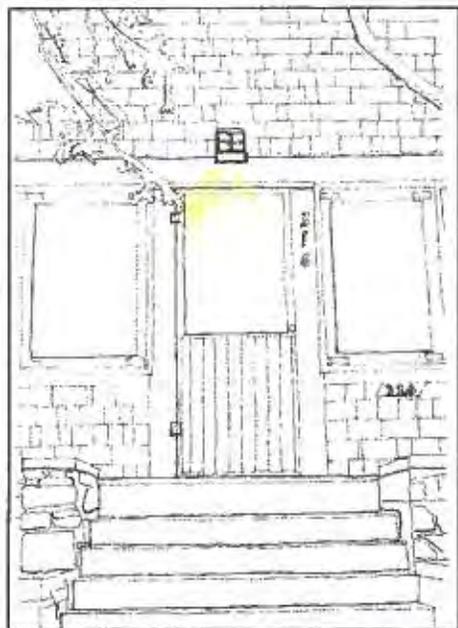
Residential Exterior

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



Currently, exterior lighting on and around the cabins is kept to a minimum. Most cabins have a lantern style porch light beside or above the door.

PROPOSED LIGHTING CONCEPT



The lamps in the porch lights should be changed to compact fluorescent or LED and controlled with an automatic timer. The location of lights and building number should be paired in such a way that the number is clearly illuminated for late night arrivals and easy address identification.

For Private cottage owners:

CCA is implementing this porch lighting plan on all CCA owned cottages and CCA may offer assistance to private cottage owners in retrofitting existing switches with timers to maintain consistency throughout the park by providing a source for the timers being used and contact information for the CCA electrician. The timers being used are completely programmable and can be set to turn porch lights on from dusk until dawn.

EXAMPLES



Lamp Type	Compact Fluorescent or LED
Lumen Output	400 – 900 lumens (max)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Mounting Height	Over door.
Controls:	Photocell ON / Timer OFF.

Historic Globe Lighting

EXISTING CONDITIONS:



The decorative globe fixtures located at the auditorium are dated from the early 1900's and are a character defining feature of the district.

These luminaires have been relamped with low wattage compact fluorescent lamps. This approach keeps the historic fixture while reducing glare, energy consumption, and light pollution.

LAMP RETROFITS

Lamp Type	Compact Fluorescent
Lumen Output	900 lumens (max)
Color Temperature	3000 K
Color Rendering Index	80+
Controls:	Provide automatic time switch.

Control Strategies

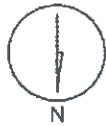
Exterior lighting control for the campus uses several different strategies:

- Automatic photocontrol: turns the light ON at sunset and OFF at dawn.
- Automatic photocontrol with time switch: turns light ON at sunset and OFF at a set time of night.
- Automatic photocontrol with time switch and manual override: turns the light ON at sunset and OFF at a set time; can be overridden to stay ON later and then reset to the regular schedule the next day.
- Partial night photocontrol: turns the light ON at sunset, dims the light to 50% at 10pm (or other selected time) and then OFF at dawn.

The control schedule for all of the lighting components is listed in the following table. The lighting varies by time of year (standard season and event nights) and by time of day (dusk to curfew and curfew to dawn).

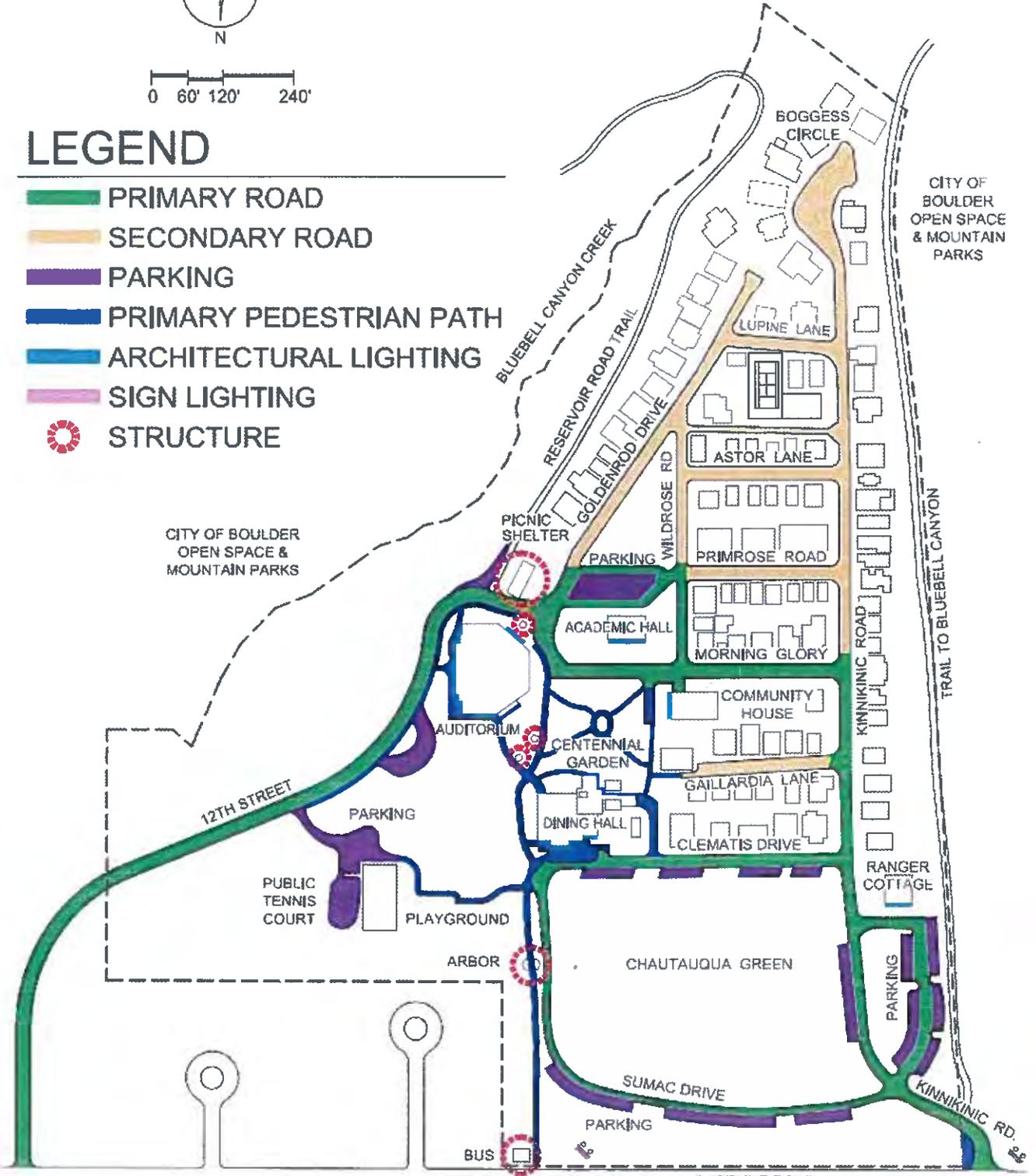
Exterior Lighting	Standard Seasonal Schedule		Event Schedule		Control Type
	Dusk to 10 PM	10 PM to Dawn	Dusk to Post Event Time	Post Event Time to Dawn	
Primary Lighting	ON	ON at HALF POWER	ON	ON at HALF POWER	Auto
Secondary Lighting	ON	ON at HALF POWER	ON	ON at HALF POWER	Auto
Pedestrian Lighting	ON	ON at HALF POWER	ON	ON at HALF POWER	Auto
Architectural Lighting					
Auditorium	Tower Lighting ON	OFF	ALL ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Community House	ALL ON	OFF	ALL ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Dining Hall	Tower Lighting ON	OFF	ALL ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Academic Hall	ALL ON	Entry Lighting ON	ALL ON	Entry Lighting ON	Auto/Manual for Event
Ranger Cottage	ALL ON	OFF	ALL ON	OFF	Auto
Structure Lighting					
Kiosks	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Arbor	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Trolley Stop	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Picnic Shelter	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event
Sign Lighting					
Baseline Entry	ON	ON	ON	ON	Auto
Trolley Stop	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	Auto/Manual for Event

Maps and Drawings



LEGEND

- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- PARKING
- PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN PATH
- ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING
- SIGN LIGHTING
- STRUCTURE



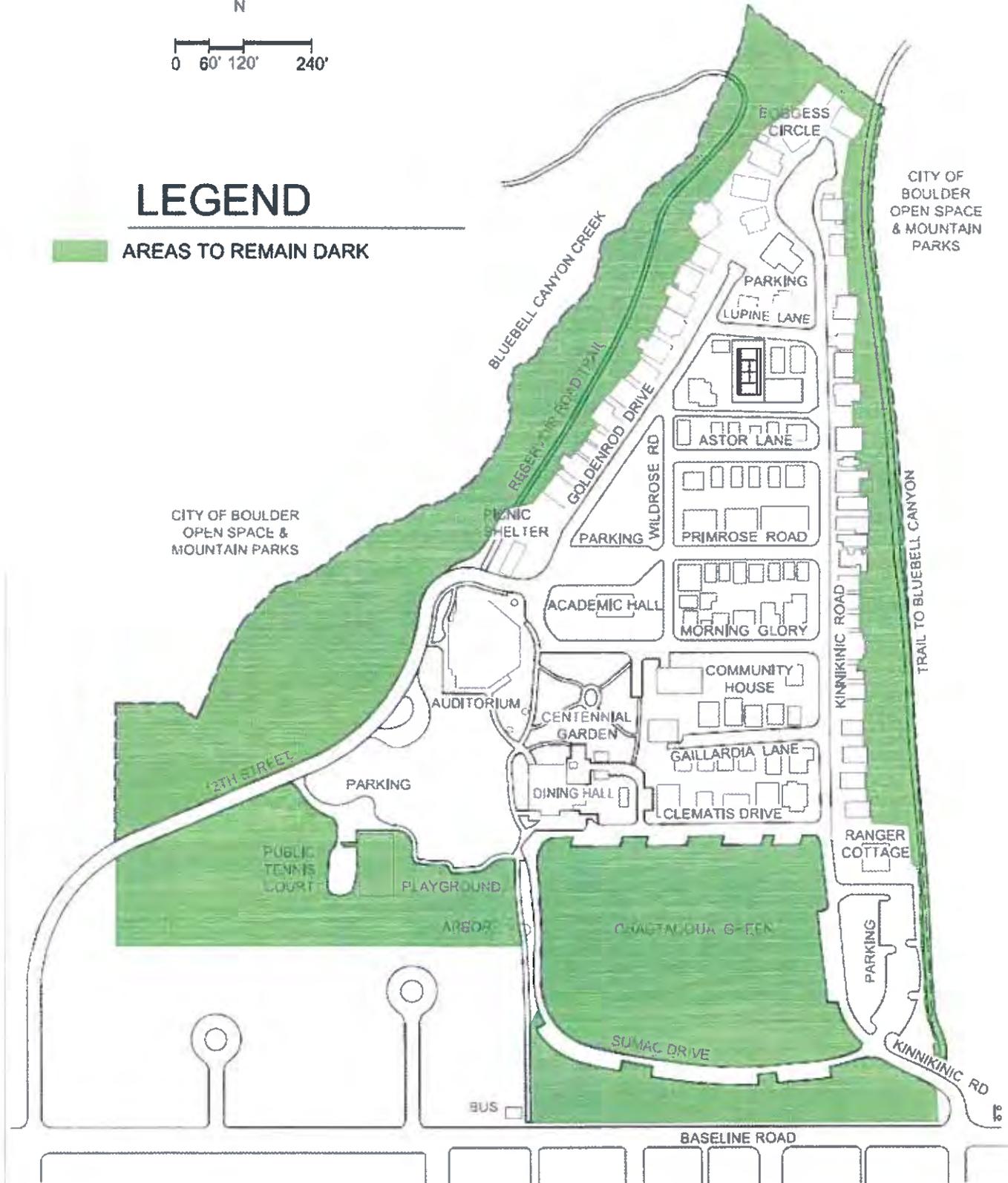
AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

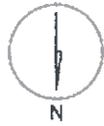


0 60' 120' 240'

LEGEND

 AREAS TO REMAIN DARK

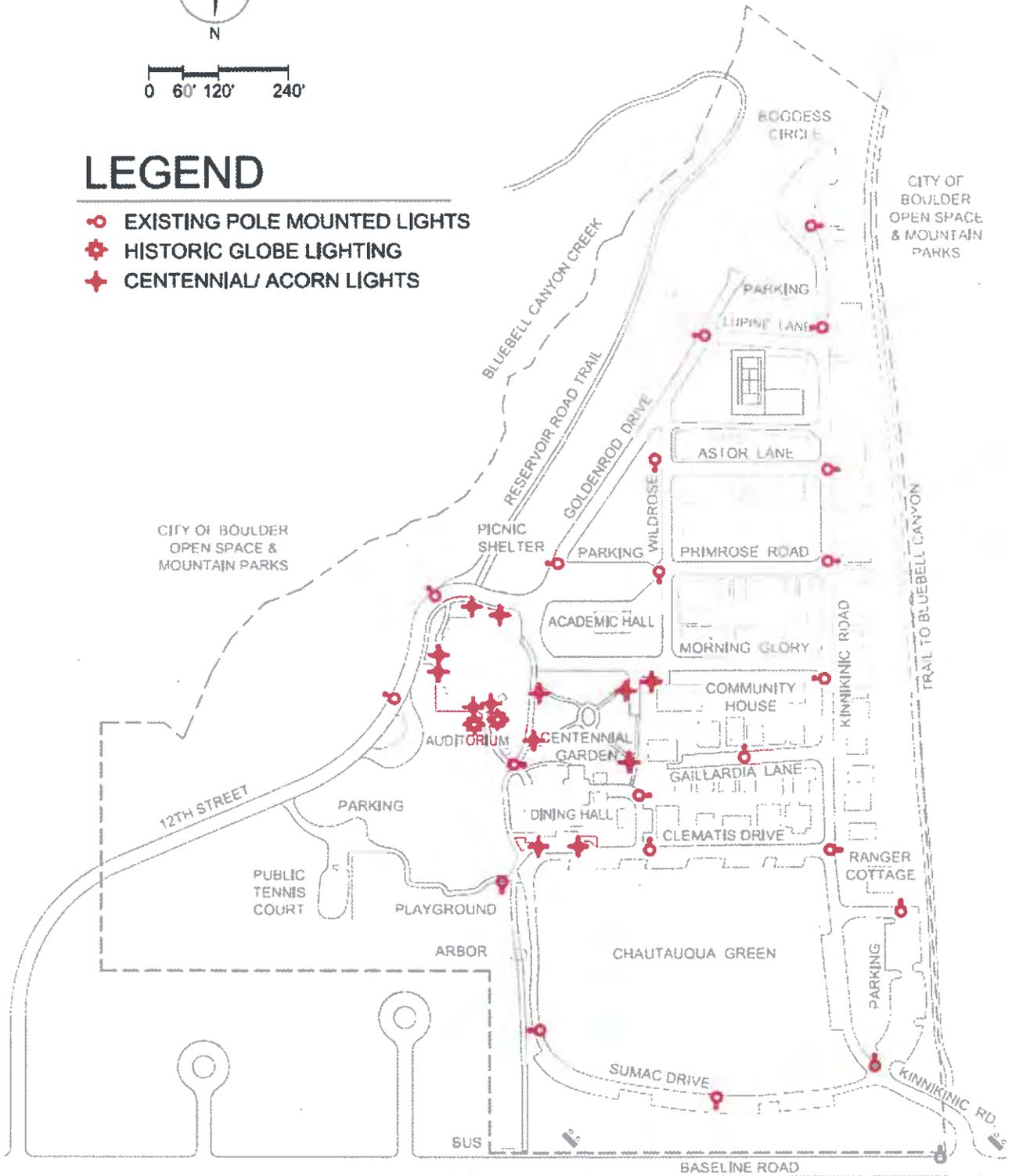




0 60' 120' 240'

LEGEND

-  EXISTING POLE MOUNTED LIGHTS
-  HISTORIC GLOBE LIGHTING
-  CENTENNIAL/ ACORN LIGHTS



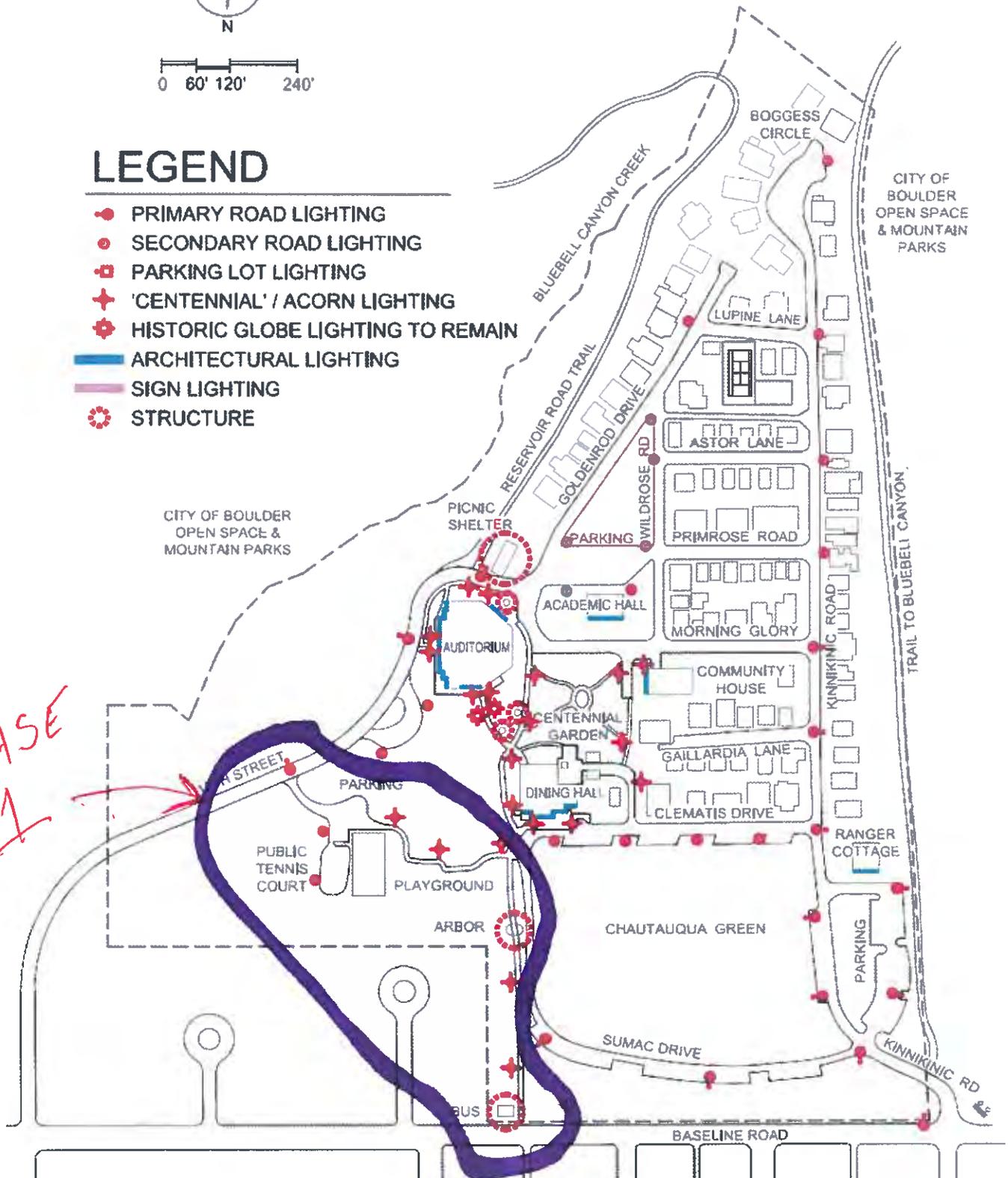
EXISTING POLE MOUNTED LIGHTING LOCATIONS (APPROX.)



0 60' 120' 240'

LEGEND

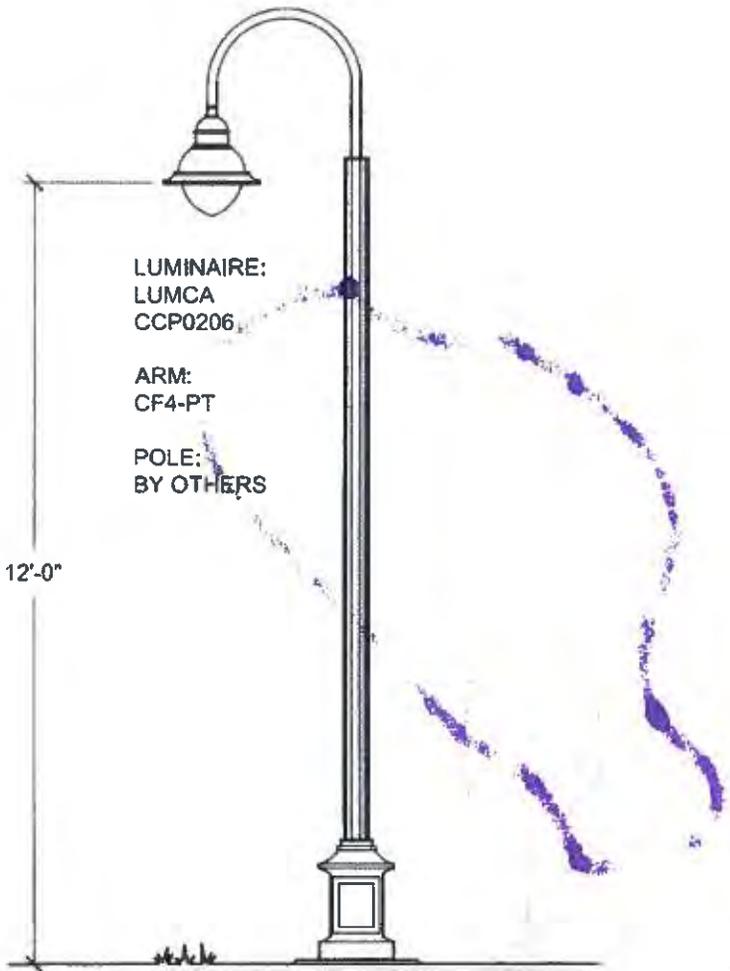
- PRIMARY ROAD LIGHTING
- SECONDARY ROAD LIGHTING
- PARKING LOT LIGHTING
- + 'CENTENNIAL' / ACORN LIGHTING
- ⊗ HISTORIC GLOBE LIGHTING TO REMAIN
- ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING
- SIGN LIGHTING
- ⊗ STRUCTURE



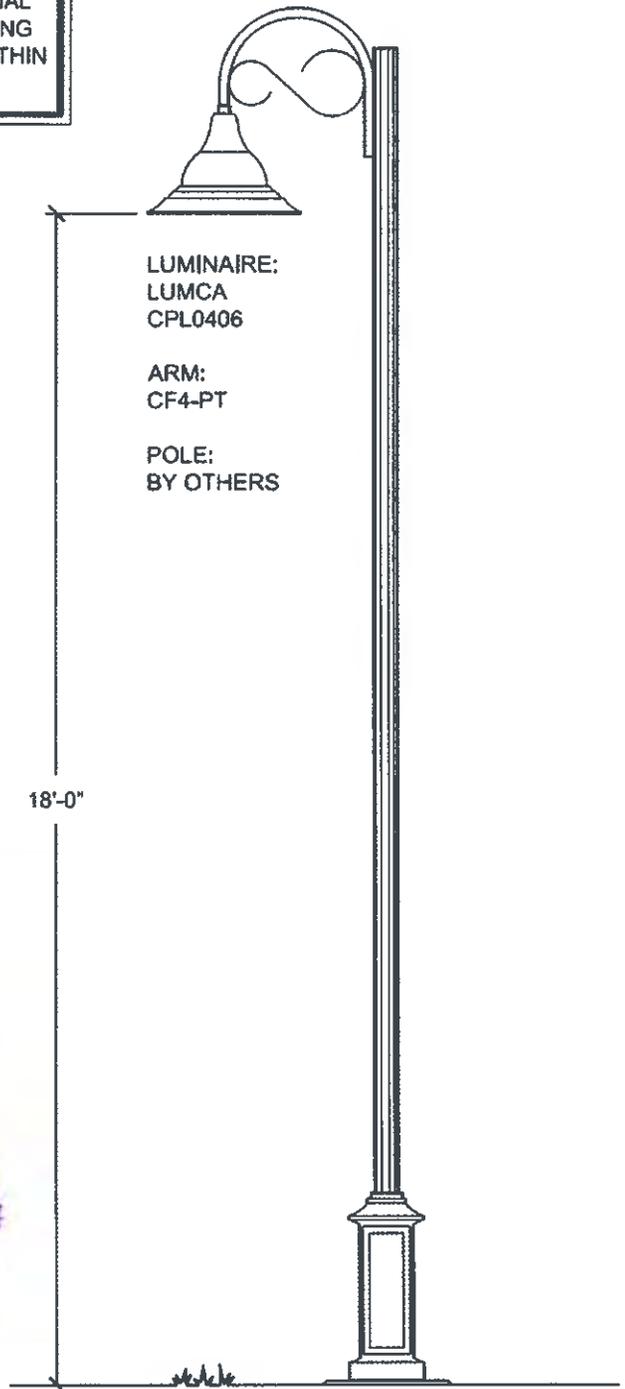
LIGHTING MASTER PLAN

Appendix A

NOTE: TEARDROP SHAPED GLOBES INTRODUCE ADDITIONAL UPLIGHT AND DO NOT MEET THE CITY OF BOULDER LIGHTING ORDINANCE. BECAUSE THE LAMP IS CONCEALED FULLY WITHIN THE OPAQUE SHROUD, A VARIANCE MAY BE POSSIBLE.



SECONDARY



PRIMARY

CHAUTAUQUA STREET LUMINAIRES

Appendix B

In 1998, Clanton & Associates completed a lighting design for the Centennial Garden. At that time, other recommendations were made for the auditorium architectural lighting and pedestrian lighting north of the arbor and near the playground. This appendix contains the documentation for those recommendations. The concepts and designs shown in the masterplan continue the recommendations made at that time.



