

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (EXCLUDING DCJ)
FY 2019-20 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Friday, December 14, 2018

1:30 pm – 4:30 pm

1:30-1:45 INTRODUCTIONS AND OPENING COMMENTS

Presenter: Stan Hilkey, Executive Director

1:45-2:20 COLORADO STATE PATROL

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- Matt Packard, Chief of the Colorado State Patrol

Topics:

- R2 Additional Civilian and Uniform Staff: Page 3, Questions 1-2 in the packet
- Distracted Driving: Page 3, Questions 3-4 in the packet

2:20-2:55 COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- John Camper, Director of the Colorado Bureau of Investigations

Supporting Presenters:

- Jan Girten, Deputy Director, Forensic Services Section
- Chris Andrist, Deputy Director, Support Services Section
- Chris Schaefer, Deputy Director, Investigation Section
- Ted DeRosa, Assistant Director, Support Services Section

Topics:

- CBI Laboratory/forensic services/Workload: Page 4, Questions 5-7 in the packet
- R5 MCTF for Toxicology laboratory (CBI): Page 4, Question 8 in the packet

2:55-3:10 BREAK

3:10-3:50 DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- Mike Morgan, Director of the Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Supporting Presenters:

- Melissa Lineberger, Chief of Staff for the Division of Fire Prevention and Control
- Vaughn Jones, Wildfire Management Section Chief

Topics:

- Increasing Wildfire Costs: Page 5-6, Questions 9 in the packet
- Local Fire Districts: Page 6-7, Questions 10 in the packet
- Colorado Firefighting Air Corps: Page 7-10, Questions 11 in the packet
- Mitigation Activities: Page 10-14, Questions 12-13 in the packet

3:50-4:30 DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Main Presenters:

- Stan Hilkey, Executive Director
- Kevin Klein, Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Supporting Presenters:

- Steve Board, State Hazard Mitigation Officer
- Bill Archambault, Senior Program Administrator
- Austin Geddis, School Safety Grants Coordinator

Topics:

- Mitigation Activities: Page 10-14, Questions 12-13 in the packet
- Disaster Emergency Fund Transfers: Page 14, Questions 14 in the packet
- 2013 Flood Recovery: Page 15, Questions 15 in the packet
- School Safety Grants: Page 15-16, Questions 16 in the packet

COLORADO STATE PATROL

R2 ADDITIONAL CIVILIAN AND UNIFORM STAFF (CSP)

1. Does CSP receive payment from either CDOT or CDOT's contractors when troopers provide safety support at road construction sites?

Response: *The CSP receives payment from CDOT to support the costs of providing safety support at road construction sites. The CSP does not currently have the capacity to staff all requests.*

2. Will this request for 10.0 FTE troopers and 10.0 FTE civilians result in the 18.0 troopers needed to reach the 405 goal? Will this be the final request for increasing trooper levels?

Response: *Should this request be approved, the increase of trooper FTE and the return of troopers to the road, the total number of FTE assigned to field operations will roughly equate to the 405 goal set three years ago. The CSP has implemented a new data system in an attempt to provide more detailed information about how troopers are spending their time. This information in conjunction with the impact provided by the added FTE will be utilized to identify a new FTE goal to achieve the desired proactive / reactive ratio for time in 2019. Future requests for FTE will depend on the results of new and subsequent analyses.*

Over time, data accuracy will continue to improve allowing the CSP to know and understand resource requirements to ensure the safest motoring environment.

DISTRACTED DRIVING:

3. Do CSP and CDOT work together on road safety initiatives such as those aimed reducing impaired and/or distracted driving? Have the Departments supported prior year legislation aimed at reducing distracted driving?

Response: *The CSP works very closely with the CDOT as well as federal partners on impaired and distracted driving public safety messaging campaigns on an ongoing basis. Some of these include: the Heat is On, Click or Ticket and Drop the Distraction. The CSP has also worked with CDOT and law enforcement partners on legislative items that would increase public safety in the areas of distracted driving.*

4. Is distracted driving the leading cause of the double-digit percentage increase in traffic fatalities?

Response: *Distracted driving alone is not the leading cause of the double-digit percentage increase in traffic fatalities. However, over the past five years, inattentive driving has been the leading causal factor of fatal crashes. In addition, exceeding safe speed, impaired driving and lane violations continue to be within the top four causes of the most serious crashes. Although drivers face many distractions, the state is also experiencing increased traffic and vehicles on the road.*

COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CBI LABORATORY/FORENSIC SERVICES/WORKLOAD

5. What factors drive the increases in CBI laboratory specimens, requested background checks, and other workload measures, such as requests for assistance?

Response: *A number of factors drive increases in workload measures for CBI laboratory specimens. Some examples include, but are not limited to: increasing population which leads to increasing crime, the complexity of crimes being committed, increasing expectations of juries for more forensic analysis on more items due to the popularity of TV shows such as CSI, and increasing demand by LEAs and DAs due to advances by the laboratory to provide more sophisticated forensic analysis.*

6. House Bill 13-1020 (Testing Evidence of Sexual Assault) added new requirements for the Department regarding the processing and reduction of the backlog of sexual assault kits. Has that backlog been resolved? Please provide an update on this testing.

Response: *The testing of the backlogged previously untested sexual assault kits was completed by our outsourcing partners at the end of 2014. The testing of new sexual assault kits is ongoing. The CBI continues to maintain an average turn-around time of the testing of these kits to less than 100 days.*

7. Can counties and local law enforcement agencies use private companies for toxicology testing? Is it more or less expensive? Are counties and law enforcement agencies (LEAs) required to use CBI for court proceedings?

Response: *Local law enforcement can choose to use private companies for toxicology testing. It is CBI's understanding that private toxicology companies enter into contracts with price agreements with individual law enforcement agencies (LEAs). The specifics of these agreements are not made publically available. Therefore, CBI cannot comment on the relative pricing differences in the market place for toxicology testing. Counties and LEAs are not required to use CBI for court proceedings. The customary arrangement is for the toxicology laboratory that completed the forensic analysis to provide court testimony, if called upon or requested.*

R5 MCTF FOR TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (CBI)

8. Does statute permit or provide authority to the Department to shift the operating costs of the Toxicology Laboratory Program to Marijuana Tax Cash Funds?

Response: *The Department believes the request for Marijuana Tax Cash Funds is supported by the Colorado Constitution Article XVIII, Section 16, paragraph 6(b) that states driving under the influence of marijuana or driving while impaired by marijuana is not allowed. Moreover, pursuant to 39-28.8-501 (2)(b)(IV)(F), C.R.S., the General Assembly may appropriate marijuana tax funds for law enforcement and law enforcement training and 24-33.5-428 (1), C.R.S. directs the CBI state toxicology laboratory to assist law enforcement, including but not limited to the enforcement of laws pertaining to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.*

DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

9. Why have wildfire costs increased over the past decade? What impact has human behavior/activity had on this increase?

Response: *The number, size, intensity, and duration of wildfires has increased steadily since the 1980s, as have threats to life, property, critical infrastructure, the economy, and the quality of life for citizens of Colorado. The cost of suppression resources (aviation, equipment, personnel, and supplies) has grown with inflation, and the overall costs for fire suppression have increased significantly based upon the number of fires, their intensity, their size, their duration, and the values at risk. There are many contributing factors to this continually growing fire problem: declining forest health, a longer fire season which is now commonly referred to as a fire year, climate change, and a dramatic increase in the number of people living within the wildland urban interface.*

A recent assessment by the Colorado State Forest Service estimated that 2.9 million people live in Colorado's wildland urban interface area. Fire used to be managed as a natural part of the landscape, but as mountain communities grow, these fires are burning in and around subdivisions and critical infrastructure and must be fully suppressed. Wildland fire has transitioned from a natural resource problem to a public safety problem in Colorado. More human activity within Colorado forests, coupled with severe drought and crowded, unhealthy forests have increased the number of wildland fires in Colorado. In 2016, statistics reported to DFPC via the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) reflected that over 90 percent of wildland fires are started a result of some type of human action or inaction.

Historical data presents a clear picture of the increasing danger of large fires, and climatologists predict that the problem is only going to get worse. Fire seasons are now an average of 78 days longer than they were in the 1970s, and the United States burns twice as many acres each year as it did forty years ago. Additionally, scientists predict that, nationwide, the number of acres burned will double again by 2050, which means that Colorado wildfires could burn 500 percent more acres than they do today. This increase is partially driven by an estimated 50 fewer days of snowpack and a four-degree Fahrenheit increase in the average temperature across the West.

The Emergency Fire Fund (EFF) was established in 1967 by a group of counties concerned about fire costs after they realized that a single fire could easily exceed an individual county's capability, financially and otherwise, to control and extinguish. The fund was created with county contributions and a board developed a scoring mechanism to determine if a fire "qualified" to be paid for by the fund. In 2018, the \$1 million EFF balance was depleted in April, with the full amount spent on the Mile Marker 117 Fire in El Paso County. The table below shows the increase in qualifying EFF fires since the fund was established.

Years	State Responsibility Fires (SRF)	SRF Average/Year	FEMA Incidents	FEMA Average/Year
1967-1969	0	0	0	0
1970-1979	1	0.1	1	0.1
1980-1989	8	0.8	1	0.1
1990-1999	15	1.5	4	0.4
2000-2009	65	6.5	32	3.2
2010-2017	56	7	17	2.1
2018	18	18	3	3
Total	162		58	

Year	State Responsibility Fire Cost*
2010	\$11,150,083
2011	\$11,281,337
2012	\$47,537,000
2013	\$36,891,000
2014	\$244,000
2015	\$0
2016	\$15,025,000
2017	\$6,453,000
2018	\$40,150,000 (as of 8/17/18)

Colorado spent an average of \$18 million per year from 2010 to 2018 on state responsibility fires. To put the rise in costs and the changing fire problem in Colorado into perspective, if you look at the 20 largest fires in Colorado's history, 5 of them (25%) occurred in 2018, 13 of them (65 percent) have occurred since 2010, and all 20 of them (100 percent) have occurred since 2000.

It is important to note that the above factors focus on traditional suppression costs. They do not include additional, secondary costs of wildfires such as insured losses, reduced tourism, water quality, local economies, and overall quality of life. These non-suppression costs can be impossible to quantify, but one estimate of the impacts of the 2002 Hayman Fire is outlined below.

Total Costs of 2002 Hayman Fire				
Suppression Costs (Federal, State, Local)	Other Direct Costs (Property Loss, Utility Loss, Facility and Resource Loss)	Rehabilitation Expenses (Denver Water, USFS, USGS)	Impact Costs (Tax revenue losses, business losses, reduced value of surviving structures)	Special costs (Ongoing health impacts, Losses to Wilderness)
\$42,279,000	\$93,270,034	\$39,930,000	\$2,691,601	\$29,529,614

10. Many local fire districts are facing budget challenges due to the impacts of the Gallagher Amendment. Please address how this impacts local capacity to pay for wildfire costs, as well as the impact to the state.

Response: The Gallagher amendment is having a significant impact on local governments across the state, including fire departments. The Colorado State Fire Chiefs estimated that fire departments will see a 23 percent reduction in residential tax revenue in the next four years, if Gallagher remains unchanged. Many of these negative impacts are/will be felt outside of urban areas and in wildland

urban interface areas. Local fire agencies are the backbone to response and the “Cavalry” as it relates to both initial attack and large fire support. State and Federal agencies mainly provide aviation and financial support while locals supply most of the ground resources on wildland fires. A decrease in local capacity will undoubtedly result in delayed and/or less effective response by local agencies, reduced ability to help neighboring agencies by providing mutual aid, and reduced available funding to pay for additional resources from outside of their fire district or their “proportionate share” when incidents occur. These factors will combine to reduce the effectiveness of local agency response and initial attack, leading to more extended attack, large fires that impact the State from both a suppression cost and secondary cost standpoint. There is no doubt that this will increase State costs and increase the need for additional state resources to fill these gaps.

11. Please provide an overview of the Colorado Firefighting Air Corps, including the following:

Response: *The Colorado Firefighting Air Corps (CFAC) was established as a result of several pieces of legislation. Senate Bill 13-245 directed the Division to conduct a study making a recommendation on how the State should proceed with firefighting aviation assets. As a result of this study, Senate Bill 14-164 was passed, which enabled the Division to purchase (and operate) two multi-mission aircraft (MMA), continue contracts for seasonal exclusive use Single Engine Air Tankers (SEATs), contract for seasonal exclusive use helicopters, hire DFPC Helitack crews, and establish the Center for Excellence Advanced Technology Aerial Firefighting. Senate Bill 14-1336 (the Long Bill) provided the funding to implement the programs. CFAC Resources are outlined below:*

- **Multi-Mission Aircraft (MMA):** *2 state-owned, fixed wing aircraft based in Centennial, with WFMS Mission Sensor Operators to operate the technology. The MMA and crew perform fire detection, extended attack surveillance and support, and other non-fire missions when needed and appropriate.*
- **Helicopters:** *DFPC currently contracts for 2 Type II helicopters each for 120 days per year. The aircraft are based in Canon City and Montrose, with each location having a 10-person WFMS helitack crew. The aircraft and crews perform a variety of tasks including recon, transport of personnel and supplies, water delivery, and non-fire missions when needed and appropriate.*
- **Single Engine Air Tankers (SEAT):** *DFPC currently has 150-day exclusive use (EU) contracts for 2 SEATs that are pre-positioned around the State based on fire indices and activity. In addition, DFPC has Call-When-Needed (CWN) contracts with 2 other vendors to supplement the EU aircraft when needed.*
- **Large Air Tankers and Very Large Air Tankers:** *DFPC currently has CWN contracts in place with Global Super Tanker and Air Strike. These contracts provide options to enhance Colorado’s response capacity, but availability of aircraft is not guaranteed and DFPC does not have a dedicated funding source for their operation.*
- When/under what circumstances aircraft is deployed

Response: *Aircraft can be deployed by the state to assist in early detection of wildland fires or at the request of any local fire department, county, or federal agency, and may occur at various stages of a wildfire incident, including:*

1) *Fire Detection* – local fire departments, counties, and federal agencies can request the MMA to perform detection missions to find previously undetected wildfires. Requests and missions are prioritized based on fire danger and other indices, lightning occurrence and other factors. The purpose of these missions is to find new wildfires and report them to the jurisdictional agency while they are still small, easier to manage, and less costly. During higher-end fire conditions and lightning activity, DFPC will lean forward and self-deploy the MMA for detection Missions. In 2018, the MMAs found 76 new fires in Colorado, with this early detection and suppression action undoubtedly saving millions of dollars and values lost.

2) *Initial Attack Support* – local fire departments, counties, and federal agencies can request the MMA, Air Tankers, and/or Helicopters during initial attack and the early stages of developing wildfire incidents. The purpose of these missions is to provide suppression support and intelligence (location, size, rate of spread, fuel types, values at risk, maps, etc.) to assist local incident commanders.

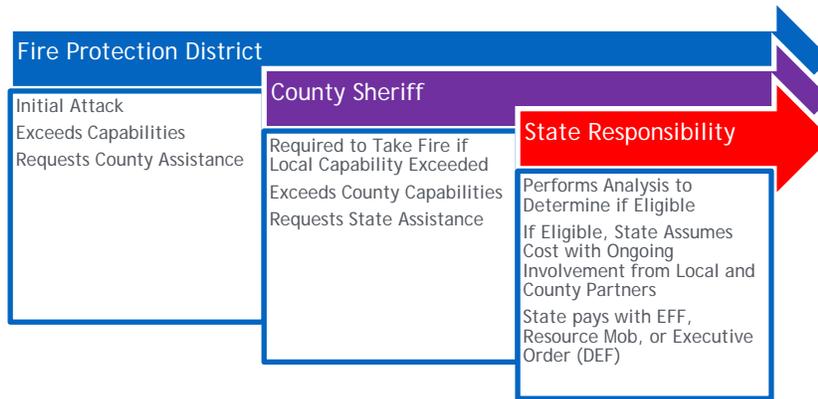
3) *Large Fire Support* – local fire departments, counties, and federal agencies can request the MMA, Air Tankers, and/or Helicopters for existing, longer term large fires. Costs for Large Fire Support missions are charged to 2 sources: a) when requested for fires on federal lands (i.e., US Forest System, Bureau of Land Management, etc.) the responsible federal agency is billed for actual costs and DFPC base operating funds are reimbursed; or 2) when requested for fires on non-federal land (private, state, municipal, etc.), costs come out of the DFPC CFAC account.

