

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

SMART Act Hearing

House Energy and Environment Committee
Senate Transportation and Energy Committee

January 16, 2025

Jill Hunsaker Ryan, MPH
Executive Director



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Today's Speakers



Jill Hunsaker Ryan,
*CDPHE Executive
Director*



Dr. Ned Calonge,
Chief Medical Officer



Erick Scheminske,
*Chief Operations
Officer*



Lindsay Ellis,
*Senior Director of
Legislative Affairs*



Michael Ogletree,
*Senior Director of State
Air Quality Programs
(Interim)*



Scott Bookman,
*Senior Director of Public Health
Readiness and Response*



Nicole Rowan,
*Director, Water Quality Control
Division*



Tracie White,
*Director, Hazardous Materials
and Waste Management Division*

CDPHE Serves ALL Coloradans

Our Mission:

Advancing Colorado's health and protecting the places where we live, learn, work, and play.

Our Vision:

A healthy and sustainable Colorado where current and future generations thrive.



Organizational Structure: 9 Divisions

2,194 employees | 4 Campuses (Glendale, Lowry, Grand Junction, and Pueblo)

Air Pollution Control Division

Center for Health and Environmental Data

Disease Control and
Public Health Response Division

Lab Services

Division of Environmental Health
and Sustainability

Hazardous Materials and
Waste Management Division

Health Facilities and
Emergency Medical Services Division

Prevention Services Division

Water Quality Control Division

Administration Division and Offices



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Most Pressing Topics in Public and Environmental Health:

Public health

- Responding to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza.
- Preparing for pandemics.
- Increasing immunization rates.
- Controlling communicable diseases.
- Addressing opioid overdoses and fentanyl use.
- Preventing suicide.
- Preventing gun violence.
- Promoting health equity.
- Reducing rates of syphilis and other STIs.
- Regulating ambulance systems.
- Improving quality of care in congregate facilities (e.g., nursing homes).

Environmental health

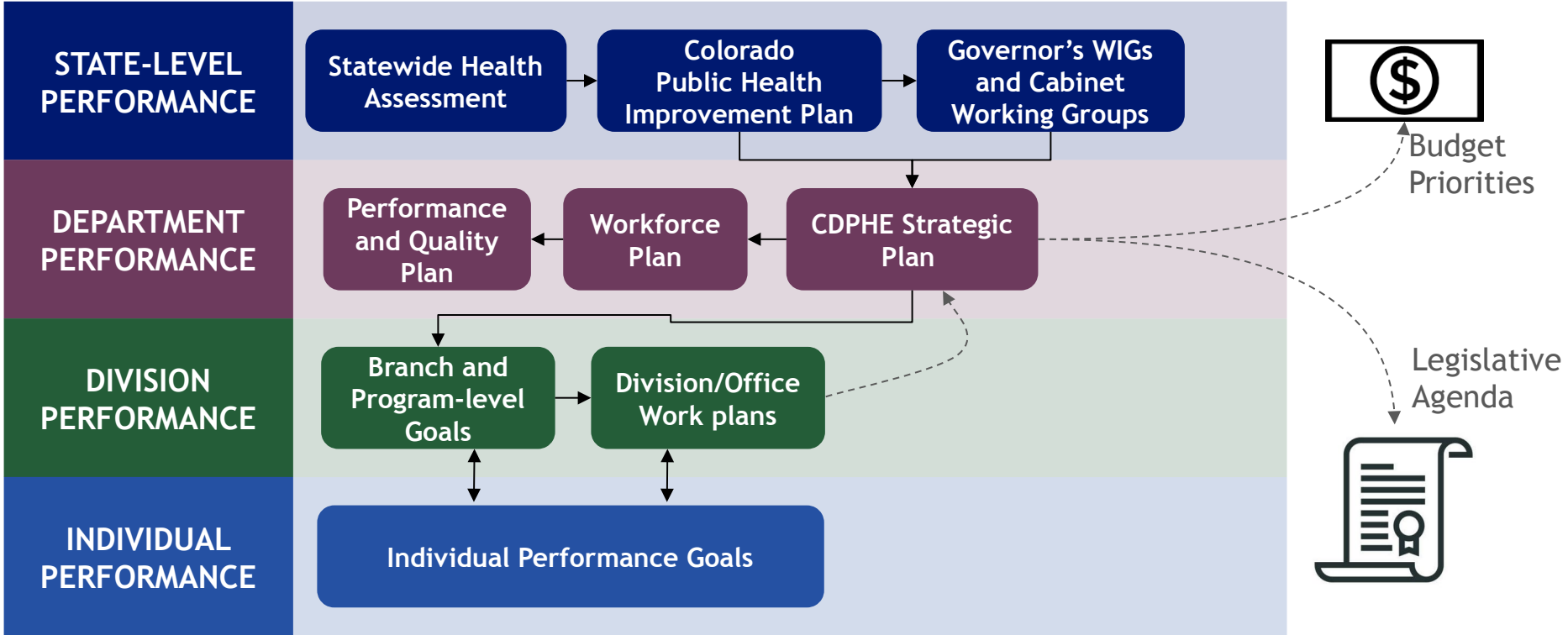
- Improving air quality and addressing ozone pollution.
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Promoting environmental justice.
- Preventing radon exposure.
- Ensuring water quality and addressing PFAS.
- Addressing air toxics with health-based standards.
- Preventing childhood lead poisoning.
- Managing hazardous waste exposure and disposal.
- Encouraging waste diversion and recycling.
- Ensuring safe food from production to retail.



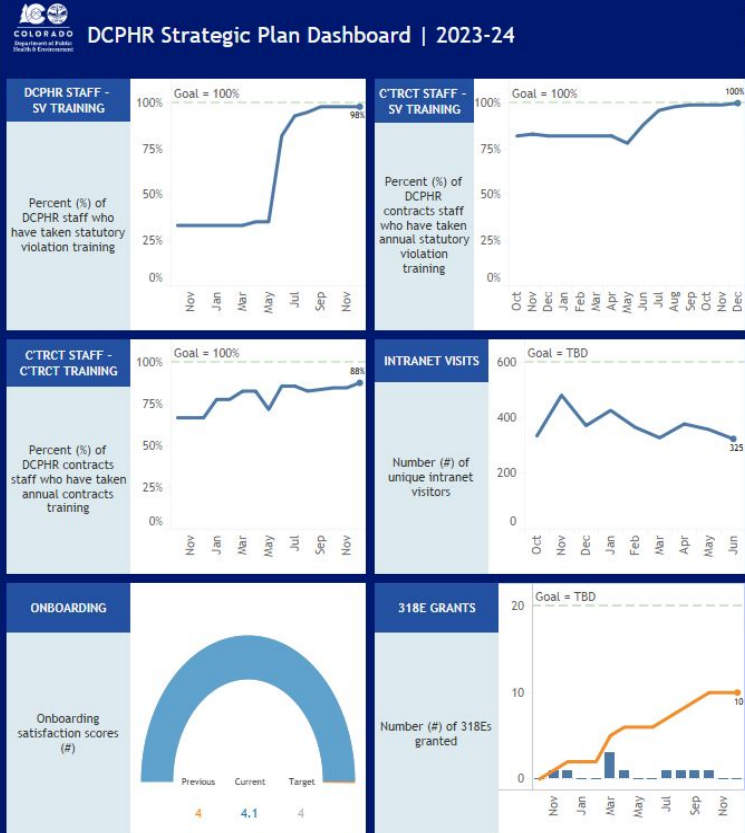
Performance Management



Performance Management Framework



The Polis Administration Uses the 4DX Model of Performance Management



Performance management cascades from the [Governor's vision and dashboard](#) through agency WIGS, ensuring alignment, accountability, and actionable goals at every level of the organization.



CDPHE's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan Priorities

- **Improving public health outcomes:** Targeting specific areas for enhanced funding and programming.
- **Protecting environmental health:** Implementing new legislation and rules around air quality, water quality, and recycling/producer responsibility.
- **Advancing Health equity:** Standing up Office of Environmental Justice, completing state agency equity strategic plans ([SB21-181](#)), creating an interpretation unit, implementing digital accessibility requirements.
- **Modernizing operations and systems:** Digital transformation of paper systems, addressing tech debt, implementing process improvements for efficiency.
- **Sustainability of Programs:** Evaluating long-term financial feasibility, setting priorities, implementing predictable fee increases, right-sizing programs with appropriate staffing levels.
- **Emergency preparedness:** Updating emergency response plans, re-organizing based on lessons learned from COVID, implementing COVID after action report, preparing a pandemic flu response.