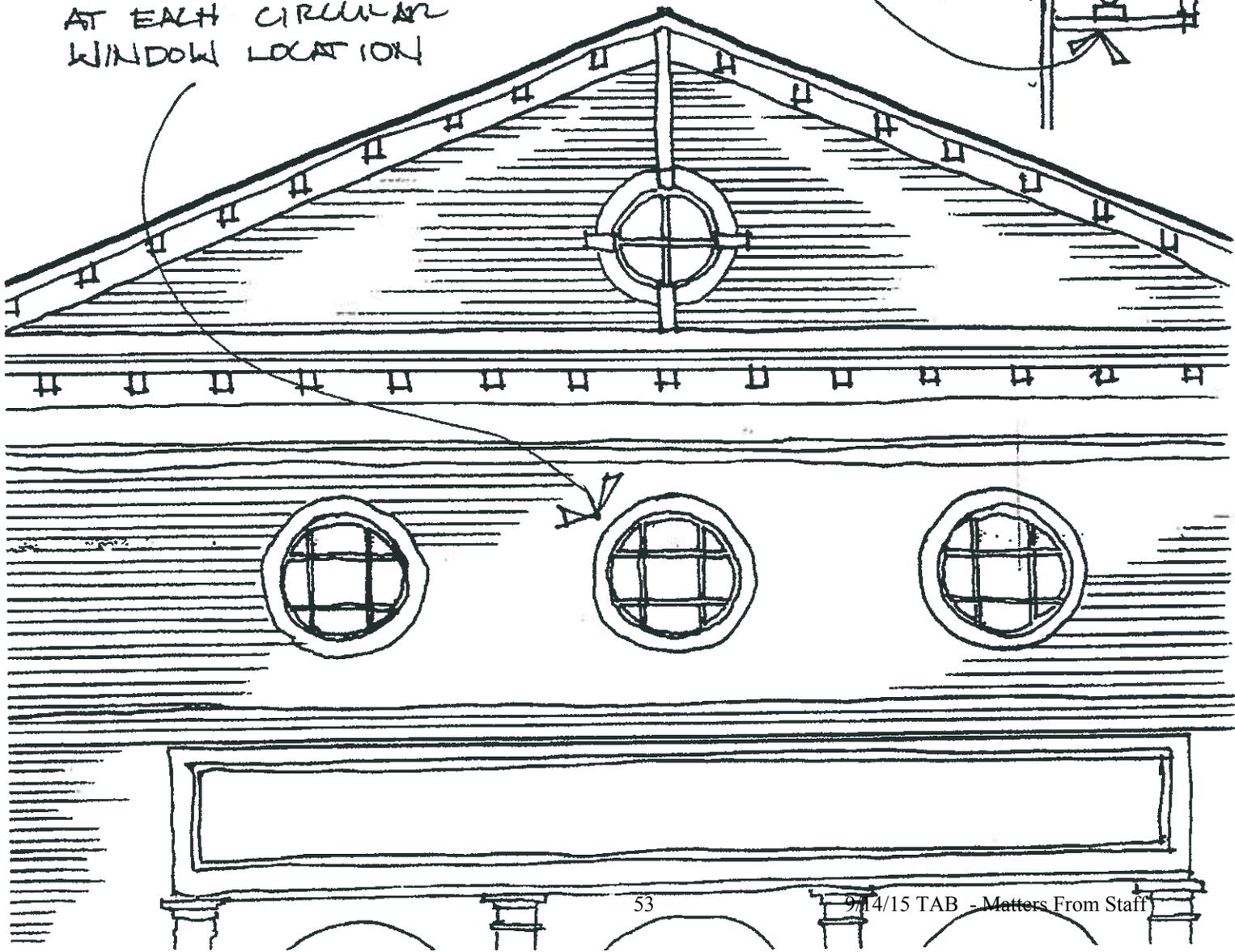
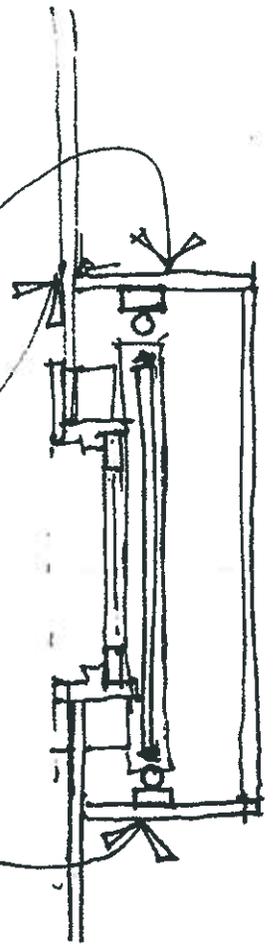
"FALSE" LIGHTED WINDOW

BUILD A PLYWOOD BOX BEHIND EACH WINDOW

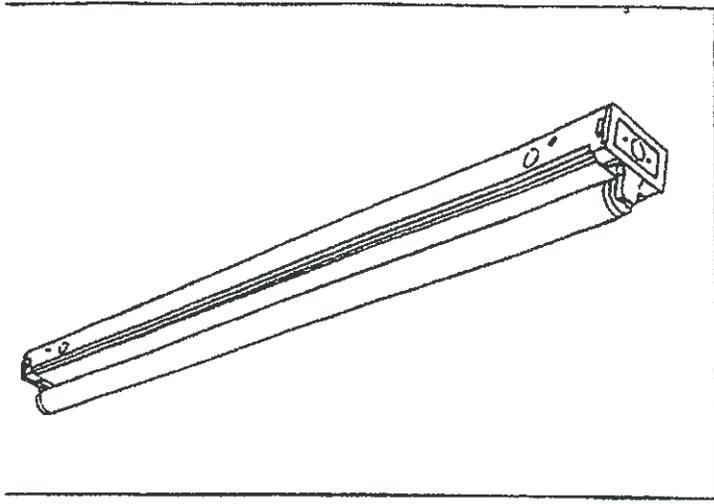
INSTALL A HINGE TO PERMIT LAMP REPLACEMENT

INSTALL FOUR STRIPLIGHTS IN EACH BOX

INSTALL LIGHT BOX AT EACH CIRCULAR WINDOW LOCATION



CS2-1, CS3-1 CS4-1, CS8-1 STRAIGHTLINER CHANNEL ONE LAMP TS & RS



Type: _____
Job Description: _____

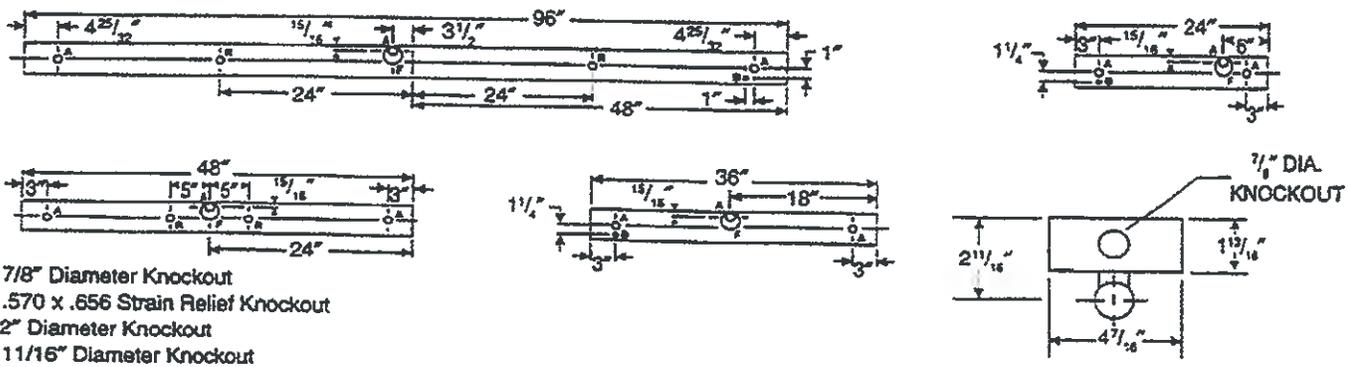
FEATURES:

- Available 2', 3', 4' or 8'.
- Heavy die formed steel channel.
- Rotary lock lampholders for positive lamp contact.
- Channel ends double as joiners.
- Individual or row mounting. Surface or suspended.
- Ballast covers on 4' and 8' units are secured with 1/4-turn fasteners.

SPECIFICATIONS:

- Ballasts**
Energy efficient ballasts are thermally protected, automatic resetting, Class P, high power factor, CBM, sound rated A, unless otherwise specified. 20 watt ballasts are trigger start, low power factor, Class P. All are U.L. listed.
- Housing**
Die formed steel with heat sink embossments for cooler running ballasts. Socket saddles are factory installed.
- Finish**
All parts pre-painted with high gloss baked white enamel, minimum reflectance 86%, applied over iron phosphate pre-treatment for maximum adhesion and rust resistance.
- Labels**
All fixtures carry the U.L. label. 2', 3' and 4' units are listed for use on combustible low density, cellulose fiberboard ceilings. (CSA approval available. Use Suffix "CSA"). (HPF only).

Cross Section

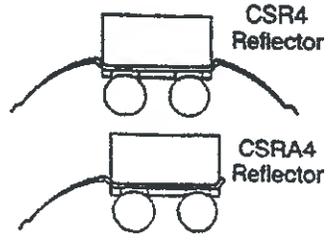
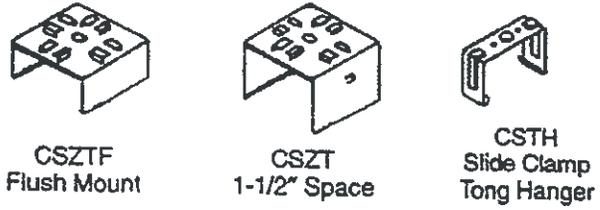


- A - 7/8" Diameter Knockout
- B - .570 x .656 Strain Relief Knockout
- F - 2" Diameter Knockout
- R - 1 1/16" Diameter Knockout

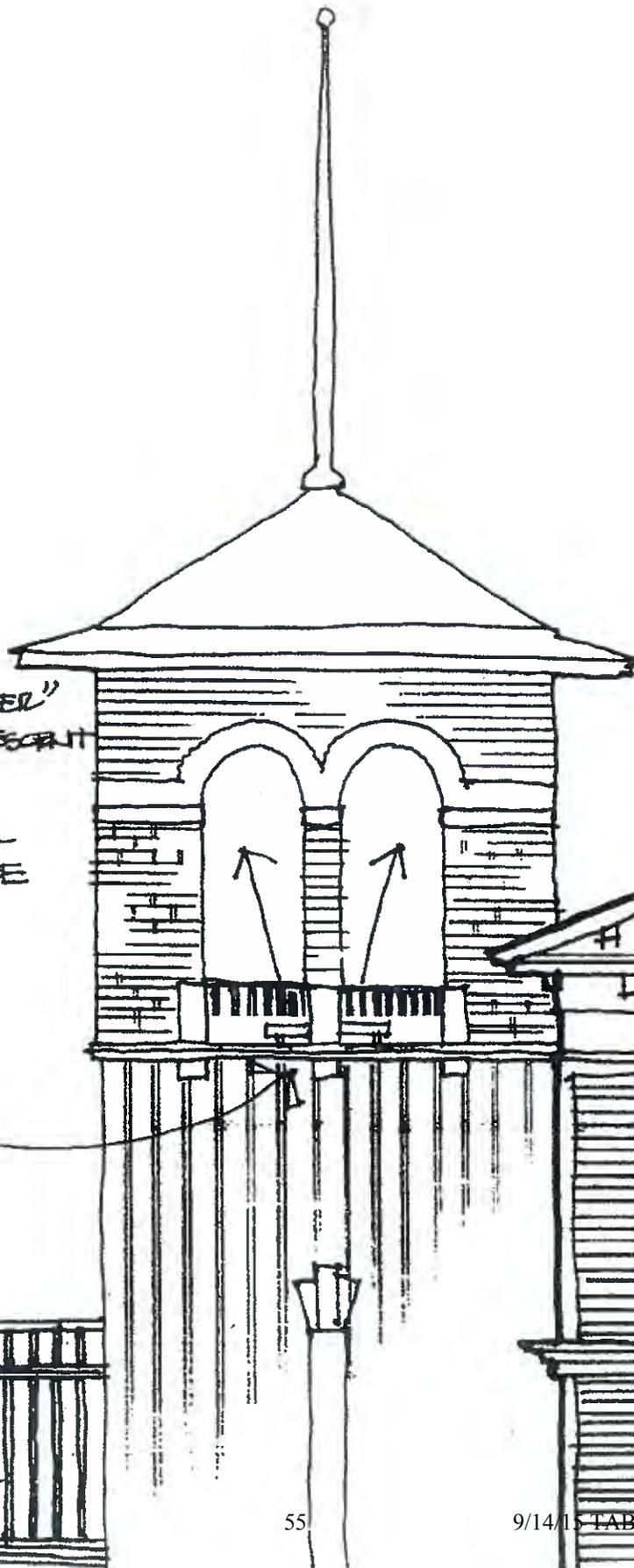
Note 1: All Non-Shielded (strip) fixtures - Deduct 1/16" from overall dimension for continuous row mounting. Dimensions shown include end panel.

Mounting Data

Accessories



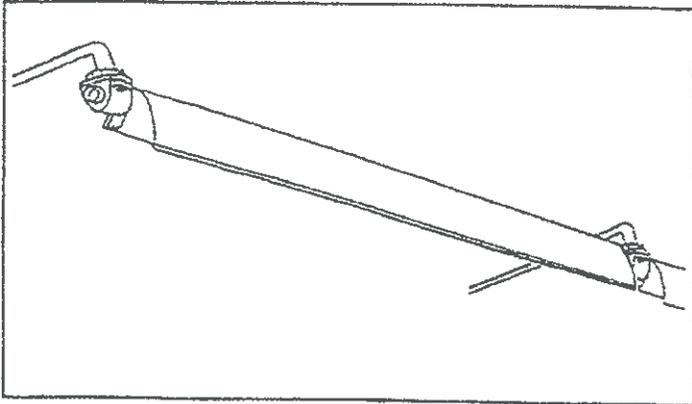
UPLIGHTING FOR COPULA



INSTALL "SIGNLIGHTER"
 ADJUSTABLE FLUORESCENT
 INSIDE RAILING.
 CONCEAL AS WELL
 AS POSSIBLE. USE
 ONE FOR EACH
 OPEN FALADE.

Outdoor Sign and Poster Luminaire

Asymmetric Distribution End Arm Mount



Type: _____

Job Description: _____

SPECIFICATIONS:

Construction

Socket housings are constructed of die-cast aluminum and permit easy access to the socket and ample splicing room. Full socket housings on unit must be used. Neoprene sleeves around sockets provide weathertight enclosure. Reflector is constructed of extruded aluminum and is optically designed to provide maximum illumination. Reflector ends are precision die cast with a keyed shoulder which securely locks the reflector to the socket housing. A simple nut adjustment gives the reflector 360° aiming. One inch diameter holes are provided at each end of the reflector for drainage.

Shielding

A "DR" acrylic shield with outstanding impact resistance is recommended for areas with temperatures 35°F or lower. The shield is optional and protects the lamp for wind, ensuring proper lamp operating temperature. The shield must be specified as shown in the ordering guide.

Finish

Exterior finish is anodized diffuse. Optional painted colors are available. Internal reflector is high reflectance baked white enamel.

Installation

The SLA may be mounted singly or in continuous rows. See back of this page for a typical layout.

Labels

The SLA is U.L. approved as being raintight or weatherproof in normal outdoor use. U.L. approved for uplighting or downlighting and bears appropriate U.L. labels.

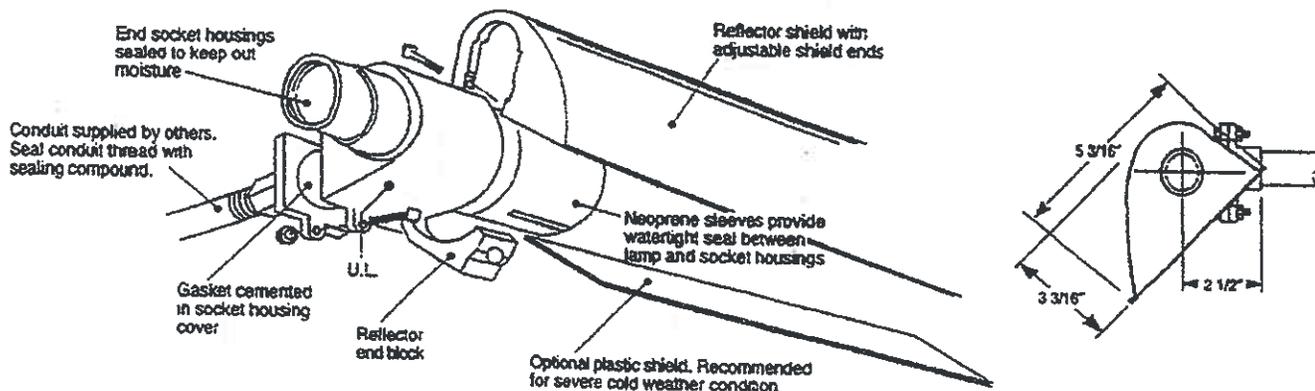
APPLICATIONS:

- Wet location sign light can be mounted in any direction and still operate properly and retain its wet location approval.
- Asymmetric reflector provides outstanding distribution for a crisp clean appearance.
- Choice of lamps allows maximum flexibility for any application.
- Choice of three ballast types for any application.
- U.L. approval for uplighting even in outdoor applications.

Ballast & Electrical

The SLA may be ordered with or without ballasts. Fixtures less ballasts may be wired with any of a wide choice of ballast types available including the plastic sign types. A choice of three outdoor ballasts are available from the factory. Other ballasts may be ordered for indoor use. Ballasts must be remote mounted no longer than 15' from the socket. For electronic ballast lead lengths, consult factory. Units are wired with leads in socket housings only. All conduit, condulets and extension wiring are furnished by the installing contractor.

General Assembly



Socket housings are threaded for standard 3/4" rigid conduit.



FORUM

PRO-10 (430 MA, T-8)
 PRO-30 (800 MA, T-12)
 PRO-40 (1500 MA, T-12)

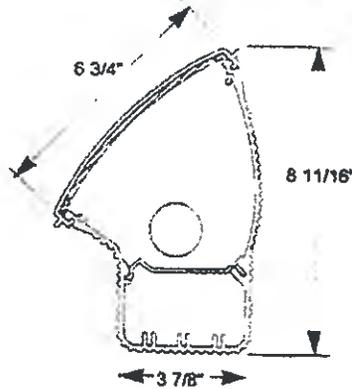
PROJECTOR (Outdoor, Wet Location)

FORUM PROJECTOR SERIES

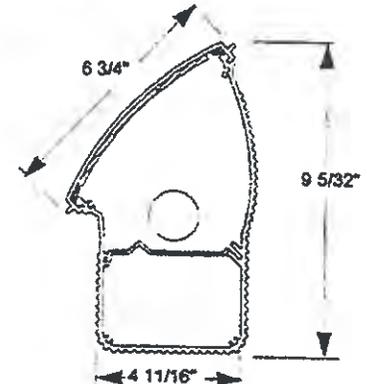
The PRO is a heavy duty, wet location, integral ballasted, floodlight with a high degree of beam control. The optics are designed to evenly illuminate vertical or horizontal surfaces.

Applications: For illuminating sides of buildings, signs, columns, parapets and facia.

Mounting: The PRO can be ground, parapet, or ledge mounted as close as one foot from the surface to be illuminated. The mounting brackets permit 359 degree rotation for up or down orientation and end-to-end mounting for an uninterrupted light pattern.



PRO-10



PRO-30, PRO-40

HOW TO SPECIFY

WET LOCATION

LIGHT LENGTH
4', 6' or 8'

BRIGHT DIP ANODIZED (STANDARD)
CUSTOM PAINTED FINISHES AVAILABLE

PRO - 10 X L - 120 - FINISH

10 = 430 MA
 30 = 800 MA
 40 = 1500 MA

VOLTAGE
 120 V or 277 V

CANDLEPOWER SUMMARY

CATALOG NO.: PRO-10
 LAMP TYPE: F40T12WW/RS
 LUMENS: 3200
 FIXTURE EFFICIENCY: 67%
 LUMINAIRE INPUT WATTS: 51
 TEST REPORT NO.: B.A.L 5822.0

CATALOG NO.: PRO-30
 LAMP TYPE: F48T12/WW/HO
 LUMENS: 4200
 FIXTURE EFFICIENCY: 67%
 LUMINAIRE INPUT WATTS: 84
 TEST REPORT NO.: B.A.L 5822.MOD

SPECIFICATION:

Housing: Shall be .125 thick extruded aluminum 6063-T5 alloy with external surface ribs for heat dissipation to prolong ballast life. Sockets shall be pre-wired and factory installed. The ends shall be .250 thick cast aluminum mechanically attached and gasketed for water tightness. Standard finish shall be bright dip anodized.

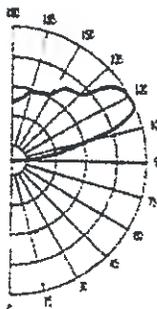
Lens: Shall be extruded acrylic with 100% DR for maximum toughness. Lens shall be gasketed along all edges for water tight seal.

Reflector: Reflector shall be die formed 22 gauge aluminum with 86% reflectivity

Mounting Brackets: Shall be fabricated from 12 gauge CRS with provisions for 359 degree rotation.

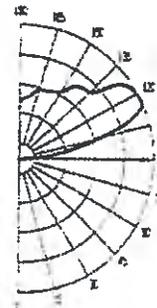
Ballast: Ballast shall be CBM/ETL certified Class P.

Product Listing: The fixture shall be listed with I.L.



ANGLE CANDELA LUMENS

180	562	
175	585	53
165	702	155
155	732	208
145	867	288
135	931	277
125	1257	355
115	1286	385
105	778	307
95	231	95
90	91	
85	42	16
75	37	11
65	25	6
55	15	3
45	4	0
35	0	0
25	0	0
15	0	0
5	0	0
0	0	0



ANGLE CANDELA LUMENS

180	736	
175	778	53
165	920	155
155	959	208
145	1136	288
135	1220	277
125	1647	355
115	1688	385
105	1019	307
95	303	95
90	119	
85	55	16
75	48	11
65	33	6
55	20	3
45	5	0
35	0	0
25	0	0
15	0	0
5	0	0
0	0	0



**Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark
Master Signage Plan: Wayfinding and Interpretive**

February 27, 2009

Presented by:
ECOS Communications, Inc.
for
Colorado Chautauqua Association

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Purpose

This document serves as a set of implementation instructions for a new system of wayfinding and interpretive signs at the Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark. The recommendations and specifications herein comply with the recently amended (February 2009) Chautauqua Park Historic District Design Guidelines, originally adopted by the City of Boulder's Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board in June 1987.

Context

In 2007, the Colorado Chautauqua Association (CCA) underwent a site-wide interpretive planning process using outside consulting. The resulting document, the Interpretive Services Plan for Chautauqua, sets forth detailed recommendations for a set of wayfinding signs and a set of interpretive signs to better orient and educate visitors about the site: navigation, offerings, and historic significance.

In addition, CCA applied for and received National Historic Landmark status for the Colorado Chautauqua site in 2006. The heritage and preservation enthusiasts anticipated to visit Chautauqua will expect a level of interpretation on par with other NHL sites. This expected increase in visitors specifically interested in Chautauqua's historical story brings another strong argument to the need for high quality interpretive signage (available to visitors without need for personal interpretive staff).

Scope

The Design Guidelines presented herein shall apply to all new signage installed on the 40 acres designated a National Historic Landmark. While all of this property is owned by the City of Boulder, its management is split among three entities: CCA and two City of Boulder departments: Parks and Recreation, and Open Space and Mountain Parks. All signage occurring on property within the National Historic Landmark boundary shall be subject to the guidelines herein, regardless of management status.

Note: City of Boulder regulatory signage related to parking, speed limits, and all city code is not subject to these Design Guidelines.

CCA is an independent non-profit entity that owns 63 historic buildings on the site (cottages, lodges, and the Community House) and manages 26 acres at the site, including the entire historic core and the site's most important public structures: the Auditorium, the Dining Hall, and the Academic Hall. The mission of the Colorado Chautauqua Association is to preserve, perpetuate, and improve the site and spirit of the historic Chautauqua by enhancing its community and values through cultural, educational, social and recreational experiences.

Wayfinding: Overview



Introduction

Visitors to the Colorado Chautauqua National Historic Landmark and associated park and trail system need to be properly directed around the site and educated about its offerings. The system of strategically placed directional, identity, and directory signage proposed in this plan will serve this purpose, and greatly improve the visitor experience.

The intact historic nature of the site demands that great care be taken in the design, materials, size, messaging, and placement of signs. The Chautauqua motto of "Voluntary Simplicity" governs each decision, even as care is taken to match the style of the period of significance (1898-1930) where it may show ornamentation or typical graphic elements.

Colors and type styles used throughout the wayfinding system draw from the site's primary public buildings and what has become the Chautauqua style over the past several decades.

Materials are historically appropriate, and consist primarily of painted or stained wood for all posts and sign frames. Design elements are few and simple, making the signs relatively easy and inexpensive to produce.

Design Challenges

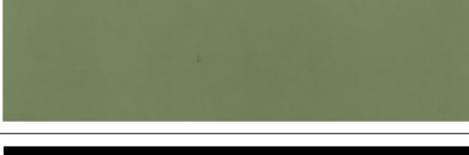
The scale of Chautauqua has stayed intimate over time, even as American vehicles, municipal codes, and habits call for larger roadways and greater caution. The goal with this wayfinding system is to strike a balance between making signage large enough to be legible and serve its purpose, while keeping sign panel sizes and heights to a minimum. This balance is attempted again where it comes to color: keep the signage consistent with the site's neutral palette while giving enough visual interest to call visitors' attention to directions and information.

Note: Requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act have been considered in specifications for the signs and graphics herein.

Wayfinding: Color Palette

Colors selected for wayfinding signage were derived from those found in existing architecture and are specified using Kwal paint formulas.

Lettering for signage is specified as a matte black vinyl from Avery Graphics.

Sample	Kwal Paint Match	Pantone Closest Match
	CL 2933M - Salsify	413
	CL 2725D - Dissent	465
	8673M - Tavern Taupe	7535
	CW055W - Honeywind	413
	7735D - Topaz	7405
	8644M - Seal Beach	7538
	Black	100% Process
	CW057W - White Solitude	N/A

Wayfinding: Fonts

The Windsor font is currently used on all Chautauqua Park signage. During an exploration of period typography, it was determined that Windsor is relevant to the character and styles used at the turn of the century.

1. Full Windsor display
2. Directional Signs
Initial Caps
3. Identity Signs
Large/Small Caps
4. Large/Small Caps Proportion
Small caps are sized at 77% of their larger counterparts.

1 **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ**
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

2 **Community House**

3 **COMMUNITY HOUSE**

4  **HOUSE**

Wayfinding: Sign Types

Wayfinding signs on the site fall into two primary categories: Directionals and Identities. Directory maps and other programmatic signage is considered informational.

Directional signs may be intended primarily to be viewed either by visitors traveling along roadways (Vehicular Directionals) or by visitors traveling along footpaths (Pedestrian Directionals).

