



PLAN JEFFCO UPDATE

MARCH 2018

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Save the Dates for



Art in Open Air for Jeffco Open Spaces

PLAN Jeffco is doing it again. Our 2016 event was a lot of fun for the volunteers and we almost broke even financially. We will have up to 25 artists painting in Jefferson County Open Space and along Clear Creek in Golden the week of September 10 through 15. The artists' works will be available for purchase in the Golden Community Center September 13, 14, 15, and 16.

The artists will be painting in the following parks:

September 10 - Lair O' the Bear

September 11 - Artists are on their own

September 12 - Alderfer-Three Sisters - barn parking lot

September 13 - Elk Meadow - Lewis Ridge parking lot

September 14 - Centennial Cone - North trailhead

September 15 - Along Clear Creek in Golden

You are invited to come watch the artists, volunteer to help PLAN Jeffco with the event, and come look (and even buy) at the finished work at the Golden Community Center. Sixty-two paintings of Open Space and Clear Creek went home with visitors to the gallery in 2016 at an average price of \$435.

THE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF KEN-CARYL RANCH

by Jack C. Warner
Jackeagle@aol.com

Ancient Coloradans occupied the Ken-Caryl Ranch area repeatedly for over 9,000 years. In historic times, it was a working cattle ranch before it was developed in the past few decades. Today it is a residential, commercial, office, and park area that spans part of both sides of the Dakota Hogback between Deer Creek and Dutch Creek, near the Ken-Caryl Ave. interchange of the C-470 highway, in South Jefferson County. Prior to development, the landowners had the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) do an archaeological survey of the land. This work uncovered evidence of prehistoric Indian occupation of this area. As a result, from 1973-1998 CAS excavated seven significant, and many small, archaeological dig sites. In addition, the construction of the C-470 highway in the 1980's led to the excavation of two more ancient Indian sites by the Colorado Department of Transportation. The thousands of ancient Indian artifacts uncovered have helped us understand a considerable amount of information about the people who lived in this area repeatedly for the past 9,000 years. Archaeological research is still being done on this collection. Two of the northern Ken-Caryl Ranch sites and much of the South Valley are registered in the Colorado and National Register of Historic Places. The Jeffco Open Space South Valley Park contains much of the listed Ken-Caryl South Valley Archaeological District.

Archaeologists refer to the oldest occupation era as the Early Archaic. This is generally the period from the oldest artifacts found, carbon 14 dated at about 9,000 years ago, to 5,000 years ago. Four of the Ken-Caryl Ranch sites yielded Early Archaic artifacts. Studies have shown that climate change is not a recent

phenomenon, and that during this period the eastern plains suffered strong winds and drought. The ancient Coloradans, and the game they depended on for food, sought refuge in higher elevations closer to reliable water. These people were hunters and were focused hunting big game like bison herds on the eastern plains and mule deer in the hogback and foothill area. They hunted on foot using a spear and spear thrower, often called an atlatl. They had no draft animals to ride or assist them. Horses would not be available until the Spanish brought them to Colorado in the 1500's AD. The bow and arrow would not come until the last 2,000 years at the earliest. It is likely that they hunted in groups of a few hunters and used ambush-hunting techniques. The archaeologists found characteristic Early Archaic spear point styles like these:



Many other types of stone and bone tools have been found during the digs, including: scrapers, drills, awls, grinding stones, hammer stones, hearths, etc. Due to space considerations, in this report we will focus on the most time period diagnostic artifacts, projectile points.