CDPHE FY 2024-25 Wildly Important Goals



**WIG 1: Air quality
GHGs and ozone**



**WIG 2: Operational
efficiency**



**WIG 3:
Syphilis and HIV**



**WIG 4: Childhood
immunizations**



**WIG 5: Suicide
prevention**



WIG 1. Air Quality: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Year 7 of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions WIG



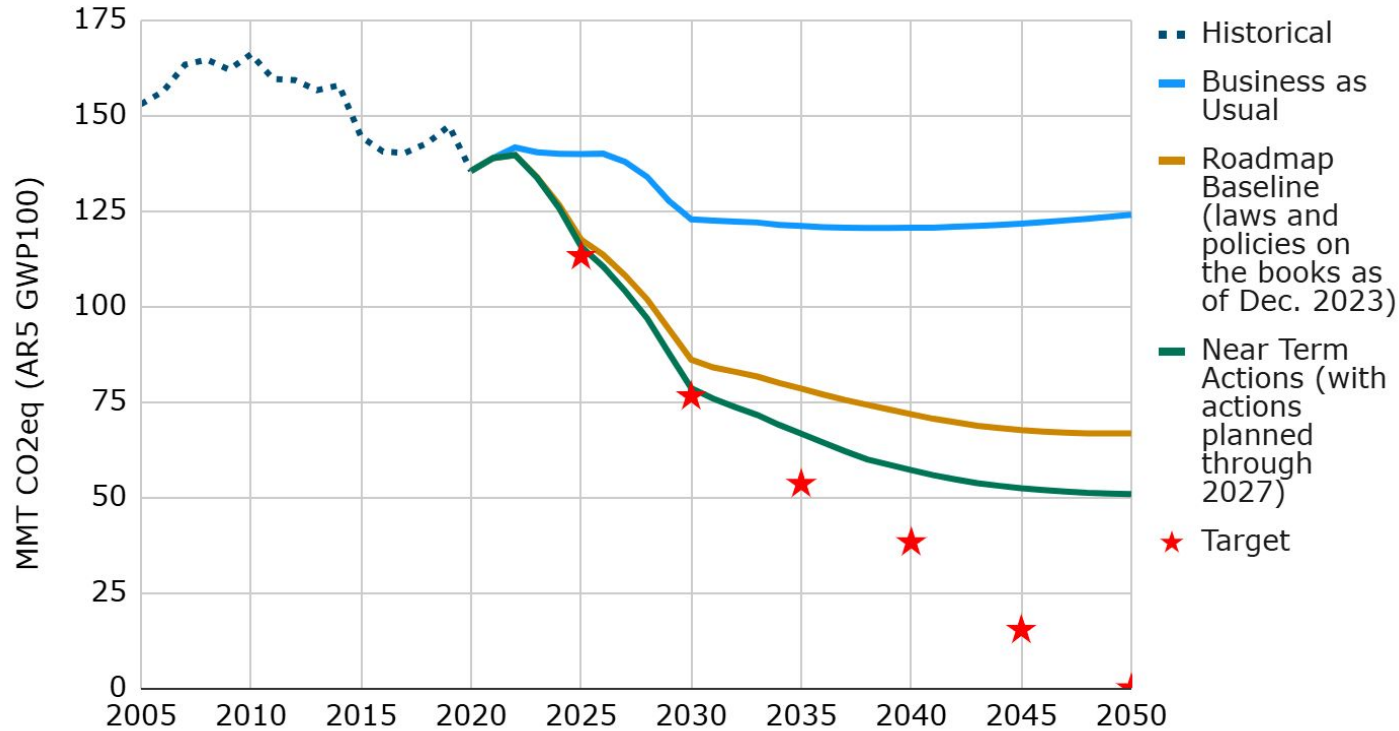
WIG 1.1: Support the adoption and implementation of new regulations and policies by June 30, 2025, that will result in estimated reductions of greenhouse gas emissions totaling 1,000 kilotons of CO₂e per year once fully implemented.

Strategies:

- Advancing two Air Quality Control Commission rulemakings (midstream oil and gas/landfills).
- Promote clean technology in oil/gas operations to reduce environmental impact by proposing regulation that will result in some electrification of pumps, generators, and compressors and other strategies to reduce emissions.
- Implement greenhouse gas credit and tracking system for manufacturing sources.
- Update biennial statewide greenhouse gas inventory.



Statewide Greenhouse Gas Emissions



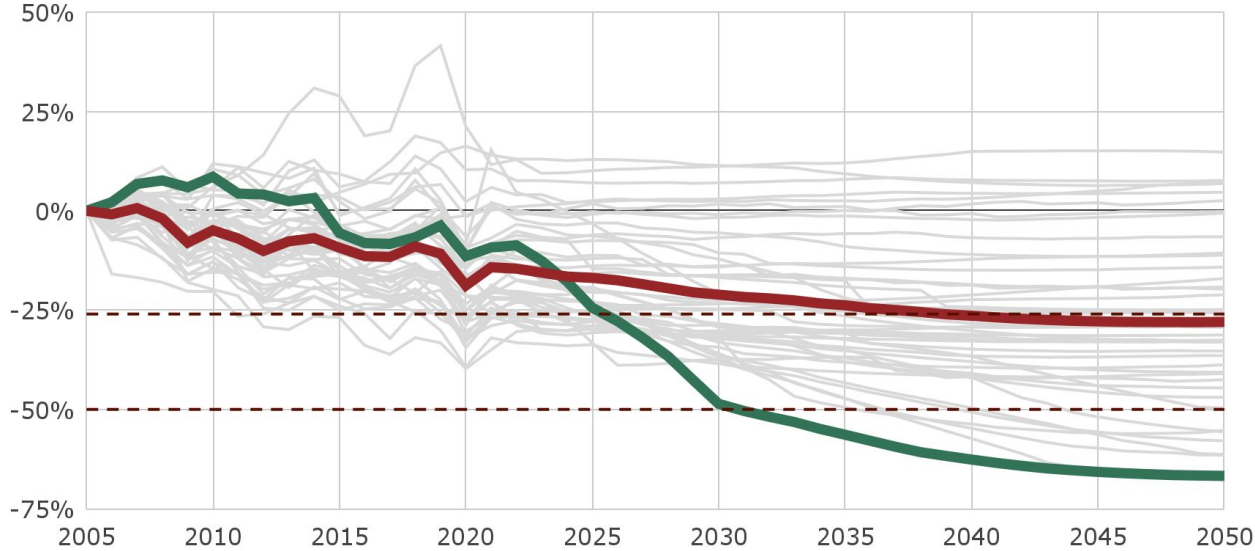
SB23-016 statewide greenhouse gas emission reduction targets relative to 2005 levels: 26% by 2025, 50% by 2030, 65% by 2035, 75% by 2040, 90% by 2045, and 100% (net zero) by 2050.

Progress towards the targets: Under the Near Term Actions scenario, Colorado is 94% of the way to achieving the 2025 target and 97% of the way to achieving the 2030 target.

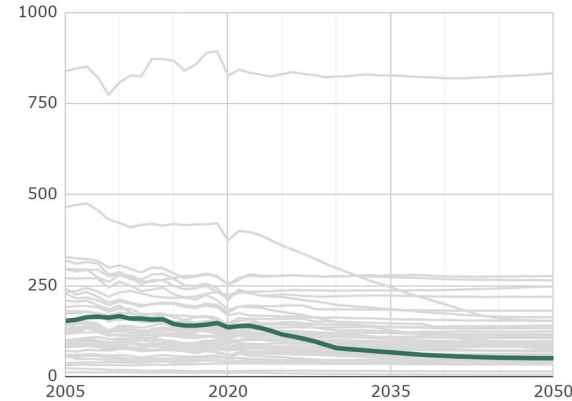


Comparing GHG Emissions to Other States

Percent Change in Emissions Since 2005 by State



Emissions by State (MMT CO₂eq)



- Other States
- Colorado
- National *
- - - 26% Reduction
- - - 50% Reduction

Data use and sources:

1. Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry emissions are not included.
2. The National* values represent 44 of 50 states considered. The following states were not included in the analysis: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Vermont, and DC. These states either had no available model or had known policies that were not modeled at the time.
3. Historical emissions (2005 to 2020) are from the EPA's National Inventory by State for all states but Colorado, which uses the Updated 2023 Colorado Greenhouse Gas Inventory, published November, 2024.
4. Projected emissions (2021 to 2050) are from Energy Innovation and RMI's [Energy Policy Simulator](#) and represent the most up-to-date policy scenario available for each state, including: "Near Term Actions" for Colorado, "Current Policy" for 22 states, other customized scenarios for 3 states, and Business as Usual for 19 states.