Type G - Gateways

Occur at primary property entrances.

Types P1 and P2 - Pedestrian Directionals

Provide directional information to pedestrian traffic. Scaled down versions of V (Vehicular Directional) signs, located on or adjacent to pedestrian pathways.

Types V1 and V2 - Vehicular Directionals

Provide directional information to vehicular traffic. Their secondary function is to provide directional information to pedestrian traffic. For placement on roadways on the right side of the driver, before a decision point.

Types A1 and A2 - Building Identities

Identify buildings. These are free-standing, single post ground signs positioned parallel to building, scaled to be viewed by vehicles and pedestrians.

Types B1 and B2 - Area Identities

Identify open spaces and features of interest (such as "Chautauqua Park"). These are free-standing, double post ground signs positioned parallel to the road, scaled to be viewed by vehicles and pedestrians.

Type D - Directory Maps

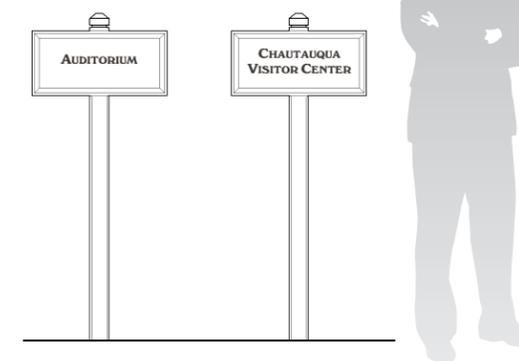
Provide visual orientation and destination locations. Placed in areas where visitors congregate or merge.

Type C - Changeable Panels

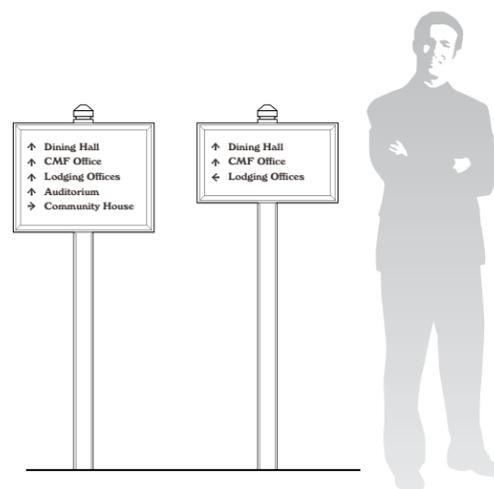
Provide seasonal or alternating information to visitors. Applied to any sign that requires a changeable messaging.



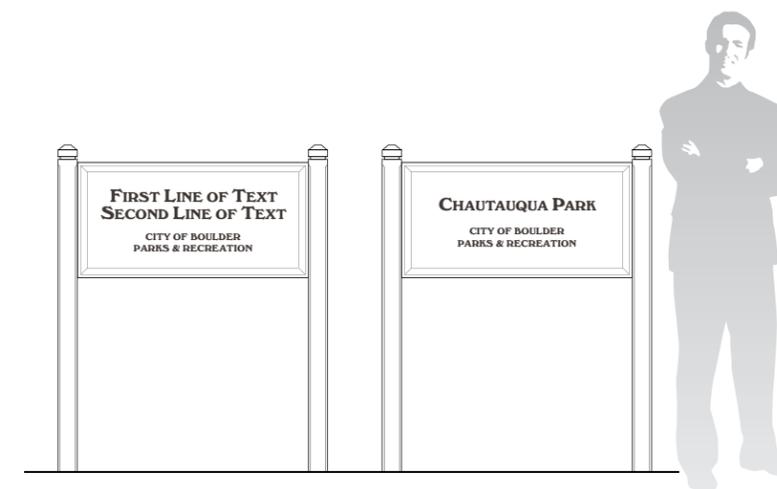
Type G



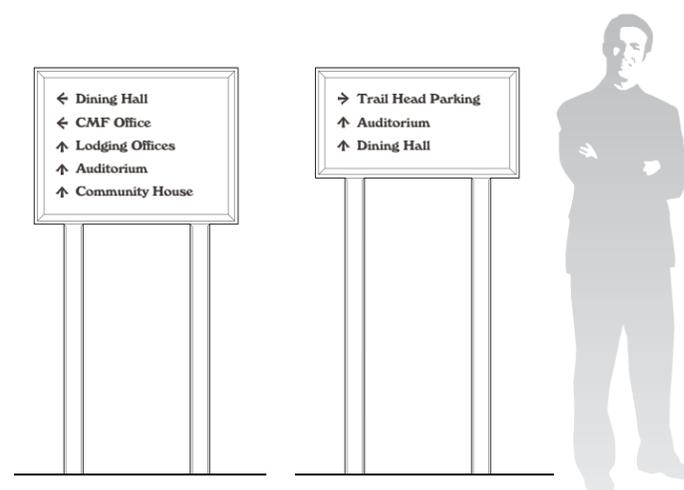
Types A1 and A2



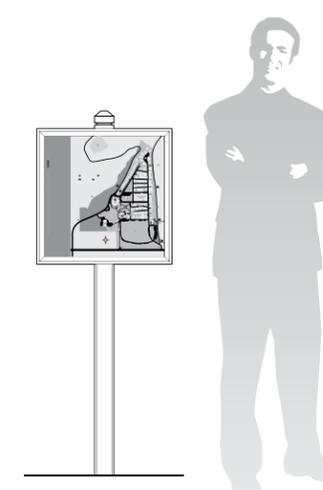
Types P1 and P2



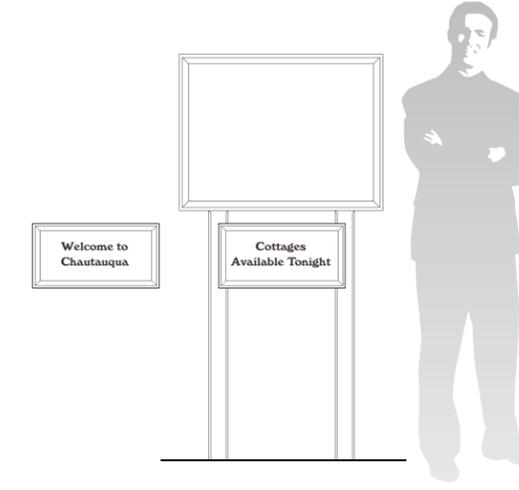
Types B1 and B2



Types V1 and V2



Type D



Type C

Wayfinding: Type G - Graphic Layout

The existing gateway sign (entrance identity) at Chautauqua's Baseline entrance will be repainted, and a new message will be applied to the front and back faces. Other primary entry signs to be developed will follow this general design, and may be one- or two-sided.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match 8644M Seal Beach.
2. Finished with exterior grade sign paint with smooth low-sheen finish, to match CL2933M Salsify.
3. Finished with exterior grade enamel to match CW057W White Solitude.
4. Matte Black A9090-O High Performance opaque vinyl (Avery), or black silk screen/print.

NOTE:
The decision to choose one fabrication method over the other for graphic information should be made considering sign size, durability needed/ desired, and risk of vandalism.



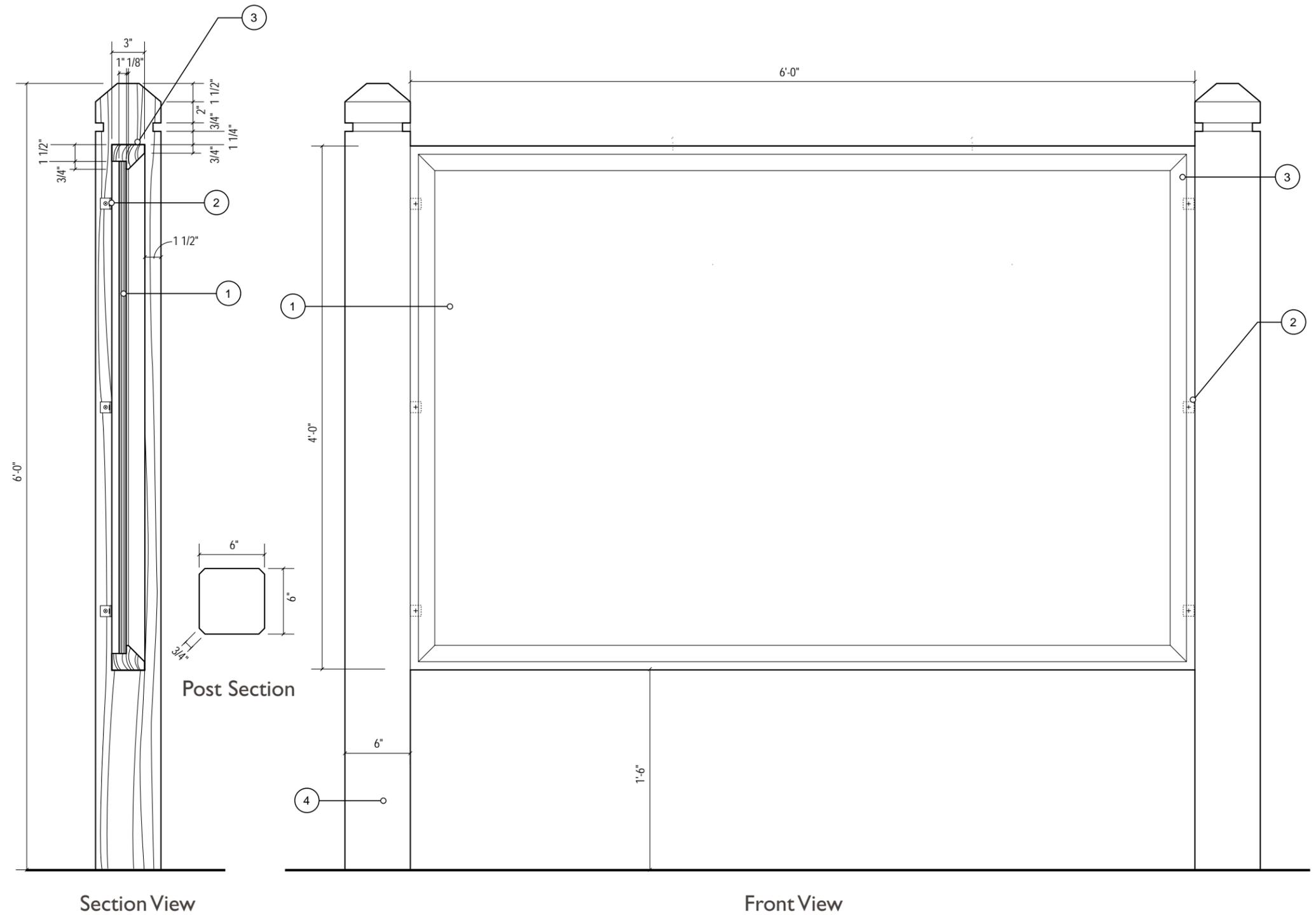
Wayfinding: Type G - Structure

Additional gateway signs (entrance identity) may be fabricated and installed at alternate entrances.

1. 1" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Stainless steel angle bracket with galvanized or stainless steel wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



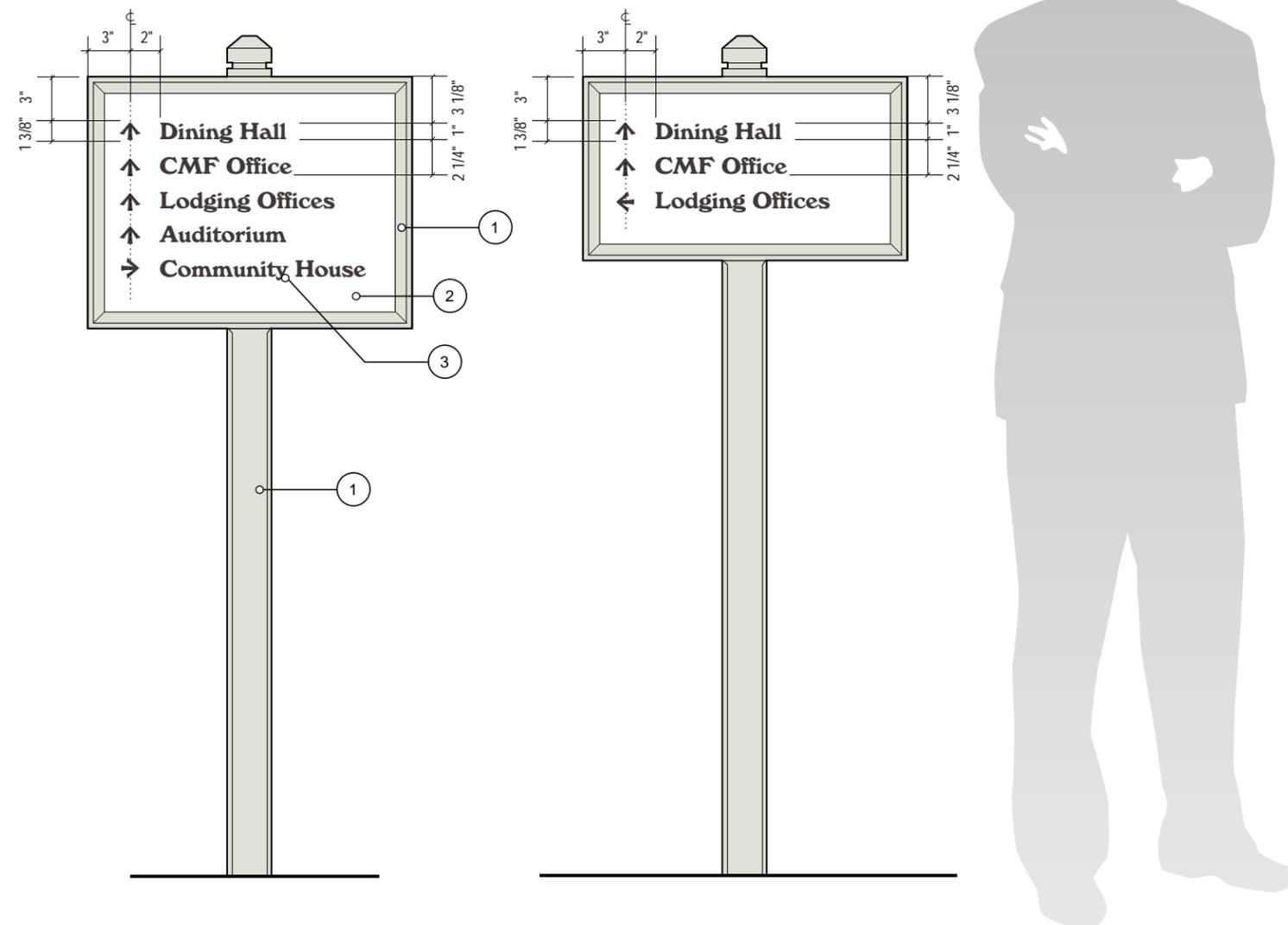
Wayfinding: Types P1 and P2 - Graphics

Pedestrian directional signs include two size formats. The large format will accommodate four to five line items. The small format will accommodate one to three line items.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match CL 2933M Salsify.
2. Finished with exterior grade enamel to match CW057W White Solitude.
3. Matte Black A9090-O High Performance opaque vinyl (Avery), or black silk screen/print.

NOTE:

The decision to choose one fabrication method over the other for graphic information should be made considering sign size, durability needed/ desired, and risk of vandalism.



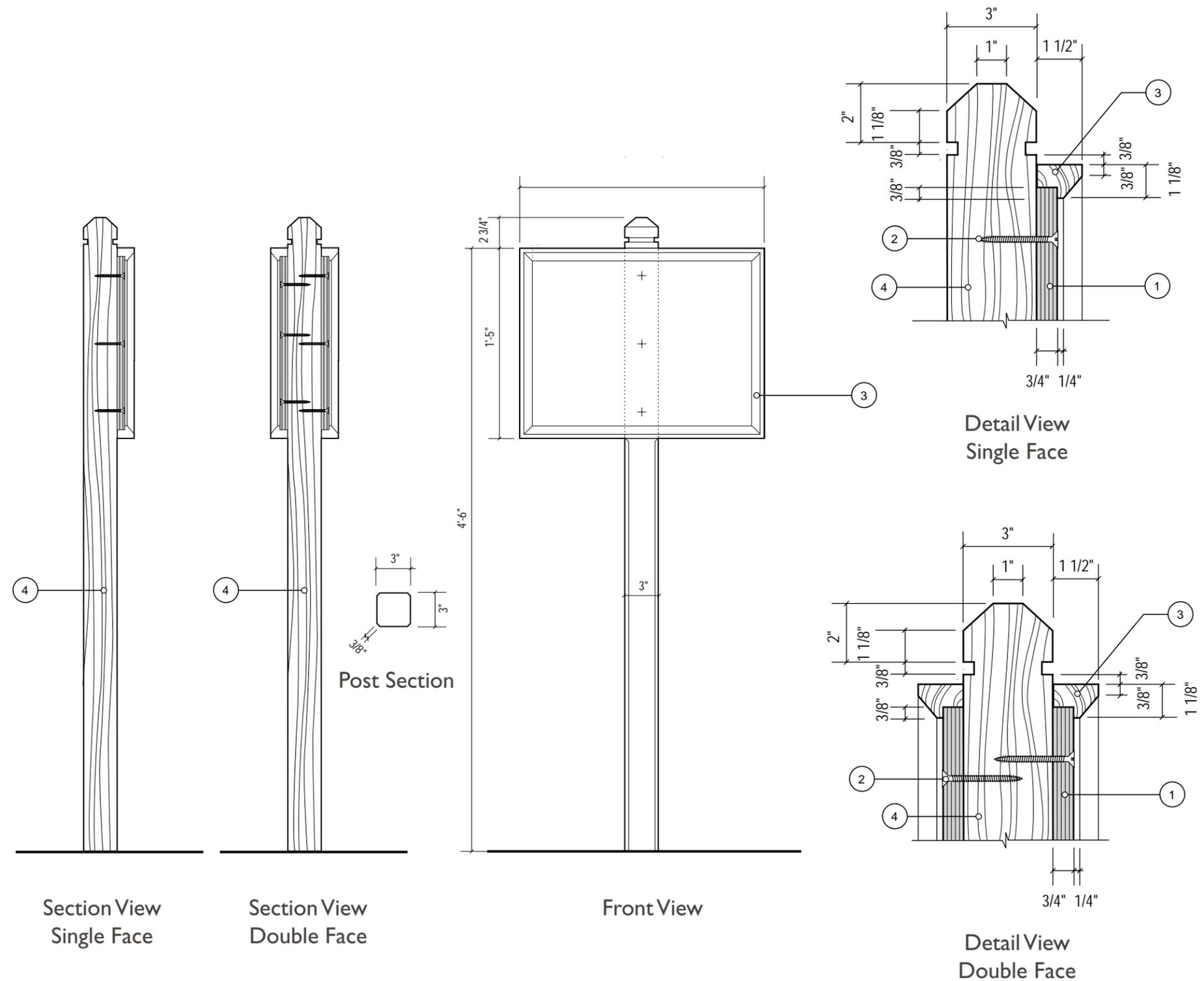
Wayfinding: Type PI - Structure

Large pedestrian directional signs are to be placed perpendicular to pedestrian routes accessing more than three destinations.

1. 3/4" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



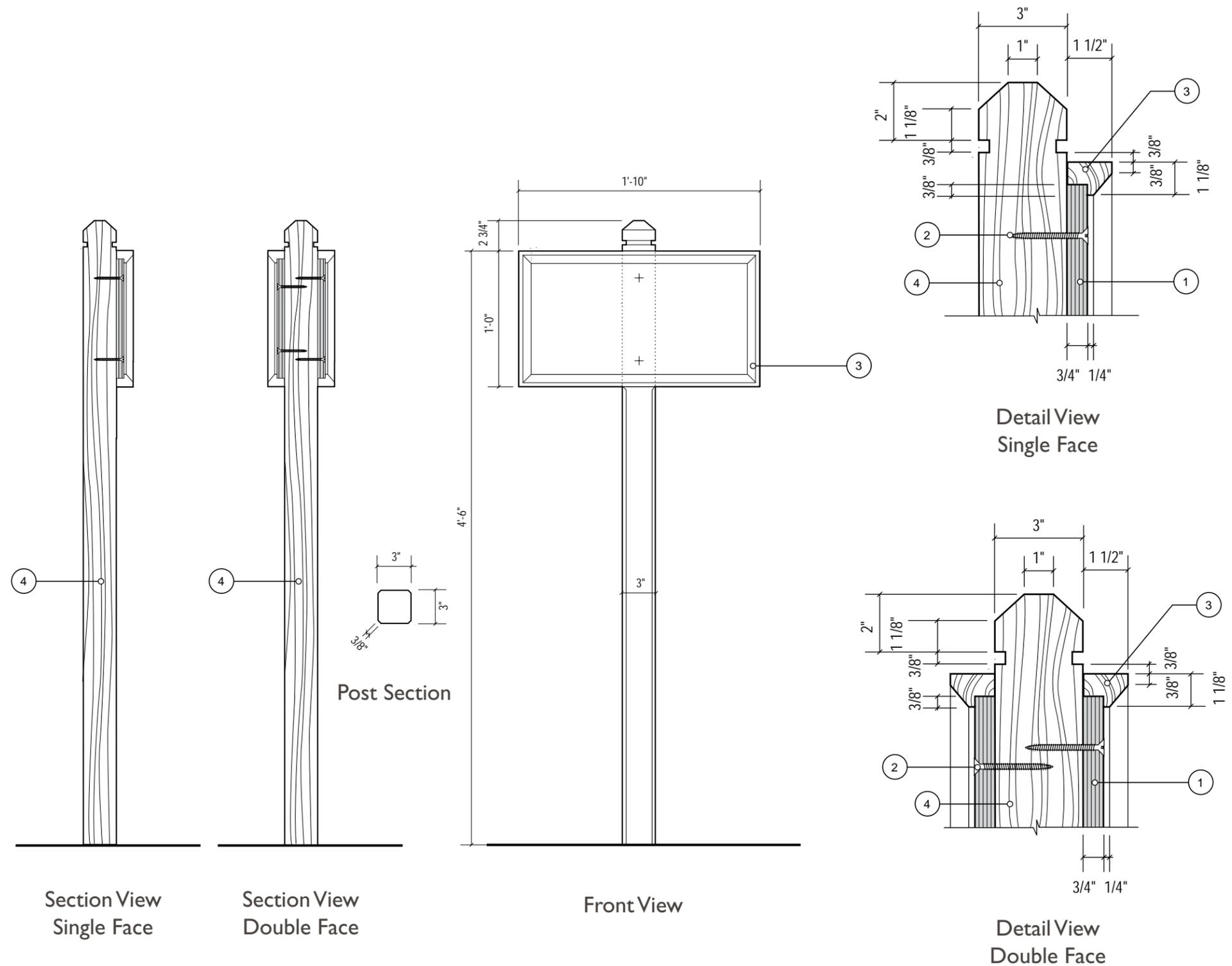
Wayfinding: Type P2 - Structure

Small pedestrian directional signs are to be placed perpendicular to pedestrian routes accessing three or fewer destinations.

1. 3/4" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



Wayfinding: Types V1 and V2 - Graphics

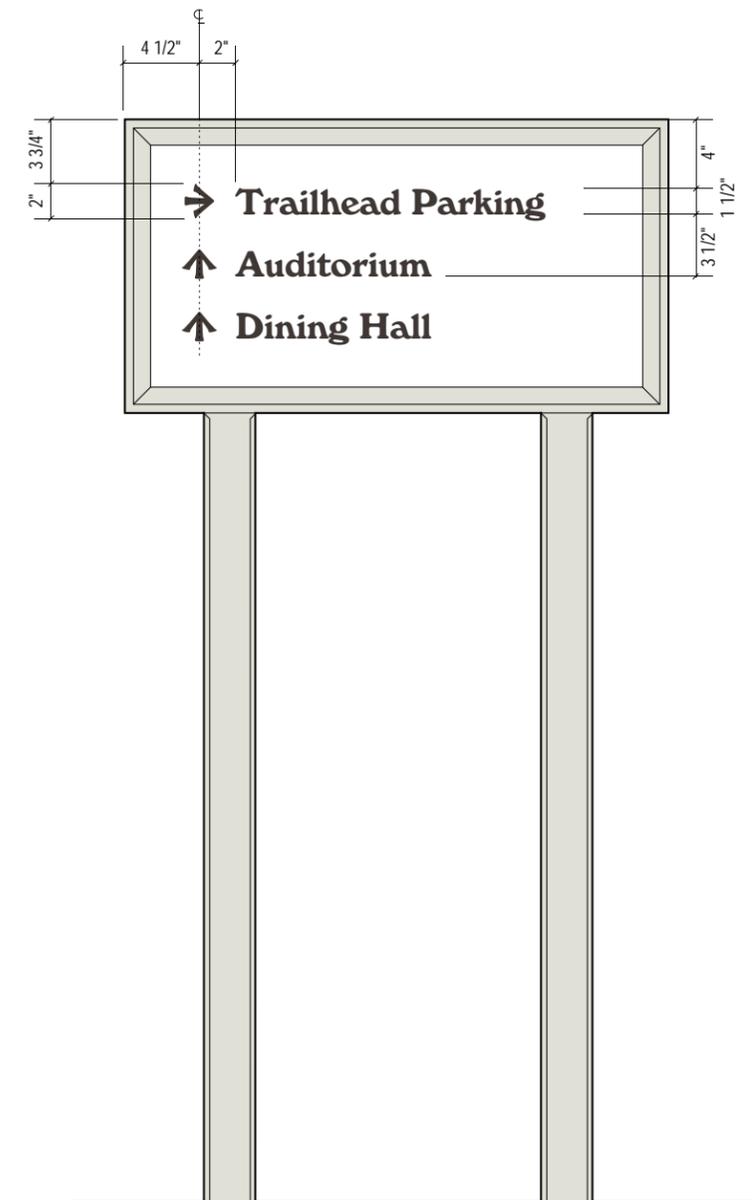
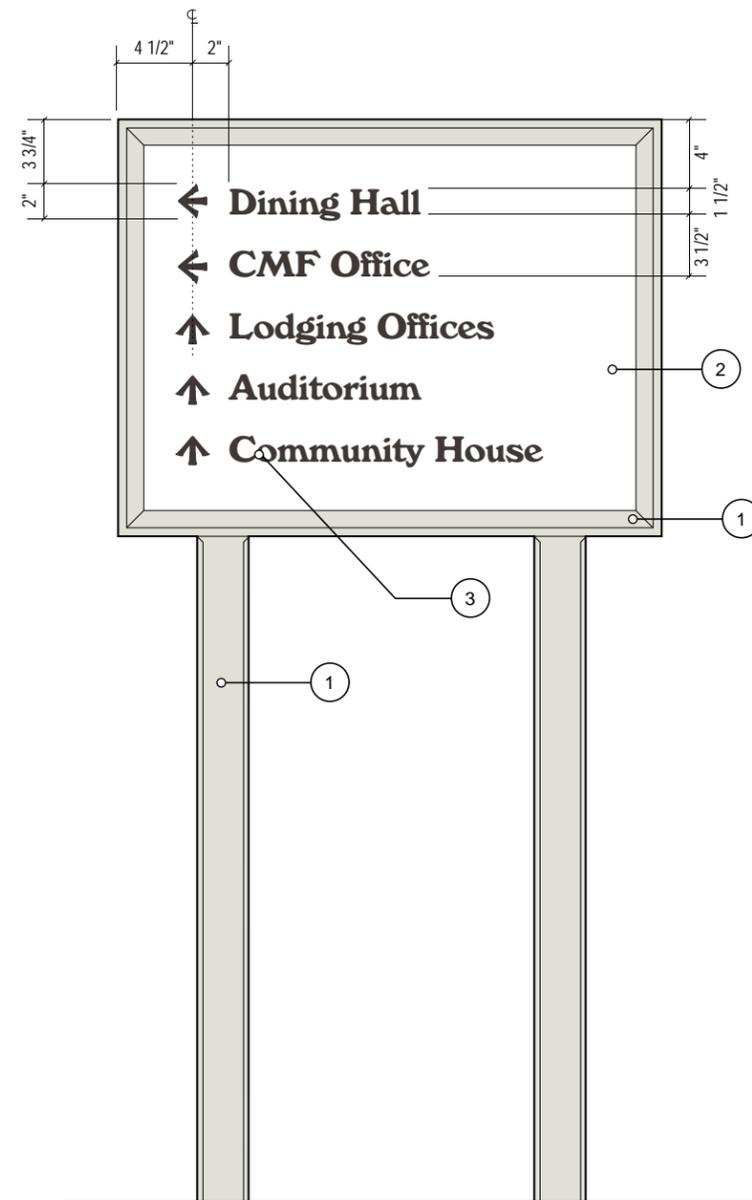
Vehicular directional signs include two size formats. The large format will accommodate four to five line items. The small format will accommodate one to three line items.