One of the attractions of the Ken-Caryl Valley is the availability of south and southwest facing red rock formations. The ancient people built their winter sleeping areas to benefit from the winter solar heating and radiation properties of these formations. They used areas with natural cave-like rockshelters as well as nearly straight walled formations.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY *Continued*

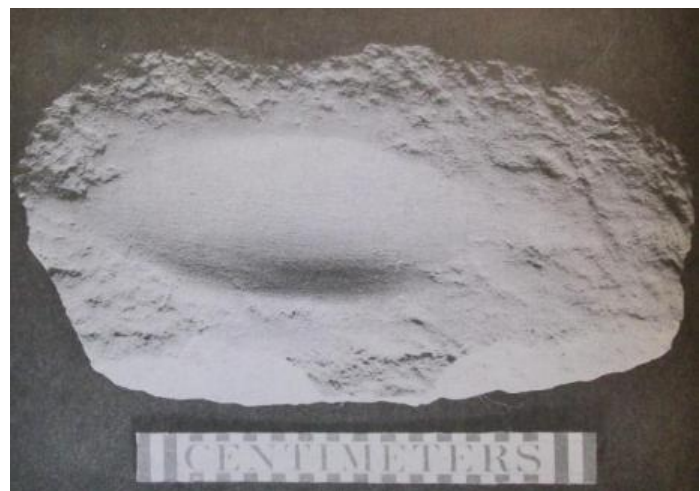


Archaeologists call the next time eras the Middle Archaic, 5,000-3,000 years ago, and the Late Archaic, 3,000-1,850 years ago. The artifacts found and climate data indicates that the human lifestyle was very similar throughout this whole time period. Eight of the nine major dig sites yielded artifacts in these eras. The climate was wetter in summer and winters were stormy. The people continued to hunt bison and mule deer, but now they also hunted smaller animals, particularly rabbit. In addition, there is now evidence that they gathered more wild plants and nuts and used stone

grinding platforms and stone pestles. The archaeologists found characteristic Middle to Late Archaic spear point styles like these (note how the shape, particularly the hafting notches and size, differ from the Early Archaic points):



This is an ancient grinding platform found on a dig, often called a metate:

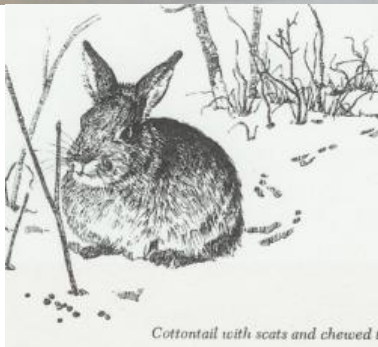
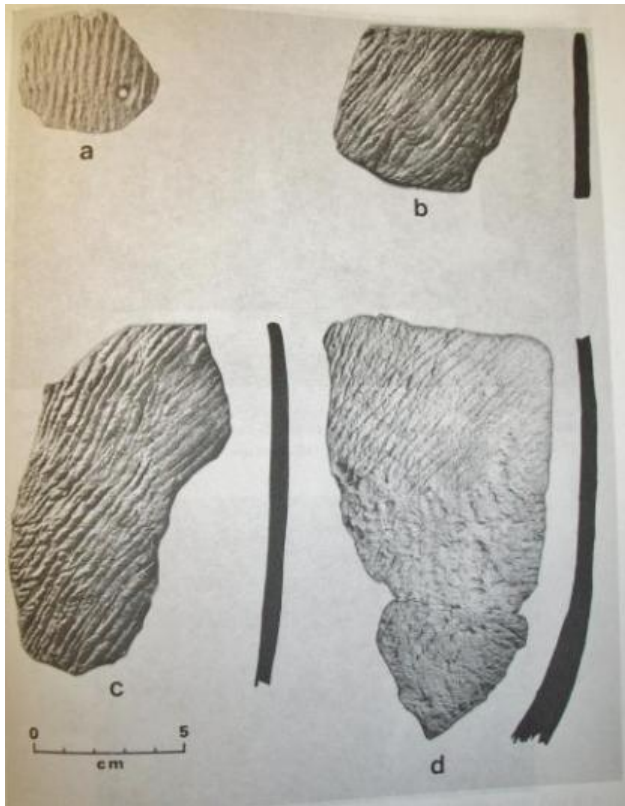