4) *Out-of-State Missions* – if conditions and fire activity in Colorado allow, DFPC can temporarily loan DFPC aircraft to other states to perform any of the above missions. In these instances, the jurisdictional agency is billed for all operating costs and DFPC base operating funds are reimbursed.

5) *All-Hazard Missions* – the DFPC MMA and Helicopters can perform non-wildfire missions like Search and Rescue and Law Enforcement. To date, these costs have been borne by the base DFPC CFAC account and these missions have not been billed for.

- Assistance provided to local entities prior to a fire being declared a state responsibility fire

Response: *Per statute, the Fire Chief is responsible for fires that occur within their jurisdiction until it exceeds his or her capabilities. Once a fire exceeds the Fire Chief's capability, it is transferred to the Sheriff. The Sheriff is responsible for the fire until it exceeds his or her responsibilities, when at such point the Sheriff can request the Director of the DFPC assume responsibility for the fire. DFPC assumed responsibility on 18 separate occasions in 2018 and 74 total times since 2010.*



With the fire threat shifting from a natural resource problem into the wildland urban interface and creating a major public safety problem, the State (along with local and federal partners) has recognized it is cheaper and much safer to catch threatening fires when they are small rather than allowing them to grow into large, multi-day (and in some cases multi-month) conflagrations. Based on that “spend a little money now, and save a lot of money tomorrow” approach, numerous support methods are implemented prior to a fire becoming a “state responsibility fire”. DFPC has developed programs with the existing resources to provide as much assistance as possible in the early stages of an incident. This includes technical assistance to Fire Chiefs and Sheriffs (421 instances of incident assists to date in 2018), response assistance (over 50,000 hours of personnel time from 505 responses to in-state wildfires and additional assistance on 511 non-wildfire incidents) on Fire Department and County responsibility incidents. Funding for technical assistance, personnel, engines, and squads on local incidents comes from the Wildfire Preparedness Fund.

From an aviation standpoint, CFAC funding along with Wildfire Emergency Response Fund (WERF) funding are used to cover the cost of both DFPC and interagency aircraft when supporting local fire districts and counties during the early stages of a wildfire. DFPC will cover the cost of all (both DFPC and interagency) aviation resources on a local or county responsibility for up to the first 24 hours of the incident. Additional funding assistance for aviation resources on the 2nd operational period may be authorized in some instances.

The purpose of this funding support is to encourage rapid, aggressive initial attack actions to keep fires small, reduce damage to values at risk, and keep overall costs to local agencies, counties, and ultimately the State small.

The CFAC fund is used to for base DFPC operating expenses (contracting, personnel and other operating expenses) in addition to flight hours and other expenses for DFPC and interagency aircraft associated with response on local fires. A potential issue with this current model is when we experience a high volume of fire activity and requests for aviation funding assistance from local agencies early in a fiscal year, which impacts base operating budgets and potentially availability of DFPC resources later in the fiscal year.

Once a fire goes beyond initial attack and becomes State or Federal responsibility, funding sources are switched to the Emergency Fire Fund (EFF), Disaster Emergency Fund (DEF), or federal agency funding.

- An overview of reimbursements received for use of CFAC resources (local, other states, or federal)

Response: *Reimbursements from local agencies and counties would only occur if a wildfire went beyond initial attack, but did not become State responsibility. DFPC receives reimbursements for all aviation assignments and missions outside the State of Colorado, which may be from federal agencies or other States. Within the State of Colorado, DFPC seeks reimbursements for assignments and missions when requested by federal agencies and for wildfires occurring on federal lands, with the exception of in-state detection missions which DFPC provides under the premise that early fire detection benefits the entire State of Colorado.*

CFAC resources have been in place since 2015. It is important to note, that through the fire billing process, the finalization of invoicing and receiving of funds between the Federal Government and the state of Colorado can take up to 24 months. Current estimates reflect that from 2015 through 2017 DFPC aviation resources generated approximately \$4.9 million in cost reimbursement and an additional \$4 million during 2018.

The “revenues” from this fund are utilized to further support and enhance the CFAC program and its capabilities, as well as for the Capital Replacement fund to replace the aviation assets when they have reached full life expectancy. SB18-202, a Joint Budget Committee bill, exempted this account from the 16.5 percent limit in order to allow us to build the fund balance to replace the aircraft when necessary.

DFPC AND DHSEM

12. Please describe the Department’s mitigation and prevention activities, including the types of mitigation activities and how much the Department spent on mitigation activities in FYs 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19 (estimate). Please also provide an overview of outstanding mitigation needs, including scope/scale, cost, and the savings that could be expected with additional mitigation.

Response: *DFPC does not receive specific funding for wildfire mitigation activities. Costs for mitigation assistance, planning, and implementation come out of the Wildfire Preparedness Fund, General Funds and other DFPC base operating accounts.*

DFPC currently performs limited mitigation and prevention activities. Wildfire mitigation activities are performed by DFPC firefighters and staff, and include prescribed fire, cutting and other fuels treatment projects. Other related wildfire activities include participation in public education opportunities through social media as well as participation in homeowners associations and public meetings when the opportunities arise. In addition, we conduct prescribed fire training for stakeholders and the public to educate them on how to do prescribed burns effectively safely. The Division does have an extensive capacity and very robust prevention programs within our Fire and Life Safety Section, but those efforts are limited to healthcare and educational facilities.

From a dedicated staffing standpoint, DFPC has a Prescribed Fire Manager who works with other partner agencies on prescribed fire and pile burning activities, as well as the prescribed fire training programs. This is an “office of one” and focuses on program oversight, preparation, and some planning activities, but relies on other staff members to assist with project design and burn plan development, and firefighters and other resources to conduct and implement the prescribed fire projects.

A primary factor limiting wildfire mitigation projects by DFPC is our existing staffing levels and capacity. Wildfire mitigation projects, and particularly prescribed fire projects, require experienced, skilled, qualified personnel to properly and effectively plan and implement. Based on our current capacity, existing workload supporting local agencies, and responding to wildfires, DFPC has limited time to plan and implement mitigation projects. In addition, the majority of DFPC Firefighter positions are either temporary or permanent-part-time in nature, which limits the number of available resources needed to implement mitigation activities during the fall, winter, and spring months, as well as limiting the number of resources available for wildfires that are occurring on a year-round basis.

During the winter of 2017-2018, there was little to no prescribed burning conducted by the DFPC due to the extreme drought conditions. Since the inception of the pile burning program in 2014, DFPC has burned 2,138 piles on state lands, but due to the staffing model, there are still approximately 2,100 number of piles needing to be burned.

The request for the 3.0 million General Fund ongoing is necessary to meet multiple planning, response, and mitigations needs as identified in our strategic plan that was conducted with over 400 external Stakeholders. Specific items in the request include: 1) continue to modernize our staffing model by converting existing engine crew positions to full-time to meet the expanding fire season and allow us to conduct prescribed fire and pile burning activities during the times that weather allows; increase the number of field staff to meet the increased demand for all DFPC fire programs, as well as design and plan prescribed fire projects; 3) create 10-person fire modules to provide hand crew resources for response and increase the number of available firefighters for implementation of fuels treatment and prescribed fire projects; and 4) additional capacity to support the hardening of communities to be more resilient to the inevitability of wildfire. The Division anticipates that from 30 to 40 percent (\$900,000 to \$1,200,000) of the funding request would be classified as mitigation activities while at the same time adapting to the programmatic and response needs identified within the strategic plan.

Mitigation is a critical and cost effective component of community preparedness and disaster recovery. In the 2017 study, the National Institute of Building Sciences estimates that riverine flood mitigation projects provide \$7.00 in benefits (reduced future damage) for each \$1.00 invested in mitigation. At the wildland urban interface, fire mitigation provides \$3.00 in benefits (reduced future damage) for every \$1.00 invested in mitigation.

The DHSEM supports and assists with both pre-and post-disaster mitigation. Pre-disaster mitigation projects are solicited from Colorado local governments on an annual basis. Three FEMA programs pay up to 75 percent of the cost of these pre-disaster mitigation projects. Mitigation is also a critical element of post-disaster recovery projects since investing in mitigation decreases disaster impact and future recovery needs. As a result, Colorado requires every post-disaster recovery project be evaluated to determine if mitigation measures and improvements are feasible in an effort to build local resilience and reduce costs of future disasters. These post-disaster mitigation projects, associated with the 2013 Flood, are funded through the FEMA Public Assistance program and utilize state funding to support part of the required non-federal match.

The DHSEM Mitigation team is currently supporting 89 local mitigation projects. Seventy-five (75) of these mitigation projects are associated with 2013 Flood recovery. Fifty-two (52) of these projects remain active and are scheduled for completion before the close of State Fiscal Year 2020. More than 20 of the 2013 Flood mitigation projects are complete and closed by FEMA.

More than 700 recovery projects with mitigation elements remain open in FEMA Public Assistance program. FEMA expects to close these projects by the 8th anniversary of the 2013 floods.

The Division’s mitigation projects focus on seven project areas:

- *Wildland Fire Mitigation – at the community and individual homeowner project levels;*
- *Flood Disaster Mitigation - including stream and drainage improvement projects to improve conveyance and help manage Colorado’s unique flood management issues;*
- *Property Acquisitions – including properties in communities affected by the 2013 and 2015 floods and landslides;*
- *Stream Monitoring and Early Warning Systems – on streams and rivers in several Front Range counties and communities;*
- *Emergency Power Supplies – for emergency operations, police and fire service facilities;*
- *Community Hazard Mitigation Planning – DHSEM supports the development of county and community hazard mitigation plans for all 64 counties and ten cities.*

The types and numbers of 2013 Flood mitigation and recovery projects are summarized below.

COLORADO 2013 FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECT OVERVIEW

Mitigation Projects by Type	Number of Open Mitigation Projects	Projects Completed and Closed by FEMA
Wildland Fire Mitigation	9	1
Flood Mitigation	13	0
Property Acquisitions*	7	0
Warning Systems	7	3
Emergency Power Supplies	10	7

Hazard Planning	2	12
FEMA Assistance Funding	4	0
Subtotal	52	23
Disaster Recovery / Mitigation	765	161
TOTAL	817	184

** Includes over 200 properties.*

The federal mitigation programs supporting pre-disaster projects include FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) programs. The HMGP funding also supports post-disaster mitigation projects when appropriate. In 2017, Colorado received more pre-disaster mitigation project funding than any other state. DHSEM takes an active role in the development and evaluation of each project from the beginning to federal closeout. The benefits of state fostered mitigation projects in Colorado are significant. For example, with FEMA funding 75 percent of the projects identified and the state funding up to 50 percent of the required non-federal match, or 12.5 percent of the project, using the \$3.00 or \$7.00 return on investment above, the investment of each state dollar on the mitigation projects equates to reduced future fire damages of \$24.00 and future flood damages of up to \$56.00 for every \$1.00 of state funding.

The future of mitigating risk in Colorado is bright. FEMA, through the Mitigation Framework Leadership Group, is developing a National Mitigation Investment Strategy that encourages coordinated pre- and post-disaster mitigation investment toward the outcome of reducing future disaster risk and costs. Consistent with FEMA’s 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, the Division expects federal mitigation project funding to increase by two-fold. The Division will need to continue to support local communities in order to complete important life safety and cost saving mitigation projects in the future.

13. What is the impact of wildfires on flood risk?

Response: *As fire travels through a landscape, it burns the vegetation in its path. Traditionally, the majority of wildfires do not result in increased flooding potential and impacts. However, increased drought conditions, declining forest health, and changing weather conditions have changed fire behavior and intensity. As fire size and intensity have increased, the frequency and impacts of post-fire flooding have also increased. It is now common to have wildfires that take on the feel of a near “moonscape” with significant impacts to soils and vegetation. This results in situations where it is more likely to say “when” the catastrophic flooding occurs, rather than wonder “if” the flooding occur.*

According to the Colorado State Forest Service, the number of Coloradans whose homes are at risk from wildfires soared 45 percent in five years. 2.9 million people now live in the wildland-urban interface, defined as places where homes are built in or near areas that are prone to wildland fire. That represents about half the state’s population. Colorado is clearly in a “fire-flood” era. The State is experiencing the dual disasters associated with wildland fires and more intense rain events, even in years of drought.

Colorado's fires denude thousands of acres of hillsides and chemically change the exposed soils so they become non-absorbent, or, in scientific terms, hydrophobic. When rain hits hydrophobic soil, the water does not penetrate the burned soil, instead it immediately rolls downhill. This results in severe flash flooding and mud and debris flows, from a relatively small rainfall. An example of severe post-wildland fire flooding is the flooding Manitou Springs experienced following the Waldo Canyon Fire. More recently, Colorado experienced flash flooding related to the 416 Fire in La Plata County. Interestingly, this flooding occurred while the 416 Fire was still burning. The Department anticipates severe flooding will occur downstream of the Spring Creek Fire (see attached maps).

Unfortunately, flash flooding and debris flows can last for years following a significant wildland fire, which is why the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management works closely with communities downstream of recent fires to implement early warning systems and mitigate new flood risks. The Division works with the Natural Resource Conservation Service's Emergency Watershed Protection program and the Army Corps of Engineers to safeguard lives and property following wildland fires. These activities include partnerships with local governments, the Department of Local Affairs, and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

DIVISION OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

14. Historically, funding transferred from the reserves into the Disaster Emergency Fund remains in the Fund, even if the total state cost is ultimately lower than the amount transferred. Please explain why the balance is not transferred back into the fund it originated from.

Response: *The Disaster Emergency Act, 24.33.5-706 (2)(a), C.R.S. states that the funds in the Disaster Emergency Fund (DEF) stay in the fund until expended or until transferred pursuant to subsection (4.3) or (4.5) of the same section. The transfer authority in (4.3) allows the Governor to return any funds that were expended and subsequently reimbursed to the original source from which they were transferred. The authority to transfer funds back to the original source is a relatively new addition to the statute (FY 2013-2014), and has not been in place historically. The previous statute said funds in the DEF remain there until expended. In previous years, the DEF relied on continuously appropriated funds from FEMA reimbursements to be used on disasters in subsequent years. This practice worked well in the past. Unfortunately, Colorado is experiencing an increase in the frequency and severity of disasters, which places additional burdens on the DEF. The past practice of carrying a fund balance in the DEF for future disasters no longer works. This also explains the difficulty in having a fund balance in the DEF available to transfer back into source from which it came. Simply put, unencumbered funds in the DEF are rarely available to transfer back.*

That being said, DHSEM and the Governor's Office are committed to minimizing unencumbered funds in the DEF and some transfers back to the source fund occur. Executive orders for disaster emergencies may provide for any remaining balances for the specific disaster to be transferred back to the source from which they came, or whether they will remain in the DEF until expended. For example, the Governor issued an executive order this summer authorizing the utilization of the National Guard for wildland fires that specified funding come from the Wildland Fire Preparedness fund and that federally reimbursed funds be returned to the Wildland Fire Preparedness Fund.

