



COLORADO

**Department of
Regulatory Agencies**

Colorado Office of Policy, Research &
Regulatory Reform

2016 Sunset Reviews:
Board of Veterans Affairs
Board of Commissioners
for Veterans Community Living Centers
Local Advisory Boards
for Veterans Community Living Centers
Court Security Cash Fund Commission
Restorative Justice Coordinating Council

October 14, 2016



COLORADO

**Department of
Regulatory Agencies**

Executive Director's Office

October 14, 2016

Members of the Colorado General Assembly
c/o the Office of Legislative Legal Services
State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

Dear Members of the General Assembly:

The General Assembly established a sunset review process for advisory committees and boards in 1986 as a way to analyze and evaluate their efficacy and to determine whether they should continue. Since their creation, Colorado's sunrise and sunset processes have gained national recognition and are routinely highlighted as best practices as governments seek to streamline regulation and increase efficiencies.

The Colorado Office of Policy, Research and Regulatory Reform (COPRRR), located within my office, is responsible for fulfilling these statutory mandates. To emphasize the statewide nature and impact of this endeavor, COPRRR recently launched a series of initiatives aimed at encouraging greater public participation in the regulatory reform process, including publication of a new "Citizen's Guide to Rulemaking" (available online at www.dora.colorado.gov/opr).

Section 2-3-1203(2)(b)(III), Colorado Revised Statutes, directs the Department of Regulatory Agencies to submit a report containing such analysis and evaluation to the office of legislative legal services no later than October 15 of the year preceding the date established for termination.

Accordingly, COPRRR has completed its evaluations of the Board of Veterans Affairs, the Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers, the Local Advisory Boards for Veterans Community Living Centers, the Court Security Cash Fund Commission and the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council. I am pleased to submit this written report, which will be the basis for COPRRR's oral testimony before the 2017 legislative committees of reference.

The report discusses the effectiveness of the committees in carrying out the intention of the statutes and makes recommendations as to whether the advisory committees should be continued.

Sincerely,

Joe Neguse
Executive Director





COLORADO

Department of Regulatory Agencies

Colorado Office of Policy, Research &
Regulatory Reform

2016 Sunset Reviews:

Board of Veterans Affairs

Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers

Local Advisory Boards for Veterans Community Living Centers

Court Security Cash Fund Commission

Restorative Justice Coordinating Council

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue the Board of Veterans Affairs.

The Board of Veterans Affairs plays an important role in improving the provision of essential services to veterans in Colorado. All members of the board are veterans, and the contributions provided by this board are invaluable.

Continue the Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers.

The Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers provides insightful and expert recommendations regarding community living centers, and it ensures that residents of community living centers are included in the decision-making process.

Continue the Local Advisory Boards for Veterans Community Living Centers.

The local advisory boards for veterans community living centers ensure that administrators continue to examine issues related to improving the residents' quality of life. Also, each community living center is required to report the activities of the local advisory board to the Director of the Division of Veterans Community Living Centers (Director), and these reports allow the Director to uncover any resident concerns or member issues which may be improved by changes to policy.

Continue the Court Security Cash Fund Commission.

The Court Security Cash Fund Commission is an important component in the approval process for awarding grants associated with the Court Security Cash Fund. This fund helps to ensure Colorado residents obtain justice by enhancing security in the court system, especially in counties with limited financial resources.

Continue the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council.

Restorative justice is a system of criminal justice that focuses on repairing the harm done to victims of crime through negotiation, mediation, victim empowerment and reparation. These practices can be applied across a continuum spanning from prevention to intervention in the criminal justice system, schools and communities. Defining and supporting best practices across these continuums and the state, in a collaborative and inclusive manner is critical to the sustainability and success of restorative justice in Colorado. The leadership role of the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council makes this possible.

MAJOR CONTACTS MADE DURING THESE REVIEWS

Bruce McCandless Veterans Community Living Center at Florence
Colorado Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
Colorado Department of Human Services
Colorado Judicial Department
Colorado State Veterans Home at Walsenburg
Veterans Community Living Center at Fitzsimmons
Veterans Community Living Center at Homelake
Veterans Community Living Center at Rifle

What is a Sunset Review?