The most evidence of the ancient occupation of the Ken-Caryl Ranch area is in what archaeologists call the Ceramic or Woodland era, 1850-300 years ago. The climate during this period was fairly stable and generally cooler and moister than now, with occasional drought periods. As the era name implies, these early Coloradans learned to make and

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY *Continued*

use pottery. This pottery is relatively heavy and breaks fairly easily. Usually groups that use pottery are less likely to move their base camps often and can process plant food much better than era's when there was no pottery. The pottery found is generally of a distinctive unpainted, cord marked style shown here and is always broken into sherds:

Ceramic era arrow points are generally smaller, accommodating the recently developed bow and arrow to partially replace the spear and thrower, and the hunting of smaller game.



Cottontail with scat and chewed t



JEFFERSON COUNTY NATURE ASSOCIATION (JCNA)

“The Jefferson County Nature Association (JCNA), an organization that has contributed so much to environmental preservation and conservation in Jefferson County, has closed its doors.”

Over the past thirty years JCNA, an environmental organization, has provided scientific input on local ecosystems to decision-making groups in Jefferson County. These groups include the City of Arvada, Jefferson County planners, both the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service and Department of Energy, and particularly Jefferson County Open Space (JCOS). JCNA is gratified to note that many of its projects have been incorporated into permanent natural resource protection, including West Woods Golf Course, the Fairmont Hiking Trail, North Table Mountain Open Space, the National Wildlife Refuge at Rocky Flats, and the inclusion of the State Land Board's Section 16 into the Rocky Flats Wildlife Refuge. JCNA's voice has been one of many effecting new ownerships east of the foothills!

JCNA'S major interest, reflecting the geography of the county and location of key member residences, has been The North Plains, including North Table Mountain. Owing to its uniqueness in Colorado, the tallgrass prairie became of special interest to the group, but other interests have covered a wide range as can be seen from the following descriptions of most of JCNA's major projects.

West Woods Golf Course

In the mid-eighties the City of Arvada began planning West Woods golf course which incorporates the ancient cottonwood forest along Ralston Creek purchased by JCOS. As the plans emerged in 1986, JCNA and Denver Audubon raised many questions regarding the layout of the golf course. They were particularly concerned that golf course construction not destroy any old growth cottonwoods or the riparian peach-leaved willow

wetlands, both located along Ralston Creek. These ecosystems were truly unique wildlife and ornithological treasures within the city limits of Arvada. A controversy arose and resulted in the Colorado Department of Health, Corps of Engineers, and EPA examining the plans and altering them to eliminate loss of some riparian cottonwoods and willows with only minor changes to the golf course configuration. The first 18 holes of the course present an excellent development model as nearly all the riparian forest along Ralston Creek as well as the wetlands west of Quaker Street were preserved.



Old growth cottonwood forest remaining intact in the midst of West Woods golf Course. Hikers on Arvada trail which parallels Ralston Creek. Golf fairway behind. Bridge crossing creek just out of sight to right, placed without destroying any large trees.



5. Pied-billed Grebe. 13"

JCNA Continued

Ecological Planning

JCNA participated actively in several Jefferson County planning efforts. For the North Plains Plan, begun in 1990, JCNA provided ecological information on much of the area and promoted inclusion of such information in the final plan. JCNA's contributions to the final product included lists of species found in the area and maps of significant plant communities.

About this time the County Commissioners contracted with the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP) for an inventory of ecologically valuable sites as "potential conservation areas." A report, published by CNHP in 1993, details more than 50 ecologically valuable sites, many suggested by JCNA, which still guides the natural areas acquisitions for open space in Jefferson County.

In the late nineties JCNA, assisted by the Colorado Native Plant Society, filed an application for creating a Stewardship Trust within Section 16 (at Rocky Flats) for the most ecologically valuable portions of the Section. While mostly unsuccessful--only a 30 acre uncontested area was approved-- the effort attracted a great deal of attention on Section 16.