The smaller of two types of Vehicular directional signs will accommodate one to three line items.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match CL 2933M Salsify).
2. Finished with exterior grade enamel to match CW057W White Solitude.
3. Matte Black A9090-O High Performance opaque vinyl (Avery), or black silk screen/print.

NOTE:

The decision to choose one fabrication method over the other for graphic information should be made considering sign size, durability needed/ desired, and risk of vandalism.



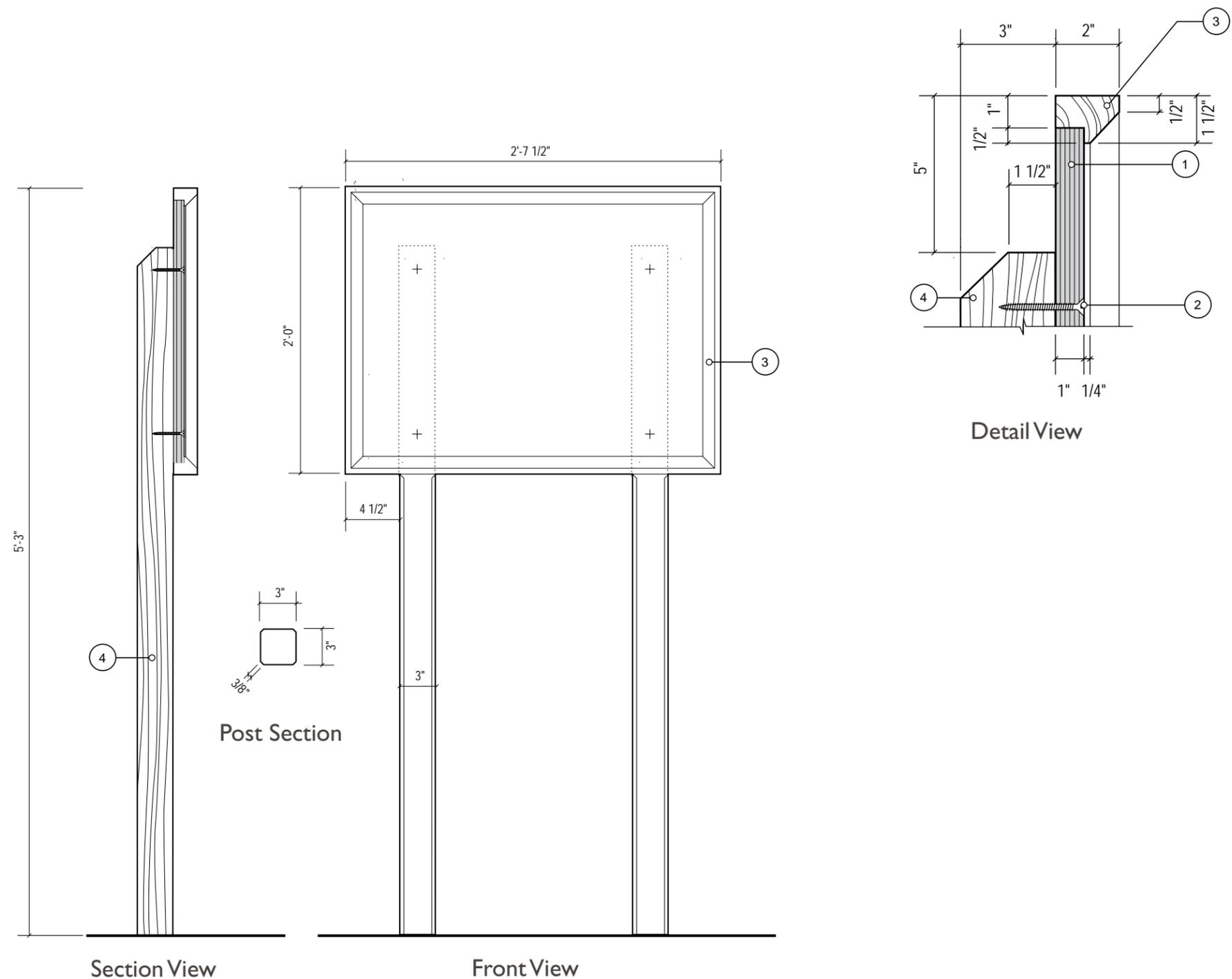
Wayfinding: Type VI - Structure

Large vehicular directional signs are to be placed perpendicular to vehicular routes accessing four or more destinations.

1. 1" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Top beveled and finished smooth.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



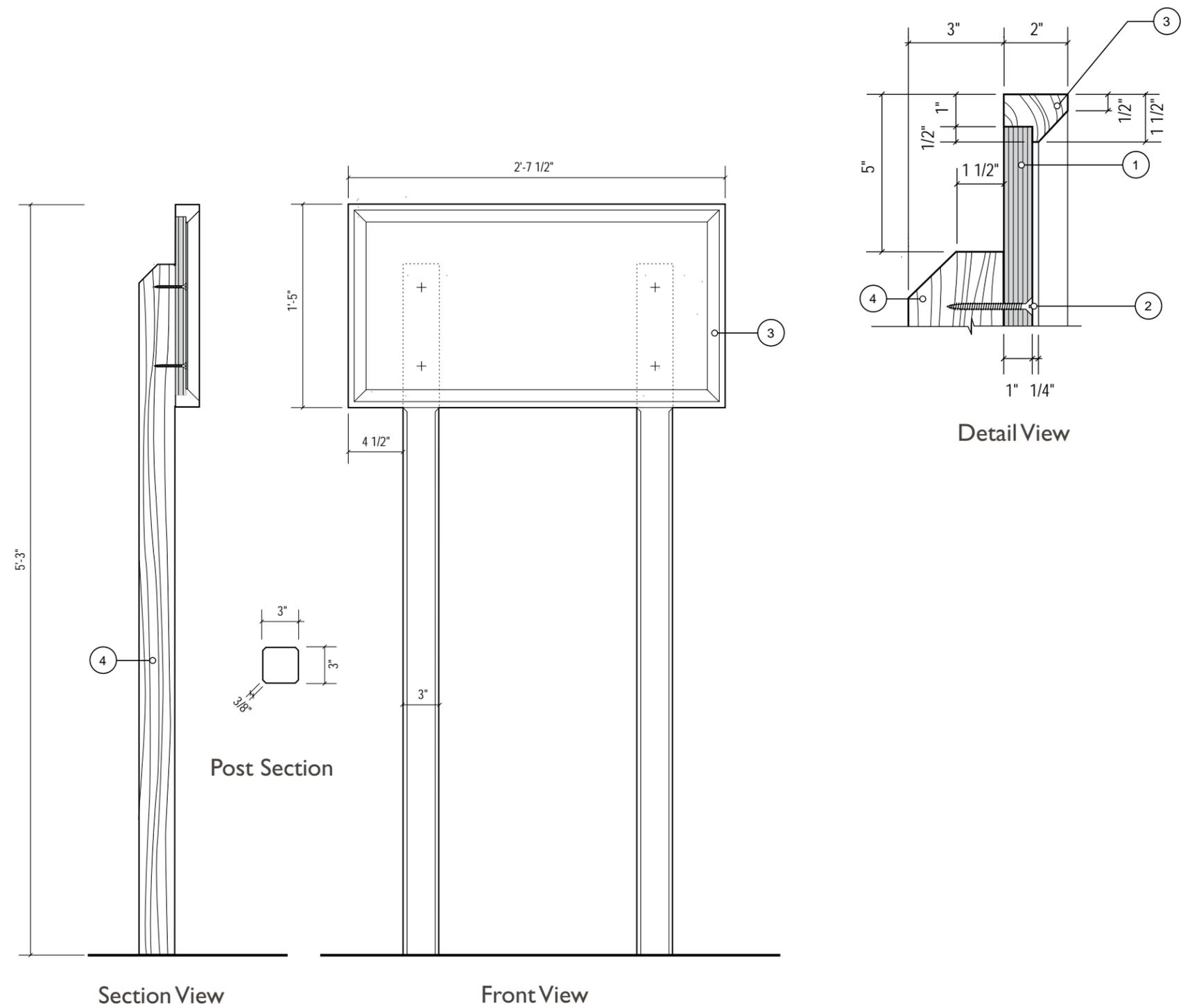
Wayfinding: Type V2 - Structure

Small vehicular directional signs are to be placed perpendicular to vehicular routes accessing three or fewer destinations.

1. 1" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Top beveled and finished smooth.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



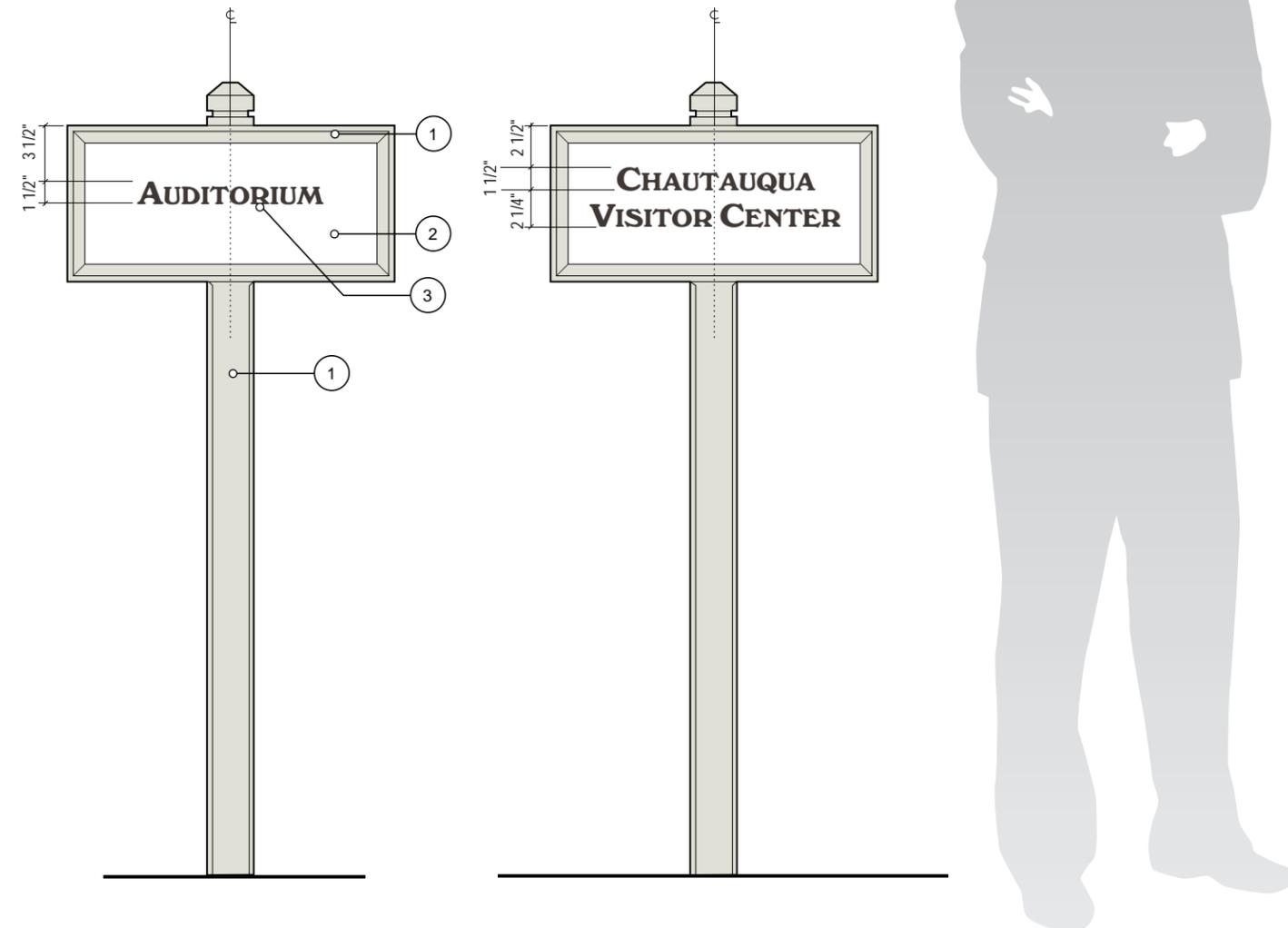
Wayfinding: Type A - Graphic Layout

Identity signs may accommodate one or two line names.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match CL 2933M Salsify.
2. Finished with exterior grade enamel to match CW057W White Solitude.
3. Matte Black A9090-O High Performance opaque vinyl (Avery), or black silk screen/print.

NOTE:

The decision to choose one fabrication method over the other for graphic information should be made considering sign size, durability needed/ desired, and risk of vandalism.



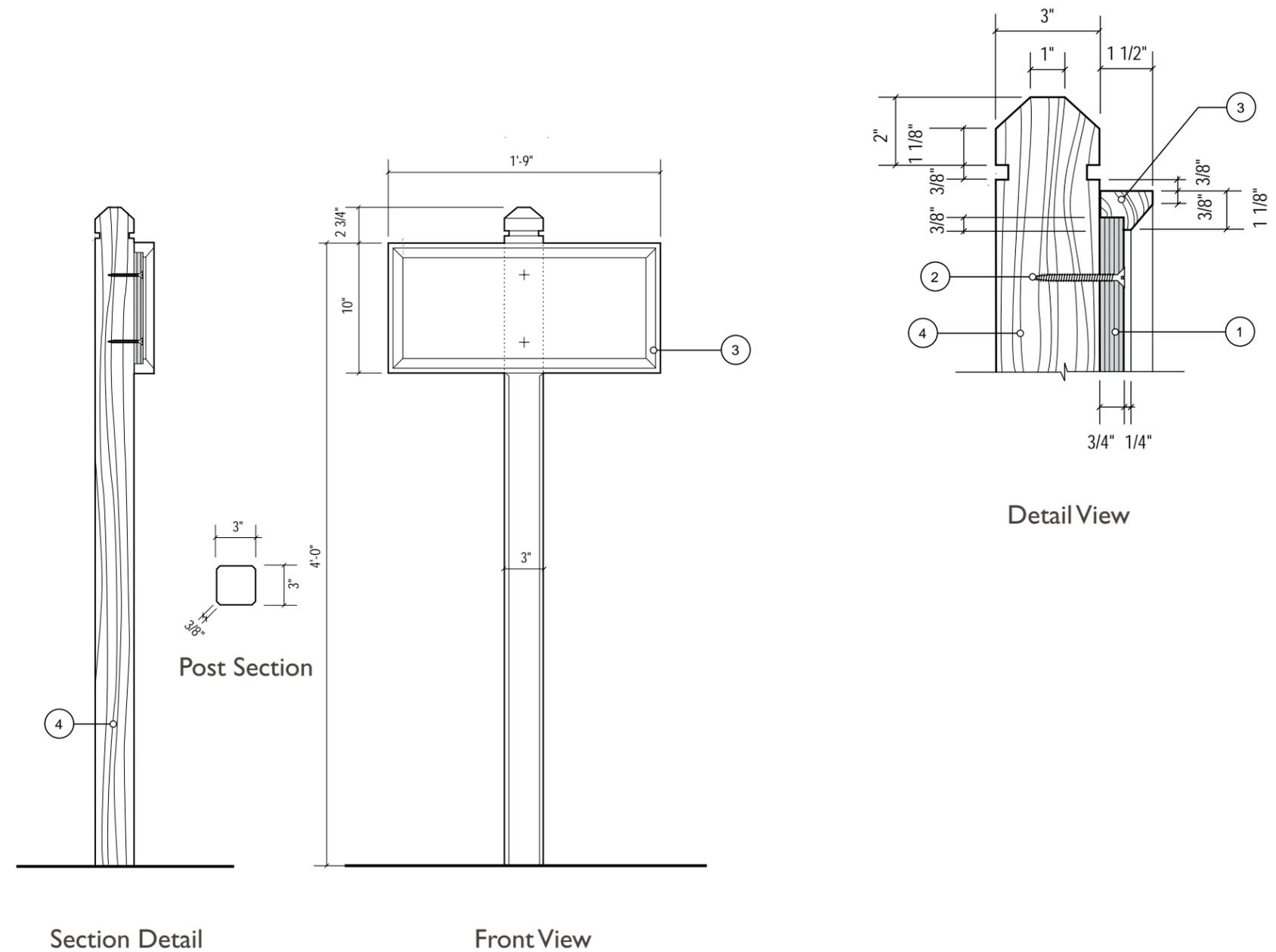
Wayfinding: Type A - Structure

Identity signs are placed parallel to the building or facility it represents.

1. 3/4" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



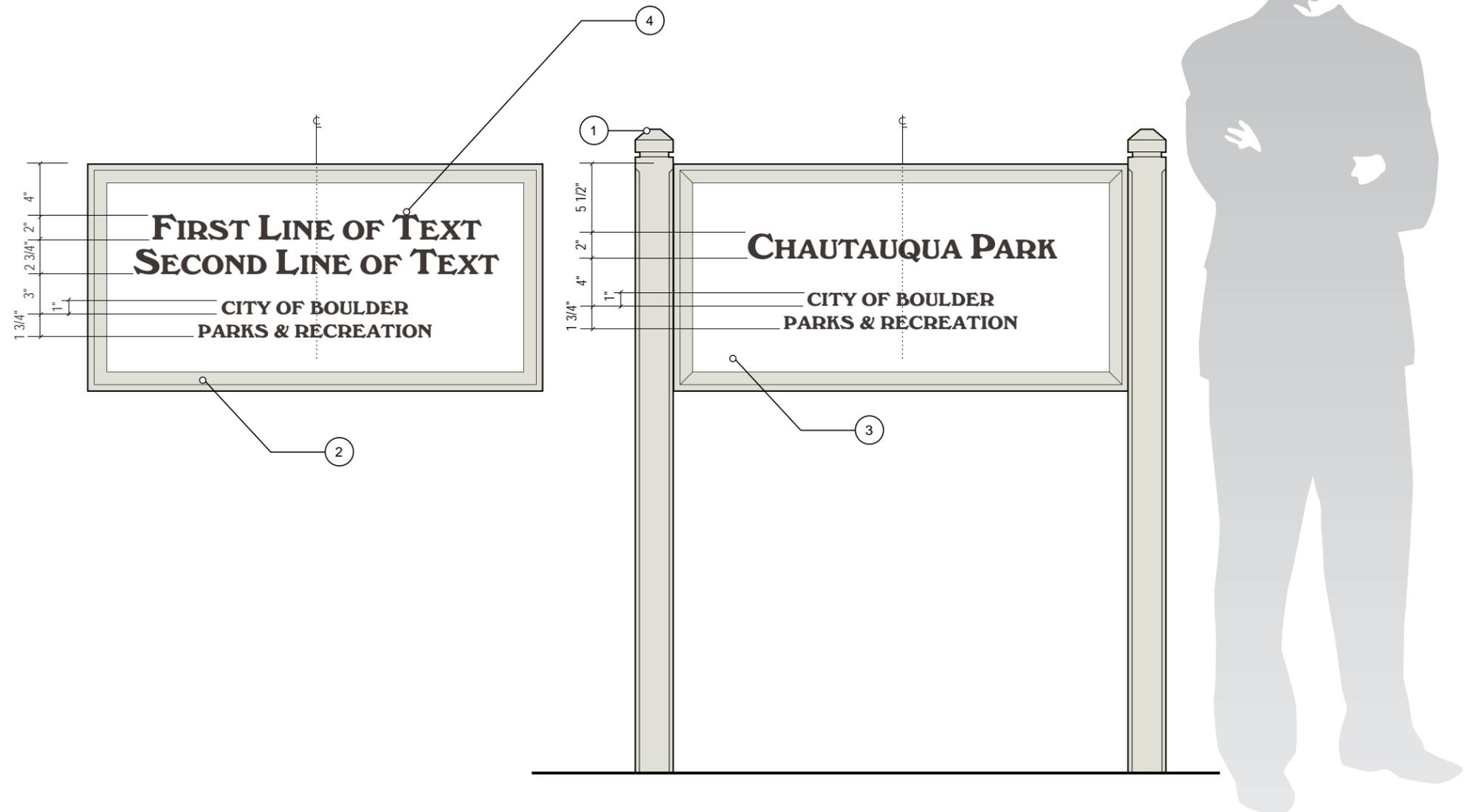
Wayfinding: Type B - Graphic Layout

Area identity signs include two graphic formats– a two line identity and a single line identity. Both include accommodations for two lines of sub text.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match 8644M Seal Beach.
2. Finished with exterior grade sign paint with smooth low-sheen finish, to match CL2933M Salsify.
3. Finished with exterior grade enamel to match CW057W White Solitude.
4. Matte Black A9090-O High Performance opaque vinyl (Avery), or black silk screen/print.

NOTE:

The decision to choose one fabrication method over the other for graphic information should be made considering sign size, durability needed/ desired, and risk of vandalism.



Wayfinding: Type B - Structure

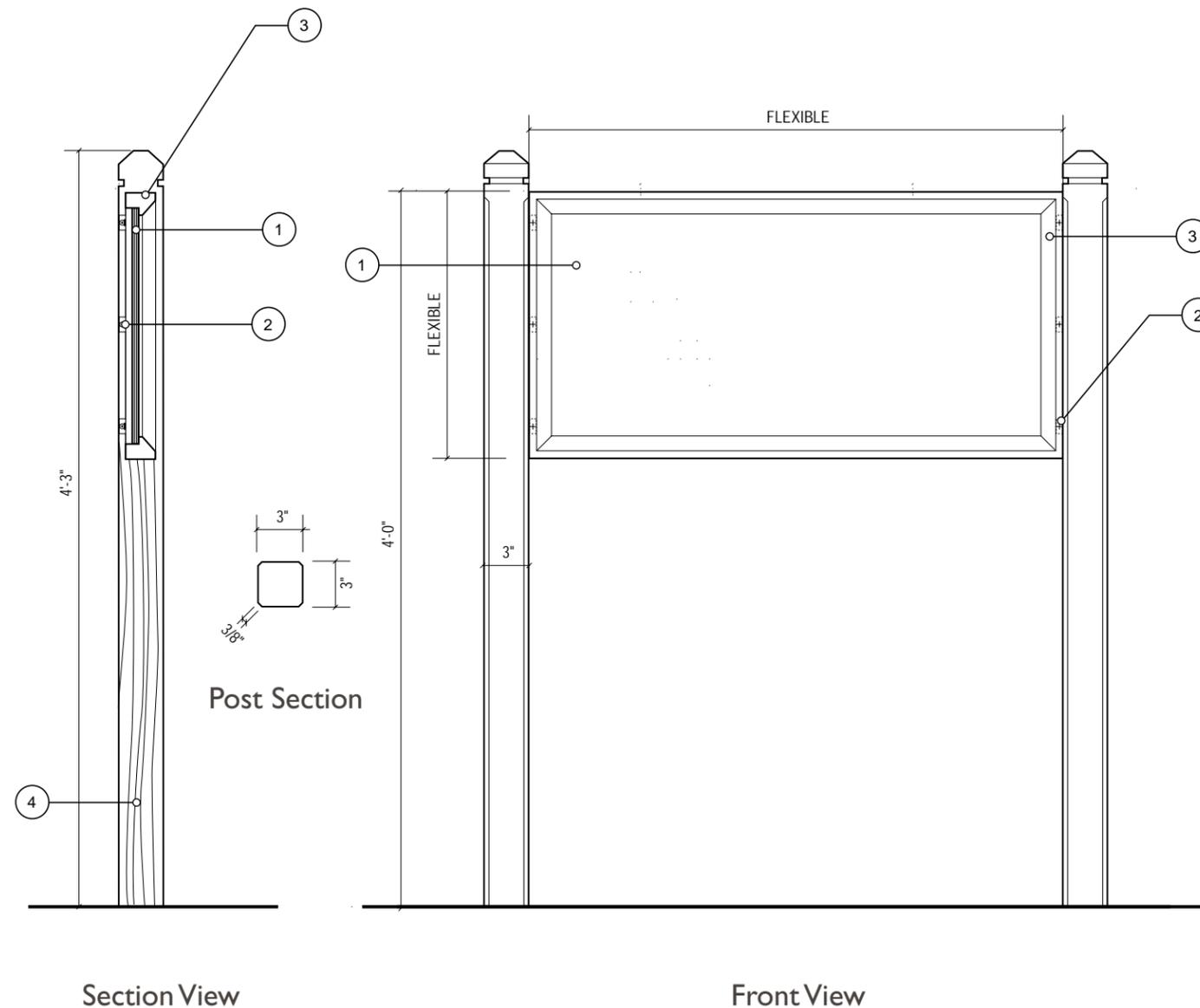
Area identity signs are to be placed parallel to vehicular routes. Preferably at or near pedestrian access entries.