A sunset review is a periodic assessment of state boards, programs, and functions to determine whether they should be continued by the legislature. Sunset reviews focus on creating the least restrictive form of regulation consistent with protecting the public. In formulating recommendations, sunset reviews consider the public's right to consistent, high quality professional or occupational services and the ability of businesses to exist and thrive in a competitive market, free from unnecessary regulation.

Sunset Reviews are prepared by:
Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies
Colorado Office of Policy, Research and Regulatory Reform
1560 Broadway, Suite 1550, Denver, CO 80202
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Background

Introduction

As part of the sunset review of an advisory committee, the advisory committee that is scheduled to repeal must submit to the Department of Regulatory Agencies, through the Colorado Office of Policy, Research and Regulatory Reform (COPRRR), on or before July 1 of the year preceding the year in which the advisory committee is scheduled to repeal:¹

- The names of current members of the advisory committee;
- All revenues and all expenditures, including advisory committee expenses, *per diem* paid to members, and any travel expenses;
- The dates all advisory committee meetings were held and the number of members attending the meetings;
- A listing of all advisory proposals made by the advisory committee, together with an indication as to whether each proposal was acted upon, implemented or enacted into statute; and
- The reasons why the advisory committee should be continued.

Importantly, sunset reviews of advisory committees do not, generally, analyze the underlying program to which the committee is expected to render advice or recommendations. If an advisory committee is sunset, the underlying program will continue.

Sunset Process

As with sunset reviews of programs, agency officials and other stakeholders can submit input regarding an advisory committee through a variety of means, including at dora.colorado.gov/opr.

The Board of Veterans Affairs, the Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers, the Local Advisory Boards for Veterans Community Living Centers, the Court Security Cash Fund Commission and the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council shall terminate on July 1, 2017, unless continued by the General Assembly. It is the duty of COPRRR to conduct an analysis and evaluation of these advisory committees pursuant to section 2-3-1203, Colorado Revised Statutes.

The purpose of this review is to determine whether these committees should be continued for the protection of the public and to evaluate their performance. COPRRR's findings and recommendations are submitted via this report to the legislative committees of reference of the Colorado General Assembly.

¹ §§ 2-3-1203(2)(b)(I) and (II), C.R.S.

Board of Veterans Affairs

Creation, Mission and Make-Up

The Colorado Board of Veterans Affairs is a seven-member board housed in the Division of Veterans Affairs in the Colorado Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. Board members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. All members must be honorably discharged veterans of military service and serve four-year terms. No more than four members may be members of the same political party.²

The purpose of the Board of Veterans Affairs is to advise and consult with the Division of Veteran Affairs.³

Responsibilities of the Board of Veterans Affairs

The Board of Veterans Affairs acts in an advisory capacity to the State regarding veterans affairs including:⁴

- The State Board of Human Services and the Department of Human Services (DHS) regarding the operations and maintenance of veterans community living centers;
- The Division of Employment and Training in the Department of Labor and Employment regarding the provision of services to state veterans pursuant to the Colorado Workforce Investment Act; and
- Any department, division, board, or other entity that provides services specifically to state veterans, and any executive director, director, board, or other entity that has rulemaking authority pursuant to state law regarding proposed rules that are directed specifically to veterans.

Additionally, the Board of Veterans Affairs reviews applications for the Veterans Trust Fund (VTF) and recommends approval to the Director of the Veterans Community Living Centers or the Director of Veterans Affairs.⁵

The Board of Veterans Affairs recommends approval of VTF funds through a competitive grant process to cover:^{6,7}

- Capital improvements or needed amenities for state veterans nursing homes,
- Costs incurred by state veterans cemeteries,
- Costs incurred by the Division of Veterans Affairs, and

² § 28-5-702(2), C.R.S.

³ § 28-5-702(1), C.R.S.

⁴ § 28-5-703(4), C.R.S.

⁵ § 28-5-709(4), C.R.S.

⁶ *Veterans Trust Fund Grant Program, Department of Military and Veteran Affairs, Performance Audit, Office of the State Auditor (May 2014)*, p. 7.

⁷ § 28-5-709(1)(b), C.R.S.

-
- Veterans programs operated by nonprofit veterans organizations that meet criteria adopted by the Board of Veterans Affairs and selected by the Board of Veterans Affairs as grant recipients.

The VTF is entirely funded through the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement funds.⁸

Revenues and Expenditures

Members serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses. The expenses are paid from the Division of Veterans Affairs funds.