Despite widespread support only a very small portion (ca. 30 acres) of the Little Woman Creek drainage was placed in the Trust. The economic potential of the extensive fine quality gravel deposits in the Section won, and the native grassland came in a poor second. This effort resulted in widespread interest and knowledge of the ecological value of Section 16. Eventually Jefferson County, the City of Boulder, and Boulder County purchased the land which was added to the new Rocky Flats Wildlife Refuge. In the final analysis the environmentalists won big time.

Fairmount Hiking Trail

JCNA recognized the potential value for hiking, biking and horseback riding along the Ralston Creek to Clear Creek Diversion Canal owned and managed by Denver Water. Paul Kilburn collected signatures from over 100 people living adjacent to and near the canal favoring such a trail and submitted a letter request to Jefferson County Open Space (JCOS) for the opening of this trail to the public for non-motorized use. JCOS considered this an excellent trail and this portion of the trail, which is over two miles long, was opened for hiking, biking and horseback riding. The trail stretched from 64th Avenue on the north to about 48th Avenue on the south. Subsequently the trail was extended and now connects with the Arvada Open Space trail north of 64th which circles the Arvada Reservoir and extends to 72d Avenue. At the southern end it connects with the Church Ditch trail east of Easley Road, as well as trails ascending the eastern flank of North Table Mountain.



JCNA *Continued*

North Table Mountain

North and South Table Mountains are geologically and ecologically distinct landmarks separating Golden from the Denver metropolitan area. Both are capped with world class latite, a very hard basalt, rare in Colorado, and highly suitable for concrete aggregate, crushed stone for roads, and similar uses. For this reason the mountain had long been owned, and on a small scale mined by gravel companies. In the early seventies, JCOS assumed public ownership could never be much more than the mountain slopes, with perhaps a narrow rim of open space atop the mountains surrounding a deeply mined center. Over time, however, open space eventually won out over mining; and both mountains are now owned and managed by JCOS.

JCNA long recognized the ecological value of both North and South Table Mountains. Inasmuch as North Table Mountain is slightly higher, somewhat smaller, and less disturbed, and as one of the JCNA members (Kilburn) lived in Fairmount, just east and below North Table, it became a JCNA focal point. His family often rode horses from his home to the top of the mountain. There were no fences in this area, and the trails were open. This was in the early 70's and although increased settlement soon forced owners to erect fences; JCNA urged The Nature Conservancy to fund a summer ecological study by Larry Zeise, a University of Colorado graduate student. He prepared a report entitled *An Ecological Survey of North Table Mountain near Golden, CO* in 1976. JCNA realized some of the material in this report should be made available to the public and in 1992 Paul Kilburn and Sally White (a former PLAN Jeffco Board member) modified the

report and added several new chapters covering the geology, soils, cultural history, mining history, and fire history to provide much broader scientific information on this well-known natural landmark outside of Golden. The title of their report is *North Table Mountain: Its History and Natural Features*, 1992.

Eventually the interests of many groups coalesced to encourage preservation. When the Court declared that gravel mining atop North Table would not be allowed, the biggest obstacle to public ownership disappeared. JCOS then purchased North Table Mountain in its entirety, soon to be followed by the purchase of most of South Table Mountain as well.



Tallgrass Prairie Five-year Study

JCNA, Jefferson County Open Space, The State Land Board, The Natural Resources Conservation Service and Western Aggregates Mining Co. agreed in 1995 to a five-year study of xeric tallgrass prairie in Jefferson County in order to assess the uniqueness of the grassland in Section 16 at Rocky Flats. Western Aggregates, later bought by Lafarge Mining Co. had applied for a permit to mine Section 16. They were granted a conditional permit that would be finalized only if the vegetation of the areas was not considered 'unique.' The five year study completed