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Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accomplishments (1 of 3)

- **Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule:** Mandates reporting of GHG emissions and allows CDPHE to monitor and track progress toward reducing GHG emissions.
- **Hydrofluorocarbons Phase-Out Rule:** Phases out use of hydrofluorocarbons, potent GHGs, in various applications such as refrigerants and insulation. Colorado was the first state to adopt the US Climate Alliance's Model Framework for the phase out of HFCs.
- **Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2021, 2023) and GHG Metrics Dashboard:** The Statewide GHG Inventory provides comprehensive data on GHG emissions across the sectors of Colorado's economy along with future emissions projections through 2050; The [Metrics Dashboard](#) provides data on a wide range of factors - e.g. EV sales to gas and coal usage - that impact the state's progress toward its climate goals.
- **GHG Roadmap 2.0:** In partnership with other state agencies) Builds upon 95+ percent completion of the actions identified in Roadmap 1.0. Roadmap 2.0 includes 49 new near-term strategies to help achieve the state's GHG reduction goals.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accomplishments (2 of 3)

- **Zero-Emission Vehicle Rule:** Required an increasing percentage of light-duty vehicles offered in the state to be zero-emission models.
- **Advanced Clean Cars II and Advanced Clean Trucks Rules:** Builds upon the initial ZEV rules to require an increasing percentage of zero emission options for light-duty and commercial vehicles to reduce pollution.
- **Greenhouse Gas and Energy Management in Manufacturing (GEMM I and II) Rules:** Establishes GHG reduction and energy efficiency requirements and for industrial and manufacturing facilities. Assures these facilities contribute to the goal of reducing GHG emissions 20% by 2030 in the sector.
- **Recovered Methane Rule:** Sets standards to promote the capture and use of methane from waste sources.
- **Verification of Clean Energy Plans and Clean Heat Plans for Electric Utilities and Natural Gas Utilities:** Ensures electric and gas utility companies' plans to meet state required GHG emission reduction standards are accurately set forth and implemented.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accomplishments (3 of 3)

- **Building Performance Standards Rule:** Sets GHG emission reduction requirements for large buildings, based on reductions achieved on-site and through reducing energy use.
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Notice and Fee Rule:** Imposes fees on GHG emissions to incentivize reductions (and fund CDPHE's Climate Program).
- **Upstream Oil and Gas GHG Intensity and Verification Rules:** Regulates and verifies GHG emissions from oil and gas production activities, and puts the sector on track to achieve or exceed the sector's target of reducing GHG emissions 36% by 2025 and 60% by 2030.
- **Oil and Gas Midstream Fossil Fuel Combustion Equipment Rule:** Sets emission standards for equipment used in the midstream oil and gas sector and aims to reduce GHGs from the midstream sector by at least 20.5% by 2030 compared to 2015 levels.
- **Greenhouse Gas Crediting and Tracking System (GHG CATS):** Provides platforms to track and credit GHG reductions from industrial and manufacturing facilities subject to the GEMM rules and from Recovered Methane projects. The ability to sell credits on the platform incentivizes greater GHG reductions than are regulatorily required.



WIG 1. Air Quality: Reduce Ozone Pollution

Year 7 of the Ozone WIG

WIG 1.2: Continue to implement initiatives and state air quality programs through June 30, 2025, that will result in ongoing estimated future reductions of ozone precursor emissions totaling ~11,700 tons per year.

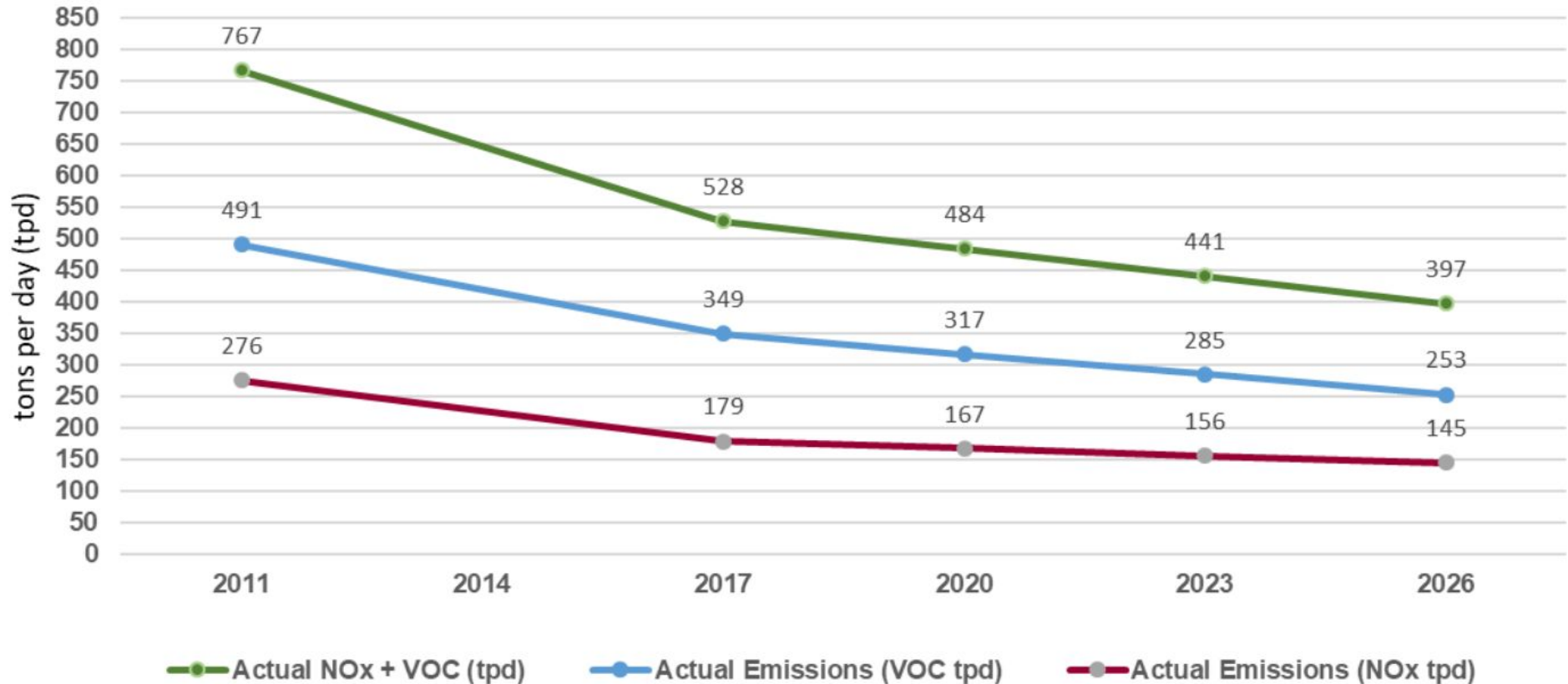


WIG Strategies:

- Implementation and review of the first year of NOx Intensity Program.
- Establish a NOx Reduction Committee to develop plan for achieving 50% reduction in emissions from upstream oil and gas operations.
- Evaluate and improve existing regulations to identify opportunities for expanding electrification of pollution generating equipment.
- Provide daily air quality forecasts for 358 days each year.



Reductions in Ozone Forming Pollution: 2011 - 2026 (projected)



Reducing Ozone Pollution Accomplishments

Effective regulation of stationary sources

- Implemented NOx Intensity Program to reduce upstream oil and gas emissions 30% by 2025.
- Proposed replacing emissions-generating pneumatic pumps and controllers and improving oil and gas monitoring.
- Hired refinery expert for regulatory review guidance.
- Began public process for reducing upstream oil and gas emissions by 50% by 2025.
- Identified additional control technology options for major emission sources.

Innovative regulation of mobile sources

- Developed compliance materials for lawn and garden operators.
- Continued study on the Indirect Source Rule.
- Improved vehicle inspection and maintenance program.
- Evaluated regulations to reduce emissions from lawn and garden equipment.
- Researched emission reduction strategies from non-road mobile sources.

Non-regulatory programs

- Continued Small Business Assistance Program - helping small business navigate the permitting process and supporting compliance efforts.
- Continued funding for Colorado Clean Diesel Program to support projects that reduce diesel emissions statewide.



WIG 2. Increase Operational Efficiency: Air Pollution Control Division

WIG 2.1: The Air Pollution Control Division will increase the completion of Title V major source permit reviews, requests, and approvals from 50 per year to 120 per year by June 30, 2027.



Strategies:

- Increase Title V permitting staff by five permanent full-time employees.
- Implement stationary source technology improvements – Phase 1.
- Complete three evaluations of process improvements and implement.
- Implement stationary source technology improvements – Phase 2.
- Establish an efficient public comment system.



Air Pollution Control Division Operational Efficiency Accomplishments

General

- Hired more staff to support new initiatives and address severe nonattainment requirements.
- Evaluated major sources for more control technology options.
- Established new tools, including the Emission Calculation and Regulatory Analysis Workbook.
- Updated forms and processes for new or revised regulations.

Technology

- Launched Stationary Source Technology modernization project.
- Enhanced data reporting, analysis, and visualization.
- Digitized 10 permitting work processes in new system.
- Developing 15 additional minor source permitting processes.
- Working on a major source permitting system.