1. 1/2" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Stainless steel angle bracket with galvanized or stainless steel wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.

NOTES:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.

This sign type can be used for future needs currently unforeseen, and scaled proportionately up or down 20% to accommodate necessary messages.

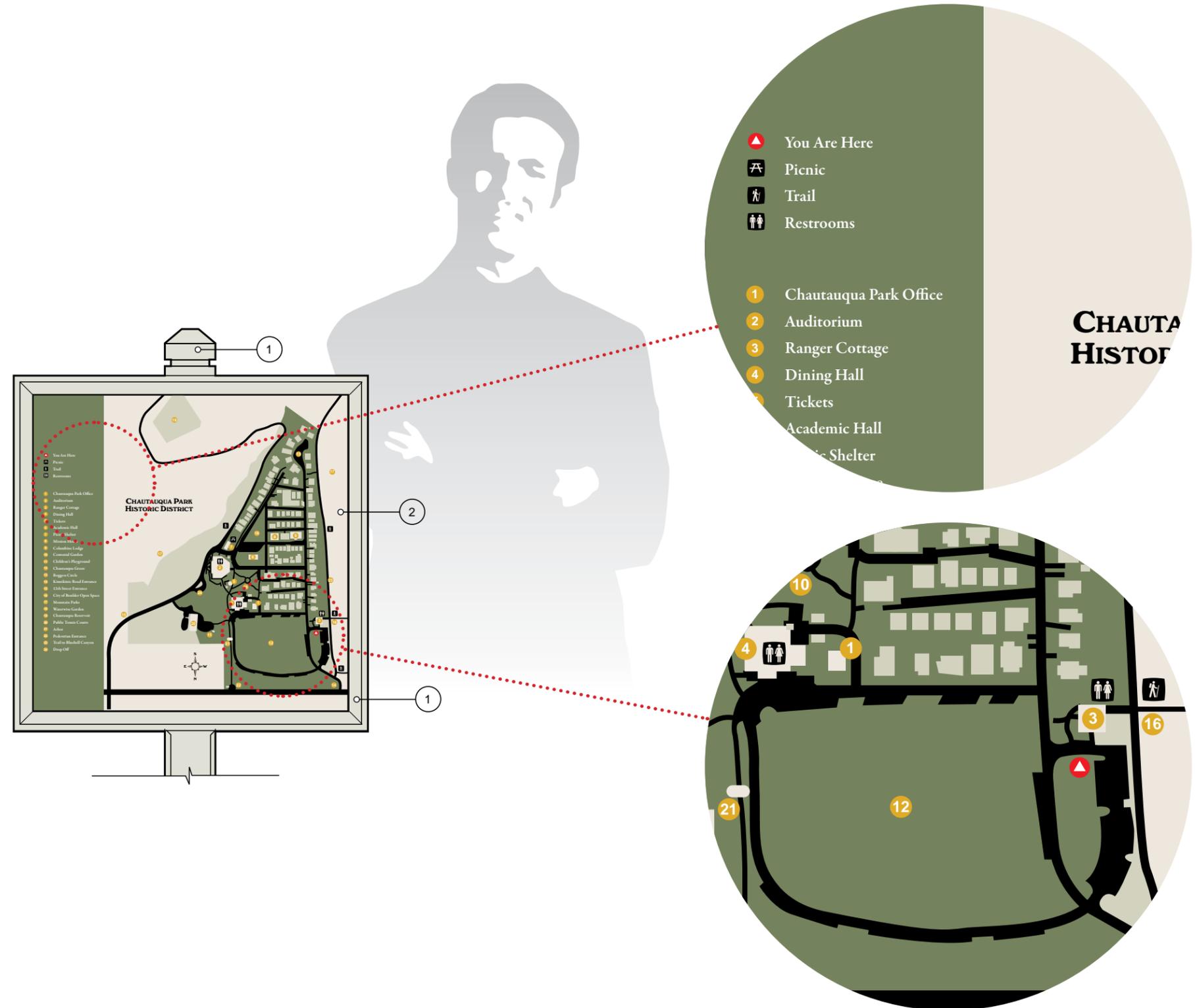


Wayfinding: Type D - Graphic Layout

The free standing directory maps include four map configurations, each representing a right-read orientation to assist the viewer in place navigation.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match CL 2933M Salsify.
2. Porcelain enamel panel. Colors derived from project standard palette.

NOTE:
 Fiberglass embedment digital output is acceptable to locations likely to require changes to the map graphic.



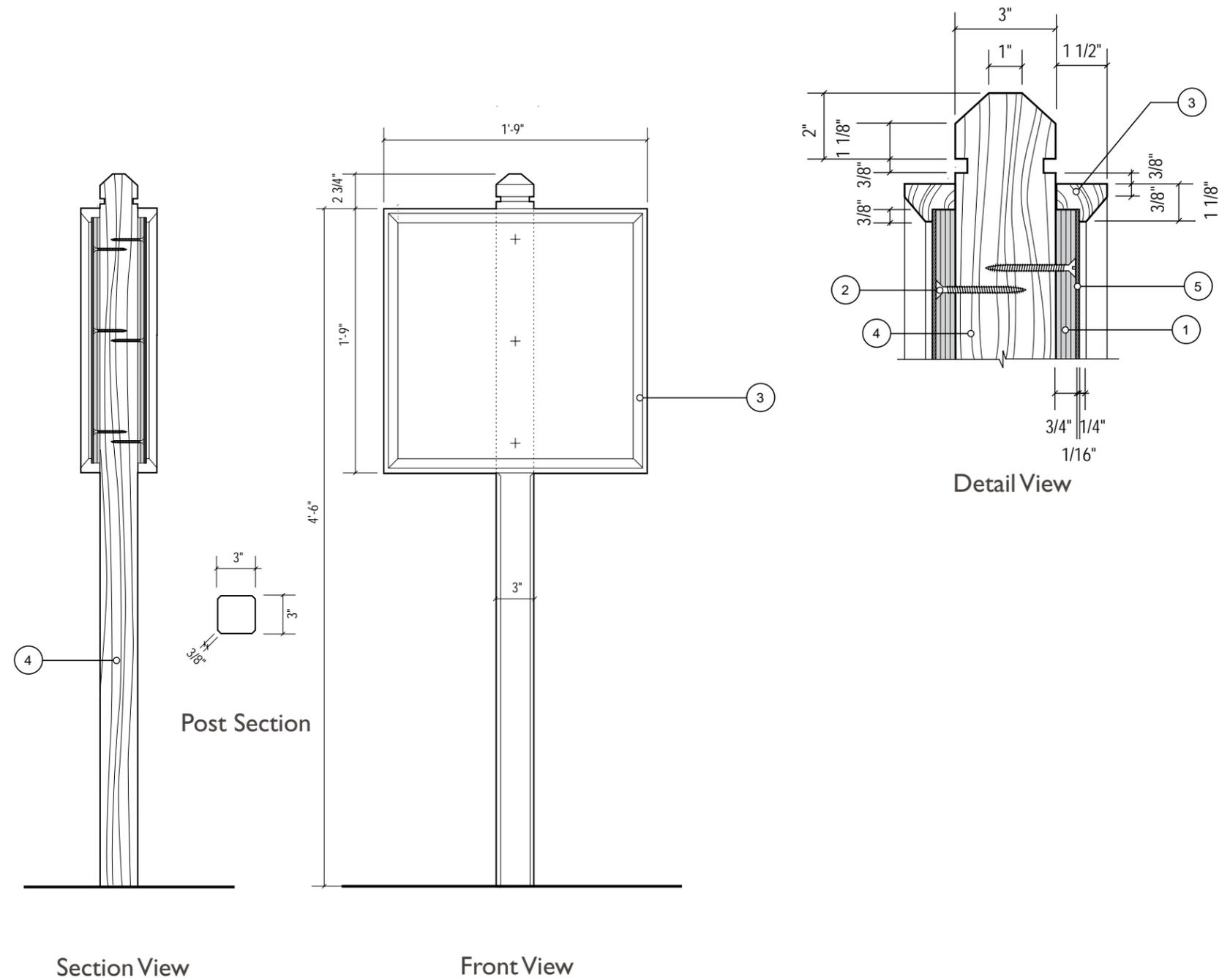
Wayfinding: Type D - Structure

Directory map signs are to be strategically placed in areas where visitors congregate or converge.

1. 3/4" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.
5. Porcelain enamel or fiberglass embedded panel.

NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



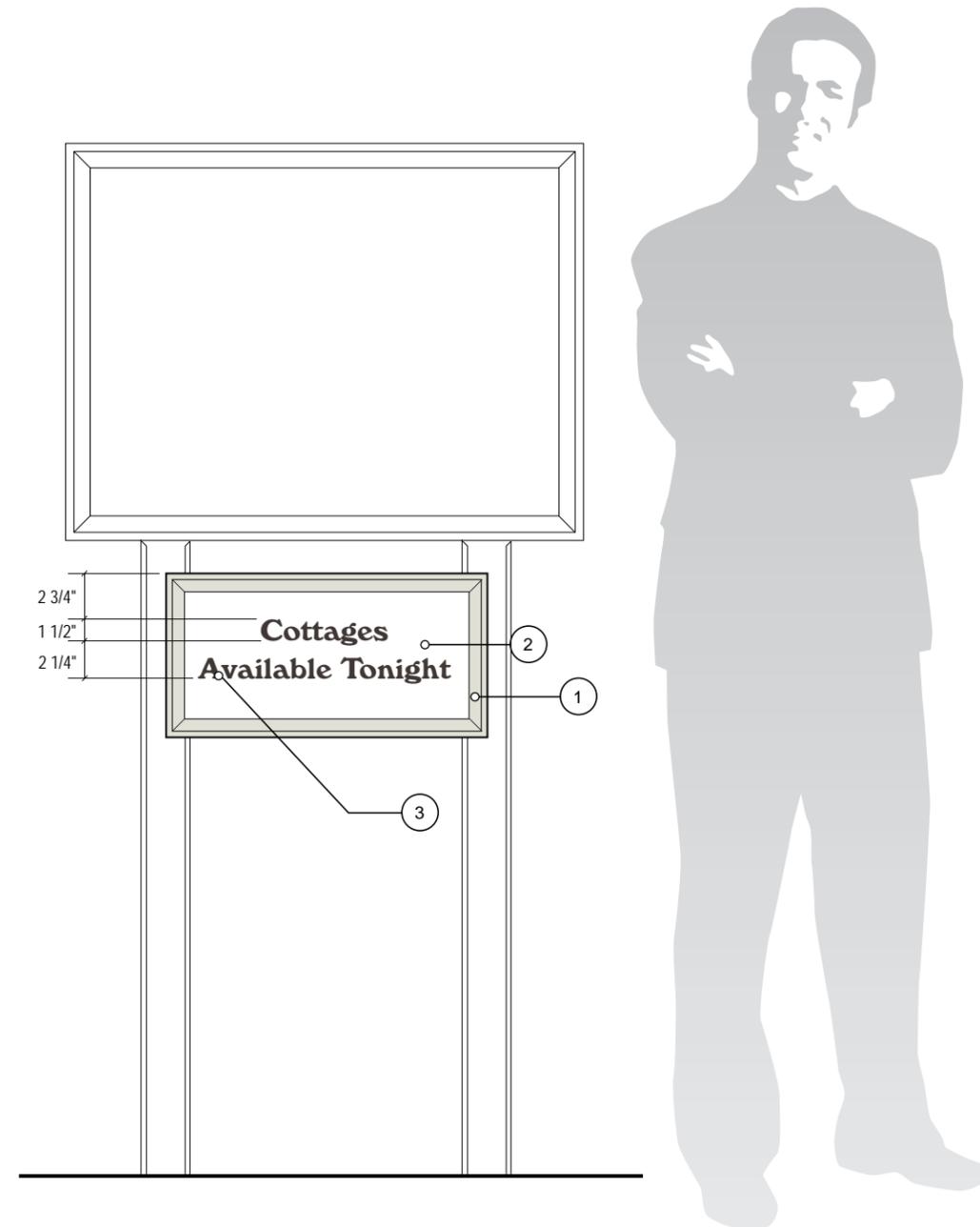
Wayfinding: Type C - Graphic Layout

The changeable sign will accommodate two line items.

1. Finished with exterior grade penetrating opaque stain to match CL 2933M Salsify.
2. Finished with exterior grade enamel to match CW057W White Solitude.
3. Matte Black A9090-O High Performance opaque vinyl (Avery), or black silk screen/print.

NOTE:

The decision to choose one fabrication method over the other for graphic information should be made considering sign size, durability needed/ desired, and risk of vandalism.



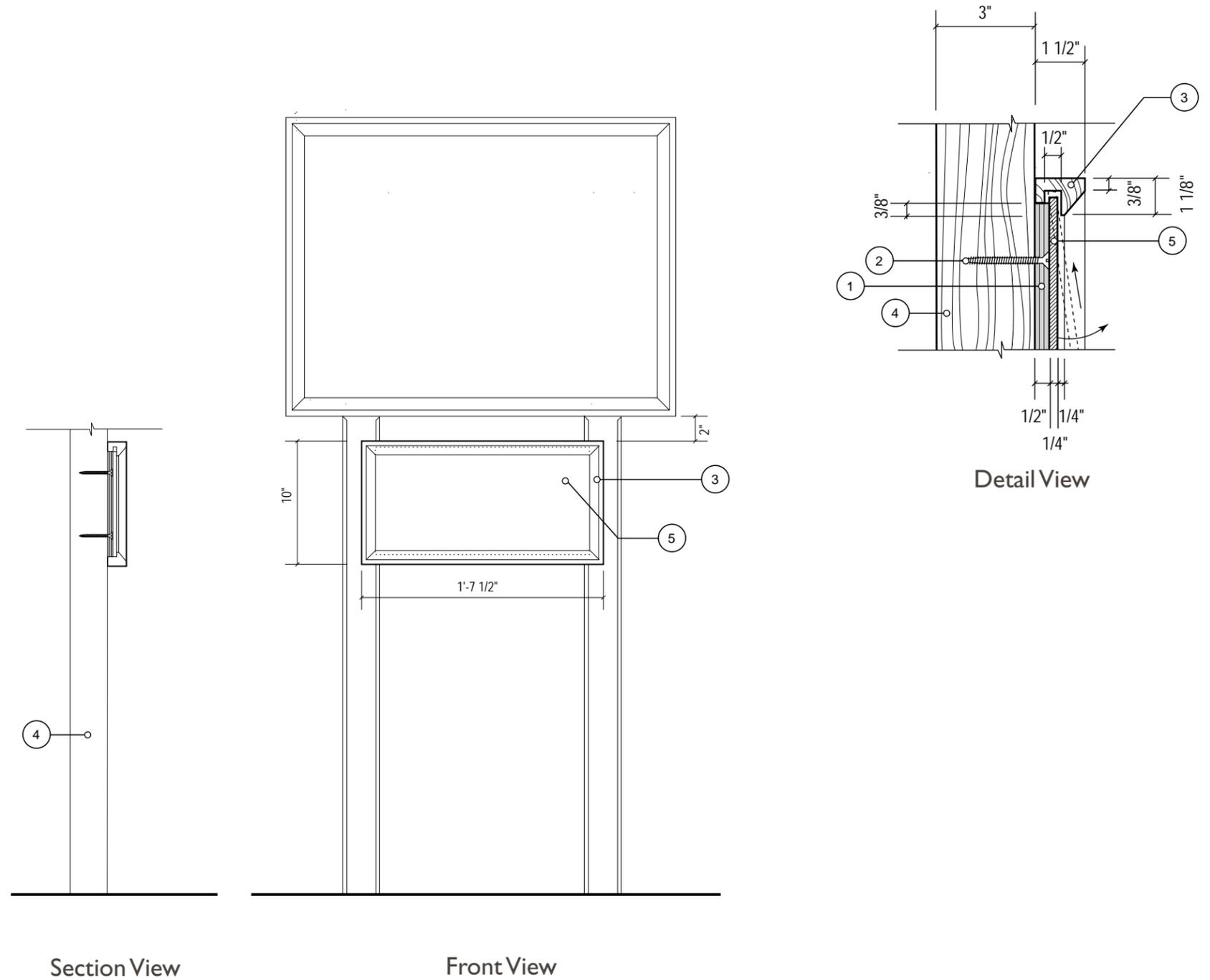
Wayfinding: Type C - Structure

Changeable signs will be mounted beneath directional sign panels and directly onto the support posts. The panel inserts are held in place by slotted grooves within the top and bottom frame edges. Panels receive a thumb slot visible only when panel has been slid upward.

1. 3/4" thick SignPly (or approved equal) Single-sided, painted aluminum over furniture grade exterior plywood core.
2. Galvanized wood screw.
3. Frame made from clear grain hardwood or cedar and finished smooth.
4. Clear grain cedar post. Post cap routed and sawed from solid post material – not added as a separate component.
5. 1/4" thick aluminum, primed and painted with exterior enamel to match CW057W White Solitude. Fits loose, but secure in grooved frame. Slide up and pull out to remove. Message on both sides of removable panel.

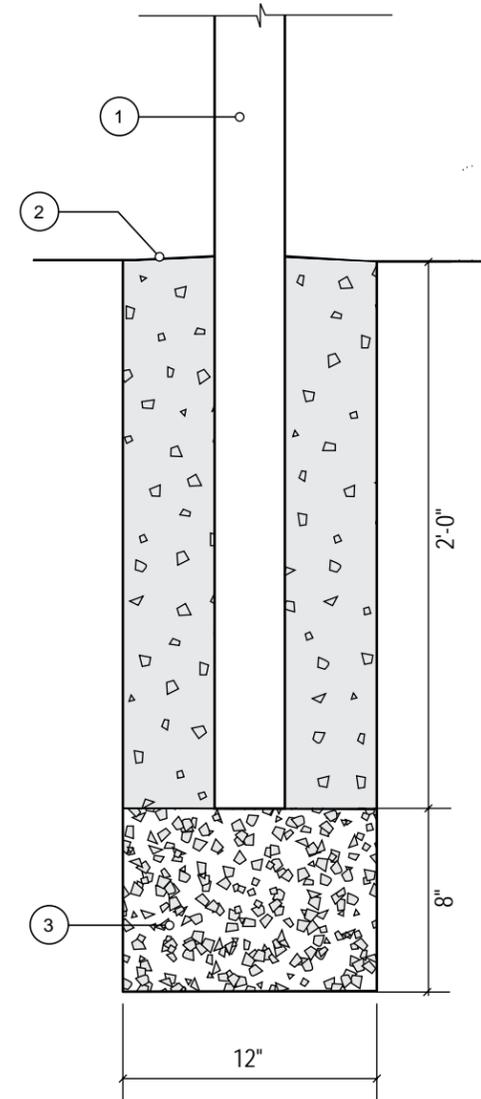
NOTE:

All surfaces of sign frame/panel and post must be primed and painted prior to assembly to ensure complete weather seal.



Wayfinding: Installation

1. Post
2. Concrete to grade with positive top drainage angle
3. Gravel



Interpretive: Overview



Introduction

The Colorado Chautauqua is a local treasure of national importance. It holds a unique place in history as one of the last chautauquas in continuous operation in the United States, and the only such site west of the Mississippi with its original structures intact. The site continues to draw hundreds of thousands of visitors each year, many of whom are unaware of Chautauqua's historic significance. Rather, they seek the amenities and programs offered today.

The interpretive program at Chautauqua serves to connect all visitors to the site's rich history and to an important chapter in American history, thereby building appreciation and support for the resource. While education is the primary purpose of interpretation, encouraging attitudes and behaviors that promote conservation and preservation is a strong secondary purpose.

Designs for the interpretive program draw from the typical styles of the historic period of significance (1898-1930), including illustration, type, and graphic treatment. However, best practices in today's interpretive methods are used for text writing, panel organization, universal access and fabrication. Samples are shown herein. Ornamentation is deliberate and judicious, and used to convey the character of Chautauqua's formative days and to create hierarchy of information, as well as visual richness. Colors draw from the primary public structures, and include additional accent hues as appropriate to the times. The goal is to convey central messages in an engaging way for today's visitors, while creating layouts that elicit the look and feel of the early Chautauqua days.

Design Challenges

There is no end to interesting stories to tell about Chautauqua, yet the manner and means of telling them must be done carefully, and in small numbers. Individuals and firms responsible for implementing the interpretive program must exercise restraint regarding both numbers of exhibits created, and density of information.

Exterior sloper panels allow for viewing of the structures and/or resources being interpreted. Porcelain enamel graphic panels are specified for this "permanent" application. While they are more expensive to produce, they provide a sophisticated high resolution full-color look, and are extremely durable in outdoor conditions. Temporary and event signage may be produced in faster turn-around and cost effective materials.

Interpretive signs and exhibits are to be located in strategic locations that add to, rather than detract from, Chautauqua's historic nature.

Note: Requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act have been considered in specifications for the signs and graphics herein.

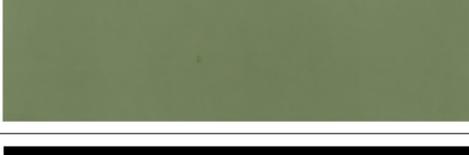
Interpretive: Color Palette

Colors selected for wayfinding signage were derived from those found in existing architecture and are specified using Kwal paint formulas.

Gradations of these colors are permissible.

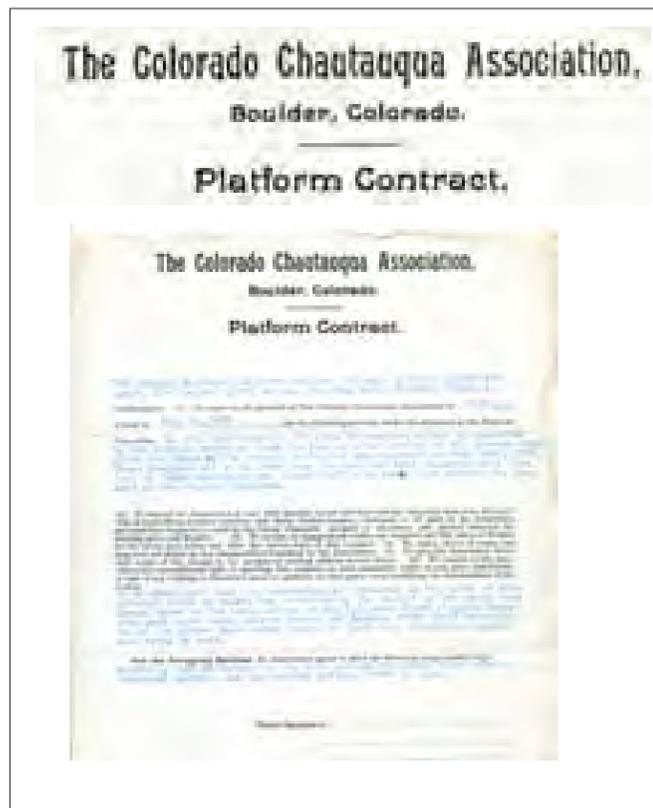
All process and blends are to match physical paint samples as closely as possible, not specifications.

NOTE: Colors show on this page are for representation only. Actual colors will differ due to output limitations.

Sample	Kwal Paint Match	Pantone Closest Match
	CL 2933M - Salsify	413
	CL 2725D - Dissent	465
	8673M - Tavern Taupe	7535
	CW055W - Honeywind	413
	7735D - Topaz	7405
	8644M - Seal Beach	7538
	Black	100% Process
	CW057W - White Solitude	N/A

Interpretive: Fonts - Style

1. **Gable Antique Condensed**
Main Panel Titles
2. **Adobe Garamond Pro Bold**
Headers: Primary Text, Secondary Text, and Caption
3. **Adobe Garamond Pro Bold Italic**
Quotations, Poetry, Lyrics
4. **Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold**
Body and Caption Copy
5. **Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold Italic**
Image Credits



1909 use of type nearly identical to Gable Antique Condensed

1

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

2

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

3

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

4

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

5

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Interpretive: Fonts - Size

1. **Main Panel Title**
Gable Antique Condensed 160 pt.
Customized with a stepped drop shadow.
2. **Primary Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 65 pt.
3. **Secondary Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 41 pt.
4. **Caption Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 33 pt.
5. **Primary Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 30 pt.
6. **Secondary Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 24 pt.
7. **Caption Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 20 pt.
8. **Quotation**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold Italic 42 pt.
9. **Quotation Source**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold Italic 20 pt.
10. **Photo Credit/Source**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 8 pt.

NOTES:

Point size shown here is accurate only when this document is printed or viewed at tabloid size (11" x 17") at 100%.

Gable Antique Condensed as shown here and on the previous page has a few modifications. Serifs descending below the baseline have been modified in these forms: Uppercase F, H, K, M, N, R and lowercase p and q.

1 **The Most**

2 **Uplifts**

3 **Tabernacle of Learning**

4 **Entertainment as Enlightenment**

5 **When the "Texas-Colorado Chautauqua"**

6 **Commitment to self-improvement**

7 **Easy access to nature and the mountains**

8 ***Midst the glory***

9 **from "Chautauqua Rally Song"**

10 Photo Courtesy of

Interpretive: Photography

Black and white historic photos will serve as the primary graphic elements for interpretive panels. The archives stored and managed by the Colorado Chautauqua Association are a treasury of high quality images that can serve nearly all the essential messages for the site. Other local resources for historic photos include Boulder's Carnegie Branch Library for Local History and the Archives at the University of Colorado Libraries.

1. Titles

Where existing, handwritten information on original photographs will be displayed.

2. Tone of Photographs

B & W and color original photographs shall be scanned as color CMYK files to show warmth of original prints.

3. Rules

Photographs shall generally include a 2-point rule around their perimeter at .125" from photo edge. Rule color may vary within the acceptable palette.

4. Clipping Paths

For variety and interest of large photographic images, photos may be clipped at logical and appropriate breaks. Clipping must be VERY carefully completed with 1-2 pixel feathering to soften edges. (Note red line indicated in lower figure shows location of break, not decorative element).



Interpretive: Illustration

Illustration style shall use continuous solid tone in early 20th century "poster" style. Duo-tone and multi-tone are acceptable, depending on existing source materials. Gradations within the illustration are to be avoided. Color originals should be placed as such.