JCNA *Continued*

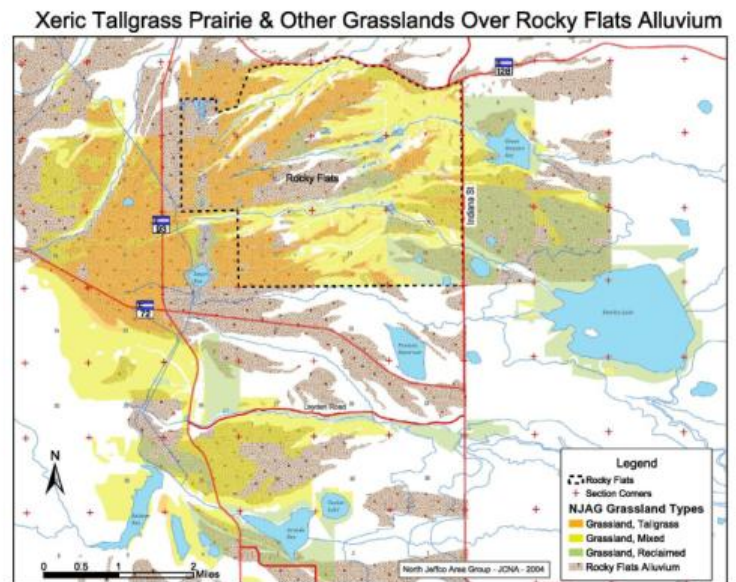
analysis of xeric tallgrass prairie in southern Boulder County, Rocky Flats Buffer Zone, the Rocky Flats Plains west of the Environmental Technology Site, and a few sites south of this area. These data were analyzed and summarized, and the final report completed in 2002. After examination of the report the Jefferson County Commissioners would decide on the suitability of the mining permit for Lafarge. This study provided the most complete analysis to date of the occurrence of this xeric prairie, as well as its coverage and composition, in Jefferson County. The study found it most abundant and of highest quality in the Rocky Flats area and of highest quality in the western portion of Section 16. Despite the uniqueness of the vegetation in Section 16, the Commissioners granted permission to mine to the owner. Once again interest in gravel trumped native ecosystems, but the story was not yet over, as Section 16 was never turned into a gravel pit. Instead it was purchased and added to the existing Rocky Flats Wildlife Refuge.

North Jeffco Area Group (NJAG)

In early 1999 JCNA organized a group of citizens interested in the proper management of the Rocky Flats area. The group consisted of people from environmental organizations, landowners, stakeholders such as the CDOW, mining companies, developers and others. It was principally a discussion group that explored a wide variety of environmental challenges.

One major NJAG project funded by the DOE and the cities of Arvada and Westminster was carried out by JCNA. This was a GIS mapping project of the NJAG area by Eric Johnson, an NJAG

member familiar with GIS mapping. A final product was a CD (still available) with maps of natural resources and current open space boundaries, geological features, vegetation and others. In addition, in an easy to use format, 16 photos taken of the area were incorporated into the CD.



NJAG map of vegetation of Rocky Flat Area, one of twenty features mapped for planning purposes and available on their CD.



Big bluestem in midst of xeric tallgrass prairie with Dr. Jean Tate and Dr. Jody Nelson, author of the *Flora of Rocky Flats*.

JCNA *Continued*



Elk have moved into the Refuge since buildings have been demolished. They now foal on the refuge showing they are now permanent residents.

Rocky Flats Seed Picking, Seed Germination and Weed Control Project

native plants to the plantings. Many of the species picked were unavailable for purchase, and those that were did not have the local Rocky Flats genotype, a key factorAfter closure of the Rocky Flats Nuclear Plant, funds remained for the Department of Energy to disburse as “Natural Resource Damages”. To disburse these funds the DOE established a Committee in 2008 with four representatives, one each from the USFWS, DOE, CDPHE and the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. JCNA received a seven year grant from this Committee to address three different efforts.