15. Please provide information on projects receiving 2013 flood recovery funding, including the following:

- A list and description of projects that have received (or are expected to receive) a state match (12.5 percent), including the location of the project

Response: *There are over 1,000 state match projects that are obligated to-date, which are identified by county and project title in the attached spreadsheet.*

- Whether that match was provided with funds from the 2013 Flood Recovery Account within the DEF (originally transferred/appropriated from the General Fund pursuant to S.B. 17-261)

Response: *Funding from S.B. 17-261 was not used for projects not directly related to the 2013 floods. The Department interpreted the Joint Budget Committee staff analyst's request for a list of FY 2019-20 projects to be comprehensive rather than specific to the S.B. 17-261 funding. Therefore, the list of key projects included significant Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) projects, whether they were utilizing funding from S.B. 17-261 funds or not. The \$12.5 million funding provided in S.B. 17-261 was fully spent in FY 2017-18 on projects directly related to the 2013 floods which included projects expenses from the Colorado Department of Transportation, Boulder County and City of Longmont.*

- Whether the projects receiving the state match were directly impacted by the 2013 floods, and how they were impacted by the 2013 floods

Response: *Over 99 percent of the projects receiving state match were directly impacted by the 2013 floods, and less than 1 percent are HMGP projects that occurred in non-declared counties (see attached spreadsheet). However, none of the HMGP projects that received state match were paid from funds received from S.B. 17-261 as described above. The majority of the attached projects provide matching funds to federal disaster relief grants. Those grants include: FEMA's Public Assistance Grants, Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program, and Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Protection program. Each of these Federal programs has a rigorous application and review process whereby the applicant must provide information to assure the State and the Federal partner that the damage was caused by the 2013 floods.*

SCHOOL SAFETY GRANTS

16. What is the Department doing to communicate availability of grant funding from S.B. 18-269?

Response: *The Department communicated availability of grant funding from S.B. 18-269 in the following manner:*

- *Sent an email announcement directly to local governments, schools, and other interested parties when the funding was announced, when the rules were confirmed, and when the application period was opened;*
- *Sent an announcement of funding email via the Colorado School Safety Resource Center (CSSRC) to all Superintendents in the State;*
- *Sent the Colorado Department of Education an executive summary of the program for distribution;*
- *Posted the program details to the Grants/Grant Announcements section of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) website as well as the CSSRC website;*
- *Posted the announcement of funding to the DHSEM "What's new" news feed, Facebook page, and Twitter;*
- *Attended a Rural Education Council Meeting to announce the School Security Disbursement (SSD) funding and answer questions;*
- *Attended the Colorado Safe Schools Summit Conference to announce the SSD funding and answer questions;*
- *Attended a Colorado Association of School Boards Meeting to announce the SSD funding and answer questions; and*
- *Held the first of two open technical assistance calls open to all interested parties to offer application help.*

The Department will continue to email, post, and attend meetings to offer reminders as the January 5, 2019 application deadline approaches.

ADDENDUM: OTHER QUESTIONS FOR WHICH SOLELY WRITTEN RESPONSES ARE REQUESTED. PLEASE RETAIN THE NUMBERING IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT LABELING FOR COMMON QUESTIONS ACROSS DEPARTMENTS.

1. Provide a list of any legislation that the Department has: (a) not implemented, or (b) partially implemented. Explain why the Department has not implemented or has only partially implemented the legislation on this list. Please explain any problems the Department is having implementing any legislation and any suggestions you have to modify legislation.

***Response:** The Department is unaware of legislation not fully implemented.*

2. Does the Department have any HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations as identified in the "Annual Report: Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations" that was published by the State Auditor's Office and dated June 30, 2018 (link below)? What is the Department doing to resolve the HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations? [Please indicate where in the Department's budget request actions taken towards resolving HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations can be found.](#)

<http://leg.colorado.gov/audits/annual-report-status-outstanding-audit-recommendations-june-30-2018>

***Response:** The Annual Report included five recommendations cited for the Department. All five of the recommendations have been reported as fully implemented by June 30, 2018. No additional budget resources were required to address the recommendations cited in the report.*

3. If the Department receives federal funds of any type, please respond to the following:
 - a. Are you expecting any changes in federal funding with the passage of the FFY 2018-19 or 2019-20 federal budget? If yes, in which programs, and what is the match requirement for each program?

***Response:** The DHSEM is expecting a reduction of funding in the 2019-20 federal budget due to the following expiring grants (these grants do not have match requirements):*

- *Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program*
- *Hazard Mitigation Grant Program*
- *Urban Area Security Initiative*
- *Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery*
- *State and Local Implementation Grant Program*

The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) anticipates a potential decrease in Victims Assistance (Office of Victims Programs (OVP)) Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) award. Subgrantees have a 20% match requirement.

Receipt of Crime Control and System Improvement (Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA)) Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) awards are still unknown. Numerous

federal special conditions regarding communication with ICE and DHS (8 USC 1373; sanctuary cities provisions) were recently added, and receipt of 2017 and 2018 funds are still pending.

As a result of the passage of the federal transportation FAST Act, several of the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) grant programs were combined beginning with Federal Fiscal Year 2017. The FFY 18-19 and 19-20 MCSAP grants will again include funding for both the New Entrant and MCSAP Basic programs, match for this grant is 15%. There was an increase in funding beginning FFY 2017, and it is anticipated funding will again slightly increase during FFY 18-19 for MCSAP grant.

Passage of the FAST Act required that Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) establish a new funding formula to calculate award amounts for the MCSAP Basic grant beginning in FFY 19-20. It is unknown at this time how the new formula will impact the amount of funding Colorado receives from FMCSA for the MCSAP Basic grant.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) grant paid for fringe benefits in the past years. However, HIDTA has eliminated paying for fringe benefits on trooper overtime. This has resulted in approximately \$20,000 in trooper benefits that the State must now pay.

- b. Does the Department have a contingency plan if federal funds are eliminated?

Response: *In the event federal funding for some of the CBI programs are eliminated, the CBI would be required to either: a) directly eliminate the program that is funded with the federal dollars or; c) request funding through the state budget process..*

The four grants managed by DFPC are directly passed through to local jurisdictions. If federal funding for these grants are reduced or eliminated, the impact will be felt directly by local jurisdictions. The grant funds provide equipment, training, or technical assistance to local fire agencies. If federal funds are eliminated, DFPC will reassess its approach to grant applications to prioritize those grants which will provide the most value to stakeholders.

The OVP has received VOCA funding that will sustain projected operations through 2020. Current subgrantee recipients would have time to prepare should a funding decrease become a reality. OAJJA has intentionally reduced administrative spending pending receipt of 2017 and 2018 JAG funds.

If MCSAP grant funding is eliminated, there are no contingency plans in place. The CSP relies on grant funds to further its mission in providing a safe motoring environment, especially during peak holiday and data-driven times throughout the calendar year based on higher rates of motor vehicle crashes.

- c. Please provide a detailed description of any federal sanctions or potential sanctions for state activities of which the Department is already aware. In addition, please provide a detailed description of any sanctions that MAY be issued against the Department by the federal government during FFY 2018-19 or 2019-20.

Response: Due to sanctuary city sanctions placed on the City of Denver by the federal government, the CBI has experienced a delay in the receipt of grant funds for Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Programs while the federal government evaluated each nexus of grant funding and sanctuary city. This delayed funding directly impacted an important and quite successful statewide firearms analysis program, known as the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN), that provides essential crime scene investigative services to agencies throughout the State through the maintenance of a firearm/shell casing crime scene database. During this delay, the CBI opted to absorb the program costs for this discipline and reduce services in other areas of the Forensic Science Laboratory to ensure this essential database program continued with the understanding that the federal government's hold on funding the program was temporary. The federal government has recently released the hold for our agency to receive continued JAG funds, but first the department must meet a number of special conditions currently being navigated by the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice. The expectation is that these funds will become available to the CBI during this federal fiscal year. This will allow us to resurrect the suppressed services and return the NIBIN program to full federal funding. No sanctions are known or expected to be placed upon CBI by any government agency now or in the future.

4. Is the Department spending money on public awareness campaigns? If so, please describe these campaigns, the goal of the messaging, the cost of the campaign, and distinguish between paid media and earned media. Further, please describe any metrics regarding effectiveness and whether the Department is working with other state or federal departments to coordinate the campaign?

Response: The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) provides public awareness through sharing of national messaging campaigns such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Ready.gov and the Department of Homeland Security's, See Something, Say Something. The DHSEM uses these campaigns to provide social media templates for local, state and federal stakeholders to create a coordinated message across Colorado. The goal is to make Colorado a more prepared state at the individual level by giving them information to make informed and educated decisions to reduce individual risks.

The DHSEM does not have specific public awareness campaigns budgeted and does not pay for media other than its existing websites. In its normal course of business, members responsible for communication activities, use a variety of social media platforms to promote awareness of the following:

1. See Something, Say Something - Submit a confidential tip concerning a suspicious incident or unusual activity and behaviors concerning Homeland Security, which does not require an immediate response by law enforcement.
2. READYColorado
 - a. Web: www.readycolorado.com
 - b. Twitter: @READYColorado
 - c. Facebook: READYColorado

3. COEmergency
 - a. Web: www.coemergency.com
 - b. Twitter: @COEmergency
 - c. Facebook: COEmergency
 - d. Preparedness messaging

The DFPC communications team provides information and education to people of all ages, in public forums, through the media and the world-wide web, and the distribution and display of printed material. At every opportunity, the Division's best and brightest will represent DFPC in a manner that is professional and responsive.

DFPC strives to keep the public informed of important agency programs, projects, and other activities through the DFPC website, the issuance of press releases, printed reports and other publications, as well as updates on social media. The DFPC communications team works with local, state and federal partners on communication and public education campaigns year-round.

DFPC has spent approximately \$2,000.00 towards public awareness campaigns. This includes everything from the creation of the products to distribution, internally and externally. Communication outlets include traditional and digital channels: earned and paid media, print/TV news-media, social media, email, newsletter articles, and community meetings.

DFPC Partnerships:

- *DFPC collaborates with other CDPS agencies (Colorado State Patrol, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, School Safety Resource Center, and Homeland Security and Emergency Management), on communication campaigns including wildfire risk and steps that can be taken to reduce risk, home fires, arson, evacuation strategies, and emergency responder safety. Recently, DFPC teamed up with several CDPS agencies, including the Colorado School Safety Resource Center, DHSEM, CSP, and the CIAC, as well as with the National Fire Protection Agency, to provide the following training at various locations throughout Colorado for law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services (EMS), emergency management, healthcare facilities, and schools: Coordinating Multi-Agency Responses, An Introduction to NFPA 3000™(PS), Standard for an Active Shooter/Hostile Event Response (ASHER) Program.*
- *DFPC collaborates with the US Forest Service, Oregon Department of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center, and the Colorado State Forest Service partner together on Wildfire Awareness Month/Day, the Annual Wildfire Governors Briefing, prescribed burning, and incident communication activity.*
- *Partnering with local agencies has always been a top priority for DFPC's Communication section; the DFPC Public Information Officer regularly meets with county PIO groups across the state, collaborating on wildfire prevention campaigns. Most recently, DFPC worked with the Garfield County PIO group on organizing and hosting UAS awareness community meetings in Glenwood and Rifle over the course of the holiday season. The goal is to educate the public on proper usage of drones.*

- *In October 2018, DFPC hosted the first ever Fire Prevention Week event at the Capitol on October 12. The event included participants from partner fire agencies throughout Colorado and culminated with the National Fire Sprinkler Association's side-by-side live burn demonstration. The Fire Prevention Week Gubernatorial Proclamation was read aloud during the event.*

DFPC Campaigns:

- *"Don't Wait – Check the Date! Replace Smoke Alarms Every 10 Years" - The goal of this campaign is to educate the public about basic but essential elements of smoke alarm safety.*
- *"Put a Freeze on Winter Fires" - The focus of this year's campaign is electrical safety. This campaign provides simple steps for safely using electrical appliances this winter.*
- *"Vision 20/20" - The Division has been working with the Fire Marshal's Association of Colorado to disseminate nationally developed fire and life safety programs to fire marshal's, public educators, and non-governmental organizations.*
- *"One Less Spark, One Less Fire" - This campaign is presented by the Interagency Fire Prevention Action Team and supported by DFPC. This campaign is designed to provide constant reminders during the fire season to reduce the numbers of vehicle and equipment fires throughout the state.*
- *Fire Safety and Security in Schools - Working with the School Safety Resource Center, the Division has presented at several statewide events to school personnel on tools to improve fire safety while maximizing the ability to protect against security threats. The Division has also disseminated this information through printed media and at local and regional meetings.*
- *DFPC K-9 demonstrations were conducted at numerous public events to promote fire safety. The target audience were school children, public safety events, and fire fighter educational events/seminars.*

DFPC Data:

- *Website: In 2017 DFPC received (on average) 3,000-single online users per month to colorado.gov/dfpc. In 2018, that number increased to average 3,900-single online users per month.*
- *Social media: On average, DFPC reaches over 40,000 people and has seen an increase in followership by 44% in the last 2 quarters of CY 2018.*
- *Public Relations: DFPC averages 3 press releases and 15 interviews a month. During peak fire season, that increases to 5 press releases and 40 interviews a month.*

The CSP develops public awareness campaigns regarding public safety issues to include but not limited to the following: impaired driving, move over and responder safety, winter driving, chain law, aggressive driving, texting and driving and general safe driving behaviors. Each of these campaigns has an external focus that educates the public on safe driving and public safety; however, it also assists in the guidance and interaction with the public by members of the CSP.

The overall campaign is called “Our Family Protecting Yours, Since 1935.” The goal of the messaging is to influence citizens and drivers on Colorado’s roadways to make safe choices regarding their driving behavior. The messaging focuses on driving behavior and safe choices. A secondary goal is to encourage members of CSP to engage with the communities they serve through participation in safety messaging. The effort includes members striving for opportunities to interact with citizens in a positive and meaningful manner through purposeful conversations to impact driving behavior thereby saving lives. In addition, using top crash causal factors, a campaign strategy is developed and implemented based current trends, seasons and holidays and community needs. The cost of the campaign for fiscal year 2017-2018 was \$80,976.

The CSP has active accounts on a variety of social media platforms and uses each platform to communicate to a variety of demographics based on those social media platforms. Each business unit has sub accounts within Twitter and Facebook to help communicate, educate and inform their communities. In addition, each business unit is hosting local community meetings and engagement events. The CSP also partners regularly with CDOT, NHTSA, MADD, RMIIA and other law enforcement agencies on public safety campaigns that benefit all agencies’ safety messaging.

Media stations across Colorado regularly provide opportunities for members of CSP to provide safety messaging and partner to assist in the distribution of messages that enhance public safety. This year more news stations are utilizing posts and pictures from our social media to report crashes and traffic information as well as safe driving to the public.

Some examples of earned media campaigns have included:

#StopTheReaper, which is a campaign focused on seat belt education and enforcement. Northeastern Colorado has been especially impacted by the lack of seat belt use causing the majority of fatalities.

#SeeAndBeSeen is a campaign designed to bring awareness to pedestrian safety. Recently, there has been an increase in pedestrian fatalities across the state. To further bring attention to the campaign and pedestrians, fluorescent yellow beanie caps are being distributed by members of the CSP across the state. The campaign has been a great success not only generating earned media, but also with members of the community.

The CSP also partnered with School Space Media to reach local families whose student athletes are being recognized on the Altitude Prep Sports Spotlight. The series includes 4-8 airings per week of 30-second PSA messages that were developed in house and feature members of the CSP. This program cost is \$25,000.

The CSP is implementing a #CSPWatchMeClick seat belt campaign in 2019 that is branded with super heroes and offers an experience of bubble gum blowing contests between CSP members and kids/families. The objective of the program is to gain young children as brand ambassadors and influencers for seat belt use. This program cost is approximately \$7,000.

The CSP is also developing a campaign to impact impaired driving called #CSPBuzzKill. This campaign uses currently owned DUI Goggles, Marijuana Fatal Vision Goggles, and

Distracted/Drowsy Driving Vision Goggles to use as part of our K-12 Education Program and to use as engagement tools at local community events. The budget for this is \$10,000.

In addition, the CSP strategy spends funding on printing, promotional items for community events, event sponsorship, community safety challenges and education materials.

Just recently, the CSP conducted a public opinion survey that is available to the public every two years. Although results have not been published yet, initial indicators suggest that the public is satisfied with the overall professionalism, fairness and service of the Colorado State Patrol. However, results also indicate that respondents are concerned with the increase in traffic and declined perception of safety.

Additional tools we utilize to monitor are our TV Eyes earned media reporting system, Google Analytics on our website and analytics specific to each of our social media channels. Each month we produce a report on the previous month data trends and click rates.

CSP members coordinate regularly with members of CDOT and NHTSA on public safety and awareness campaigns. In particular, many of the enforcement and education strategies are guided by federal campaigns that include funding for media strategies and enforcement. Throughout FY 2017-2018, several driving education programs were very effective through these partnerships.

5. Based on the Department's most recent available record, what is the FTE vacancy and turnover rate by department and by division? To what does the Department attribute this turnover/vacancy? Do the statewide compensation policies administered by the Department of Personnel help or hinder in addressing vacancy or turnover issues?

Response: *The turnover rate for the Department in total and by division are:*

CBI-4%

CSP-9%

DCJ-13%

DFPC-4%

DHSEM-14%

EDO-13%

Department of Public Safety – 9.5%

The vacancy rate by division are:

CBI-2.5%

CSP-3.0%

DCJ-4.5%

DFPC-6.5%

DHSEM-10.6%

EDO-2.3%

Department of Public Safety – 4.9%

The Department experiences a low turnover rate due to stringent hiring and background standards and dedication to the mission of Public Safety through law enforcement and specialty positions.