Permitting

- Issued 3,070 permits in 2024, a 60% increase over the 3-year average.
- Enhanced dispersion modeling with new forms and tools.
- Updated template permits.
- Developed new environmental justice analysis forms.



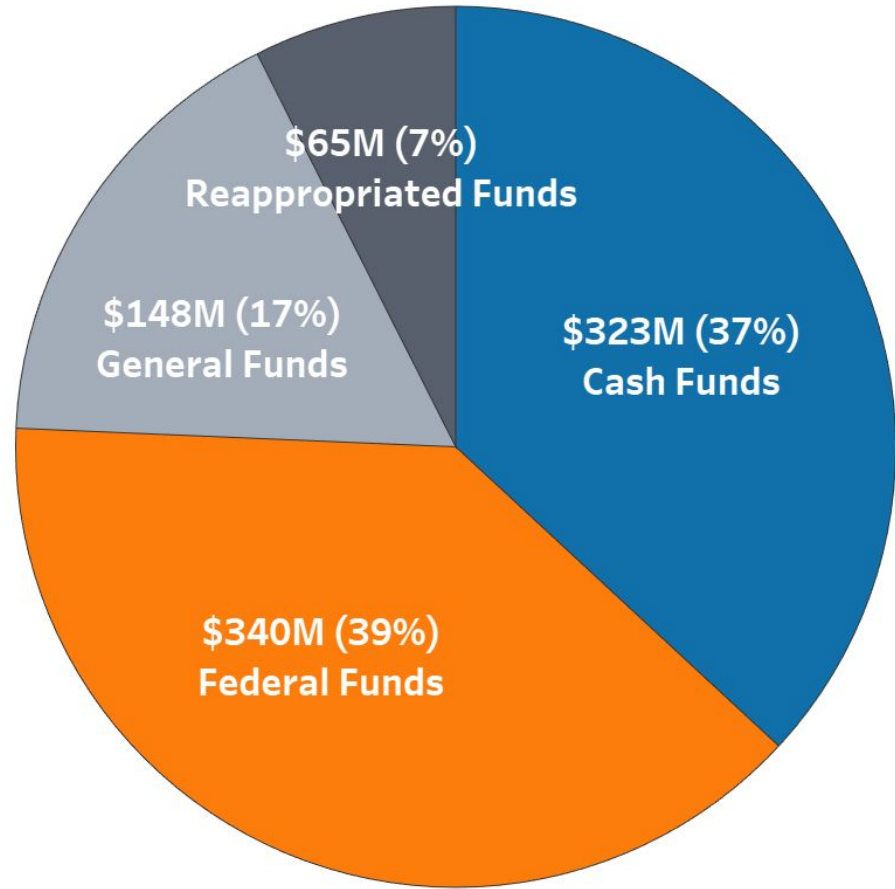
Budget Requests

*Investing in public and environmental health
and maximizing our resources*



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FY25 Budget (Nov. 1): \$875 M



**GF Exempt is immaterial*



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Air Quality Budget Request

\$14 million request for General Fund to support sustainability during a glidepath to phase-in of fees.

\$6.6 million fee increase is currently underway (year 2 of 5).

19 full-time employee positions eliminated.



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Water Quality Control Division Budget Request

Net-zero change in spending authority
\$3.3M cash fund spending authority with
commensurate reduction in General Fund.

Budget request focused on continued
backlog reduction and technical assistance
for local communities. Will help us address
additional federal and state regulations in
the future.

Commitment to ongoing efficiencies:

- Hired third-party consultant to assess municipal wastewater individual permit processes.
- Use of simpler general permits.
- Streamlining regulations through stakeholder engagement.
- Developing targets and baseline measures through stakeholder engagement.



Legislative Agenda

Prioritizing policy changes that ensure a healthy and sustainable Colorado.



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Legislative Agenda (slide 1 of 2)



Modernize Vehicle Emissions Testing Fees: Motor vehicle emissions fees have only increased by \$0.75 in the past 20 years. Without more revenue, the department risks violating federal ozone standards. This proposal would enable the Air Quality Control Commission to raise testing fees and support low-income drivers with repairs.

Update Disease Control Statutes: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need to update infectious disease and emergency response programs. The department proposes repealing duplicative legal authorities, updating immunization requirements to reflect current practice, and aligning hepatitis C screening requirements with CDC guidelines.



Legislative Agenda (slide 2 of 2)



Update Retail Food Establishment Fees: Current fees from retail food establishments cover only 40% of inspection costs, resulting in growing backlogs. This proposal, developed with the restaurant industry, seeks to increase funding for food safety inspections, which are vital for preventing serious foodborne illnesses.

Continue the Animal Feeding Operations Fund: The Animal Feeding Operations Cash Fund repeals in 2025, risking the funding for oversight of large animal feeding operations. Continuing the fund is vital for inspections that prevent waste from polluting water sources and causing toxic algae blooms.



Advancing Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Accessibility

We are here to serve all Coloradans.



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Advancing Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Accessibility (IDEA)

Employer of Choice Initiatives

- Fair and equitable hiring to attract diverse talent.
- Targeted recruitment and employee training for future needs.
- Career growth, mentorship, and educational support for employees.
- Enhanced accessibility for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing colleagues and communities.

IDEA Milestones

- Implement IDEA strategic plan in alignment with Governor's [Executive Order 2020-175](#),
- Strategies for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing health equity presented at the Public Health in the Rockies Conference.
- Improved Tribal data systems to enhance program support.
- Centralized translation, interpretation, and plain language services.
- Implementing [HB21-1110](#), to enhance digital accessibility practices.



Stimulus Implementation Update

We are maximizing federal dollars from the stimulus.

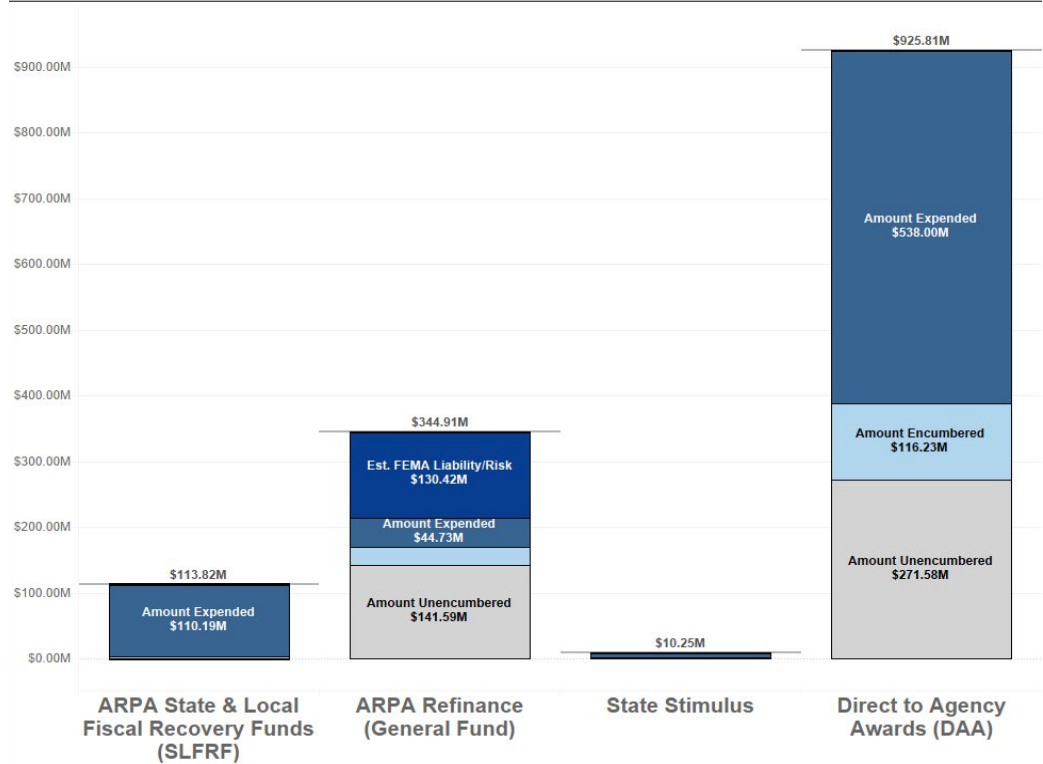


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We are
Strategically
Investing
Federal
Stimulus
Funding.

Overall Spending Status - CDPHE

Color Legend
■ Amount Reverted
■ Amount Expended
■ Amount Unencumbered
■ Est. FEMA Liability/Risk
■ Amount Encumbered



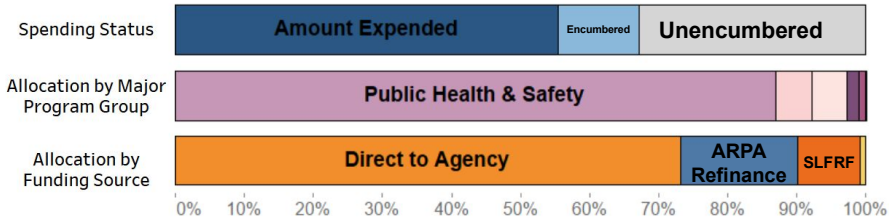
Visit coforward.colorado.gov for ongoing updates to Stimulus programs.