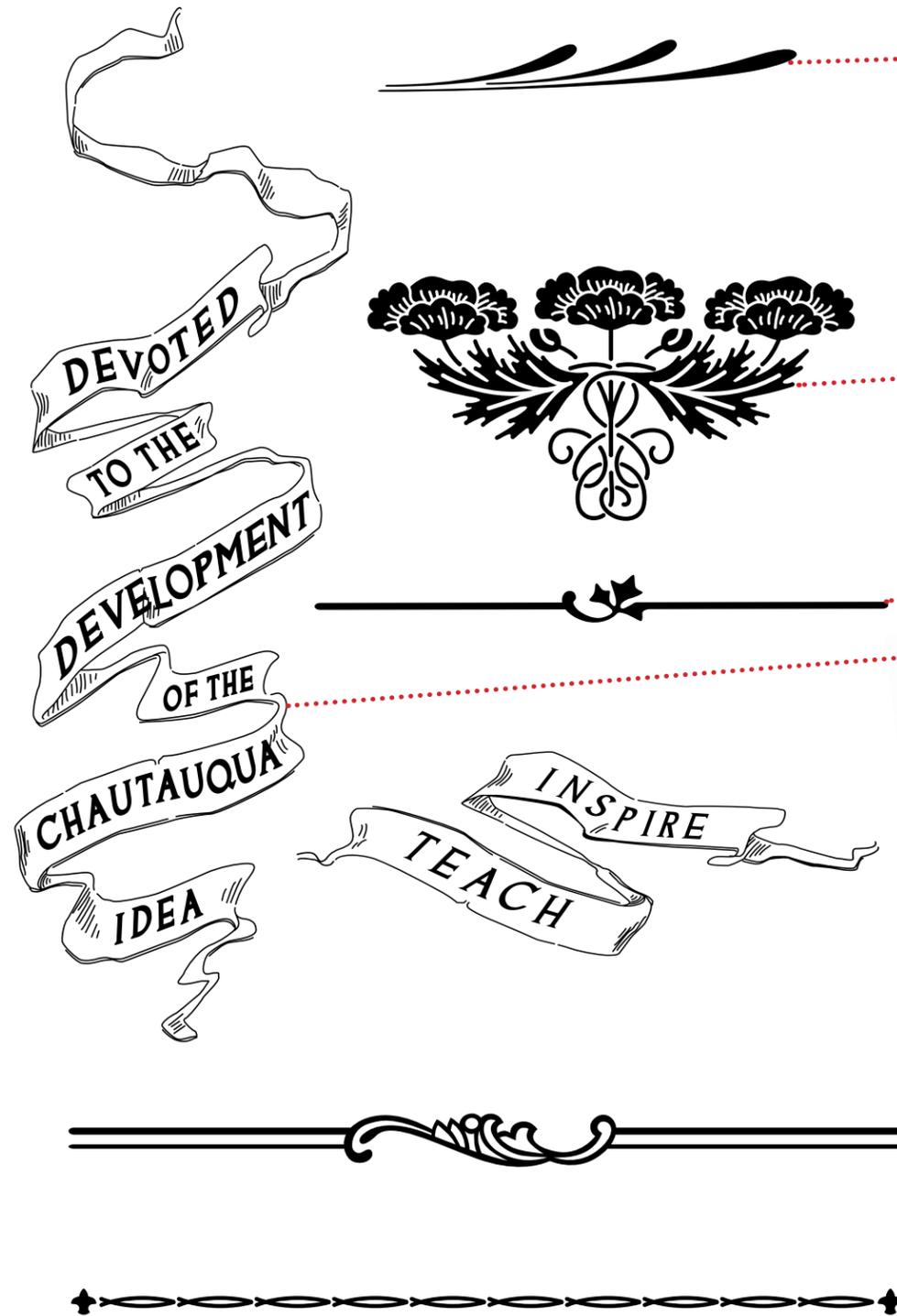


Interpretive: Flourishes, Rules, and Dingbats

Design elements are to be derived from historic references. Simpler forms are preferred over highly ornamental designs.

Use is to be limited primarily to key elements, such as primary headers.

If artifact images are used on a particular panel, elements may tie directly to these references.



Interpretive: Interpretive Writing

Overview

Interpretive writing is an art that involves using language precisely to engage visitors and convey key messages quickly. This is prose as story telling. Reading interpretive writing should be enjoyable for visitors. Such writing should include information that helps visitors connect to the resource as well as to their own lives.

Writing Guidelines

- In general, use short words, sentences, and paragraphs.
- Vary sentence length and structure.
- Use active verb forms wherever possible.
- Use “colorful” descriptors.
- Avoid highly technical terms, as well as slang or overly casual constructions (except where these are integral to the content).

Once text has been written, then edit, edit, edit. Brevity and simplicity are always key to successful interpretive writing. Readership always trumps elegance.

Text Layout Guidelines

How interpretive text is presented on the page carries equal importance to its content. Layout can determine whether text gets read and understood. These guidelines are intended to help visitors engage easily with the printed word.

- Use different type styles and sizes to cue the reader about where to begin, and to communicate the most essential elements.
- Avoid hyphenation.
- Take care with line length and wraps; avoid widows.
- Do not exceed 55 characters in a line of text, regardless of font size or panel width.
- View blocks of copy as graphic elements, to be grouped on the panel in harmonious balance with other elements.

Design and Installation Considerations

Exhibits are generally viewed while visitors are standing, except in the case of visitors using wheelchairs. For most of us, looking down is easier down than up, as the head and eyes naturally incline downward. Therefore, care should be taken regarding where content sits above the floor on panels. In general, panel content (excluding large headers and graphics) should not exceed 66” above the floor at the viewing location.

Note: These guidelines do not discuss storyline and message development. These essential steps must occur before the process of text development.

Interpretive: Sign Types

Interpretive signs at the site may be free-standing or mounted to existing or future structures.

Type E1
Sloper panel: large, free-standing

Type E2
Sloper panel: small, free-standing

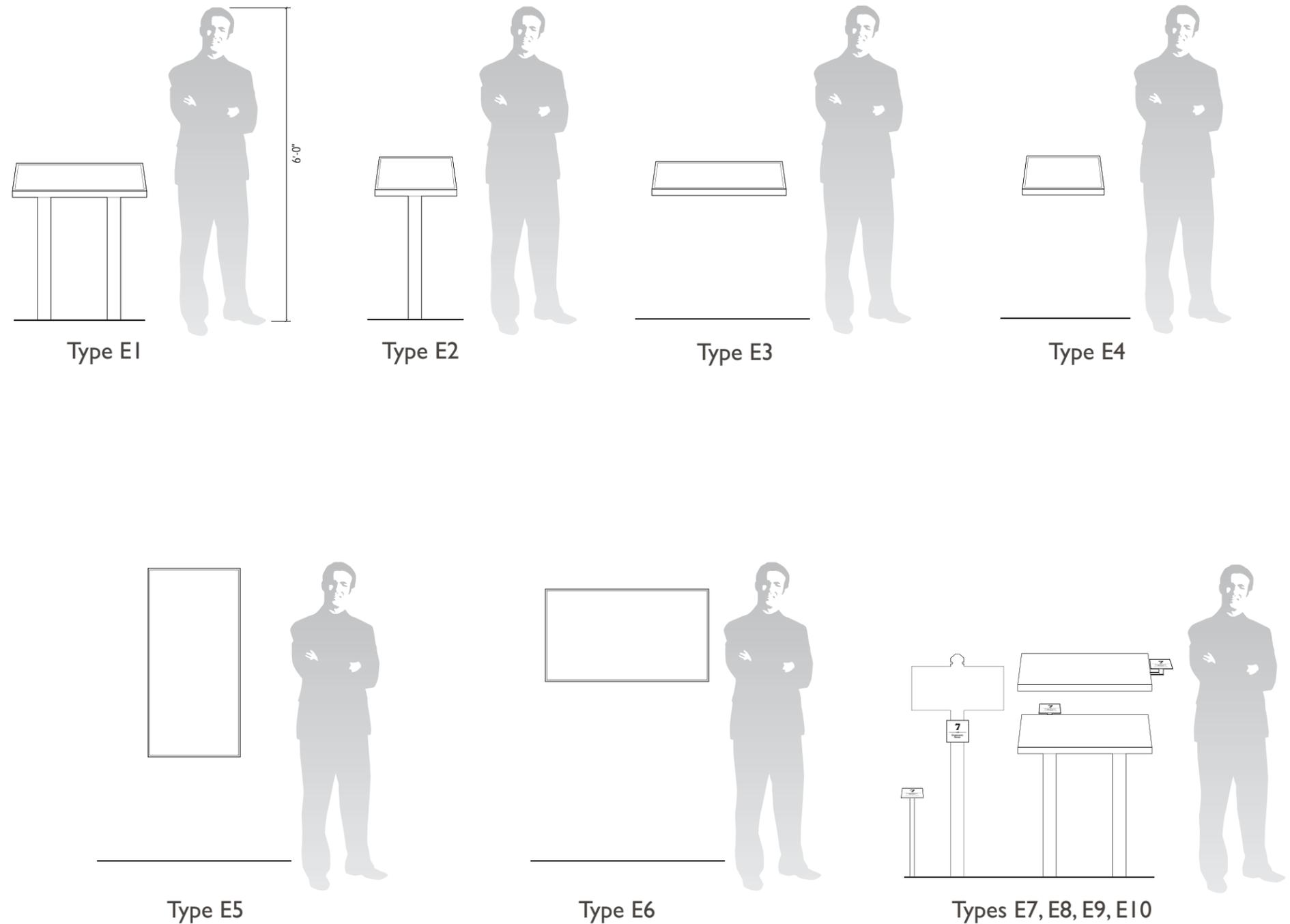
Type E3
Sloper panel: large, wall mount

Type E4
Sloper panel: small, wall mount

Type E5
Flush wall mount: Vertical Panel

Type E6
Flush wall mount: Horizontal Panel

Type E7, E8, E9, E10
Tour Locator, free-standing and adaptations to sign structures.



Interpretive: Sloper - Typographic Sizing

Fonts and Sizes:

1. **Main Panel Title**
Gable Antique Condensed 160 pt.
Customized with a stepped drop shadow.
2. **Primary Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 65 pt.
3. **Secondary Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 41 pt.
4. **Caption Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 33 pt.
5. **Primary Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 30/40 pt.
6. **Secondary Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 24/28 pt.
7. **Caption Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 20/25 pt.
8. **Photo Credit/Source**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 8 pt.



Interpretive: Sloper - Design Elements

1. Primary title header and copy to be on panel, harkening to early 20th century print style.
2. Logo and Flatirons lithograph image from 1909 letterhead works as background to panel title.
3. Panel title text is a screened version of 7735D (Topaz) with a black drop-shadow rule.
4. Vary size and configuration of photography across panels to include both large (feature) images and smaller (detail) images.
5. Rules and dingbats are permitted when used in traditional style; however, elements should be used only modestly and to create hierarchy of content.
6. Where appropriate, background illustrations may strengthen panel content. Illustrations to be from historic print collateral artwork or newly commissioned work in this style.
7. Historic photography shown in a rectilinear fashion will always be square to panel and include a 2-point rule .125" from photo edge.
8. When possible, photo representations of historically relevant printwork should be used as "artifacts." Showing such artifacts at an angle can enhance variety. Text accompanying artifacts can justify to angle, where appropriate.
9. Second background color on panel can be used to accentuate or isolate content.

Note: This sample layout serves to illustrate the guidelines; it is not intended as a template.



Interpretive: Sloper - Message Length

Messaging is designed to provide varying levels of information that match the user's interest. A clearly defined hierarchy encourages visitor engagement and helps direct readers through the intended flow of content.

1. 3 Second Message
Panel title uses short and well-crafted copy to convey "big-picture" take away.

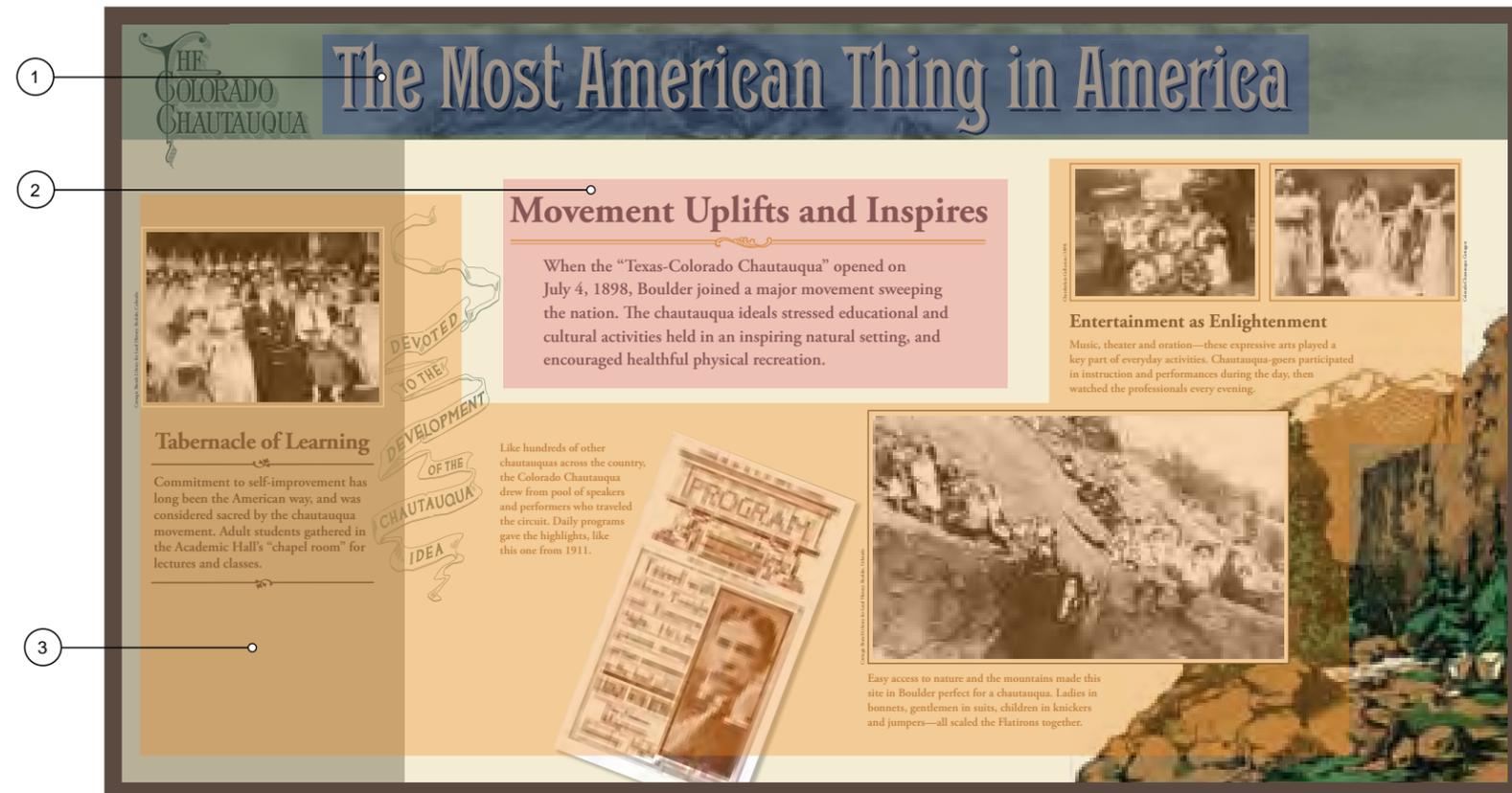
Copy Length - Up to 6 words

2. 30 Second Message
Primary header and text are constructed to convey the overall message of the panel.

Copy Length
Text - Up to 45 words

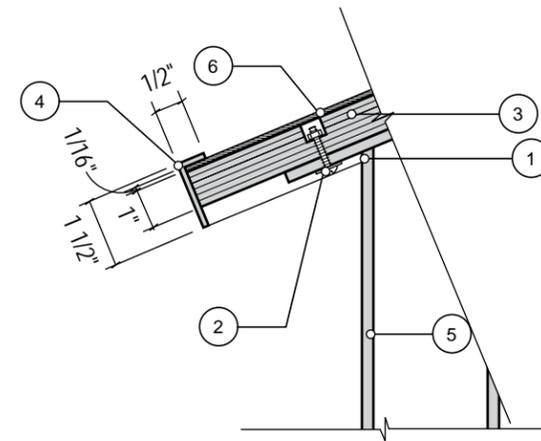
3. 3 Minute Message
In-depth information for a more specialized read. Secondary storylines further enhance overall messaging.

Copy Length
Secondary Text - Up to 45 words
Caption Text - Up to 25 words

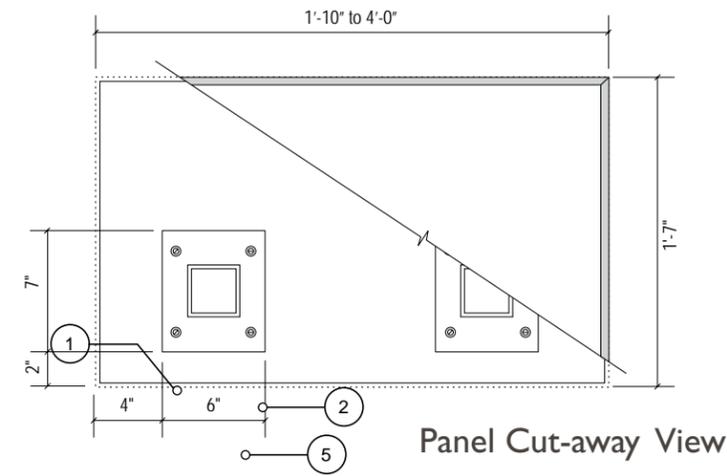


Interpretive: Type EI - Structure

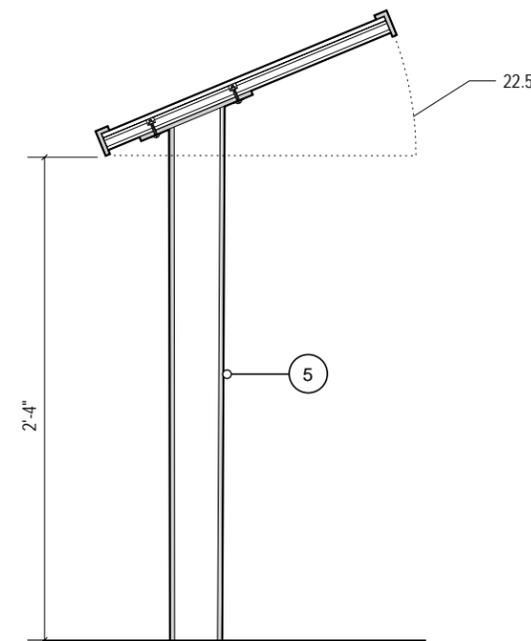
1. Painted 1/4" thick aluminum plate welded to post
2. Security hardware
3. 1" thick all-weather backer panel
4. Painted 1/2" face x 1 1/2" side aluminum frame with security hardware, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
5. Painted aluminum 3" x 3" post, direct burial or as over-sleeve depending on mounting condition, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
6. Porcelain enamel graphic



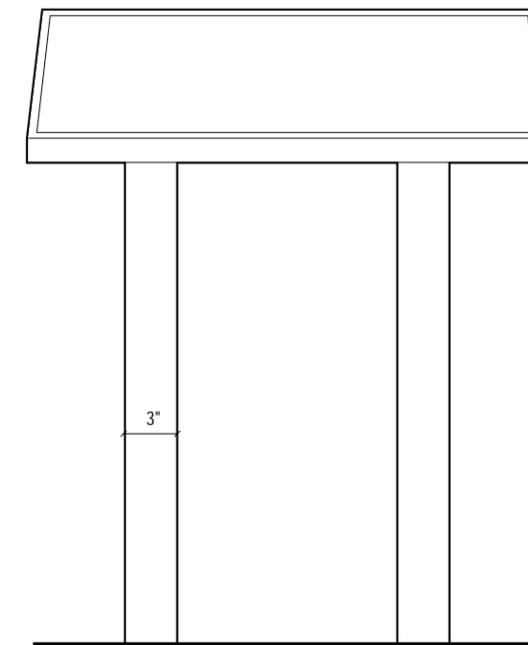
Detail View



Panel Cut-away View



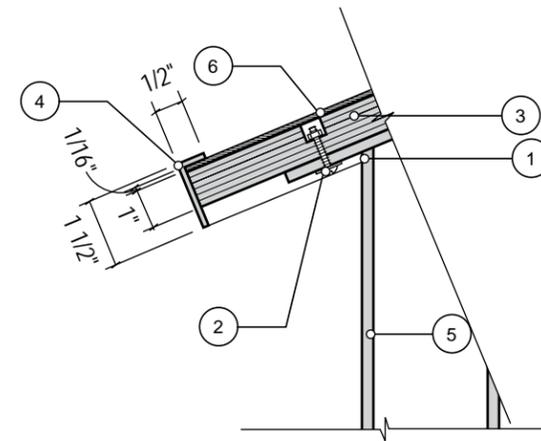
Section View



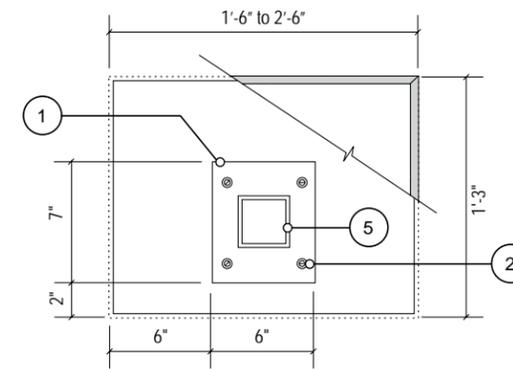
Front View

Interpretive: Type E2 - Structure

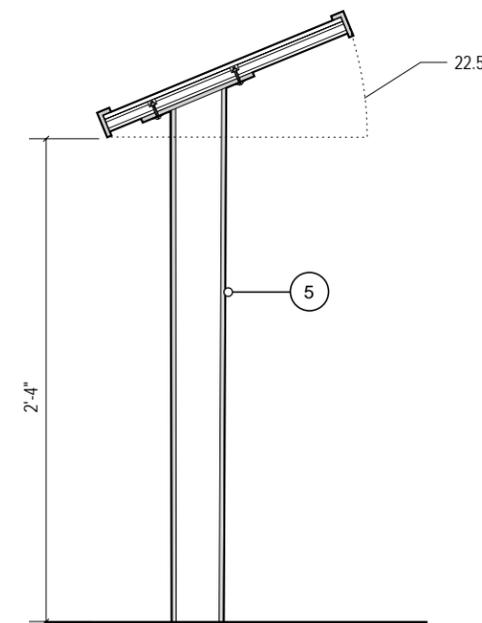
1. Painted 1/4" thick aluminum plate welded to post
2. Security hardware
3. 1" thick all-weather backer panel
4. Painted 1/2" face x 1 1/2" side aluminum frame with security hardware, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
5. Painted aluminum 3" x 3" post, direct burial or as over-sleeve depending on mounting condition, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
6. Porcelain enamel graphic



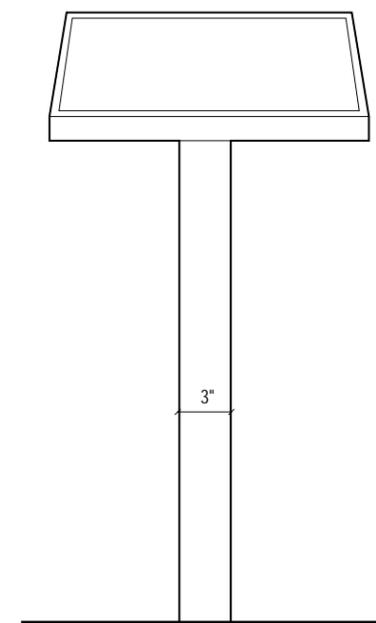
Detail View



Panel Cut-away View



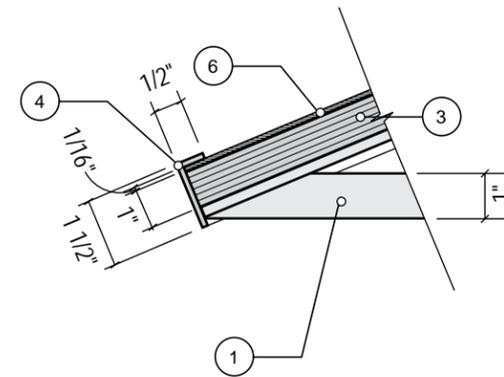
Section View



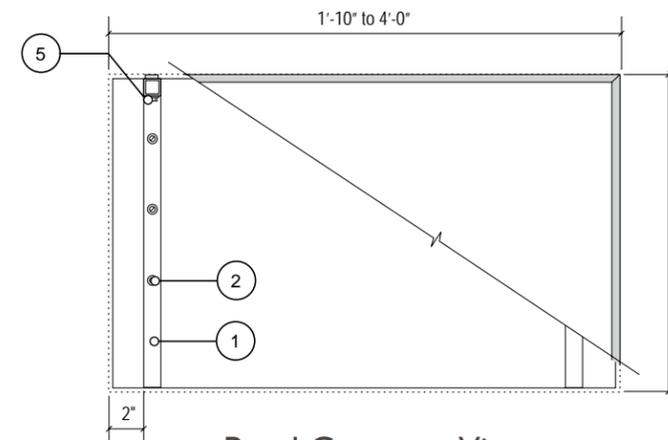
Front View

Interpretive: Type E3 - Structure

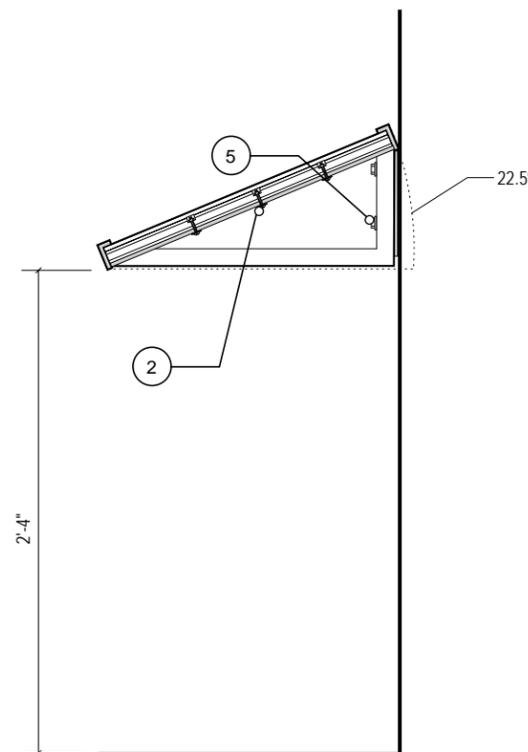
1. Painted aluminum 1" x 1" welded frame system, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
2. Security hardware
3. 1" thick all-weather backer panel
4. Painted 1/2" face x 1 1/2" side aluminum frame with security hardware, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
5. Galvanized lag or bolt connection, painted cap to match frame
6. Porcelain enamel graphic



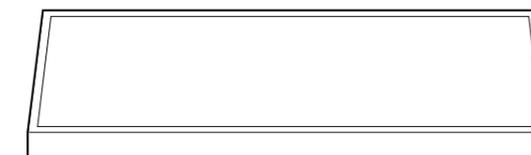
Detail View



Panel Cut-away View



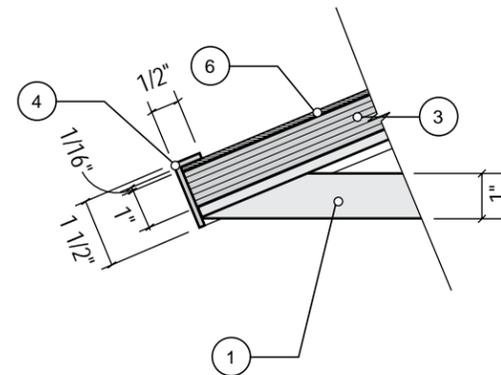
Section View



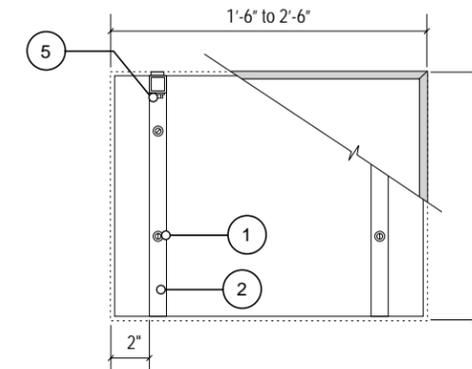
Front View

Interpretive: Type E4 - Structure

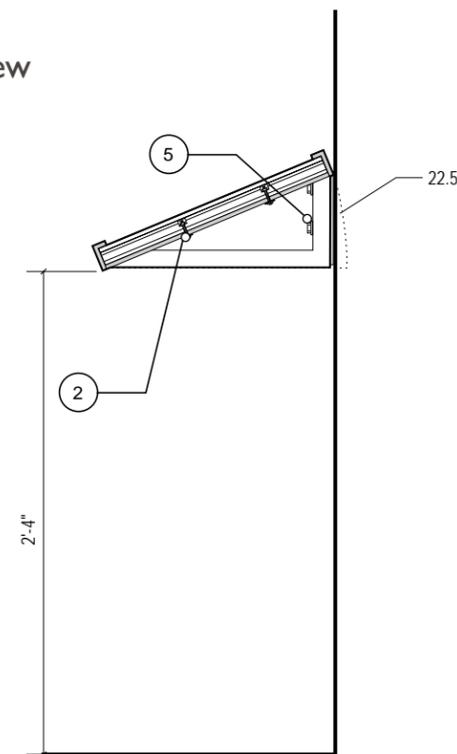
1. Painted aluminum 1" x 1" welded frame system, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
2. Security hardware
3. 1" thick all-weather backer panel
4. Painted 1/2" face x 1 1/2" side aluminum frame with security hardware, painted to match CL2725D Dissent
5. Galvanized lag or bolt connection, painted cap to match frame
6. Porcelain enamel graphic



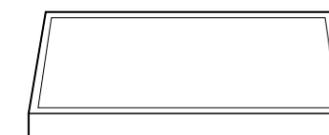
Detail View



Panel Cut-away View



Section View



Front View

Interpretive: Types E5 and E6 - Type Sizing

Fonts and Sizes:

1. **Main Panel Title**
Gable Antique Condensed 160 pt.
Customized with a stepped drop shadow.
2. **Primary Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 65 pt.
3. **Caption Header**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold 33 pt.
4. **Primary Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 30/40 pt.
5. **Secondary Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 24/28 pt.
6. **Caption Text**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 20/25 pt.
7. **Quotation**
Adobe Garamond Pro Bold Italic 42 pt.
8. **Quotation Source**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold Italic 20 pt.
9. **Photo Credit/Source**
Adobe Garamond Pro Semibold 8 pt.