Turnover/Vacancy rates are highly variable depending on the particular job classification. For example, turnover in the InstaCheck unit is quite high, due largely to fairly low compensation and the nature of the job. On the other hand, turnover within the ranks of Investigative Field Agents is not particularly high, but in recent years we've had great difficulty in attracting qualified candidates due to pay disparities and competition with law enforcement agencies.

The Wildland Fire Management Section within the DFPC has taken steps to identify retention issues, and is developing potential solutions to improve this in the future. A primary factor resulting in vacancies is the use of temporary and part-time employees. This is an outdated, historical model still used by many fire agencies in the Western U.S. This model leads to resources shortages to perform mitigation work in the fall, winter, and spring, as well as limiting the number of resources available to respond to wildfires that now occur on a year-round basis. DFPC has identified the need to convert to a year-round staffing model to address both of the above issues, and has started implementing this model with a few of DFPC temporary and part-time firefighters within existing funds. Additional benefits of an improved staffing model will be to have a high quality, well-trained, professional fire agency with improved recruitment and retention. Other identified factors resulting in vacancies are compensation and benefits offered by both federal agencies and local fire departments, to which DFPC has lost several employees over the last few years. Potential solutions being worked on to address this issue include development of an in-grade performance system (which would rely on existing funds if available) and completion of a Firefighter compensation and salary survey to compare DFPC Firefighters with other Colorado-based agencies to identify long-term needs to improve recruitment and retention.

Ideally, more solutions would be made available to program managers who struggle to compete with the compensation plans at local fire departments. Almost 60 percent of employees who completed an exit interview cited "better opportunity" (pay, benefits) as the reason for their voluntary termination.

In general, the statewide compensation policies administered by the Department of Personnel are helpful. However, the survey and annual compensation report is too broad to capture the compensation needs for several specific job classifications in the CSP. The CSP struggles hiring and retaining employees for Police Communications Officers, Port of Entry Officers, Security Guards, and Equipment Mechanics. High turnover in units primarily served by these classifications causes several problems, including: increased overtime, decreased morale, and missed deadlines. It would be more helpful to have an in-depth analysis of these classifications and adjust the compensation to market rates.

6. Please identify how many rules you have promulgated in the past two years (FYs 2016-17 and 2017-18). With respect to these rules, have you done any cost-benefit analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (2.5), C.R.S., regulatory analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (4.5), C.R.S., or any other similar

analysis? Have you conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the Department's rules as a whole? If so, please provide an overview of each analysis.

Response: *The DHSEM has promulgated four rules in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18:*

- *CCR 1507-42 Filing Tier II Reports Electronically (2016)*
- *CCR 1507-43 Reserve Peace Officer Academy Grant Program (2017)*
- *CCR 1507-44 School Access for Emergency Response (2018)*
- *CCR 1507-45 School Security Disbursement Program (2018)*

These rules did not require cost-benefit analysis, therefore the DHSEM does not have any cost-benefit analysis for them.

In the last two years DFPC has promulgated the following four rules. The full language of the rules can be found on the Colorado Secretary of State's website at <https://www.sos.state.co.us/>

- *8 CCR 1507-11 FIRE SUPPRESSION PROGRAM. (Effective 3/2/2018)*
- *8 CCR 1507-12 PERSONS DEALING WITH FIREWORKS. (Effective 6/18/2018)*
- *CCR 1507-30 FIRE CODE ENFORCEMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTORS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHARTER SCHOOLS, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES (Effective 3/2/2018)*
- *CCR 1507-31 BUILDING, FIRE, AND LIFE SAFETY CODE ENFORCEMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF INSPECTORS FOR HEALTH FACILITIES LICENSED BY THE STATE OF COLORADO. (Effective 3/2/2018)*

DFPC did not receive requests from individuals to complete any cost benefit analysis during promulgation nor did DFPC receive requests to complete any regulatory analyses. However, DFPC regularly reviews its rules to ensure they are necessary, non-duplicative, easy to understand, successful, flexible, efficient and effective, and to ensure that they protect the safety, health, and welfare of the State.

a. CSP rules promulgated FY16-17 – 4 (1-MCSAP, 22-HazMat Reimbursement, 25-HazMat, 28-POE)

b. CSP rules promulgated FY17-18 – 5 (1-MCSAP, 22-HazMat Reimbursement, 25-HazMat, 28-POE, 55-VIN Pilot)

c. No cost-benefit analysis, no regulatory analysis

d. Administrative rule review analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103.3, C.R.S. – 2

i. 8 CCR 1507-28, the Port of Entry Rules for Commercial Motor Carrier Size, Weight, and Clearance were reviewed January 5, 2018. The rules were checked for necessity, mandate by federal law, overlap with other rules, understandable language, achieving desired intent, possible amendments for flexibility or reducing regulatory burden, effective and efficient implementation, and adequacy. The rules were modified in response to the review on January 29, 2018.

ii. 8 CCR 1507-50, the Colorado Automobile Theft Prevention Authority rules were reviewed March 21, 2018. The rules were checked for necessity, mandate by federal law, overlap with other rules, understandable language, achieving desired intent, possible amendments for flexibility or reducing regulatory burden, effective and efficient implementation, and adequacy. The rules were not modified in response to the review.

e. No cost-benefit analysis of the CDPS rules as a whole. We conducted an analysis of non-compliance with the rules, pursuant to HB18-1250 and found that in the vast majority of cases, offenders were given the opportunity to cure a minor violation and were provided training on how to better comply with the rules in the future.

7. What are the major cost drivers impacting the Department? Is there a difference between the price inflation the Department is experiencing compared to the general CPI? Please describe any specific cost escalations.

Response: *The main cost driver for the DHSEM is the increased severity and frequency of disasters impacting Colorado. These events create a burden on the Disaster Emergency Fund for response and recovery operations. Some of the response and recovery expenses are reflected in staffing and operating expense needs. Additionally, for FY 2019-20, the DHSEM is required to move a portion of its operations out of current lease space into new lease space, which will increase costs for the division.*

The major cost drivers impacting wildland fire can be broken down into physical and environmental drivers (fire size, climate, and fire environment and characteristics) and management and decision-making drivers (suppression strategies and decision-making influences and incentives). As wildland fires continue to be more prevalent and more destructive, the cost of suppressing these fires will continue to increase for local jurisdictions, the state, and federal land management agencies.

When DFPC was formed in 2012, the consolidation of all state fire functions occurred without a clear plan for the future of facilities to house DFPC employees. In 2019, a \$0 lease with the Colorado State Forest Service will expire, forcing DFPC to find a new facility for 22 employees at a time when lease rates are very high in the north metro area. DFPC seeks out cost-saving opportunities in these situations, but increasing facilities costs remain a cost driver for the division.

Additionally, contract fees, fees for service, and licensing fees have increased considerably this year for technology on which DFPC relies to complete its work. For example, one Salesforce application increased from \$1,800 per license to \$4,300 per license this year alone. DFPC purchased 15 licenses at a total cost increase of \$37,500.

The major cost drivers for the CSP are salaries and vehicle related expenses. Salary increases and vehicle lease costs are adjusted through common policy. Vehicle variable (i.e. gasoline) costs have remained below the rate charged the last time the CSP submitted a budget change request, although the rates have been on an upward trend. However, the CSP has experienced price increases on a number of products that when looked at individually, but haven't had a material impact on operating

costs. When combined, these items can have a large negative impact on the CSP budget absent any inflationary adjustments. For example, the price of vehicle floor mats is up 10 percent, spit hoods 11 percent, stop sticks 10 percent, Wypall towels 100 percent, web gear (duty belts, holsters, etc.) 6.5 percent, flairs 32 percent, Tahoe tires 7 percent, and Danner boots are up 6 percent. Food costs for the CSP Training Academy have also experienced sizable price adjustments.

For the majority of the department, the major cost drivers are increases in travel and phone expenses. On average, travel is up 54 percent and phone expenses are up 29 percent.

8. How is the Department's caseload changing and how does it impact the Department's budget? Are there specific population changes or service needs (e.g. aging population) that are different from general population growth?

Response: As population grows in Colorado, the demand for CBI services grows with it. This means more law enforcement officers and members of the public are using CBI's information and criminal justice information systems. Law enforcement use is supported by General Fund, and therefore the CBI is seeking ways to efficiently serve these users within its continuation funding. Within CBI, the Crime Information Management Unit (CIMU) supports and provides training to law enforcement users; however, the number of personnel has remained unchanged at 14.0 FTE since FY 2007-08. Contrast this with the increase in the number of active law enforcement users in the state over the same time period from 15,080 to 23,222. Having no increase in personnel, the growing ratio of active users to staff is unsustainable. The CBI will require additional personnel in CIMU by FY 2019-20.

Additionally, the major cases handled by the CBI are becoming increasingly more complex. The nature of crime in the United States is changing rapidly, with criminals making use of highly advanced technology to commit crimes of fraud, identity theft, and so forth. Moreover, the investigation of any major crime now requires the use of advanced analysis of computer and smart-phone data on devices belonging to victims, suspects, and witnesses, all of which results in additional interviews and intensive follow-up.

The general population increase in Colorado has significantly increased the workload for DFPC. Metro area departments are growing significantly, agencies are opening new stations and hiring more firefighters to respond to this rapid growth. This is taxing to available training funding streams and staff time as DFPC receives more requests for firefighter training, testing, and certification.

Nearly 85 percent of all wildland fires are human-caused and 2.9 million Coloradoans live in the wildland urban interface. DFPC continues to see an increase in the number of wildland fires each year and suppression costs continue to rise to protect homes and critical infrastructure in urban interface areas. From 2010 to 2018, Colorado spent an average of \$19 million on fire suppression costs each year. DFPC firefighters spent 54,174 hours on incident response in 2018 (up from 36,000 hours in 2017), further reflecting the increasing caseload.

The Fire Investigations Section currently covers the entire state with one full time investigator and one K-9 with no dedicated funding to place dedicated investigative resources in strategic areas of the state. As the population in Colorado increases, more structure and wildland fires are being set, requiring additional resources to determine origin and cause. Several times this year, one to two investigators responded to back-to-back wildland fire incidents while still attempting to cover the requests for assistance to structure fires.

The Fire and Life Safety Section is tasked with conducting inspections and plan reviews for schools and healthcare facilities in Colorado. This section has seen an increase in the number of senior living facilities being built due to the aging population. This section had a significant increase in caseload after \$3 billion in school bonds passed in recent elections. DFPC anticipates that the workload related to school bonds will continue to increase for at least the next two years because of the increased funding.

Trend data demonstrates an increase in overall utilization of Community Corrections beds. A variety of factors are affecting the increase in population including transition bed utilization efforts and increases in the diversion population in community corrections. The following table represents a point in time census for the community corrections population:

Community Corrections Population	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
FY18	3,570	3,557	3,713	3,730	3,776
FY19	4,075	4,104	4,124	4,113	4,193

At the end of the 1st quarter, the budget was at 25 percent of spending. Historically, the 1st quarter has proven to be an unreliable predictor for the remainder of the fiscal year. At the end of the 2nd Quarter, Office of Community Corrections will complete RFI DPS01 as required.

The increase in population, driver’s licenses, and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) correspond with an increased need for road troopers to provide a safe and secure environment for all persons. The population of Colorado has grown 16.8 percent since 2007. The growth reflects a total impact of approximately 533,004 additional drivers on Colorado highways. Further, the annual VMT has increased by 9.6 percent since 2007.

Traffic growth on the Colorado highways hinders the ability for the Colorado State Patrol (CSP) to provide a safe and secure environment for all persons. Although progress has been made to promote safety, protect human life, and preserve Colorado highways, CSP still falls short in reaching current performance measures.

In addition, the ongoing implementation of the eDiscovery system has resulted in increased administrative tasks for the Patrol. In order to ensure we comply with discovery in criminal cases,

this process takes a higher priority than other customer service responsibilities. The Department has submitted budget requests to address the shortage in troopers and corresponding support staff.

9. Please provide an overview of the Department's current and future strategies for the use of outward facing technology (e.g. websites, apps) and the role of these technologies in the Department's interactions with the public.

Response: *The DHSEM is in the process of implementing a new cloud-based, centralized and automated technology for community members, non-governmental organizations and businesses to input volunteer services, donations, goods and other essential items that could be utilized during a disaster. The system provides electronic visibility of the needs and a way to search for products for sale or donations that support the local community needs. This will create a much more user friendly system for those that want to volunteer, donate or provide goods or services and an expedited response to local communities needing management of donations and volunteers, and the contracting of vendors. Prior to the implementation of this new system, this was handled in a manual manner.*

Additionally, the DHSEM continues to expand its use of its electronic grants management software that allows internal and external customers to electronically track the progress of grant functions - applications, time extensions, scope changes, grant agreements, reimbursements requests, and closeouts. Currently there are 10 grant programs and hundreds of customer (sub-recipient) accounts managed through the system.

WebEOC is the State's web-based tool for sharing emergency incident information across the emergency management community, as well as tracking and deploying requested support resources. The system is hosted by the DHSEM, and provides a web-based interface for use by local, tribal and state agencies. It is the primary communication and tracking system used in the State Emergency Operations Center, and is made available to local and tribal emergency management agencies across the state at no cost to encourage participation and use. The system contains the state's resource database, as required by statute. Resources can be entered by local agencies in addition to state agencies, and is searchable for specific types of equipment. Requests for resource assistance can be made through the system by local agencies, which can be routed to their neighboring jurisdictions or to the state. An additional database tracks personnel who have qualified as members of Incident Management Teams. Qualifications and contact information are tracked, and personnel can maintain their current "status" - their availability to respond to requests for assistance. General incident status information is entered in the system by agencies, who can choose to share it within their jurisdiction, with neighboring jurisdictions, or across the state.

Each of CBI major program areas utilize technology for different purposes. Lab/Invest is using drones; CCIC may begin using virtual network services, etc. The implementation of the CBI Secure Document Delivery System, provides secure and encrypted online interfaces for individuals receiving criminal background check results as well as law enforcement users access to criminal justice information. The FBI is performing upgrades to national criminal justice information systems such as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which are expected to significantly improve user access and usability. One such improvement is known as NCIC Third-Generation, or N3G, and will

require network system changes at the state level by FY 2021-22 with request for proposals beginning FY 2020-21. The CBI is participating in the N3G project in an advisory capacity and is monitoring the progress of N3G to plan for subsequent CCIC improvements.

The CBI is working with the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) to find ways to actively scale network resources when there are high demands from law enforcement agencies accessing CBI criminal justice information systems. Rapid ID is a program that uses handheld fingerprint scanning to improve public safety and reduce identity theft. The CBI underwent a pilot program in collaboration with the Colorado State Patrol several Rapid ID units were successfully tested in real world scenarios across the state. In order to expand access of this technology for law enforcement users, network firewall changes will be required for each agency wanting to use the technology. To date, there are less than one-fourth of state law enforcement agencies who currently use the Rapid ID system. The goal is to increase access to more local and rural law enforcement agencies.