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Federal Stimulus Funding

CDPHE Federal Stimulus Expenditures



- \$1,399.8M in total stimulus allocation/appropriation, \$925.8M allocated directly to CDPHE.
- As of January 2025, CDPHE has fully encumbered all refinanced ARPA dollars and remaining allocations.
- Most unencumbered dollars will remain unspent (targeted to COVID testing and detection).

- The vast majority of federal stimulus dollars expended by CDPHE have directly supported activities to respond to, and recover from, the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The Practice-Based Health Education Grants Program provided funding to 17 organizations, supporting 19 health care professions, one peer support project, and two community-based practice training projects.
- In the last tax year, ARPA funds supported the Economic Mobility Program to continue its partnership with two AmeriCorps teams, who worked to return \$9 million in tax refunds to community members.
- Over 25,000 underserved students have benefitted from School Based Health Centers funded by State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program dollars.



Regulatory Agenda

Our appointed boards and commissions are engaging communities as they develop policies.



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Regulatory Agenda: Air Quality Control Commission

CDPHE provides a preview of all of its planned regulatory proceedings [online](#).

Notable proceedings for 2025 include:

- Comply with the Toxic Air Contaminants Act ([HB22-1244](#)).
- Address and report on the market share of zero-emission equipment sales in the lawn and garden sector and request restrictions on commercial use.
- Address greenhouse gas emissions from the manufacturing sector.
- Consider revisions to the Ozone State Implementation Plan and associated regulations.



Regulatory agenda: Water Quality Control Commission and Solid and Hazardous Waste Commissions

CDPHE provides a preview of all of its planned regulatory proceedings [online](#).

Notable proceedings for 2025 include:

- **Water Quality Control Commission:** Establish permitting fees to meet requirements in [SB23-274](#).
- **Water Quality Control Commission:** Create a new regulation to oversee dredge and fill materials in Colorado, as outlined in [HB24-1379](#).
- **Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission:** Set standards for the New Waste Tire Enterprise Board and consider revisions to the producer responsibility regulation.



Hot Topics

Requests from the Committee:

- Suncor Update.
 - Ozone NonAttainment.
 - Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Program.
 - Proper Disposal of Batteries.
-



Strategies and Actions

Reducing Air Pollution:

- Requiring Suncor to cut air pollution under the regional haze rule.
- Updated air permit requirements for disproportionately impacted communities to protect communities like Commerce City and address cumulative impacts.

Improving Transparency:

- Mandated a more protective fenceline air monitoring system.
- Increased fenceline air monitors in 2024, doubling Suncor's original proposal.

Engaging Communities:

- Enhanced CDPHE public communications and community outreach, prioritizing accessibility, plain language, preferred languages, and various communication channels.
- Deployed a CDPHE mobile monitoring van to measure air quality near Suncor.



Suncor (continued)

Protecting Water Quality:

- Drafted a water permit with the first-ever PFAS discharge limits into Sand Creek.

Enforcing Accountability:

- Issued the largest enforcement package in Colorado history against a single facility for air pollution violations: \$10.5 million in penalties and projects (Feb. 2024).

Ongoing Air Compliance and Oversight:

- Issued joint Notice of Violation with U.S. EPA for alleged emissions violations (July 2024).
- Issued a new Compliance Advisory related to Suncor's 2023 inspection (Jan. 2025).
- Contracted a petroleum refinery expert to guide regulatory actions.



Ozone Standards and Strategies

2024 Ozone Season Recap

- Hot, dry weather and wildfire smoke elevated ozone levels.
- June 2024: 2nd hottest June on record in Denver with only 15% of normal precipitation.
- Above average temperatures and below average precipitation persisted through July and August with periods of wildfire smoke.

Ozone Standards

- Working to meet federal standards:
 - 2008 standard: 75 ppb.
 - 2015 standard: 70 ppb (more stringent).

Challenges in Addressing Ozone

- Ozone forms from reactions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in sunlight, influenced by weather conditions.
- External factors like wildfire smoke and global background ozone complicate efforts.



Ozone Standards and Strategies: (continued)

Ongoing Strategies, Oil and Gas NOx Reductions:

- 30% by 2025, 50% by 2030.
- Regulation 7 revisions scheduled for February 2025 to reduce VOC and methane emissions.

Transportation Sector:

- Advanced Clean Cars and Clean Trucks rules adopted in 2023.
- Additional funding being invested by the state in transportation projects.

Other Measures:

- Tax incentives and regulations for gas-powered lawn equipment (effective summer 2025).
- Ongoing research and analysis on impacts of non-road mobile sources on ozone levels.

Collaborative Efforts

- Engaging with communities, industry, and local governments to develop new ozone reduction proposals.
- Commitment to ongoing public outreach and stakeholder engagement.



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Program for Paper and Packaging

Goal:

Provide equitable and convenient access to recycling services and increase recycling rates statewide, at no cost to the government or taxpayers, through a robust, stakeholder-informed program, aligning with the requirements of HB22-1355.

Key Developments:

Producer Responsibility Organization Appointed: Circular Action Alliance (CAA) was appointed by CDPHE on May 1, 2023.

Needs Assessment Completed:

- CAA conducted an assessment to evaluate recycling systems, identify gaps, and provide three scenarios to improve Colorado's recycling rates.
- The Joint Budget Committee approved the Department's recommendation for the medium scenario, which is projected to increase Colorado's paper and packaging recycling rate from 25% in 2022 to 58% in 2035.



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Program for Paper and Packaging (continued)

Next Steps:

Plan Proposal Development:

- CAA is developing a plan to implement the approved medium scenario, due **February 1, 2025**.
- Advisory board will review the plan for completeness and implementability over 90 days.

Amendments and Final Approval Process:

- If necessary, CAA will have 60 days to amend the plan.
- Advisory board will then review the amended plan and make a recommendation.
- The Department will conduct a public comment period and make a final decision by **mid-December 2025**.

Program Implementation: If approved, CAA will begin implementing the program within **6 months** of approval.



Proper Disposal of Batteries

Residentially Generated Batteries:

- Recycle at household hazardous waste centers, collection events, or retail store collection bins.
- Availability varies by county; check local resources for options.

Rechargeable Batteries:

- Never dispose of in the trash or household recycling bin.
- Risk of fire from punctures or compaction requires specialized recycling.

Automotive Lead-Acid Batteries:

- Disposal in landfills is **prohibited in Colorado**.
- Should be recycled when purchasing a replacement battery.

Why Proper Disposal Matters:

- Ensures safety, by preventing fires and environmental harm.
- Promotes recycling and reduces waste in landfills.

Visit your local waste management authority for more information on recycling programs near you.



Thank you

We are grateful for your continued partnership!

Please see the appendices section of the deck for more information on CDPHE's Decision Items, plus required legislative reports.



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QUESTIONS?

Lindsay Ellis,
Senior Director of Legislative Affairs, CDPHE

Lindsay.Ellis@state.co.us

303-748-1975



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APPENDICES



APPENDIX CONTENT

Appendix A: FY 25-26 Budget Request Decision Items.

Appendix B: Oil and Gas Regulations.

Appendix C: Required Public Health Reports.

- Office of Suicide Prevention.
- Office of Gun Violence Prevention.
- Task Force to Reduce Youth Violence, Suicide, and Delinquency Risk Factors.
- Colorado Health Service Corps.
- Kidney Disease Prevention and Education Task Force.
- Added Conditions - Infant Newborn Screening.
- Identifying Cannabis-attributed Health Outcomes in Emergency and Hospital Data.
- Postmortem toxicology results among Colorado residents under age 25.
- Hospital Staffing Standards.

Appendix D: Required Environmental Health Reports.

- Circular Economy Development Center.
- Paint Stewardship Program.
- Water Quality Control Fee Setting.



APPENDIX A: BUDGET



CDPHE

FY 2025-2026

Decision Item

Requests

(slide 1 of 3)

R-01 Air Pollution Control Division Stationary Source Sustainability and Fees

- The department proposes transferring \$14 million General Fund into the Stationary Sources Control Fund and increasing fees from businesses by \$6,616,739. Without these changes, the fund could face a shortfall of \$24.7 million in 2025-26 and \$25.9 million in 2026-27. The adjustments aim to reduce these gaps to \$15.6 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, with stability projected by 2028-29. Additionally, the department seeks to increase spending authority by \$2,767,571 for expenses expiring in 2024-25, along with a budget cut of \$2,460,000 and a reduction of 19 staff positions.