The first effort, headed up by Dr. Jean Tate, was picking native plant seed from the Xeric Tallgrass Prairie community on and around the Rocky Flats site. Volunteers picked three times annually, and donated many pounds of seed each year to Legacy Management (LM), the operative group within the Department of Energy after plant closure. They still maintain an active revegetation program. Seed from native plants, both forbs and grasses, were picked inasmuch as the DOE revegetation program included only a few purchased native grass species. Our goal was to add many additional grass and forb species of local native

plants to the plantings. Many of the species picked were unavailable for purchase, and those that were did not have the local Rocky Flats genotype, a key factor in using this native seed.

The second effort was seed germination testing by the CSU Seed Testing laboratory. For three years they tested germination of a variety of native grass and forb seeds from JCNA collections. Only sound seed was selected and used to determine germination percentages. Sound seed refers to a seed not showing insect or fungal invasion causing it clearly to be unable to germinate. Local native grasses are notorious for having very low, often around ten percent or even lower, sound seed. But germination of the sound seed averaged around 50% for most species. Forb species had far less seed damage and germination rates were usually above 50%. In one year blazing star germination was 87%. The results are particularly useful, as this represents the only CSU germination study of native Rocky Flats seed.

The third effort was to reduce weed seed from blowing onto USFWS and DOE property at Rocky Flats. JCNA interacted with surrounding landowners/managers to assist in the establishment of new weed control programs and/or to modify existing ones, thereby greatly reducing the weed seed blowing onto Rocky Flats land and thus reducing invasion by weeds.



Seed picking in selected portion of the Refuge. Pickers are mainly volunteers with a few seasoned experts.



JCNA *Continued*



Jody Nelson and Paul Kiburn with a single year's collection of native seed.

In conclusion, after three decades of environmental activity, JCNA has closed its doors, leaving further ecological efforts along these lines to other interested citizens.



OSAC NOTES OSAC NOTES

December 7, 2017

The meeting was for local park and rec districts and non-profit organizations to make their grant application presentations. Approximately \$1,215,000 was available between Conservation Trust Funds and the Open Space budget.

Evergreen Park & Rec - Requested a \$26,000 grant as part of a \$76,000 project to renovate the exterior of the Alderfer barn; the barn was built in 1894.

City of Arvada - Requested \$50,000 as part of a \$431,000 upgrade of the irrigation system for the Lutz Complex. The \$50,000 would be directed toward landscaping.

City of Lakewood - Requested \$1,650,000 as part of the \$7,000,000 purchase of the 60-acre Taylor property on the East side of Wadsworth Blvd, between Yale Ave. and Morrison Road.

Beaver Ranch - Requested \$37,500 of a \$50,000 project to improve the road to the Tipi Lodge and dog park and the parking area at the Tipi Lodge.

Friends of Dinosaur Ridge - Requested \$17,700 for a \$23,000 project to upgrade the 76 interpretative signs on the Ridge.

Denver Urban Gardens - Requested \$25,000 grant as part of a \$101,000 project to start urban gardens at Rose Stein Elementary School, Jeffco Head Start, and North Arvada Middle School.

Feeding Many Inc. - Requested \$25,000 grant for a \$49,000 project of an orchard and garden at Kendallvue Elementary School.

National Wildlife Federation - Requested \$11,400 grant for a \$15,300 project for a wildlife habitat garden at Molholm Elementary School.

The presentations were followed by a short study session where OSAC discussed potential topics for the February 1, 2018 retreat.

January 11, Study Session

Discussed topics for the February 1 retreat. Reviewed the applications for the 2018 local and non-profit grants.

Regular Meeting

The meeting opened with a question from a member of the audience about posting some of the trails in South Valley Park with “stay on the trail” signs. His question was to why the posting. The answer from staff was for protection of the natural resources and safety from rattlesnakes.