The DFPC is constantly seeking new opportunities to identify new technology that will benefit DFPC stakeholders and provide improved customer service. The following technologies have been implemented by DFPC or are planned for the future:

- Multi Mission Aircraft (MMA) and the Colorado Wildfire Information Management System (CO-WIMS): Colorado is the only state that owns two multi mission aircraft that can be dispatched to find new wildland fires, map existing wildland fires, and support other public safety efforts like search and rescue. Other states are looking to this technology for its early detection capabilities after its proven success in Colorado since 2014. During the 2018 fire season, the MMA found 76 unstaffed, new wildland fires utilizing this technology. First responders can access maps or video footage from the MMA in near real time through the CO-WIMS website and app. DFPC works to upgrade the MMA's capabilities and ensure that CO-WIMS is user-friendly by providing training and working with the contractor on system upgrades.*
- The Colorado Center of Excellence for Advanced Technology Aerial Firefighting is focused on identifying, researching, and operationalizing new technologies that benefit the fire service. A few recent examples of the technology this group is beta testing include: unmanned aircraft systems, improving situational awareness and data connectivity in remote areas, and working with the National Center for Atmospheric Research to develop the Colorado Fire Prediction System that provides 18 hour predictions on wildland fires in CO-WIMS. Additionally, the Center of Excellence provides assistance to other DFPC sections in designing forms for data collection that can be accessed offline.*
- The Professional Qualifications Section's four Regional Trainers are utilizing a hybrid curriculum delivery system. This learning management system is provided as a benefit to instructors adopting state certification training manuals. The format is designed to be blended with a traditional face-to-face instructor led classroom or to replace classroom lessons so that students only attend class to practice and learn hands-on skills. Instructors have access at no cost to use this program. Additionally, DFPC recently upgraded to a computer-based testing system that allows for test takers to receive results in 18 hours instead of in several weeks and to issue certificates simultaneous with test results instead of several months later.*

- *In 2015, DFPC implemented a new, comprehensive records management system (RMS) through Salesforce. DFPC issues licenses, registrations, and certifications to inspectors, plan reviewers, and contractors and issues permits for schools and healthcare facilities throughout Colorado. These were all issued through a paper-based system prior to 2015, and employees were unable to quickly identify who held past certifications when customers needed to renew their certifications. The turnaround time on these was up to four weeks. With the new RMS, customers can apply for new certifications or renewals and expect to receive them within five business days. DFPC employees now have immediate access to these records and can provide them to customers. Since 2015, DFPC has hired an RMS Administrator who focuses on improving the customer experience in Salesforce. The next steps for RMS include integrating the state's payment system, an update from Salesforce Classic to the mobile-friendly Salesforce Lightning, and developing an inline, robust training system that Salesforce customers can access online.*
- *When building out the DFPC website, DFPC's goal was to keep the system as intuitive and simple as possible. DFPC achieved this result using a simple design to facilitate easy navigation. The site is maintained on a daily basis and DFPC prioritizes responding to customer inquiries. The site averages 3,900 single online users each month. Additionally, DFPC is developing a website dedicated to informing and educating the public on current active fire and fuels work (prescribed fire activity), statewide fire restrictions, prevention/preparation information, and how to report a wildland fire. This website, Colorado Fire Information, will be housed at coloradofireinfo.com and will go live in April 2019.*
- *The Colorado Wildfire Watch (CWW) App has used geofencing to send targeted, personalized messages to users who have enabled notifications when they enter a defined geographic area where an active wildland fire is burning. Geofencing allows DFPC to establish a virtual fence around a predefined geographic area to proactively notify users when they are near a wildland fire.*
- *Both the Fire Investigations and the Fire and Life Safety Sections are using unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to assist with their work. The Investigations section is using UAS as an investigative tool to search and document areas of involved fire structures and to search surrounding areas for discarded evidence related to the cause of the fire. The Fire and Life Safety Section is using UAS to assist with inspections of hard to reach areas, such as hospital and school roofs, which allows inspectors to complete inspections faster and keeps them from having to navigate dangerous areas.*

DCJ uses a variety of outward facing technologies to reach stakeholders and the community at large. Examples include: websites to provide information, resources and training; email blasts to communicate with stakeholders; survey's; Web X and SPARK Board technology to hold meetings; Facebook page and Twitter accounts to distribute information.

The CSP utilizes a website that is hosted by State OIT and SIPA. The CSP has recently added an app to the website that allows a chat feature for CSP recruiters to use to communicate with potential applicants. Due to the chat features success, the CSP is considering implementing a site-wide chat feature to allow anyone on the site to ask questions. The CSP uses a variety of social media platforms to include Flickr, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and Snapchat. In the near future, the CSP would like to explore the development of an agency app available for download by the public. The app would provide instructions for cold reporting a crash, requesting a crash report, etc.

10. The federal Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 makes significant changes to the child welfare system aimed at keeping children and youth safely with families and avoiding placement in foster care by strengthening the protective capacity of families long before child welfare services are needed. The Act also expands the eligible use of funds from Title IV-E of the Social Security Act to include approved prevention and intervention services meeting the evidence-based threshold of promising-, supported-, or well-supported practices as defined by the federally selected clearing house. Several programs currently exist in the State of Colorado through which services are provided and that are intended to strengthen the protective capacity of families. The coordination or delivery of many of these services are or could be integrated with other programs and services with the intent of providing wrap-around services to children and families. The FFPSA provides an opportunity for the State of Colorado to evaluate existing programs and funding in order to leverage resources across systems, departments, and divisions and to improve service delivery.

In what way will the federal Family First Prevention Services Act impact the Department's programs and budget? What statutory, policy, and rule changes does the Department anticipate will be required to ensure that the State of Colorado complies with all provisions of the federal Act?

Response: *The FFPSA follows an ongoing trend of expanding the use of criminal justice information to protect vulnerable youth and prevent harm to those at risk. Although Colorado passed Senate Bill 15-087, Foster Care and Kin Care Placement Background Checks, to allow increased access to criminal justice information for county human service agencies, the CBI did not request nor receive additional FTE to implement expanded access to human service agencies. The bill authorizes human service agencies to directly access the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) and criminal history information for the purposes of adoption, emergency child placement, and child abuse investigations. Because the access required for each service differs, the implementation for each agency is non-standard. Moreover, the combination of needed services requires customized user training. Given these challenges, only two county human service agencies—Denver and Arapahoe—have been granted access to CCIC by CBI.*

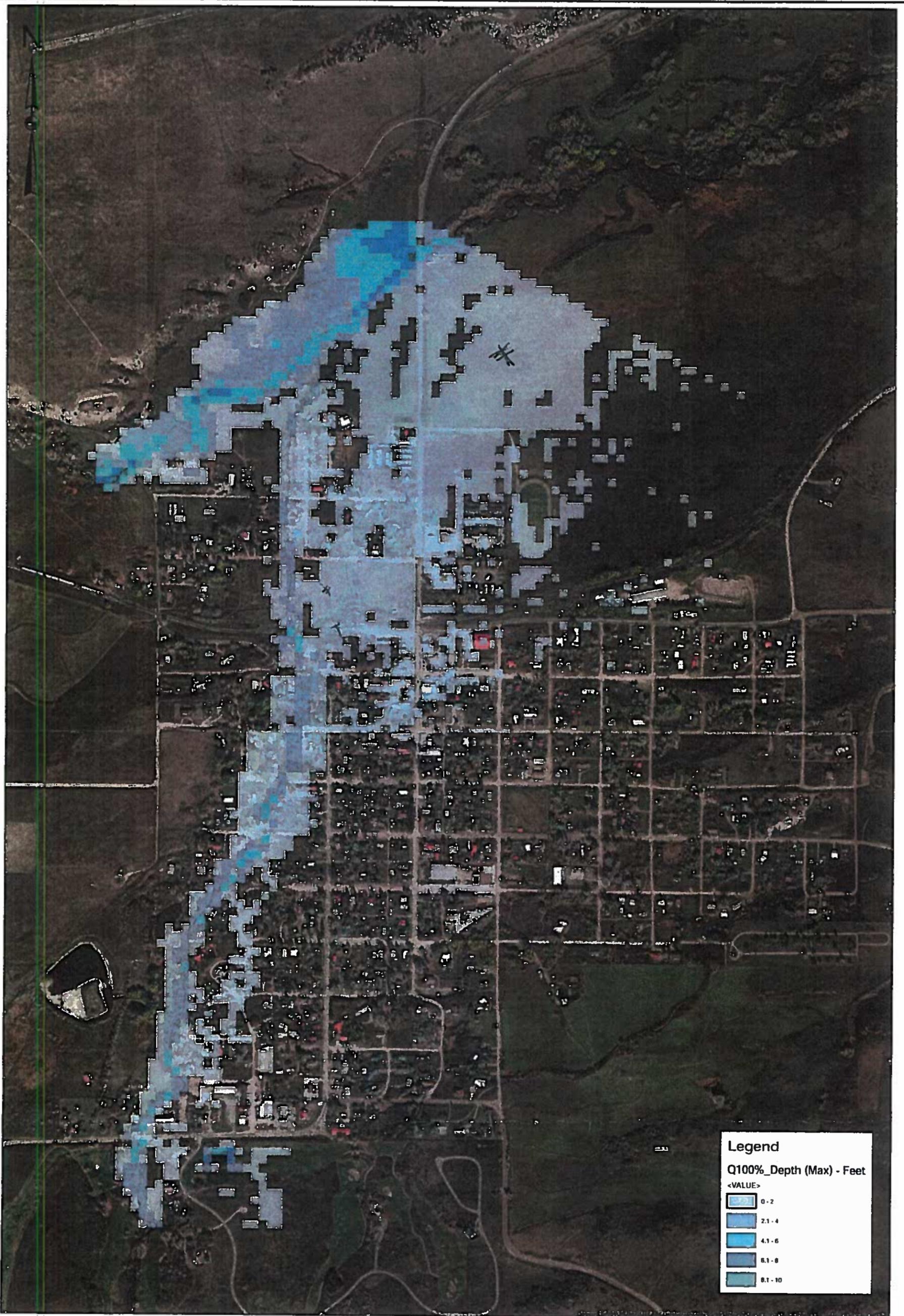
Additionally, the federal Child Care Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) of 2014 required sex offender registry information to be provided to human service agencies. Pursuant to this law, any search of criminal history information is required to also search the available state and national sex offender registries. Because the Colorado Sex Offender Registry is directly linked with the Colorado criminal history database, the impact on CBI is minimal. However, because sex offender registry laws differ by state, the CBI is currently working through the FBI advisory process to have the national sex offender registry checked by the FBI upon receipt of fingerprints for background checks affected by CCDBG. The access to the national registries is currently underway and CBI does not have any further information regarding a final implementation date.

Because the FFPSA is designed to facilitate improved information sharing, the CBI anticipates working with Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (CICJIS) as well as the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) to improve the data availability and security of information sent through the CICJIS link between the CBI CCIC system and CDPHE TRAILS system.

However, it will be necessary to have all enhancements mandated under S.B. 15-087 and CCDBGA fully implemented to ensure that Colorado qualifies for FFPSA grants, if eligible.

When completed at the federal level, the CBI will be required to work with CDHS and each county human service agency to implement network access to state and federal criminal justice information networks. In working with Denver and Arapahoe Counties, the CBI expects that each county human service agency will find it necessary to modify its internal policies and protocols, provide user training regarding criminal justice information, increase physical facility security measures, adopt information technology solutions, and collaborate with CBI in completing criminal justice information system audits as required by the FBI for non-criminal justice agencies. To prepare for the increase in workload, the Department expects that additional resources —personnel, capital equipment, operating expenses, and certain network maintenance contracts— will be needed in the near future.

The Office of Victims Programs is a partner on a Department of Human Services (DHS) grant within the anti-human trafficking field aimed at better serving child victims of human sex trafficking that are identified by DHS, which may have some tie in to the Families First Act.

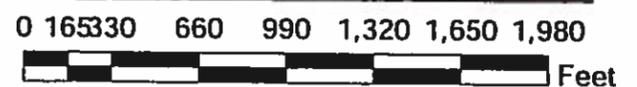


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Medium Blue	4.1 - 6
Dark Blue	6.1 - 8
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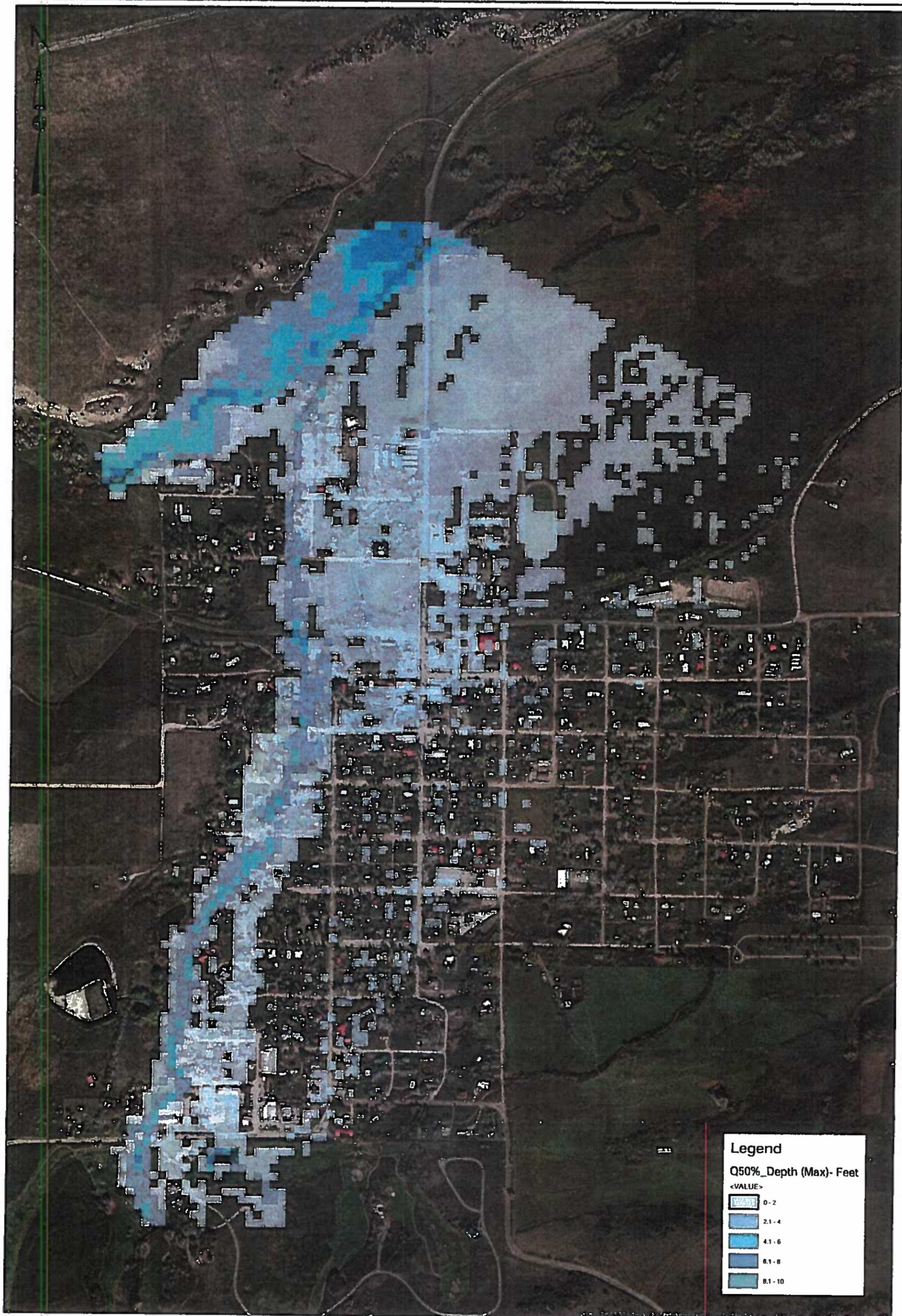


USDA
 United States
 Department of
 Agriculture

Town of La Veta
 Maximum Flood Depth - 100% Probability of Exceedence
 Rainfall Depth - 1.5 inches
 Huerfano County Colorado

Drawn by:
 Title:
 Date:
 Program:

C Zurliene
 Agricultural Engineer
 9/28/2018
 EWP



Legend

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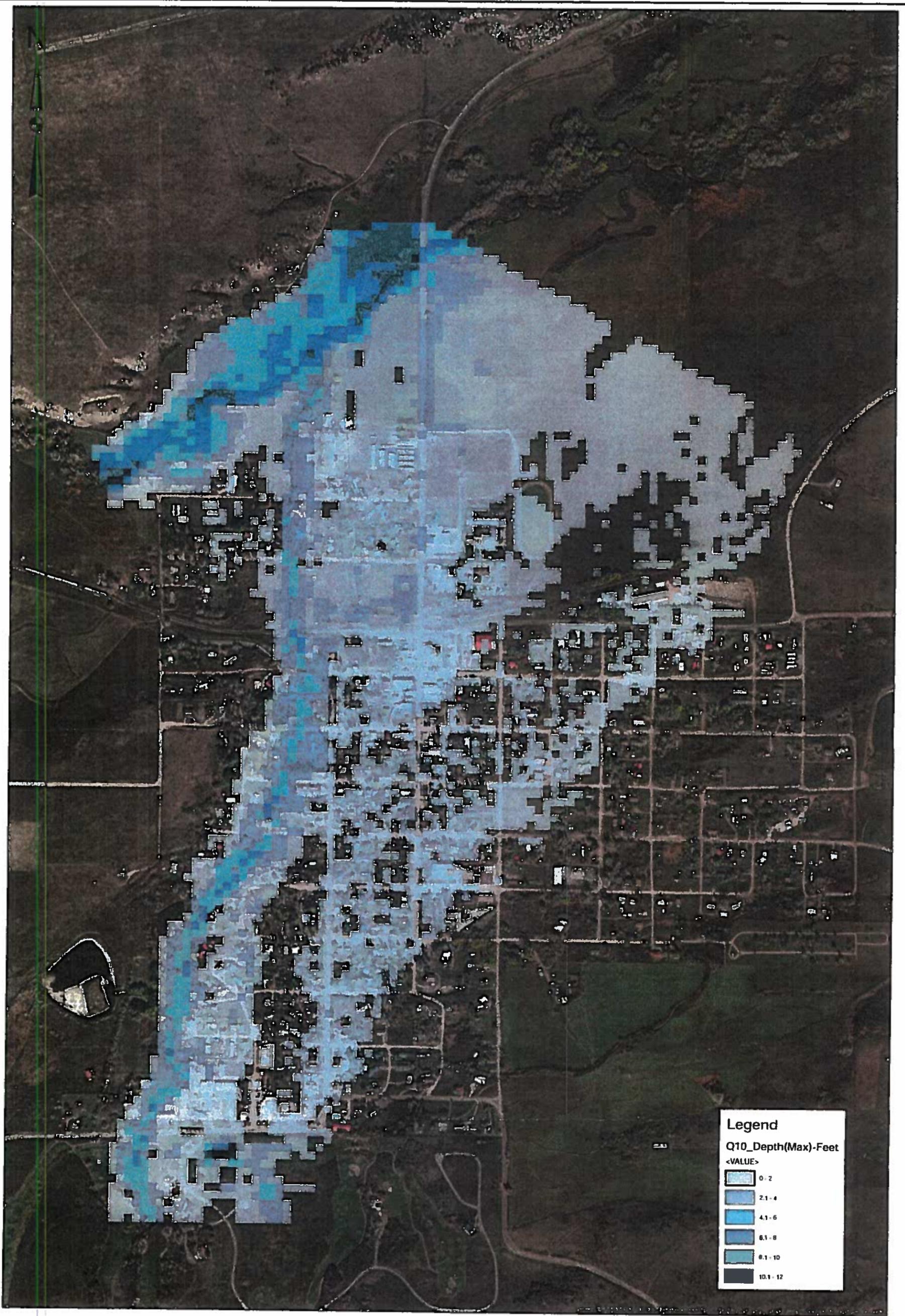
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0 165330 660 990 1,320 1,650 1,980 Feet

USDA
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Town of La Veta
Maximum Flood Depth - 50% Probability of Exceedence
Rainfall Depth - 1.8 inches
Huerfano County Colorado

Drawn by:
Title:
Date:
Program:
C Zurliene
Agricultural Engineer
9/28/2018
EWP



Legend

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 Feet



**United States
 Department of
 Agriculture**

Town of La Veta

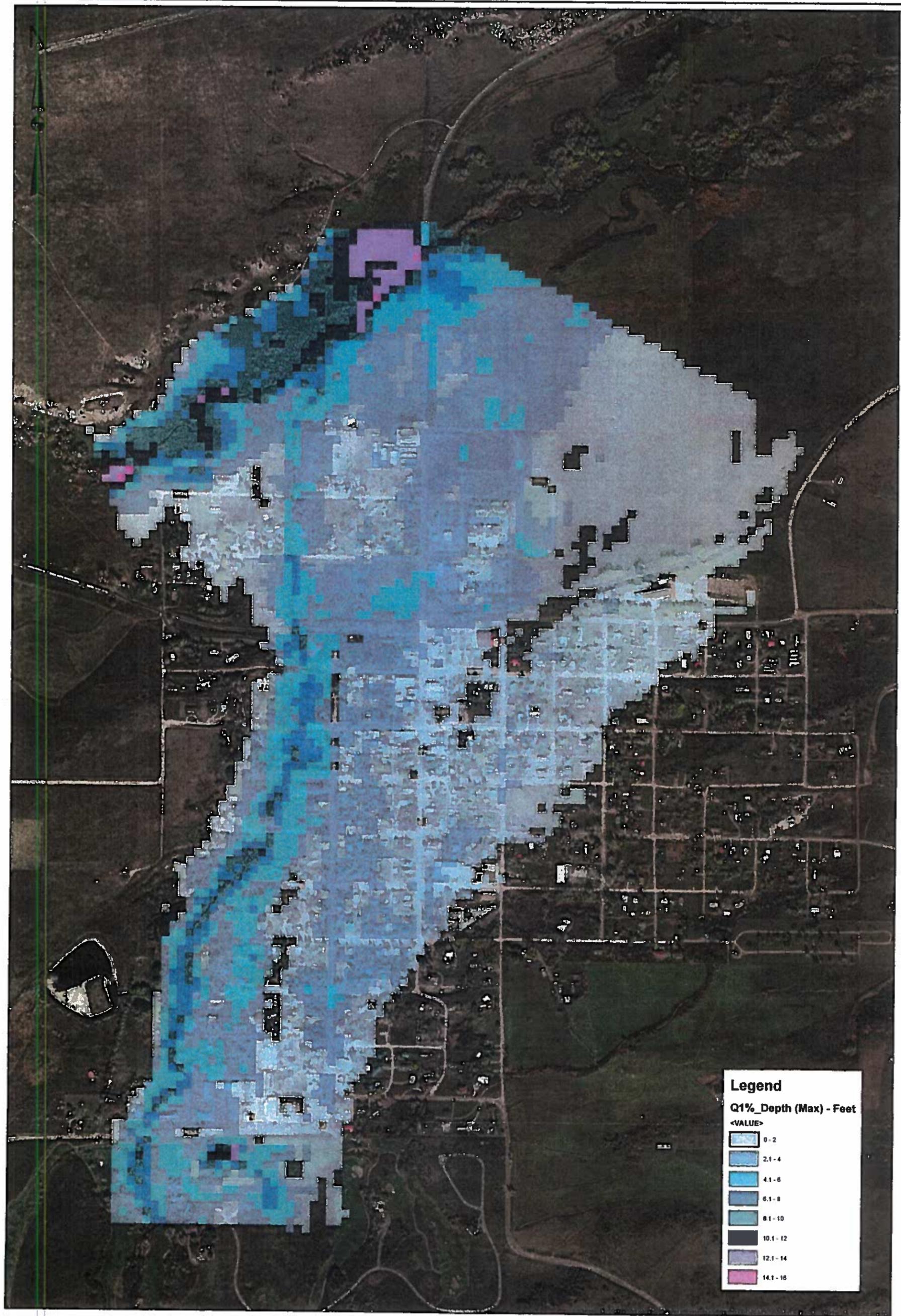
Maximum Flood Depth - 10% Probability of Exceedence
 Rainfall Depth - 2.6 inches

Huerfano County

Colorado

Drawn by:
 Title:
 Date:
 Program:

C Zurliene
 Agricultural Engineer
 9/28/2018
 EWP



Legend

Q1%_Depth (Max) - Feet

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8.1 - 10
10.1 - 12
12.1 - 14
14.1 - 16

0 165330 660 990 1,320 1,650 1,980
 Feet



United States
 Department of
 Agriculture

Town of La Veta

Maximum Flood Depth - 1% Probability of Exceedence
 Rainfall Depth - 4.4 inches

Huerfano County

Colorado

Drawn by:
 Title:
 Date:
 Program:

C Zurlene
 Agricultural Engineer
 9/28/2018
 EWP

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Adams	Emergency Measures
Adams	Emergency Protective Measures
Adams	Park, Buffalo Run
Adams	Emergency Protective Measures
Adams	Storm Sewer
Adams	Culvert, Reservoir
Adams	Emergency Protective Measures
Adams	Adams County - Road Washout
Adams	Roads
Adams	Sidewalk repair
Adams	Fencing
Adams	Road Repair
Adams	Debris Removal - PAAP 9221
Adams	Damaged Interior finishes and furnishings
Adams	EPM
Adams	Recreation and Other - Fence Repair
Adams	Emergency Measures
Adams	Police Vehicles
Adams	Debris Removal - PAAP - 9221
Adams	South Adams County Water and Sani - Roads
Adams	Public Utilities
Adams	Emergency Protective Measures
Adams	Leyden Creek Crossing
Adams	Ditch Repair
Adams	PUBLIC UTILITIES
Adams	Recreational or Other
Adams	Parks
Adams	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Adams	Wetlands Park
Adams	ROADS & BRIDGES
Adams	Headgate 53
Adams	Road System Damage
Adams	Protective Measures
Adams	Adams County Facility Repair
Adams	Adams County - Man-Made - Channel Restoration
Adams	Building Replacement / Repairs
Adams	Recreation/Other- Facility Replacement/Repair
Adams	Roads and Bridges
Adams	Adams County - Public Buildings
Adams	Outdoor Warning System Project
Arapahoe	Tollgate Crossing - Water Control Facilities
Arapahoe	Public Buildings
Arapahoe	Roads and Bridges
Arapahoe	Recreational Facility
Arapahoe	Emergency Protective Measures

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Arapahoe	ROADS & BRIDGES
Arapahoe	Man-made channel- N Channel Drop Structure
Arapahoe	EPM - EVACUATION OF STUDENTS AND STAFF
Arapahoe	Buildings and contents
Arapahoe	Repair Channel - IMP
Arapahoe	Emergency Protective Measures
Arapahoe	Six City Buildings
Arapahoe	Shed Replacement & Contents
Arapahoe	Roads and Embankments
Arapahoe	Aurora - Parks
Arapahoe	1st Avenue
Arapahoe	Water Control Facilities
Arapahoe	Vehicles and Small Equipment
Arapahoe	City Wide Debris Removal - PAAP
Arapahoe	6th Ave Apartments
Arapahoe	6th. Ave & First St. Apartments EPM
Arapahoe	Water Control Facility
Arapahoe	Emergency Protective Measures -
Arapahoe	Bank Protection/Repair
Arapahoe	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Archuleta*	Low Income Mitigation Program (wildfire mitigation)
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Emergency Road Repairs for Access
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Emergency Repair For Access
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Gravel Wash and Reshape Roads
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures for Water Main
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Debris Removal
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Debris Removal
Boulder	DONATED RESOURCES
Boulder	Building Repair
Boulder	Facility Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Water Distribution System Repair

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Donated Resorces
Boulder	Gold Hill Security Patrols, Search and Rescue
Boulder	Water Treatment Facility Repair
Boulder	CAT C Culvert Replacement/Repair
Boulder	EMERGENCY ROAD REPAIRS
Boulder	EMERGENCY JAMES CREEK CHANNEL DEBRIS REMOVAL
Boulder	Emergency Access Road Repair
Boulder	ROAD AGGREGATE REPLACEMENT
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Building Replacement/Repair Main St/ESC
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Facility Repair E. Bus Facility
Boulder	Accelerated Debris Removal
Boulder	Access Roads and Culvert Repairs
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures Generators
Boulder	Debris Alternative Procedures
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Vehicle Replacement
Boulder	Gravel Roadway Repair
Boulder	Bldg Contents Rplcmnt - Replace/Repair Radios
Boulder	Lagoon Repair/Replacement
Boulder	Diversion Pond Restoration
Boulder	Vehicle Replacement/Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Parks and Recreation
Boulder	Road Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Lodging for Rescue Operations
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Vehicle Replacement
Boulder	Building Replacement/Repair
Boulder	TWIN PEAKS GOLF COURSE
Boulder	Debris Removal
Boulder	Emergency Rescue Services
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Water System Capacity Restoration - ALT
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Buildings and Contents (Library) - IMP
Boulder	Decontamination of Springhouse and Dist. Lines
Boulder	Utica St Waterline Covering to Prevent Freezing
Boulder	Building Repair
Boulder	Debris Removal Citywide
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Accelerated Debris Removal
Boulder	City of Boulder Road Repair
Boulder	Repair or Replace Dry Hydrants
Boulder	Road Damage
Boulder	Building Component Repair
Boulder	Equipment Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Building Contents/Equipment
Boulder	Debris Removal Citywide
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Damaged Building and Contents (Town Hall)
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Public Utilities - Water Main Repairs
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Orchard House
Boulder	Bridgeway Furnace Damage
Boulder	Glen Willow Apartment Building 303
Boulder	Longmont Wastewater Treatment Plant
Boulder	City of Boulder Road Repairs
Boulder	Supply Pipeline Repairs
Boulder	Recreational Facilities
Boulder	Road Washout and Side Walk Repair
Boulder	Stream Gauge Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - Multi Use Paths
Boulder	Emergency Safety Inspections
Boulder	Building Repair (Fire Stations)
Boulder	City of Boulder Road Repair
Boulder	Golden Pond Trail Restoration
Boulder	BR #LYS-SO.1 - Park and Approaches
Boulder	Miscellaneous Roadway and Trail Repairs
Boulder	BUILDING CONTENTS
Boulder	JAMESTOWN CENTER SQUARE AND ELYSIAN PARK
Boulder	Building Repairs
Boulder	Waste Water Treatment Facility Repair
Boulder	Stream Gage
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures (Contract)
Boulder	Bldg Replmnt (Fire Station #2 and Contents)
Boulder	Outdoor sports fields and playground repair
Boulder	Water Treatment Plant
Boulder	Treatment and Distribution System Repairs
Boulder	ROADS AND BRIDGE ENGINEERING ESTIMATE
Boulder	EPM -Temporary Facility Library
Boulder	Engineering Hydrological Survey & Study
Boulder	Emergency Street Sweeping

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Roadway
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	61st Street & NIST Water Lines
Boulder	Facility Repair (Fire Training Center)
Boulder	Facility Channel Restore
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures Police
Boulder	EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS
Boulder	Applicant Relocation
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Water Intake Structure Repair
Boulder	Sewer Line Repairs
Boulder	Building/Replacement Repair Erie High School
Boulder	Longmont Nelson Flanders WTP
Boulder	Boulder County Berms
Boulder	EPM (Elderado Drive & Elbert / Hartstrong)
Boulder	Public Utilities (Storm Drainage System)
Boulder	Water Control Facilities (Pond and Reservoir)
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures [Fire Dept.]
Boulder	Roads and Bridges (McConnell Drive)
Boulder	Equipment
Boulder	Accelerated debris removal and straight-time
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures [Transp. Dept.]
Boulder	Instream Hazardous Removal
Boulder	Emer. Prot. Meas [Limited Threats in Streams]
Boulder	In Stream Hazardous Removal
Boulder	Public Utilities (Sewer & Storm Drain Repair)
Boulder	Road Repair
Boulder	Public Utilities (Sewer Line Repair)
Boulder	IRRIGATION DITCH INTAKE REPLACEMENT
Boulder	MINOR ROAD AND DRAINAGE DITCH DAMAGES
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures (Stream Hazard)
Boulder	Gravel Road Repair
Boulder	Hazard Debris Removal from Streambeds
Boulder	Generator
Boulder	Repair Remediation Site [Valmont Butte]
Boulder	Buildings & Contents (Maintenance Storage Bg)
Boulder	Public Utilities [Boulder Canyon Water Lines]
Boulder	Road Repairs [Citywide]
Boulder	Pedestrian Trails & Bridges
Boulder	Roadway, Shoulder, and Culvert - IMP
Boulder	Debris Removal
Boulder	Winter/Permanent Road Repairs
Boulder	Emergency sewer pumping
Boulder	Public Utilities - IMP