R-02 Protective Water Quality Control

- CDPHE's Water Quality Control Division is requesting \$3,331,304 in cash fund spending authority for FY 2025-26 and beyond. This amount reflects a net-zero change in total spending authority due to a corresponding reduction in the General Fund. Of this total, \$694,018 will be generated from fee increases, with the remainder funded by transfers from the PFAS and Water Quality Improvement cash funds.

R-03 Hazardous Substance Response Fund Solvency

- The department is requesting a transfer of \$6 million from the General Fund to the Hazardous Substance Response Fund, along with an increase of \$1.4 million in spending authority for the program line items. Additionally, the department will implement a one-cent increase annually to the Solid Waste User Fee, effective July 1, 2025.



CDPHE

FY 2025-2026

Decision Item

Requests

(slide 2 of 3)

R-04 Continue Animal Feeding Operations Fund

- The request continues the existing fee rates for the Environmental Agriculture Program, ensuring that there are no staff reductions, permitting backlogs, reduced services to agricultural producers, or potential negative environmental impacts.

R-05 Technical items

- The department has three technical items to address:
 - Carry forward the second year of the environmental equity and cumulative impact analysis from [HB24-1338](#).
 - Fix a correction in a letter from the Disease Control and Public Health Response Division.
 - Move \$892,447 in Cash Funds from the Health Statistics and Vital Records line to the Health Survey line.

R-06 Electrifying School Buses Grant Program Cash Fund Sweep

- The department proposes transfer \$38,500,000 from the Electrifying School Buses Grant Program Cash Fund to the General Fund over two fiscal years to help balance the statewide budget.

R-07 Nutrients Grant Fund and Natural Disaster Cash Funds Sweep

- The department requests a transfer of \$388,790 from the Nutrients Grant Fund and Natural Disaster Cash Fund to the General Fund for budget balancing purposes.



CDPHE

FY 2025-2026

Decision Item

Requests

(slide 3 of 3)

R-08 Payments to Local Public Health Agencies 5% Reduction

- To address budget balancing for FY 2025-26, the department requests a 5% reduction in the distributions to the local public health agencies line item.

R-09 Reimbursement to Coroners Line item Reduction

- The department is requesting a reduction of \$79,500 from the Reimbursements to Coroners line item to help with statewide budget balancing.

R-10 HB23-1257 Implementation Savings

- CDPHE's Water Quality Control Division requests a reduction of \$141,880 from the General Fund for FY 2025-26, due to savings in the first year of implementing the Mobile Home Park Water Quality Testing Program.

R-11 Sunset the Disordered Eating Program

- The department is requesting the elimination of the Disordered Eating Prevention Program and the restoration of \$91,398 from the General Fund to make these funds available for the FY 2025-26 budget balancing.

R-12 Sunset the Kidney Disease Task Force

- The department is requesting an early termination of the Kidney Disease Task Force established in [HB21-1171](#) to free up \$86,549 from the General Fund for the FY 2025-26 budget-balancing process.



CDPHE

FY 2025-2026

IT Capital Requests

ITCAP-01: Stationary Sources Solution Modernization

- This request seeks funding for Phase III of the Stationary Sources Solution Modernization project, which will replace outdated (1995) data systems used for stationary sources regulatory and management purposes. As a System Enhancement Regulatory Compliance initiative, it aims to introduce new functionalities, improve business processes and efficiency, and provide the public with transparent access to air quality information.

ITCAP-02: Colorado Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Management Information System Modernization

- This is the final of two requests for state funds to replace the outdated system supporting Colorado's WIC program. We aim to implement a participant-centered Management Information System that better serves both the program and its participants. Although we have access to federal funds for this transition, without state funding, we risk missing this opportunity and remaining with an obsolete system for years.

ITCAP-03: Modernize Water Quality Technology

- The department seeks funding to modernize our outdated permit management system for improved efficiency and communication. Our current system has an F rating, cannot be upgraded, and the vendor contract expires in May 2026. The Office of State Planning and Budgeting is submitting this as a below-the-line initiative due to budget constraints.



CDPHE

FY 2025-2026

Budget Amendments

BA-01 Closed Landfill Spending Authority

- This request for \$9,964,962 from the Reserve Fund continues the supplemental funding for FY 24-25 to support [HB23-1194](#).

BA-02 Gamete Cash Fund Spending Authority

- This request is for a \$22,500 Cash Fund to cover the costs of licensing agencies as stated in [SB22-224](#). This appropriation will not impact the budget – it simply shows how the funds will be used.

BA-03 Division of Disease Control and Public Health Response Full-time Employee Reductions

- This request seeks a \$400,000 and 3 full-time employees General Fund reduction from the Division of Disease Control and Public Health Response Administration and Support line to balance the statewide budget.



APPENDIX B: OIL AND GAS REGULATIONS



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2019

- **February 2019**

- Regulation Number 6 - (annual) update incorporation by reference of New Source Performance Standards.
- Regulation Number 8 - (annual) update incorporation by reference of National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants/Maximum Achievable Control Technology.

- **July 18, 2019**

- Regulation Number 21 - new consumer products and architectural and industrial maintenance coatings requirements.

- **December 19, 2019**

- Regulation Number 7 - Serious State Implementation Plan (SIP - 2008) and state-only oil and gas measures including expanding pneumatic controller inspection requirements, lowering storage tank control thresholds, revised Leak Detection and Repair inspection frequencies, expanded well unloading and maintenance requirements, new storage tank measurement system and liquids loadout control, new annual inventory, new transmission and storage intensity program.
- **SB19-181 (Protect Public Welfare Oil and Gas Operations)** - regarding reducing oil and gas emissions, leak detection and repair, and transmission was considered as part of this rulemaking and the rule was adopted.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2020

- **May 2020**

- Regulation Number 22 - Greenhouse Gas reporting and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) requirements.

- **September 23, 2020**

- Regulation Number 7 - Regional Haze State Implementation Plan (SIP) engine (1000 horsepower) controls and state-only pre/early production monitoring and flowback vessel control, class II disposal well facilities loadout control.
- SB19-181 (Protect Public Welfare Oil and Gas Operations) - regarding monitoring was considered as part of this rulemaking and the rule was adopted.

- **December 18, 2020**

- Regulation Number 7 - Serious State Implementation Plan (2008).



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2021

- **February 18, 2021**

- Regulation Number 7 - state-only oil and gas pneumatic controller retrofit/replacement.
- SB 19-181 - regarding pneumatics was considered as part of this rulemaking and the rule was adopted.

- **July 16, 2021**

- Regulation Number 7 - Serious State Implementation Plan (SIP - 2008).

- **October 2021**

- Regulation Number 22 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Management for Manufacturing in Colorado (GEMM 1 - now in Reg 27).
- Common Provisions - revised maximum civil penalties (occurs every year since 2021).

- **December 17, 2021**

- Regulation Number 7 - state-only oil and gas combustion device testing, gas plant reciprocating compressor rod packing replacement, expanded gas plant Leak Detection and Repair and pneumatics state-wide, revised Leak Detection and Repair, expanded separator control to existing separators, expanded well maintenance requirements, new pigging and blowdown requirements, revised annual inventory.
- Regulation Number 22 - state-only oil and gas upstream intensity and midstream carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) reduction.
- SB 19-181 regarding reducing oil and gas emissions was considered as part of this rulemaking and the rule was adopted.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2022-2023

- **November 2022**

- Regulation Number 22 - recovered methane protocols.

- **December 16, 2022**

- Regulation Number 7 - Severe State Implementation Plan (2008) and Moderate State Implementation Plan (2015).
- Regulation Number 21 - Severe State Implementation Plan (2008).
- Common Provisions - revised startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) provisions to state-only.

- **April 20, 2023**

- Regulation Number 7 - restructured into Regulation Number 24 (formerly Reg 7 Part B), Regulation Number 25 (formerly Reg 7, Part C), Regulation Number 26 (formerly Reg 7 Part E), and Regulation Number 7 (retained Reg 7 Part D and moved over upstream/midstream from Reg 22). Also moved Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Energy Management for the Manufacturing Sector (GEMM) out of Reg 22 into a new Regulation Number 27.

- **May 2023**

- Regulation Number 3 - enhanced monitoring and modeling in Disproportionately Impacted communities.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2023-2024

- **August 2023**

- Regulation Number 28 - building performance standards.

- **September/October 2023**

- Regulation Number 27 - Greenhouse Gas Emission and Energy Management for the Manufacturing Sector (GEMM) 2.

- **December 15, 2023**

- Regulation Number 26 - Severe State Implementation Plan (2008) and state-only engine (100-1000 horsepower & >500 horsepower) requirements.
- Regulation Number 7 - state-only pre/early production nitrogen oxides (NOx) intensity and use practices.

- **February 16, 2024**

- Regulation Number 29 - new lawn and garden use restrictions.