Joy Lucisano presented the quarterly real estate update. Significant acquisitions in 2017 were 1) 42 acres of the Meyer Ranch, including the house plus a 10 acre conservation easement and 2) the Floyd Hill acquisition in Clear Creek County with the Trust for Public Land, MALT, and Clear Creek County. More than 900 acres of properties are candidates for acquisition in 2018 including the Frank Martin Trust, 320 acres adjacent to Golden Gate Canyon Road that includes the headwaters for Guy Gulch. Intermountain Rural Electric will be upgrading the power lines adjacent to Meyer Ranch Park. A water resources inventory has been completed and staff is starting on a management plan.

OSAC honored Paul Murphy for his service on the Committee (2014-2017).

The local and non-profit grant distributions were reviewed and approved. The requests by the non-profits were considerably more than the funds available; so the grant amounts were adjusted so that at least a portion of each request could be funded.

Beaver Ranch Community, Inc.

\$10,000 for grading the access road to the Tipi Lodge

Friends of Dinosaur Ridge

\$20,000 to develop a signage Master Plan and update 65 signs

OSAC NOTES *Continued*

Denver Urban Gardens

\$9,000 Urban garden at Rose Stein Elementary School

Reviewed the BCC Board Administrative Policy and the JCOS Guiding Position Statements.

Feeding Many, Inc.

\$25,000 Orchard and garden at Kendallvue Elementary School

Reviewed the upcoming JCOS Strategic (Master) Plan including the Vision, Mission, Values, and Core Business.

National Wildlife Federation

\$11,000 Schoolyard habitat at Molholm Elementary School

Discussed Challenges and Opportunities including:

Growth and visitor management and education;

Serving underserved areas;

Balancing protection with providing access;

Visitor management;

Volunteer and community involvement in land stewardship and visitor education;

Historic buildings and sites.

Evergreen Park and Recreation District

\$26,000 for Alderfer barn exterior restoration

City of Arvada

\$34,000 landscaping and trail connecting an overlook at the Lutz complex to the Van Bibber Creek Trail.

Discussed Funding and Finance including:

Dinosaur Ridge;

Beaver Ranch;

Local and nonprofit grants;

Future funding philosophy;

Funding for stewardship of existing lands and new properties.

City of Lakewood

\$915,000 in 2018 and \$735,000 to be paid in 2019 for acquisition of the 62-acre Taylor property East of Wadsworth Boulevard between Yale Avenue and Morrison Road.

Joy Lucisano presented the formal request from Foothills Park and Recreation District for transfer of the Clement Park title to the District. The Committee approved the transfer.

Discussed Fostering Additional Advisory Committee Participation:

Committee meeting guidelines and protocols:

Public comment guidelines;

Room layout for Advisory Committee meetings:

Assign committee liaisons with various partners and interest groups:

Dinosaur Ridge;

Beaver Ranch;

Denver Mountain Parks Foundation;

Jeffco Outdoors Foundation;

Others?

OSAC Officers for 2018 were elected:

Chairperson: Janet Shangraw

Vice-Chairperson: Bob West

Secretary: John Litz

Secretary ProTem: Ken Morfit

The meeting ended with an Executive Session to discuss a property adjacent to Coal Creek Canyon Park.

February 1, 2018 - Retreat

During the presentations and discussions of the following items, the Committee was able to use electronic voting devices to express individual opinions.

Develop adhoc subcommittees to address

specific topics with staff and the community

JCOS Strategic (Master) Plan

Visitor Management

Fees and Cost Recovery

Jeffco Trails Plan

2018 Citizen Survey

OSAC NOTES *Continued*

Committee liaisons with the County Commissioners
 Attending community meetings
 Site tours of JCOS and partner projects
 Advisory committee ride-a-longs with staff
 Self-guided field trips and tours
 Attend BCC updates with Tom and staff
 Advisory Committee reports at regular meetings

Adjourned after discussing the next steps to take.