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Road & Culvert Repairs
Boulder	Public Building (Main Library Equipment)
Boulder	Building Repair [Iris Center]
Boulder	Building Repair [Fire Station #1]
Boulder	Equipment Repairs
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Building Repair [Reynolds Library]
Boulder	Building Repair [South Boulder Rec. Center]
Boulder	Debris Removal
Boulder	Longmont Facility Repair (Parks Dept Bldgs)
Boulder	Building Repair [Fire Station # 4]
Boulder	Facility Repair [Retaining Wall & Other]
Boulder	Building Repair & Equipment [N Boulder Rec Cen.]
Boulder	Longmont Dam Road
Boulder	Debris Removal
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Facility Replacement / Repair - IMP
Boulder	North and South St. Vrain Pipelines
Boulder	Sewer Line Repair
Boulder	Emerg. Protective Measures [Utilities Dept.]
Boulder	Â¿ Utilities waterline insulation & pump station
Boulder	Public Buildings - Fire Station
Boulder	Building Contents Replacement/Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Recreation & Other-Facility Replacment/Repair
Boulder	Man-made Channel Repair [Three Sites]
Boulder	Debris collection and Disposal / Rolloffs
Boulder	Building Repair [West Senior Center]
Boulder	Facility Repair [13 Sites - Park grounds]
Boulder	Facility Repair [Elmer's Two Mile Park]
Boulder	Facility Repair [Knollwood PK Tennis Cts]- IMP
Boulder	Longmont Sanitary Sewer - IMP
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Facility Repair [Bear Creek Park]
Boulder	Water Control Facilities - Dry Hydrants
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - Main Street Bridge
Boulder	Open Space & Trails Citywide
Boulder	Facility Replacement / Repair (Walden)
Boulder	Facility Replacement / Repair (Anne U. White)
Boulder	Facility Replacement / Repair (Assay Grounds)
Boulder	Culvert Repairs [Gregory Creek/Iris Ave]
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures: Stream Hazards
Boulder	Building Replacement [1680 Iris Street]
Boulder	Road Repairs [Gregory Creek Area] - IMP
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Facility Repair [Open Space Tr]-IMP(3A,57)
Boulder	PAAP Consolidation
Boulder	Facility Replacement/Repair - Imel Trail
Boulder	Ralph Price Reservoir
Boulder	Road and Embankment Replacement/Repair
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Facility Replacement / Repair - Buffalo Gulch
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - IMP
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures -Stream Hazard
Boulder	Debris Removal PAAP Straight-Time
Boulder	Recreation & Other - Irrigation System
Boulder	Facility Repair [Open Space Fences - Gates]
Boulder	Facility Replacement/Repair - Parks Equipment
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures-Stream Hazards
Boulder	Facility Repair - Boulder Canyon Trail
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures [OSMP]
Boulder	RECREATIONAL AND OTHER - LOBO TRAIL TRANS DEP
Boulder	Public Utilities
Boulder	Roads & Bridges
Boulder	Public Utilities
Boulder	Road Repairs [Citywide]
Boulder	Public Utilities - Easments
Boulder	Road Repair - Lee Hill/Boulder Heights
Boulder	Building Repair [High Mar Housing Bldg]
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - Meeker Rd.
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - James Canyon Drive - IMP
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - CR-94 - IMP
Boulder	Recreation and Other - Facility Repair
Boulder	Roads & Bridges
Boulder	Facility Repair - Heil Ranch
Boulder	Roads and Bridges - Apple Valley
Boulder	PUBLIC UTILITIES - Utilities in Hwy 36 ROW
Boulder	Roads & Bridges
Boulder	Bank Repair [OSMP - Flatirons Vista Dam]
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Waste Water Collection Sys. Rprs. [Utilities]
Boulder	Man Made Channel Repair [OSMP Ditches]
Boulder	Drainage Structures [Urban Corridor]
Boulder	Man - Made Channel Repair [OSMP KOA Lake]
Boulder	Water Treatment Facility Repairs [Hydro Plant]
Boulder	Building Repairs [District-wide Damages]
Boulder	Facility Repair [Flatirons Golf Course]
Boulder	Facility Repair - Hall Trail
Boulder	Roads and Bridges
Boulder	Facility Repair - Dry Creek Trail

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Public Utilities - Site Pipe Repairs
Boulder	PAAP Consolidation
Boulder	Waste Water Treatment Facility Repair
Boulder	Facility Repair [Four (4) Park Sites]
Boulder	PUBLIC UTILITIES - WASTEWATER COLLECTION
Boulder	Public Utilities
Boulder	Road Repairs [Flagstaff Drive]
Boulder	Water Control Facilities
Boulder	Roads & Bridges -IMP
Boulder	Vehicle Repair [City Fleet Vehicles]
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Facility Repair [Open Space Trailheads]
Boulder	FACILITY REPAIR - LOBO TRAIL REPAIR
Boulder	PUBLIC UTILITIES - ELECTRICAL TRANS & DISTRIB
Boulder	Facility Repair [15 Open Space Trails] - IMP
Boulder	Facility Repair [Evert Pierson Memorial Ponds]
Boulder	Sewer Cleaning [Storm Water System]
Boulder	Recreational & Other [Boulder Reservoir]
Boulder	DONATED RESOURCES
Boulder	Emergency Protective Measures
Boulder	Â¿ Road and Bridge Repairs [OSMP]
Boulder	Public Utilities - Water Trans & Distr
Boulder	Public Utilities- Underground Piping
Boulder	Roads & Bridges - Ditch Pulling
Boulder	Water Control Facility
Boulder	Recreational or Other
Boulder	Golf Course
Boulder	Facility Replacement/Repair - Trails
Boulder	Damaged Roads and Bridges- Replace Culvert
Boulder	Facility Repair - A Frame Pond - West Lake
Boulder	RECREATION Building Replacement/Repair Parks
Boulder	WATER CONTROL FACILITIES - LINED AND UNLINED
Boulder	Facility Replacement /Repair (Pella Crossing)
Boulder	Building Replacement/ Repair
Boulder	PIBWD10
Boulder	PINE BROOK WATER DISTRICT - PUBLIC UTILITIES
Boulder	St. Vrain Greenway Trail - Areas 5 & 6
Boulder	Park Paths and Sidewalk
Boulder	Flood Recovery Staff
Boulder	Fleet Services Center
Boulder	Wildland Fire Station
Boulder	Generator Projects
Boulder	Acquisition/Demolition
Boulder	Fuels Reduction Betasso 2015 Project
Boulder	Historical Structures Def. Space

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Boulder	Defensible Space for Homeowners
Boulder	Code Enforcement
Boulder	Elevation
Boulder	Fire Station (Poorman)
Boulder	Hazardous Fuels
Boulder	Local Flood
Boulder	Acquisition of 11 Structures
Boulder	Elevation of Two Residential Properties
Boulder	Flood Reduction - Bridge
Boulder	ST VRAIN CREEK WWTP CHANNEL PROJECT
Boulder	Acquisition/Demolition of 31 Properties
Boulder	Elevation of Two Properties
Boulder	Evacuation Center Generator
Boulder	Sunshine FPD Station #1
Boulder	Sunshine FPD Station #2
Broomfield	Water Control Facilities
Chaffee*	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Clear Creek	Debris Removal
Clear Creek	Emergency Protective Measures
Clear Creek	Man Made Dams
Clear Creek	Debris Removal
Clear Creek	Roads
Clear Creek	Emergency Protective Measures
Clear Creek	Emergency Protective Measures
Clear Creek	Emergency Protective Measures
Clear Creek	Roads and Culverts
Clear Creek	Roads and Culverts
Clear Creek	Roads
Clear Creek	Bituminous Roadway Repair [Soda Creek Road]
Clear Creek	Embankment Erosion of Fire Roads
Clear Creek	Water Control Facilities
Clear Creek	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Clear Creek	Echo Hills HFR and D-Space
Crowley	County wide Roads and Ditches
Crowley	Emergency Protective Measures
Crowley	Sand Arroyo Culverts/Road
Custer*	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Denver	Debris Removal
Denver	Montbello Channel
Denver	Holly Street Retention Pond
Denver	Westerly Creek at 11th Avenue
Denver	Havana Pond Repair
Denver	Emergency Services
Denver	EPM
Denver	Building Repairs (DIA Hotel Construction)

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Denver	Water Control Facilities Repair (DIA 71st)
Denver	DCCHA01
Denver	Public Building Repair (DIA Concourse C)
Denver	Repair Damages to Public Buildings
Denver	Fountain Mechanical Room Repair
Denver	Facility Replacement/Repair
Denver	Evergreen GC
Denver	Debris Removal -
Denver	Building Replacement / Repair
Denver	Facility Replacement / Repair -
Denver	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Denver	Denver Fire HQ & PD Station #5
Denver	Sanderson Gulch
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures
El Paso	Debris Removal
El Paso	Water Control Facilities
El Paso	Damaged Water Main in Fountain Creek
El Paso	Washington Ave and Burns St Culvert
El Paso	Protective measures
El Paso	Public Buildings
El Paso	Drainage Ditch
El Paso	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
El Paso	Keeton Dam Silt and Gravel Deposition
El Paso	Road Repairs
El Paso	Ute Pass Trail
El Paso	Geneva Trail and Pine Ridge Guard Rails
El Paso	Police Vehicles
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	Rainbow Falls Trail Repairs
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	Sand Creek Trail
El Paso	Red Rocks Canyon Open Space - Boulder Wall
El Paso	Weirs/Drop Structures
El Paso	Palmer Park
El Paso	Trail Bridges
El Paso	Straight Time Force Account Labor
El Paso	Roads, Parking, Boat Dock
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures
El Paso	Bear Creek Trails
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures
El Paso	Facility Repair (Blue Gill Retention)
El Paso	8th Street underpass
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures Fountain Creek De
El Paso	Water Control Facility
El Paso	Building Repair (915 Cheyenne Rd)

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
El Paso	Nature Trail Access
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures
El Paso	Building Repair (905 Cheyenne Rd)
El Paso	Facility Repair (Trail)
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures Ruxton Ave
El Paso	Emergency Protective Measures City Hall
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	Mt. Manitou Incline
El Paso	Bridge and Trails
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	Roads and Bridges - High Drive
El Paso	Pawnee Ave Retention Pond Dam
El Paso	Roads & Bridges - Willow Springs Ponds
El Paso	Facility Repair (Schryver Park)
El Paso	Rec. & Other - Fountain Creek @ Carson St
El Paso	Playground Surface
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	North Cheyenne Canon
El Paso	Flintridge Culvert and Sinkhole Repair
El Paso	Road Repair (Rock Creek Canyon Road)
El Paso	Debris Alternative Procedures
El Paso	Bear Creek
El Paso	South Cheyenne Creek Roads/Shoulders
El Paso	Roads & Bridges - Culvert Replacement/Repair
El Paso	CMP/Shoulder
El Paso	Debris Removal
El Paso	Recreation & Other - Penrose Ditch
El Paso	EPM - Debris Removal From Bridges
El Paso	Hunter's Lane Asphalt and Sinkhole Repair
El Paso	N Rockrimmon Channel Concrete Wall Repair
El Paso	City Hall
El Paso	Water Control Facilities-Man Made Channel Repai
El Paso	Water Control Facilities-Culvert Repair
El Paso	Road Repair (S Douglas Creek @ N Chestnut St)
El Paso	Rangewood Dr and Vickers Dr Embankment Erosion
El Paso	No. Cheyenne Canon - So. Canon Picnic Areas
El Paso	Beidlemann Center
El Paso	Cutler Walking Bridge
El Paso	Maxwell Street Trail Head
El Paso	Roads
El Paso	Julie Penrose Fountain
El Paso	Public Utilities
El Paso	Public Utilities
El Paso	Recreation and Other - Golf Course Repairs

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
El Paso	Roads and Bridges
El Paso	Monument Creek/Fountain Creek Rip Rap Washout
El Paso	Palmer Park Roads, Picnic Area and Fields
El Paso	Roads & Bridges - Culvert Replacement/Repair
El Paso	Recreation Facility Repair
El Paso	Cat D King Street Bank Protection/Repair
El Paso	Water Control - Bank Protection/Repairs
El Paso	Roads & Bridges - Bituminous Road Repair
El Paso	Bank - Protection/Repair
El Paso	Public Utilities-Water Trmnt. Facilities
El Paso	Public Utilities
El Paso	Water Control Facilities (Channel Repair)
El Paso	Water Cont. Facilites - Bank Protect/Repairs
El Paso	Recreation & Other, Trail Repairs
El Paso	Water Control Facilities, Flow Control Mechanis
El Paso	Roads - Gravel Roadway Repair
El Paso	Public Buildings, Water Damages
El Paso	Public Utilities
El Paso	Public Utilities
El Paso	Public Utilities
El Paso	Water Control Facilities
El Paso	Public Buildings
El Paso	Water Control Facilities (Channel Repair)
El Paso	Roads And Bridges - Culvert Repair
El Paso	Flood Recovery Staff
El Paso	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
El Paso	Acquisition/Demolition
El Paso	Custer Avenue Acquisition/Demolition Project
El Paso	Erosion Control - Manitou Incline
El Paso	Campe Creek - Garden of the Gods
El Paso	Platte Avenue Bridge
Elbert*	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Fremont	Road/shoulders
Fremont	Roads and Bridge
Fremont	Culvert
Fremont	Coal Creek Baseball Field
Fremont	Baseball Field
Fremont	Retention Ponds
Fremont	Debris Removal
Fremont	Roads and Bridges
Fremont	Emergency Protective Measures
Fremont	Box Culverts
Fremont	06 Sediment in Mud Gulch
Fremont	Emergency Protective Measures
Fremont	Culvert Repair

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Fremont	Culvert Ends and Embankment Erosion
Fremont	Roads and Bridges (Storm Sewer Inlets)
Fremont	Bridge Abutments Eroded
Fremont	Intersections covered in mud/dam buried
Fremont	Roads
Fremont	Roads and Bridges 3rd Street
Fremont	ROAD REPAIR
Fremont	Road Surfaces and Shoulders
Fremont	Roads
Fremont	Roads
Fremont	Roads and Culverts
Fremont	Spring Creek Park
Fremont	Gravel Roadway Repair
Garfield*	Mountain Springs Ranch Hazardous Fuel Reduction
Gilpin	Debris Removal
Gilpin	Emergency Protective Measures - Signs
Gilpin	Gilpin Co - Road and Culvert Damage
Gilpin	Road repairs - with mitigation
Gilpin	Debris Removal
Gilpin	Central City Parkway
Gilpin	Retaining Wall
Jefferson	Waste Water Collection System Repair
Jefferson	EMergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Debris Alternative Procedures
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	FLEET DEPT. EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Jefferson	Fleet Dept. Equipment Repairs
Jefferson	Debris Removal from Settling Ponds
Jefferson	Facility Repair - Evergreen Lake
Jefferson	North Table Water District EPM
Jefferson	Facility Repair - Evergreen Lake
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Water Damaged Offices
Jefferson	Water Control System
Jefferson	Park Repairs
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	PD Shooting Range
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Roads -
Jefferson	Fire-Utility Road with Mitigation
Jefferson	DEBRIS REMOVAL

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Jefferson	DEBRIS REMOVAL-VOLUNTEER
Jefferson	Roads
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Water Control Facilities
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Roads
Jefferson	Debris
Jefferson	Public Building
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Jefferson	Water Control Facility
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures
Jefferson	Water Treatment Plant
Jefferson	Public Utilities
Jefferson	Water Control Facilities -EVERGREEN LAKE
Jefferson	Emergency Pro. Measures
Jefferson	Debris Removal Alternate Procedures
Jefferson	DEBRIS REMOVAL
Jefferson	Roads & Bridges
Jefferson	Trails
Jefferson	Recirculation Pumping System
Jefferson	Facility Repair (City Parks, Golf Course)
Jefferson	Roads- MOUNT EVANS OUTSIDE LAB SCHOOL ROAD
Jefferson	Emergency Protective Measures (Sites 1 - 3)
Jefferson	Recreational Park
Jefferson	EPM - Debris Removal Camp George West
Jefferson	Jeffco School Buildings
Jefferson	Utility Repairs
Jefferson	Recreational Park
Jefferson	Water Control Facilities
Jefferson	CAT E-Facility Repairs
Jefferson	Water Control Facilities (Spillway Repair)
Jefferson	Recreational Park
Jefferson	Mt Evans OEL School
Jefferson	Recreational Park
Jefferson	ROADS - BLUE MOUNTAIN
Jefferson	ROADS - Crescent Park
Jefferson	Facility Repair (Firehouse 1)
Jefferson	ROADS - Twin Spruce
Jefferson	Recreational Parks [Trails]
Jefferson	Firehouse 2
Jefferson	Embankment Erosion [Crawford Gulch Roads]
Jefferson	Embankment Erosion of Forest Hill Road
Jefferson	Embankment Erosion of Road [Crawford Gulch]
Jefferson	ROADS - Coal Creek West