- **July 18-19, 2024**

- Regulation Number 22 - Greenhouse Gas



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2024

- **August 15-16, 2024**

- Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plans including Regulation Number 1, Regulation Number 4, and Air Quality Standards.

- **October 16-18, 2024**

- Common Provisions.
- Regulation Number 22 - Greenhouse Gas

- **November 20-22, 2024**

- Procedural Rules.

- **December 18-20, 2024**

- Regulation Numbers 7, 25, 26 27 - Midstream fuel combustion equipment; State Implementation Plan revisions.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2025

- **January 16-17, 2025**

- Regulation Number 11 and Regulation Number 12 - update the vehicle inspection program.
- Regulation Number 30 - establish a new Regulation Number 30 to identify up to five priority air toxic contaminants, in response to HB 22-1244 (Air Toxics).

- **February 19-21, 2025**

- Regulation Number 7- revisions addressing emissions of ozone precursors.

- **April 16-18, 2025**

- Regulation Number 3 and Regulation Number 7 - air toxics reporting, in response to HB 22-1244 (Air Toxics). This may also include revisions to Regulation Number 7.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2025 (cont.)

- **September 17-19, 2025**

- Regulation Number 28 - revisions to address technical corrections to the rule.
- Regulation Number 3 and Regulation Number 30 - revisions to address the health based standards for the adopted priority air toxic contaminants, in response to HB 22-1244 (Air Toxics); non-substantive, restructuring revision to relocate the toxic air contaminant reporting requirements in Regulation Number 3 to Regulation Number 30.

- **October 16-17, 2025**

- Common Provisions - revisions to the Common Provisions regulation to address HB 20-1143 (Environmental Justice / Environmental Fines) with respect to inflation adjustments for maximum fines and penalties for air quality control violations.
- Regulation Number 6, Part A - revise Regulation Number 6, Part A to incorporate by reference changes the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) made to its New Source Performance Standards and/or Emission Guidelines.
- Regulation Number 8, Parts A & E - revisions Regulation Number 8, Parts A and E (Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards) to incorporate by reference changes the United States Environmental Protection Agency made to its National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants rules.
- Regulation Number 31- establishing a new Regulation Number 31 to address municipal solid waste landfill greenhouse gas control and monitoring requirements.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2025-2026

- **November 19-21, 2025**
 - Ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP) and Associated Regulations - elements to Colorado's State Implementation Plans (SIP) under the 2008 and 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and revisions to associated regulations including Regulation Number 3, Regulation Number 7, Regulation Number 26, and the Air Quality Standards, Designations and Emission Budgets.
- **December 17-19, 2025**
 - Regulation Number 27- revisions to Regulation Number 27 to address greenhouse gas emissions from the manufacturing sector which revisions follow the Commission's request that the Division review and evaluate the ability of the rule adopted in 2023 to assure sufficient compliance by and compliance pathways for the affected sources.
- **January 14-16, 2026**
 - Regulation Number 7 - revisions to Regulation Number 7 to address oil and gas operations impacted by United States Environmental Protection Agency's Emission Guideline 40 CFR Subpart 0000c in order to submit the state 111(d) plan to the United States Environmental Protection Agency in March.



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2026

- **April 15-17, 2026**

- Regulation Number 29 - revisions to Regulation Number 29 to address and report out on lawn and garden equipment: market share of zero emission equipment sales, request for commercial use restrictions.
- Regulation Number 30 - revisions to Regulation Number 30 to address priority toxic air contaminant control strategies.

- **July 15-17, 2026**

- Particulate Matter (PM10) Maintenance Plan Revisions - revisions to Regulation Number 1, Regulation Number 4, Regulation Number 16, State Implementation Plan, Specific Regulations for Nonattainment-Attainment/Maintenance Areas (Local Elements), and Air Quality Standards, Designations and Emission Budgets that impact volatile organic compound/nitrogen oxides (VOC/NOx) maintenance plans (Canon City, Pagosa Springs, Telluride, Denver Metro, Aspen, Steamboat Springs, Lamar). May evaluate potential revisions to remove federal enforceability, if no longer necessary.

- **September 16-18, 2026**

- Regulation Number 24 - revisions to Regulation Number 24 to address refinery expert's assessment (see HB 24-1338, Cumulative Impacts and Environmental Justice).



Oil and Gas Regulations - 2026 (cont.)

- **October 15-16, 2026**

- Common Provisions - revisions to the Common Provisions regulation to address HB20-1143 with respect to inflation adjustments for maximum fines and penalties for air quality control violations.
- Regulation Number 6, Part A - revise Regulation Number 6, Part A to incorporate by reference changes the EPA made to its New Source Performance Standards and/or Emission Guidelines.
- Regulation Number 8, Parts A and E - revisions to Regulation Number 8, Parts A and E (Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards) to incorporate by reference changes the EPA made to its National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants rules.

- **November 18-20, 2026**

- Regulation Number 3 and Regulation Number 30 - The Division will request hearing to consider revisions to Regulation Number 3 and Regulation Number 30 to address air toxics related permitting, in response to HB 22-1244 (Air Toxics).

- **December 16-18, 2026**

- Regulation Number 7 - The Division will request hearing to consider revisions to Regulation Number 7 to address emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from upstream oil and gas operations, in response to SB 24-229 (Ozone Mitigation).



APPENDIX C: REQUIRED PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT
Office of Suicide Prevention Requirements

Suicide Prevention Commission
Recommendations

§25-1.5-111(4) C.R.S.

Colorado Suicide Prevention Plan

§25-1.5-112(5) C.R.S.

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Health Required Reports: Suicide Prevention Commission Recommendations

Supporting responsive health care.

- Examples: Zero Suicide model, the Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality framework, the Second Wind Fund therapy for youth, and the Colorado Follow-Up Project.

Improving training and education for professionals and community members.

- Examples: Question, Persuade, Refer; Mental Health First Aid; Changing our Mental and Emotional Trajectory.

Building resilience and community connectedness.

- Examples: Economic stability. Inclusive and safe communities for LGBTQ+ Coloradans and Black, Indigenous, and People of Color. Increased support for youth, for rural communities, for veterans, for high-suicide burden industries – like oil and gas – and for older adults 65+. Expanding the Colorado Gun Shop Project.

Enhancing data collection and systems.

- Example: Support coroners with incentives and standardized tools.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT
Office of Gun Violence Prevention

Office of Gun Violence Prevention

§25-20.5-120 | Office of Gun Violence Prevention

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Health Required Reports: Suicide Prevention Plan

The Colorado plan guides the state's approach to:

- Collaborations across agencies and sectors.
- Comprehensive suicide prevention work for priority populations and occupations.
- Connectedness across communities.
- Economic stability and supports.
- Public suicide prevention education and awareness.
- Health system and provider response to suicidal despair.
- Active analysis and dissemination of suicide-related data.
- Lethal means (including firearms) safety initiatives.
- Postvention, which refers to supports provided to individuals after they are impacted by suicide.

Office of Gun Violence Prevention 2024 Report Highlights:

The office took important steps in FY24 to decrease the impact of gun violence and accidental firearm injuries across Colorado by:

- Expanding collaborations.
- Awarding the next round of grants to fund gun violence prevention and firearm safety programs across the state.
- Updating the resource bank and data dashboard.
- Continuing to promote the office's education and awareness campaign.



Office of Gun Violence Prevention 2024 Report Findings:

- The "Let's Talk Guns, Colorado" campaign achieved over 36.3 million impressions statewide.
- The campaign website attracted over 104,000 unique visitors seeking information on gun violence prevention resources and laws.
- The grant program allocated approximately \$446,897 to 18 organizations focused on community-based gun violence prevention and intervention.
- The office collaborated with the Injury and Violence Prevention Center at the Colorado School of Public Health to create the state's first gun violence prevention resource bank.
- The Firearm Injury Prevention Initiative, in partnership with the office, published the first Colorado Firearm Injury Prevention Survey.
- The office received \$1,122,173 from the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice to enhance its grant program and develop new training materials on Extreme Risk Protection Orders for health care and mental health professionals.
- The office worked with the Attorney General's Office, the Office of School Safety, and the Department of Public Safety in the governor's Crime Prevention Working Group focused on making Colorado one of the top 10 safest states.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT

Task Force to Reduce Youth Violence, Suicide, and Delinquency Risk Factors

Task Force to Reduce Youth Violence, Suicide, and Delinquency Risk Factors

§25-1-137 C.R.S. | Prevention Services Division

[Link to Task Force page](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Task Force Highlights

The task force is charged with establishing shared goals, objectives, and guidelines for governmental agencies and community-based agencies to achieve maximum impact in reducing youth violence, suicide, and delinquency risk factors for communities with the highest rates of youth violence, suicide, or delinquency risk factors.