1 THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA **Camp Time for Grownups**

2 **Learning and Playing in Nature**

4 Chautauqua's next-to-nature setting encouraged separation from the workaday world. Yet even recreation took on a moral mandate within the Chautauqua Movement's dedication to "useful leisure." By 1915, the frenzied recreational pace prompted cottagers to institute Quiet Hours—to rest before the next activity.

3 **The Photo Makes the Memory**
A special experience calls for a picture! During Chautauqua's early years, "Rocky Mountain Joe" (Joseph B. Sturtevant) "tuck" many a face.

5 Scrambling and tramping in Boulder's foothills proved an exhilarating experience for many Chautauqua-goers. Founded in 1906, the Colorado Chautauqua Climbers Club counted 2,000 people on its summer outings in 1929.

6 After camping overnight, Chautauquans watch the sunrise. Campers were advised to wear hob-nailed shoes (with spikes), two pairs of hose (stockings) and a heavy sweater. Ladies wore skirts, of course!

7 *Midst the glory of the mountains
'neath a blue and wondrous sky
Lies Chautauqua, winsome beauty,
sure delight to heart and eye.*

8 *from "Chautauqua Rally Song"*

9 The Climbers Club rated Chautauqua outings according to difficulty—one to five "degrees." Nearby Royal Arch received third degree status, but was later downgraded.

Interpretive: Types E5 and E6 - Design

1. Use of drop shadows is limited to images used as "artifact" objects, thereby creating a distinction and hierarchy of elements.
2. 1/2" face-profile metal frame on edges adds visual containment to panels.
3. Quotations and excerpts can be drawn from historic sources to provide quick read delivery of major ideas and/or to engage the visitor.
4. Clipped or cutout historical photographs can be used as major anchoring elements.
5. Ornamental graphics taken from period print material may be used to support the panel's historical aesthetic and/or to place emphasis on certain content.

NOTE:
 This sample layout serves to illustrate the guidelines; it is not intended as a template.

THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA

Camp Time for Grownups

Learning and Playing in Nature

Chautauqua's next-to-nature setting encouraged separation from the workaday world. Yet even recreation took on a moral mandate within the Chautauqua Movement's dedication to "useful leisure." By 1915, the frenzied recreational pace prompted cottagers to institute Quiet Hours—to rest before the next activity.

Scrambling and camping in Boulder's foothills proved an exhilarating experience for many Chautauqua-goers. Founded in 1906, the Colorado Chautauqua Climbers Club counted 2,000 people on its summer outings in 1923.

The Photo Makes the Memory
 A special experience calls for a picture! During Chautauqua's early years, "Rocky Mountain Joe" (Joseph B. Sturtevant) "tuck" many a face.

After camping overnight, Chautauquans watch the sunrise. Campers were advised to wear hob-nailed shoes (with spikes), two pairs of hose (stockings) and a heavy sweater. Ladies wore skirts, of course!

INSPIRE
TEACH

*Midst the glory of the mountains
 'neath a blue and wondrous sky
 Lies Chautauqua, winsome beauty,
 sure delight to heart and eye.*
 from "Chautauqua Rally Song"

The Climbers Club rated Chautauqua outings according to difficulty—one to five "degrees." Nearby Royal Arch received third degree status, but was later downgraded.

1 (points to a bulletin cover titled 'The Colorado Climbers Club Bulletin Second Edition 1912-Boulder, Colo.-1912')

2 (points to a photo of campers watching sunrise)

3 (points to the quote about Chautauqua's beauty)

4 (points to a large landscape photo of a mountain valley)

5 (points to a ribbon graphic with the words 'INSPIRE' and 'TEACH')



Interpretive: Types E5 and E6 - Messaging

Messaging is designed to provide varying levels of information that match the user's interest. A clearly defined hierarchy encourages visitor engagement and helps direct readers through the intended flow of content.

1. 3 Second Message

Panel title uses short and well-crafted copy to convey "big-picture" take away.

Copy Length - Up to 6 words

2. 30 Second Message

Primary header and text are constructed to convey the overall message of the panel.

Copy Length

Text - Up to 45 words

3. 3 Minute Message

In-depth information for a more specialized read. Secondary storylines further enhance overall messaging.

Copy Length

Secondary Text - Up to 45 words

Caption Text - Up to 25 words

1 THE COLORADO CHAUTAUQUA **Camp Time for Grownups**

2 **Learning and Playing in Nature**
 Chautauqua's next-to-nature setting encouraged separation from the workaday world. Yet even recreation took on a moral mandate within the Chautauqua Movement's dedication to "useful leisure." By 1915, the frenzied recreational pace prompted cottagers to institute Quiet Hours—to rest before the next activity.

3 **The Photo Makes the Memory**
 A special experience calls for a picture! During Chautauqua's early years, "Rocky Mountain Joe" (Joseph B. Sturtevant) "tuck" many a face.

Scrambling and tramping in Boulder's foothills proved an exhilarating experience for many Chautauqua-goers. Founded in 1906, the Colorado Chautauqua Climbers Club counted 2,000 people on its summer outings in 1923.

After camping overnight, Chautauquans watch the sunrise. Campers were advised to wear hob-nailed shoes (with spikes), two pairs of hose (stockings) and a heavy sweater. Ladies wore skirts, of course!

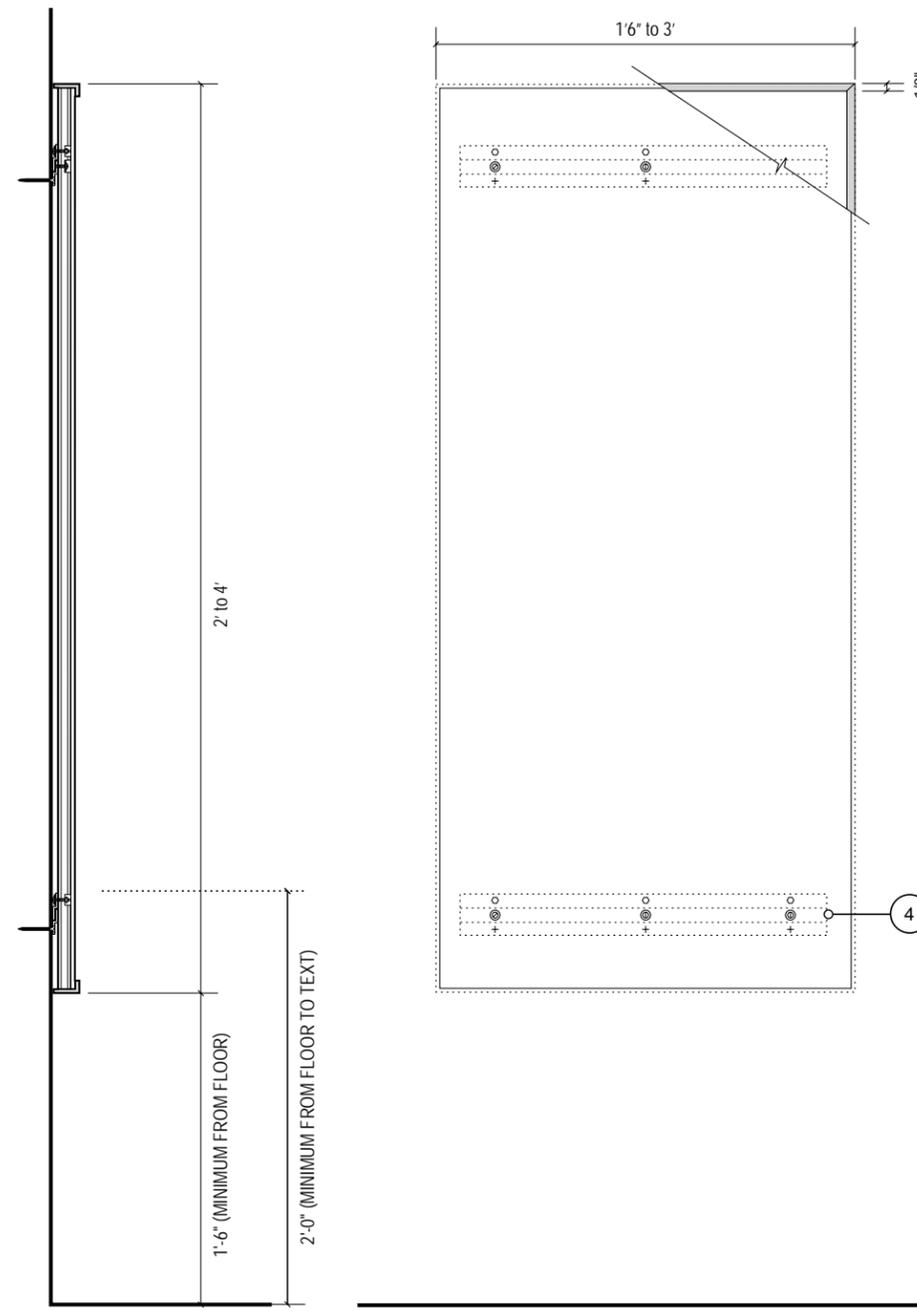
**INSPIRE
TEACH**

*Midst the glory of the mountains,
'neath a blue and wondrous sky
Lies Chautauqua, winsome beauty,
sure delight to heart and eye.*
from "Chautauqua Rally Song"

The Climbers Club rated Chautauqua outings according to difficulty—one to five "degrees." Nearby Royal Arch received third degree status, but was later downgraded.

Interpretive: Type E5 - Structure

1. Attachment hardware, style depends on substrate
2. 1" thick all-weather backer panel
3. Painted 1/2" face x 1 1/2" side aluminum frame with security hardware
4. Low-profile "Z" cleat
5. 4-color fiberglass embed digital exterior graphic



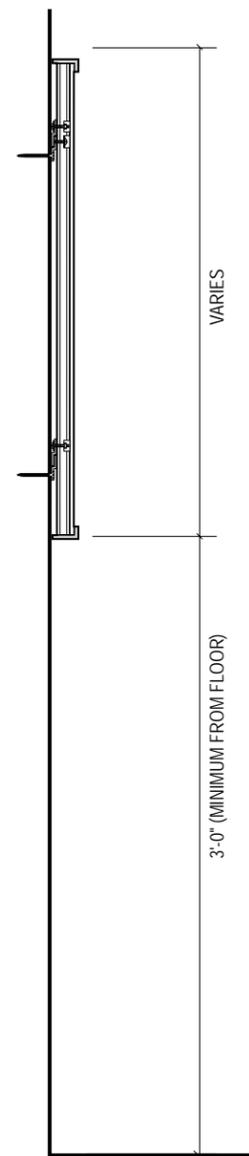
Section View

Front View

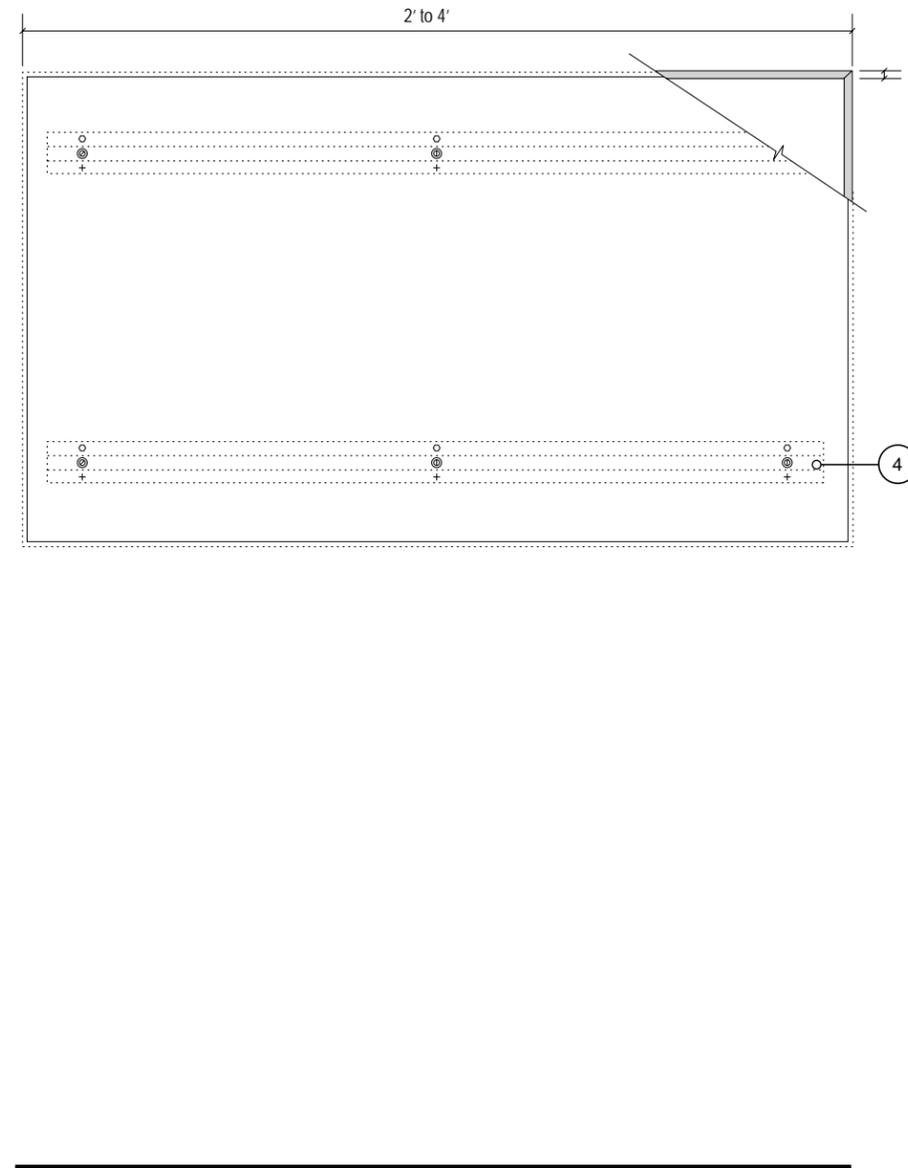
Detail View

Interpretive: Type E6 - Structure

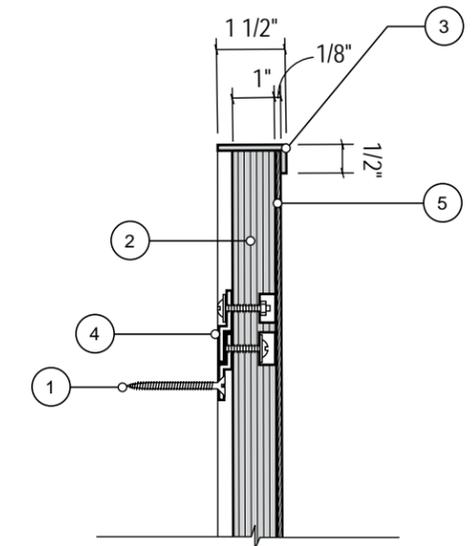
1. Attachment hardware, style depends on substrate
2. 1" thick all-weather backer panel
3. Painted 1/2" face x 1 1/2" side aluminum frame with security hardware
4. Low-profile "Z" cleat
5. 4-color fiberglass embed digital exterior graphic



Section View



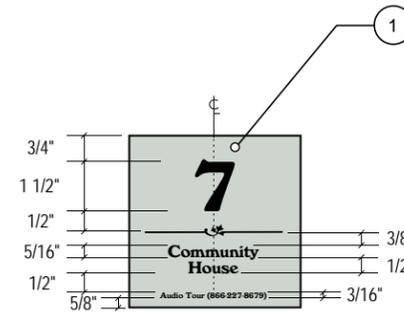
Front View



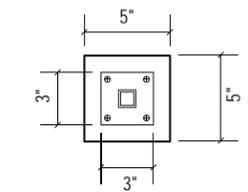
Detail View

Interpretive: Type E7 - Structure & Graphic

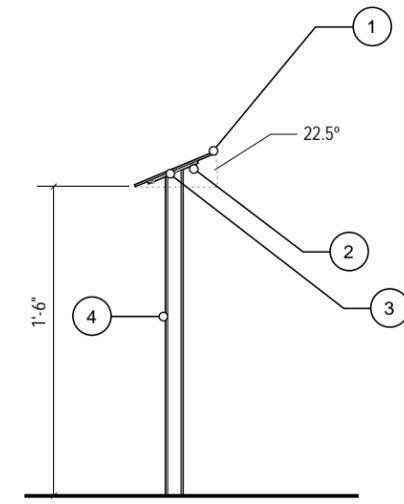
1. Porcelain enamel plate (or equivalent). Numeral and text to match black, background to match 8644M Seal Beach.
2. Integral protruding bolt secures aluminum backer plate to aluminum tubing with security nut.
3. 1/8" thick aluminum backer plate, coated with heavy enamel as buffer between aluminum and porcelain steel plate.
4. Painted aluminum 1" x 1" post, direct burial or as over-sleeve depending on mounting condition, painted to match CL2725D Dissent.



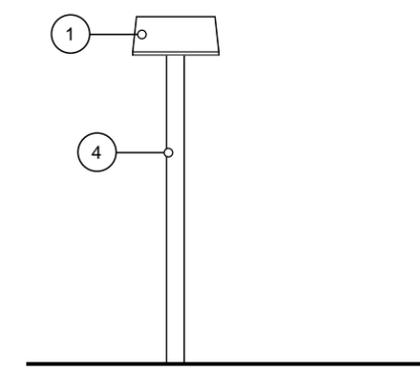
Detail View
(Graphic)



Plan View



Section View

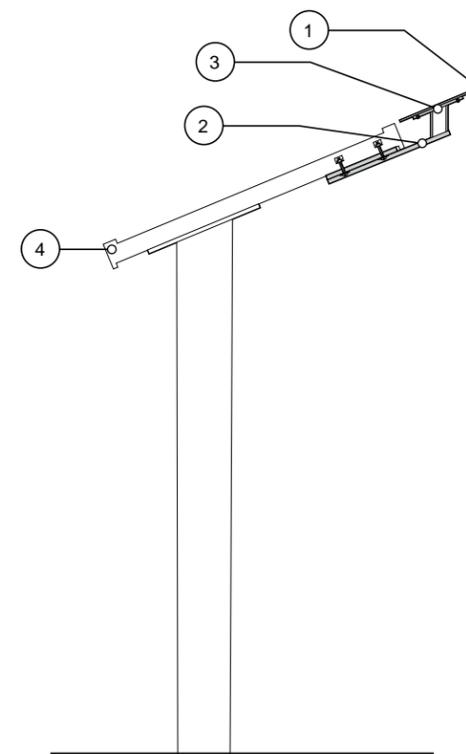


Front View

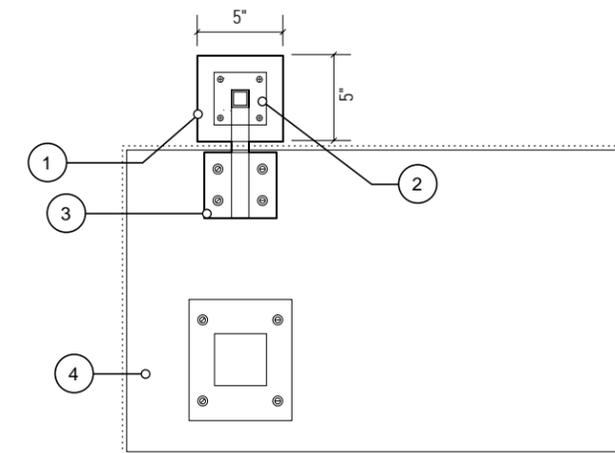


Interpretive: Type E8 - Structure & Graphic

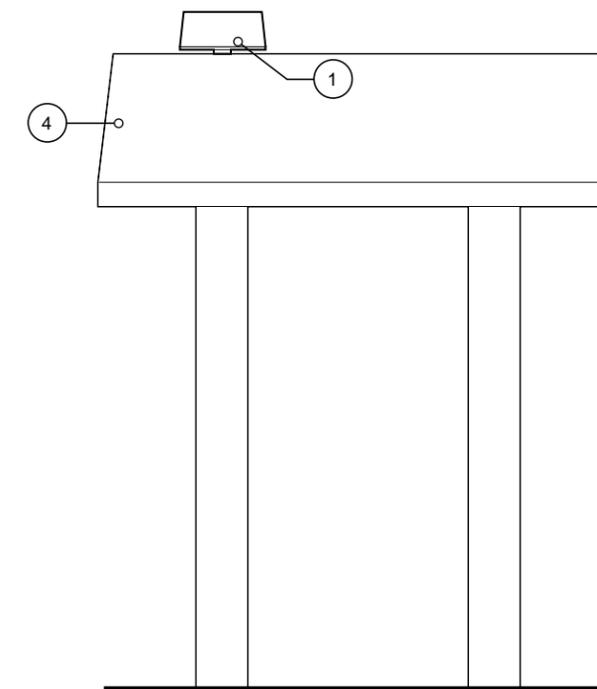
1. Porcelain enamel plate (or equivalent). Numeral and text to match black, background to match 8644M Seal Beach.
2. Mounting assembly. Consists of 1/8" thick aluminum plate and 1" x 1" square aluminum tube.
3. 1/8" thick aluminum backer plate, coated with heavy enamel as buffer between aluminum and porcelain steel plate, mechanically fastened.
4. Existing free-standing sloper.