March 1 - Study Session

The study session was a follow up on items discussed during the February 1 retreat. The following were approved during the retreat.

A procedure for welcoming visitors to the OSAC meetings and informing them of the comment procedure - essentially three minutes at the appropriate time in the agenda.

Approved using the 3 x 5 mission statement
 PRESERVE open space and parkland
 PROTECT park and natural resources
 PROVIDE healthy nature-based experiences

Approved providing more assistance to Dinosaur Ridge
 Approved providing more assistance to Beaver Ranch - the non-active recreation areas
 Have initiatives for grant requests
 More stewardship programs
 More OSAC involvement
 Adhoc committees
 Attendance at community events
 More site tours
 More ride-a-longs
 Review policies
 Review guiding position statements
 Liaison with other groups
 JCOS values should focus on
 Stewardship
 Collaboration
 Innovation

Balance

Tom Hoby resented a draft of a "Conservation Greenprint" detailing the challenges and opportunities of managing open space parks.

The challenges are growth, outdoor culture, increased visitation, and convenient access.

The opportunities include strategies for preservation, protection, and provision of nature-based activities.

Regular meeting:

Approved final terms for acquisition of the 362-acre Frank Martin Trust property adjacent to Golden Gate Canyon Road at the headwaters of Guy Gulch. The property is adjacent to Jefferson County Open Space and the Ralston Creek State Wildlife Area and will maintain a corridor for wildlife movement. The property also could serve as a trail head for trails into Jeffco Open Space and other public parklands.

Tom Hoby reported that:

- 1) 154 individuals signed up at the two Volunteer Recruitment Fairs:
- 2) 116 attended the February Trails Talk where the ebike pilot was detailed;
- 3) Edgewater will not be building a dog park in Walker-Branch Park so will be reducing their 2013 Local Grant by \$117,906;
- 4) The 2018 Partners in the Outdoors Conference will be in Breckenridge May 9-11;
- 5) Topics for the Land Stewardship Series will be Noxious Weeds on March 21, from 6:00 to 7:30, and Coyote Country on April 18, from 6:00 to 7:30. <https://www.jeffco.us/1986/Land-Stewardship-Series>.

Matt Robbins reported that 120 social media comments so far on the ebike pilot have been balanced.

Andy Scanlon reported 67 different proposals for new trails were received through the online form and are being reviewed by staff.

OSAC NOTES Continued

Gina Barton reported that the 2017 sales tax income was \$45,370,000 which was \$880,000 more than had been budgeted in July 2016.

Mike Foster reported that since the start of the 2014 Master Plan the 25 mile new trail target has been reached with two years still to go.



by eter Morales

South Valley Open Space Park

If you have not!!! Join PLAN Jeffco or renew your Membership today!

PLAN Jeffco is the county-wide volunteer citizen’s group that organized and drafted the Open Space Resolution that resulted in the formation of the Jefferson County Open Space Program in 1972. We currently function as advocates, observing meetings of the Open Space Advisory Committee, participating in subcommittees, and issues groups, proposing and working for important acquisitions, and keeping citizens informed of what is going on in their Open Space Program. PLAN Jeffco provided the leadership for the successful vote for bonds in 1998.

PLAN Jeffco works for open space and we work for you! Please sign up or renew your membership now! Your address label shows the date of your last renewal. Call 303.237.9493 for membership information.

Our membership rate is:

\$35 per year

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Make checks payable to PLAN Jeffco and send to:

PLAN Jeffco
11010 W 29th Avenue
Lakewood, CO 80215

Are You wired??

If you are, PLAN Jeffco would like to have you on our email tree, so that we can inform you of special events and items that may be of concern to you. We will not share your email address without permission.

Please include with your dues payment or email to

jklitz@comcast.net

Thanks





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Jefferson County Citizens for
Planned Growth with Open Space

PLAN JEFFCO NEWSLETTER



by Peter Morales

Clear Creek Trail