Key activities the task force completed:

- Identified data baselines and index measures to guide decisions aimed at effectively reducing risk factors associated with youth violence, suicide, and delinquency.
 - The data considered includes school performance, crime, socioeconomic and demographic makeup, and access to resources.
- Created maps to visualize community vulnerability data, which inform data-driven decisions. These maps highlight areas of concern within the state by ranking vulnerability based on the various index measures.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT

Colorado Health Service Corps

Colorado Health Service Corps

§25-1.5-505 C.R.S. | Primary Care Office

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

2023 Report Highlights: Colorado Health Service Corps

Colorado Health Service Corps provides an incentive for clinicians to work in Health Professional Shortage Areas by offering loan repayment in exchange for providing clinical services to low-income, publicly insured, uninsured, and geographically isolated residents of Colorado.

- The office awarded over \$15.5 million in loan repayment in FY24.
- Over 1,600 years were obligated across all contracts to provide primary, oral, and behavioral health care services in Colorado.
- 549 total health professionals participate in the program today.
- 558 eligible health service corps clinical sites participate across Colorado.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT

Kidney Disease Prevention and Education Task Force

Kidney Disease Prevention and Education Task Force

§25-1-136 C.R.S. | Prevention Services Division

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Kidney Disease Prevention and Education Task Force

Report Highlights (slide 1 of 2)

Key takeaways:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that chronic kidney disease affects up to 15% of adults in the United States. Despite this high prevalence, 90% of U.S. adults with chronic kidney disease are unaware that they have it, as the early stages often present few, if any, symptoms.
 - In 2021, over 8,000 residents were being treated for end-stage renal disease. Among these individuals, 4,994 relied on dialysis for survival, while 3,928 received a transplant.
- This data highlights the critical need for early detection and management of chronic kidney disease to mitigate the negative health and financial impacts associated with it.



Kidney Disease Prevention and Education Task Force

Report Highlights (slide 2 of 2)

The Kidney Disease and Prevention Task Force was created in [HB21-1171](#). The task force is responsible for working with various entities to create kidney disease educational programs and increase awareness of kidney disease in Colorado to:

- Examine chronic kidney disease, transplantation, donation, and the higher rates of affliction in minority populations.
- Develop a plan to raise awareness about kidney disease in Colorado.

The task force has completed the following activities:

- Submitted its initial report to CDPHE on December 1, 2023.
- Conducted comprehensive examination of complex aspects of chronic kidney disease.
- Shifted its focus to building a sustainable plan to raise awareness about kidney disease in Colorado.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT

Infant Newborn Screening

Added Conditions - Infant Newborn Screening

§25-4-1004 (1.5) C.R.S. | Infant Newborn Screening

The department added three new conditions through the Board of Health rulemaking in 2024, including:

- Targeted screening for congenital Cytomegalovirus, or cCMV.
- Population screening for Guanidinoacetate methyltransferase, or GMAT.
- Population screening for Mucopolysaccharidosis type II, or MPSII.



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT
Identifying Cannabis-Attributed Health Outcomes

**Identifying Cannabis-attributed Health
Outcomes in Emergency and Hospital
Data Annual Report**

§25-3-217 C.R.S. | Regulating Marijuana Concentrates

[Reports and summaries](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Identifying Cannabis-attributed Health Outcomes

2024 Report Highlights:

Limitations

- Cannabis code ≠ cannabis caused.
- No existing definitions or methodology.
- No information on cannabis use or product used.

Findings

- The overall percentage of hospital and emergency department discharges likely-attributed to cannabis remains low.
- Cannabis-likely attributed codes were highest in emergency department discharges and among individuals aged 13-17 years.
- 98% of children younger than 6 discharged from emergency departments with cannabis codes were highly likely attributed to cannabis.

Key takeaways

- Data are not suited to identify diagnoses and conditions that reflect cannabis use.
- Not confident the data findings reflect reality.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT

Regulating Marijuana Concentrates

Postmortem toxicology results among Colorado residents under age 25

§30-10-624 C.R.S. | Regulating Marijuana Concentrates

[Reports and summaries](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Postmortem Toxicology Results 2024 Report Highlights:

Limitations

- Inconsistent toxicology testing before 2022.
- Presence of THC does not mean it caused the death.
- Data often lacks information on type of marijuana product, THC concentration, and how it was used.

Key takeaways

- Unable to determine level of THC impairment after death.
- THC was present in toxicology results at a rate of 2.8 deaths per 100,000, the lowest proportion of total deaths in this population of interest.
- Suicide is overall leading cause of death in this population of interest since 2010.

Findings

- 10.4% of tests had THC-only toxicology result and 29.1% had presence of THC plus other substances.
- THC-only suicides occurred at a lower rate than other substance suicides and no substance present suicides.
 - Total of 158 suicides in the population of interest, THC-only tox results accounted for 15.2%.

Recommendations

- More research on how the THC compound is distributed in the human body after death and how it impacts the timing of intoxication prior to death.



HEALTH REQUIRED REPORT

Hospital Nurse Staffing Standards

Hospital Staffing Standards

25-3-128, C.R.S. | Hospital Nurse Staffing Standards

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Hospital Staffing Standards 2024 Report Highlights:

Purpose

Provide transparency and accountability for hospital compliance with statutory requirements.

Findings

100% of 118 hospitals that submitted staffing reports have met the following requirements:

- Minimum 60% clinical staff membership in the nurse staffing committee.
- Establishing staff complaint and feedback systems.
- Making nurse staffing committee documentation available to hospital nursing staff.
- Making the department's complaint reporting process available to all providers.

Key takeaways

- Hospitals are meeting statutory requirements.
- All 118 hospitals fully complied with nurse staffing report submissions (Sept 1, 2023 - Aug 31, 2024).
- Hospitals met all statutory obligations, including nurse staffing committee requirements and the nurse staffing committees' planning and reporting obligations.

Limitations

The report focuses on whether facilities completed the paperwork (i.e., nurse staffing reports), but does less to ensure those reports were implemented or are having the desired result.



APPENDIX D: REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS



ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIRED REPORT

Circular Economy Development Center Annual Progress Report July 1-July 31, 2024

§25-17-601 and 602 C.R.S.

Per statute, the Circular Economy Development Center is implemented by a third-party administrator – it is not a CDPHE program.

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

2024 Report Highlights: Circular Economy Development Center

Purpose

- Empower Colorado businesses to manufacture new products using materials that Coloradans recycle.
- Create end markets to divert material currently filling Colorado landfills.

Key takeaways:

- Engaged over 500 stakeholders statewide to develop a 5-year strategic plan.
- Ongoing partnerships help move materials into more circular solutions.
- Assessed the material landscape and business opportunities that support the growth of Colorado's circular economy.

Findings:

- Colorado currently only has three established in-state end markets.
- More than 1,600 manufacturing businesses operate or could potentially operate in Colorado's circular economy ecosystem.
- High opportunity prospects include construction and deconstruction materials, waste tires, and textiles.



ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIRED REPORT

Paint Stewardship Program

Paint Stewardship Program

25-17-401 C.R.S. | Paint Stewardship Program

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

2023 Report Highlights - Paint Stewardship Program

Limitations

- PaintCare is only able to obtain data on the quantities of paint sold and unused paint collected, which generates a low recovery rate.
- However, the program set an all-time record with a recovery rate of 6.1%.

Findings

- Paint sales continued to decrease to under 13.2 million gallons.
- Paint collection offered at:
 - 205 permanent drop-off locations.
 - 67 paint collection events.
 - 223 large volume pickups.
 - 3,817 door-to-door pickups.

Key takeaways

- PaintCare collected 807,872 gallons of paint.
- Recycled or used most of paint beneficially.
- 96.2% of Colorado residents live within 15 miles of a permanent PaintCare drop-off site, exceeding the 90% requirement in the law.

Recommendations

- Provide collection events in communities beyond a 15-mile radius of permanent drop-off sites.
- Continue recruiting additional sites.
- Maintain paint reuse programs at events and expand paint reuse opportunities.
- Monitor fiscal reserve levels and provide financial updates to CDPHE.



ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIRED REPORT

Water Quality Control Fee Setting

Water Quality Control Fee Setting

C.R.S. 25-8-305(2)(g)

[Access the final report](#)



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

Water Quality Control Fee Setting Report Highlights

Purpose

- Provide a clear breakdown of the department's revenue and expenditures, ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Outline how the department uses funds for general administrative needs and to manage the clean water and drinking water programs.

CDPHE activities

- Met with stakeholders more than 40 times leading up to the May 2024 Water Quality Control Commission rulemaking.
- Established the drinking water and commerce and industry fees, with a 13% fee increase.

Key takeaways

- CDPHE's Water Quality Control Division raised fees by 13%, for drinking water fees and fees for the commerce and industry sector.
 - The fees took effect in July 2024.
 - The division will show the allocation of the fee increase in next year's SMART Act report.
- By October 2025, the Water Quality Control Commission will conduct another rulemaking to transfer the remaining clean water sector fees.