Section View



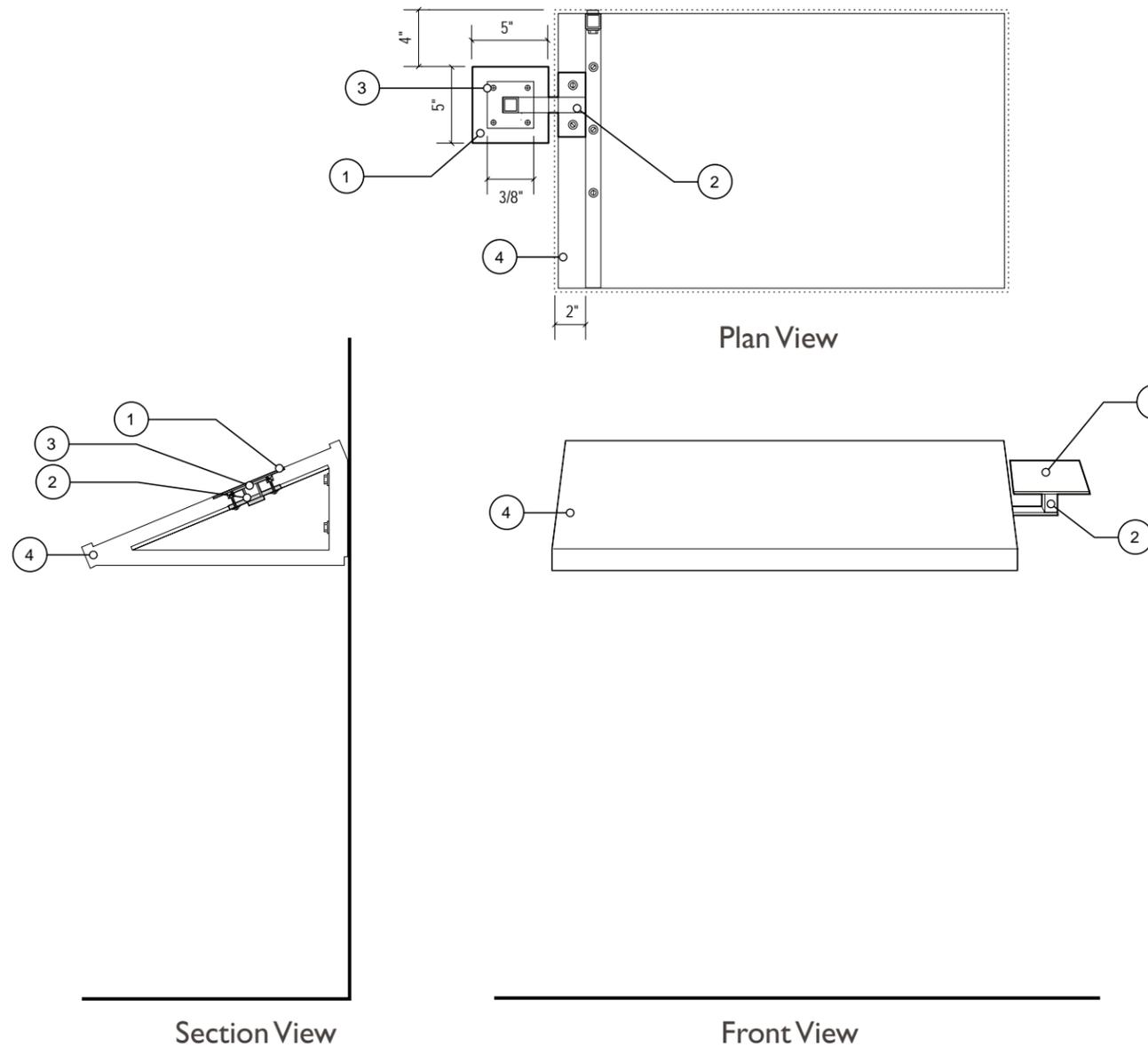
Plan View



Front View

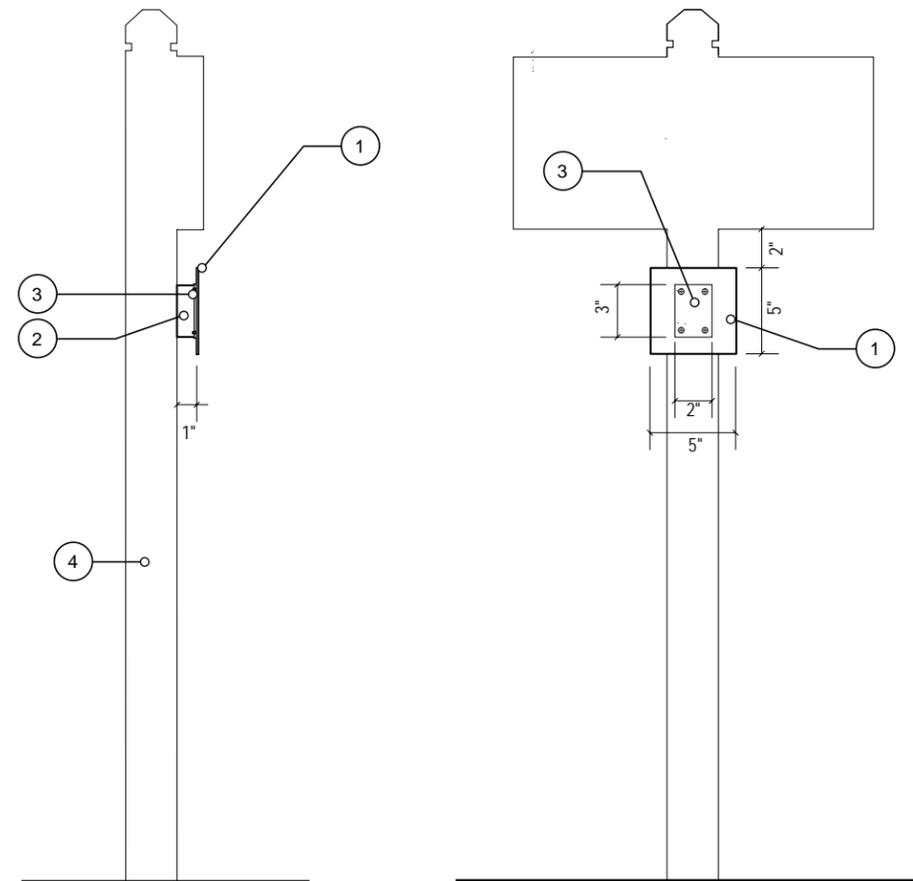
Interpretive: Type E9 - Structure & Graphic

1. Porcelain enamel plate (or equivalent). Numeral and text to match black, background to match 8644M Seal Beach.
2. Mounting assembly. Consists of 1/8" thick aluminum plate and 1" x 1" square aluminum tube.
3. 1/8" thick aluminum backer plate, coated with heavy enamel as buffer between aluminum and porcelain steel plate, mechanically fastened.
4. Existing wall mounted sloper.



Interpretive: Type E10 - Structure & Graphic

1. Porcelain enamel plate (or equivalent). Numeral and text to match black, background to match 8644M Seal Beach.
2. Wood support mount, secured to sign post with mechanical fasteners, finished smooth and painted to match substrate.
3. 1/8" thick aluminum backer plate, coated with heavy enamel as buffer between aluminum and porcelain steel plate, mechanically fastened to wood support mount.
4. Existing Building Identity Sign.

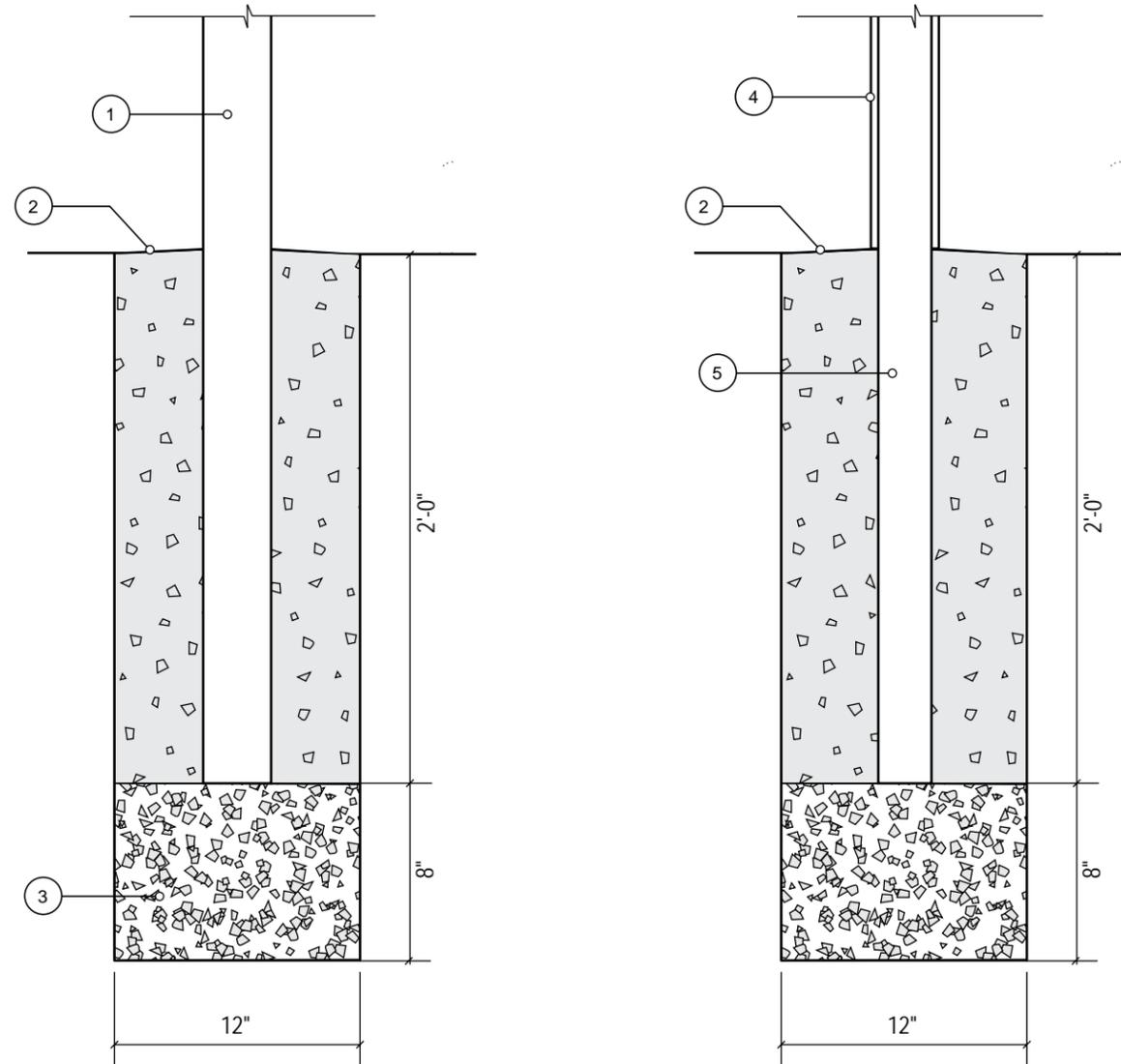


Section View

Front View

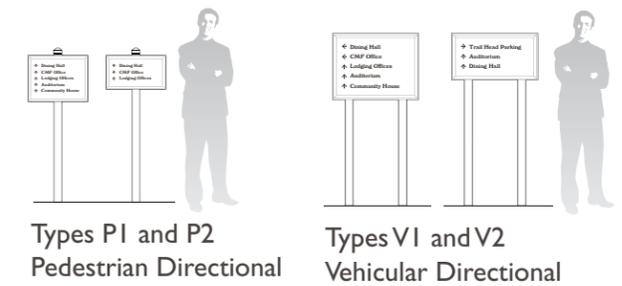
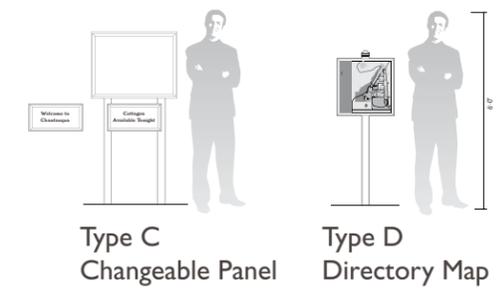
Interpretive: Installation

1. Post
2. Concrete, with positive top drainage angle
3. Gravel
4. Post (sleeve)
5. Post Anchor



Over-sleeve Mounting Option

Locator Maps: Phase I Wayfinding Locations



Locator Maps: Phase I Interpretive Locations

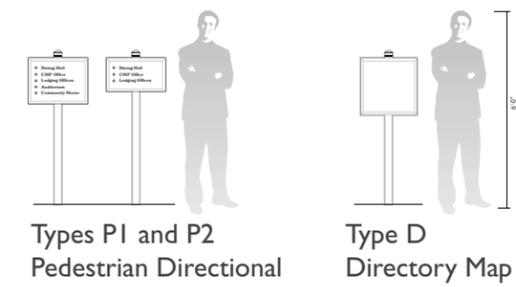


Type E1
Large Sloper
Free-standing



Type E5
Wall Mount
Vertical

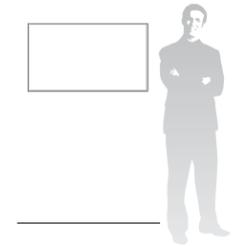
Locator Maps: Phase II Wayfinding Locations



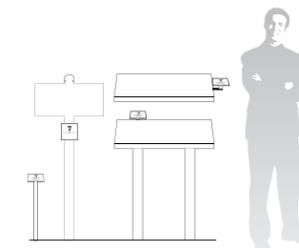
Locator Maps: Phase II Interpretive Locations



Type E1
Large Sloper
Free-standing

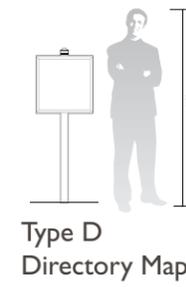


Type E6
Flush Wall Mount
Horizontal



Type E7, E8, E9, E10
Tour Locator

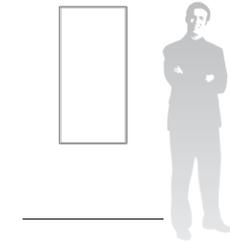
Locator Maps: Future Wayfinding Locations



Locator Maps: Future Interpretive Locations



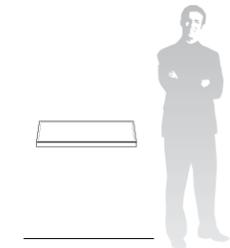
Type E1
Large Sloper
Free-standing



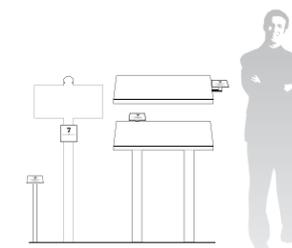
Type E5
Wall Mount
Vertical



Type E2
Small Sloper
Free-standing



Type E3
Large Sloper
Wall Mount



Type E7, E8, E9, E10
Tour Locator

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Community, Culture and Safety Investments - 0.28% total for three years \$25.2M - reduction of \$2.4M from .30%

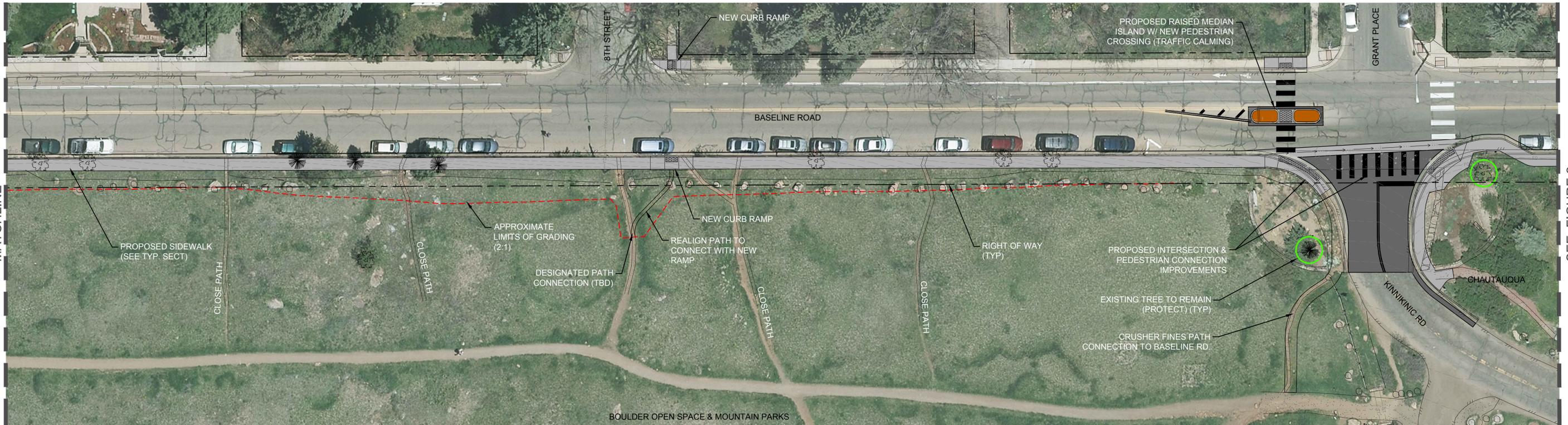
Item	Amount	Group Costs
Civic Area	8,700,000	8,700,000
Hill Residential Pedestrian Lighting	2,000,000	
Hill Commercial District Event Street	750,000	
Hill Commercial District Irrigation and Street Tree Improvements	520,000	3,270,000
Boulder Creek Path Lighting	1,040,000	
Boulder Creek Pathway Improvements	885,000	1,925,000
Arapahoe / 13th Street Underpass	-	-
Eben Fine Park Stream Bank Restoration	700,000	700,000
Dairy Center	3,850,000	3,850,000
Museum of Boulder	4,000,000	4,000,000
Public Arts Program	600,000	600,000
Chautauqua Pedestrian Safety Access / Lighting	1,500,000	1,500,000
Contingency added \$100,000	655,000	655,000
Total	25,200,000	25,200,000
Est. Revenue	25,200,000	25,200,000
Over/(Under)	-	-

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Community, Culture and Safety Investments - 0.27% total for three years \$24.3M - reduction of \$3.3M from .30%

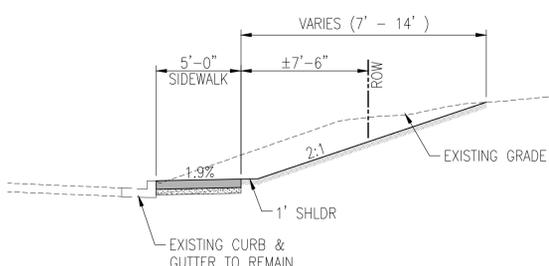
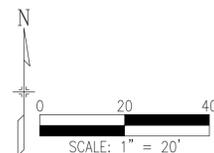
Item	Amount	Group Costs
Civic Area	8,700,000	8,700,000
Hill Residential Pedestrian Lighting	2,000,000	
Hill Commercial District Event Street	750,000	
Hill Commercial District Irrigation and Street Tree Improvements	520,000	3,270,000
Boulder Creek Path Lighting	1,040,000	
Boulder Creek Pathway Improvements	885,000	1,925,000
Arapahoe / 13th Street Underpass	-	-
Eben Fine Park Stream Bank Restoration	-	-
Dairy Center	3,850,000	3,850,000
Museum of Boulder	4,000,000	4,000,000
Public Arts Program	600,000	600,000
Chautauqua Pedestrian Safety Access / Lighting - reduced \$250K	1,250,000	1,250,000
Contingency-Increased by \$150K	705,000	705,000
Total	24,300,000	24,300,000
Est. Revenue	24,300,000	24,300,000
Over/(Under)	-	-

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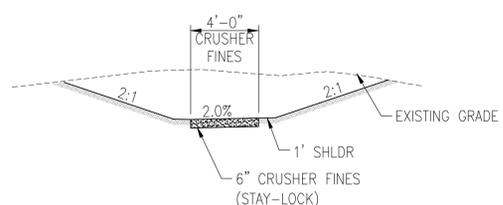


MATCHLINE

SEE FIGURE 2



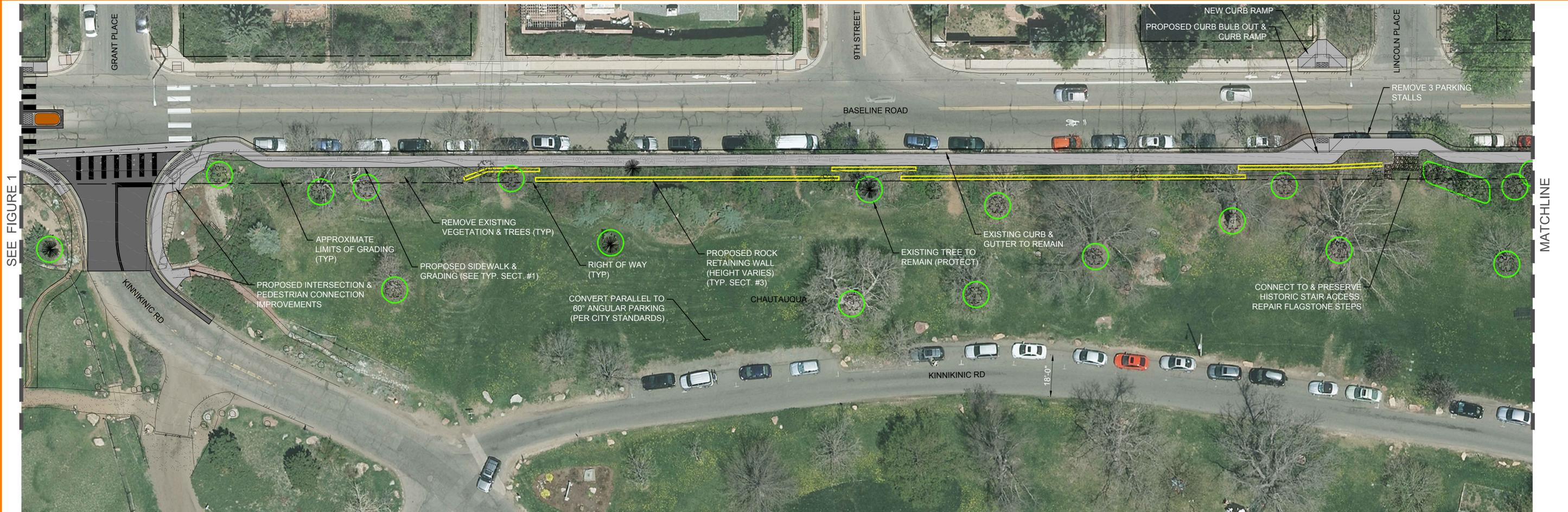
SIDEWALK TYPICAL SECTION
6TH STREET TO GRANT PLACE



OPEN SPACE CONNECTION PATH TYPICAL SECTION
6TH STREET TO GRANT PLACE

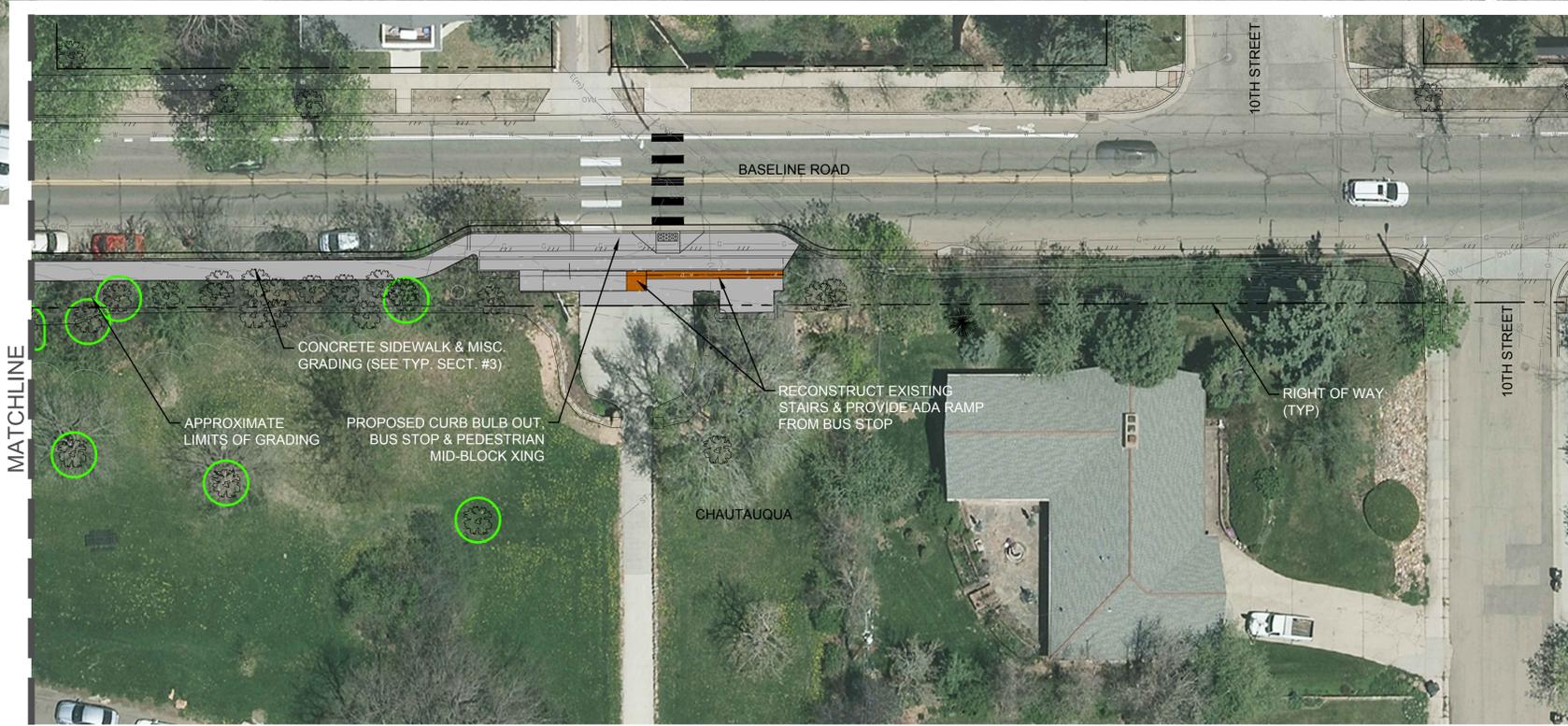
**WEST BASELINE PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS
CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN
6th STREET to GRANT PLACE
SEPTEMBER, 2015**

FIGURE 1

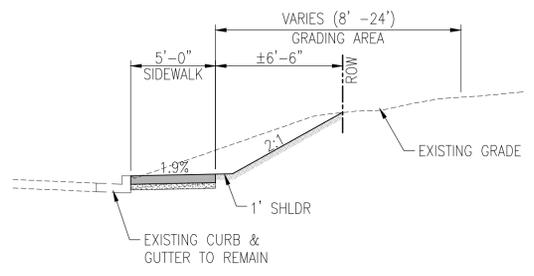


SEE FIGURE 1

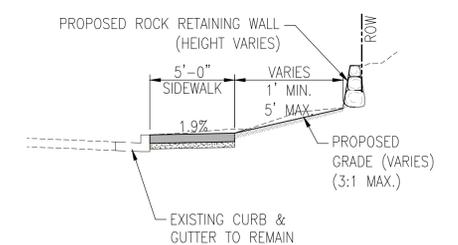
MATCHLINE



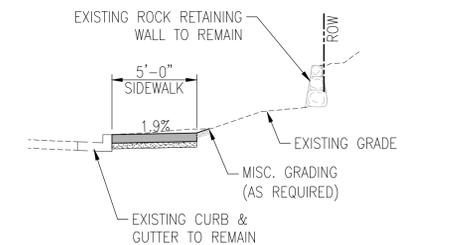
MATCHLINE



CHAUTAUQUA SIDEWALK TYPICAL SECTION #1
GRANT PLACE TO 9TH STREET



CHAUTAUQUA SIDEWALK TYPICAL SECTION #2
9TH STREET TO LINCOLN PLACE



CHAUTAUQUA SIDEWALK TYPICAL SECTION #3
LINCOLN PLACE TO 10TH STREET

**WEST BASELINE PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS
CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN
GRANT PLACE to 10th STREET
SEPTEMBER, 2015**

FIGURE 2