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Jefferson	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Jefferson	Golden Gate FPD Station #1
Jefferson	Golden Gate FPD Station #2
Lake	Drainage Ditch & Culvert Repair
Lake	Supporting Road Embankment Failure
Lake	(Bridge LAKE-09-1.7-14) Roads & Bridges
Lake	Roads & Culverts
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Repairs to Public Library
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Gravel Roadway Repair
Larimer	Embankment Erosion
Larimer	Debris Removal
Larimer	Building Contents Replacement
Larimer	Emergency Electric & Water Distribution Repair
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Facility Repair - IMP
Larimer	Road Repair - IMP
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures Barricading,Pumping
Larimer	Accelerated Debris Removal
Larimer	Roads and Bridges
Larimer	RECREATIONAL OR OTHER
Larimer	Emergency Road Repair for Access
Larimer	Emergency Road Repair for Access
Larimer	Facility Repair/18 Hole Golf Course
Larimer	Facility Repair
Larimer	Road Repair
Larimer	Slope Protection
Larimer	Emergency Communications
Larimer	WATER CONTROL FACILITIES
Larimer	Replacement/Repair Retaining Wall Athletic
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Facility Repair/9 Hole Golf Course
Larimer	Facility Repair/Fish Creek Trail
Larimer	Vehicle Replacement
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Water Distribution System Replacement/Repair
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Accelerated Debris Removal
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Wastewater Coll & Treatment System Repair
Larimer	Emergency Road Repair for Access
Larimer	Emergency road repair for access

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Larimer	Water Distribution System Replacement/Repair
Larimer	Water Distribution System Replacement/Repair
Larimer	Emergency Electric Distribution Repair
Larimer	Donated Resources
Larimer	Gibbens Bank Repair
Larimer	Emergency Road Repairs CR 44H
Larimer	Kingfisher Embankment repair
Larimer	Timberline Road Bridge repair
Larimer	College Ave Embankment
Larimer	Debris Removal City Wide
Larimer	Bridge and Embankment Repair
Larimer	Environmental Center embankment
Larimer	PUBLIC UTILITIES/ Water & Sewer System
Larimer	Facility Repair
Larimer	Road Repair
Larimer	Parks and Trail Repair
Larimer	Facility Repair
Larimer	Recreation or Other
Larimer	washout embankment
Larimer	Trunk Sewer Manhole (PDI0330)
Larimer	Lift Station and WWTF Damage
Larimer	Water Distribution System Replacement/Repair
Larimer	Power Gen & Water Dist System Repair/Replace
Larimer	Gravel Roadway Repair
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Power Gen & Water Dist System Repair/Replace
Larimer	Bridge Replacement/Repair
Larimer	Man Made Pond Repair
Larimer	Emergency Pumping
Larimer	Recreational or Other
Larimer	Road Repair Fish Creek Connectors
Larimer	Road Repair PIDs
Larimer	Road System Damage
Larimer	Storm Drains
Larimer	Poudre Trail Sediment
Larimer	Forks Park - ALT
Larimer	Water Distribution System Replacement/Repair
Larimer	CR 63E, Roadway and Embankment Repair
Larimer	Water Distribution System Replacement/Repair
Larimer	CR 47 Temporary Roadway, Embankment, Culverts
Larimer	Road Repair Little Valley PID
Larimer	CR 44H Roadway and Embankment
Larimer	Fall River Sewers
Larimer	Glade Park - ALT
Larimer	Portable Water Pinbe realigned

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Larimer	Road repair CR 52E
Larimer	Water Delivery System Replacement/Repair - si
Larimer	Water Distribution System pipeline Replacemen
Larimer	Larimer County Debris Removal
Larimer	Hermit Park
Larimer	Udall Sediment removal
Larimer	CR23,50,54E,25E Road Repair
Larimer	CR 27 Temporary Roadway, Embankment, Culverts
Larimer	CR 27 & CR 41, Roadway and Embankment
Larimer	Pinewood Springs Water
Larimer	Lost material and equipment to save lives
Larimer	Septic Field
Larimer	Damage at WWTP
Larimer	Protective Measures
Larimer	Water Service East of Mod Valve
Larimer	Road Repair CR 02
Larimer	roadway, rip rap, embankment, asphalt surface
Larimer	Mariana Butte Golf Course
Larimer	Roadway - Embankment & Asphalt Surfacing
Larimer	NORTHERN COLO WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Larimer	399 - Road System Damage (Category C)
Larimer	Off of County Rd Southern Water Supply Project
Larimer	Bridge Debris Removal
Larimer	Larimer County
Larimer	Morey Wildlife Reserve and Jayhawker Ponds
Larimer	Roadway, Embankment, Culverts, Asphalt Surface
Larimer	PAAP Consolidation
Larimer	Road
Larimer	Community Development
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures (Temp Crossing)
Larimer	Road Repair (Cleaning)
Larimer	Water Con. Fac.Pipeline Little Thompson River
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Roads and Bridges - damaged roads
Larimer	Electrical control/ shelter and com/lines in L
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	SWSP Ft Lupton/Hudson Pipeline Crossing
Larimer	Left-hand Creek (BFC) Canal and Road Repair
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures (Parks)
Larimer	Temporary Crossing for Jasper Bridge
Larimer	Temporary Crossing for Wildbriar Bridge
Larimer	Emergency Road Repair Access (1500 Bridge)
Larimer	Bridge over Big Thompson River, (LRB10-1658BT
Larimer	Idlewild Bridge
Larimer	Emergency Road Repair Access (Moodie Bridge)

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Larimer	Larimer Cty Bridge Damage
Larimer	Waltonia Bridge over Big Thompson River, (LRB13
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Multiple Minor Bridge Repairs
Larimer	Treiber Reservoir
Larimer	Drake Ridge Circuit Relocation
Larimer	Stream Hazard Removal
Larimer	SPSC BFC Canal
Larimer	Public Utilities (Fish Creek Interceptor)
Larimer	Cedar Cove Circuit Relocation
Larimer	Vehicle Repair
Larimer	Building and Equipment
Larimer	MOREY WILDLIFE RESERVE
Larimer	Morey Wildlife Reserve
Larimer	Fish Hatchery Rd. Sewer Line
Larimer	Inlet at St. Vrain River at Lyons (Drop Structu
Larimer	Roads & Bridges (Feeder Canal Siphon Pipe)
Larimer	River Bluffs & Lions Park
Larimer	Public Utilities (Sewer Manhole Repair)
Larimer	Stream Hazards
Larimer	Facility Replacement/ Repair (Ballfield,etc.)
Larimer	Emergency Protective Measures
Larimer	Public Utilities - IMP
Larimer	Private Property Debris Removal
Larimer	Facility Replacement /repairs (grounds) - IMP
Larimer	CR 47
Larimer	Road Repair PIDs
Larimer	West Creek
Larimer	Flood Warning System Enhancements
Larimer	EAST VINE DRIVE PROPERTY ACQUISITION
Larimer	MULBERRY/MYRTLE/RIVERSIDE STORM SEWER
Larimer	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Larimer	Crystal lakes
Larimer	Stream Monitoring
Larimer	Loveland Evacuation Center (Chilson Rec Center)
Las Animas*	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Lincoln	Roads and Bridges
Lincoln	Lincoln County Roads and Bridges
Logan	Emergency Protective Measures 4145
Logan	FPD Emergency Protective Measures
Logan	Donated Resources Crook FPD
Logan	Emergency Protective Measures
Logan	Emergency Protective Measures 4145
Logan	MAIN WATER LINE 4145
Logan	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Logan	Roads
Logan	Pumping station repair
Logan	DEBRIS REMOVAL
Logan	Emergency Protective Measures
Logan	Merino Building Damage 4145
Logan	Pilot Program Debris Removal
Logan	Bridge
Logan	OVERLAND TRAIL PARK
Logan	Service Center
Mesa*	Bosley Wash Reservoir A
Mesa*	Flood Control Orchard Mesa Pond A
Montezuma*	Hazards Mitigation Plan
Morgan	Emergency Protective Measures
Morgan	Debris Removal
Morgan	Recreation & Other Brush Rec Wildlife Area
Morgan	Fence Replacement
Morgan	Lift Station Damages
Morgan	Lagoon and Fencing Damages
Morgan	Collection - Discharge Systems
Morgan	Barlow Road
Morgan	Empire Inlet Canal
Morgan	Jetty Walls and Embankment
Morgan	Electrical Transformers
Morgan	Riverside Park Trail Restoration
Morgan	North Tank Crossing
Morgan	Pipe damage system wide
Morgan	Emergency Protective measures
Morgan	Log Lane Crossing
Morgan	Riverside Park South Platte River Embankments
Morgan	County Gravel Road Damages
Morgan	Head Gate Controls Bldg & Access Road
Morgan	County Road 33 & Cooper Bridge Approaches
Morgan	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Morgan	Fishing Ponds
Morgan	Road and Bridge Damages
Morgan	Riverside Park Ballfields - IMP
Sedgwick	Volunteer 4145
Sedgwick	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Sedgwick	DEPOORTER PARK 4145
Sedgwick	Roads and Bridges
Statewide	Emergency Protective Measures
Statewide	Debris Removal

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Statewide	Water Control Facilities
Statewide	Water Control Facilities
Statewide	Shores Reservoir
Statewide	Repair unpaved Road near Pump# 5
Statewide	Latham Ditch
Statewide	Water Facilities - Seibring Reservoir Slurry
Statewide	Godfrey Reservoir
Statewide	(Emergency Protective Measures)
Statewide	Water Control Facilities (Orchard WF)
Statewide	Emergency Protective Measures
Statewide	Water Control Facility
Statewide	Emergency Protective Measures
Statewide	Watson Lake SWA Cat-B
Statewide	Emergency Protective Measures
Statewide	St Vrain Lakes Damage
Statewide	Debris Removal, Debris Alternative Procedures
Statewide	Emergency Protective Measures (Temp Facility)
Statewide	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Statewide	DEBRIS REMOVAL
Statewide	Water Control Facility Reservoir Damage
Statewide	Roads and Bridges
STATEWIDE	FHWA Match Statewide
STATEWIDE	EWP Match
STATEWIDE	EWP Match
Washington	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Washington	Roads and Bridges
Washington	Debris Removal
Washington	Generator
Washington	Defensible Space
Weld	DR-4145 Colorado Advanced Assistance - Evans CO (Weld County)
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures - ICT
Weld	Eliminate Health Hazard
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Sewage Line Repair
Weld	CatB - Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	CatB - Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE MEASURES
Weld	Emergency Protective Measurese
Weld	WELD COUNTY CR 61
Weld	WELD COUNTY CR 69
Weld	CatB - Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	CAT A
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	WWTP Headworks Building

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Weld	Debris Removal
Weld	Debris Removal
Weld	Evans Town Ditch
Weld	Access Road washout
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Police Automobile
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Water Line Damage
Weld	Detention Pond Berm Washout
Weld	Salida Court Pump Station
Weld	Debris Removal
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Road and Bridge Repairs
Weld	Milliken Public Works Building
Weld	Lola Park and Drainage Channels
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Walking Path
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Shoulder - Ditch Washout
Weld	Lift Station
Weld	Gravel Roadway Repair
Weld	WWTP - Lift Stations - Access Roads
Weld	Roads
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Roads
Weld	Sewage Treatment Outfall Channel
Weld	ROAD - CR 20.5 BETWEEN CR 5 AND CR 7
Weld	Roads -71st ave access road & Pond rd 1st ave
Weld	Pedestrian Bridge
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	BRIDGE - 20.5 -3B OVER BOULDER CREEK
Weld	Emergency Protective Measure at Bridge
Weld	Detention Pond
Weld	St. Vrain Legacy Trail
Weld	EPM
Weld	Various County Roads - Gravel and Paved
Weld	CR 58
Weld	Donated Resources
Weld	Equipment Replacement
Weld	BRIDGE OVER LATHAM DITCH
Weld	Weld County Gravel Roads
Weld	Roads

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Weld	Facility Repair Trails
Weld	Road damage
Weld	Debris Removal Pilot Program
Weld	Debris Removal
Weld	Debris Removal
Weld	Facility Repair Berms
Weld	ROADS
Weld	Public Utilities - WATERMAIN AT WATSON LAKE
Weld	Various Bridges - Part 1
Weld	CR 19.5 Road
Weld	CR 34 Road and Bridge 34-17A
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures Evans WWTP
Weld	Various Bridges - Part 2
Weld	BR 23-14A over Little Dry Creek and Approach
Weld	BR 19-4B over Big Dry Creek
Weld	Water Control Facilities (Detention Pond)
Weld	Canal - Diversion System Damages
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	BRIDGE 87.0/42.5B
Weld	Wtr Trtmnt Fac. Rpr/Rpl Boyd Irrigation Ditch
Weld	Rescue Boat
Weld	Bridge Repair (CR 3-42A)
Weld	Road Damage
Weld	FHWA CR53
Weld	Roads (CR-87)
Weld	EMP - Bellvue Transmission Line
Weld	VEHICLES
Weld	Public Utilities (Perry Pit Reservoir)
Weld	Wtr. Cntrl. Fac -CR9.5 Bridge & Cntrl Struct.
Weld	Weld County Road Culverts
Weld	Boulder Creek Breach
Weld	18 Water Line on St. Vrain Lakes
Weld	Debris (From FHWA Roads)
Weld	Stream Clearance-natural
Weld	Facility Replacement/Repair - Riverside Park
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Sewer Line Repair
Weld	Debris - PA Pilot Alternative Program
Weld	Waste Water Collection System Repair
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Evans Wastewater Treatment Plant Repair
Weld	Public Utilities
Weld	Public Utilities - 36 Water Main
Weld	Emergency Protective Measures
Weld	Water Line Replacement/Repair

State Match Projects By County

County	Project Title
Weld	Fire Station #2 Generator
Weld	Public Works Emergency Generator
Weld	Stream and Rain Gauges
Weld	Josephine Storm Sewer Improvement
Weld	ACQUISITION OF MOBILE HOME PARK
Weld	Hazards Mitigation Plan Update
Weld	Preparedness Outreach
Weld	Dacono Site
Weld	Fort Lupton Site
Weld	Southwest Services Center
Weld	Stream Gauge Flood Warning System

*Projects outside of the 2013 flood impacted area

State Match Obligations To-Date by Program and County

Program/County	State Obligation	% of Total State Obligations
Other Federal Grants		
Boulder	\$300,000	0.31%
El Paso	\$250,000	0.26%
Statewide	\$24,335,511	25.31%
Other Federal Grants Total	\$24,885,511	25.88%
PA Grants		
Adams	\$720,546	0.75%
Arapahoe	\$401,507	0.42%
Boulder	\$33,006,260	34.33%
Broomfield	\$57,080	0.06%
Clear Creek	\$173,354	0.18%
Crowley	\$39,929	0.04%
Denver	\$391,629	0.41%
El Paso	\$1,208,252	1.26%
Fremont	\$123,512	0.13%
Gilpin	\$99,033	0.10%
Jefferson	\$1,286,917	1.34%
Lake	\$18,485	0.02%
Larimer	\$11,584,117	12.05%
Lincoln	\$11,717	0.01%
Logan	\$97,721	0.10%
Morgan	\$476,972	0.50%
Sedgwick	\$3,436	0.00%
Statewide	\$5,438,905	5.66%
Washington	\$46,297	0.05%
Weld	\$3,272,531	3.40%
PA Total	\$58,458,201	60.80%
HMGP Grants		
Adams	\$43,437	0.05%
Arapahoe	\$9,699	0.01%
Archuleta*	\$30,579	0.03%
Boulder	\$2,896,690	3.01%
Chaffee*	\$6,250	0.01%
Clear Creek	\$12,500	0.01%
Custer*	\$6,250	0.01%
Denver	\$920,625	0.96%
El Paso	\$1,865,171	1.94%
Elbert*	\$7,500	0.01%
Garfield*	\$3,475	0.00%
Jefferson	\$19,212	0.02%
Larimer	\$412,295	0.43%
Las Animas*	\$7,072	0.01%
Logan	\$11,250	0.01%
Mesa*	\$498,897	0.52%
Montezuma*	\$5,773	0.01%
Statewide	\$5,664,366	5.89%
Washington	\$2,250	0.00%
Weld	\$382,679	0.40%

State Match Obligations To-Date by Program and County

Program/County	State Obligation	% of Total State Obligations
HMGP Grants Total	\$12,805,969	13.32%
Grand Total	\$96,149,681	100.00%

*Projects outside of the 2013 flood impacted area \$565,796 0.59%