The Division of Veteran Affairs reimbursed members \$3,361 in fiscal year 14-15 and \$7,348 in fiscal year 15-16 for travel expenses.

Meetings of the Board of Veterans Affairs

The Board of Veterans Affairs met 11 times in fiscal year 14-15. Six members attended four meetings, five members attended five meetings and four members attended two meetings.

The Board of Veterans Affairs met 11 times in fiscal year 15-16. Six members attended six meetings, five members attended four meetings and four members attended one meeting.

Proposals and Their Status

The Board of Veterans Affairs submitted several advisory proposals during the two-year period under sunset review, most of which have been implemented:

- Proposed to make organizations seek regional partnerships when applying for grants.

Status: The proposal was implemented as part of grant webinar training.

- Proposed revisions for how grants are rated.

Status: The revisions were implemented as part of a new scoring matrix.

- Worked with Clear Creek County and the Colorado Department of Transportation to rename the I-70 Westbound Twin Tunnels the “Veteran’s Memorial Tunnels.”

Status: The General Assembly enacted the name change in April 2015.

⁸ *Veterans Trust Fund Grant Program, Department of Military and Veteran Affairs, Performance Audit, Office of the State Auditor (May 2014), p. 8.*

-
- Worked with the Division of Motor Vehicles to clarify Colorado disabled veteran license plate requirements.

Status: The Division of Motor Vehicles implemented the changes.

- Supported increase in county veteran service officer payment.

Status: The General Assembly passed House Bill 15-1315, which addressed the funding for county veteran service officers.

- Supported the creation of the Volunteers of America (VOA) One-Stop Program.

Status: The program was implemented.

- Proposed the use of a webinar to clarify the application process for the VTF grant program.

Status: The proposal was implemented.

- Proposed conducting meetings in rural areas in order to identify veterans issues.

Status: The schedule was revised accordingly.

- Proposed sending grant proposals electronically.

Status: This has not been implemented as of the writing of this sunset review.

- Supported expanding the definition of a “qualifying disabled veteran” related to a property tax exemption in order to include more veterans and spouses of veterans.

Status: The General Assembly passed House Bill 16-1444.

- Scored and approved VTF grants.

Status: In fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the Division of Veterans Affairs accepted and approved the recommendations from the Board of Veterans Affairs. The grant requests and allocations from the VTF in fiscal year 14-15 and 15-16 are provided in Appendix A of this report.

- Supported VOA One-Stop Shop in Grand Junction.

Status: This is pending approval.

Additionally, the Board of Veterans Affairs supported and participated in a Veterans Community Panel hosted by the Sturm Family Foundation to address a new Military Psychology Program at the University of Denver.

Reasons for Continuation of the Board of Veterans Affairs

The Board of Veterans Affairs provides a forum for veterans to influence public policy related to veterans issues. Recently, it has been especially effective in identifying and addressing issues facing veterans in Colorado's rural communities.

The Board of Veterans Affairs plays an important role in the administration and oversight of the VTF grant program. Recently, it made changes to the approval process in order to improve the quality of the program and to increase its transparency. Services funded through the VTF have assisted veterans in gaining access to primary and mental health care, housing services for homeless individuals, and job training programs for unemployed and underemployed veterans.

Analysis and Recommendation

The Board of Veterans Affairs plays an important role in improving the provision of essential services to veterans in Colorado. All members of the board are veterans, and the contributions provided by this board through the members' leadership and vision in addressing issues affecting Colorado residents who served in the military are invaluable.

The seven members volunteered their time at 22 meetings over a two-year period to allocate over \$1.6 million to support veterans organizations, government agencies and non-profit organizations that provide services to veterans throughout the state.

Therefore, the General Assembly should continue the Board of Veterans Affairs.

Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers

Creation, Mission and Make-Up

In 2007, the General Assembly enacted legislation authorizing the Board of Commissioners for Veterans Community Living Centers (Board of Commissioners) in order to:⁹

- Advise the Division of Veterans Community Living Centers and the veterans community living centers (community living centers) located in Homelake, Florence, Rifle, Aurora, and Walsenburg;
- Provide continuity, predictability and stability in the operation of community living centers; and
- Provide guidance to future administrators at the community living centers based on the collective institutional memory of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners is housed in the Colorado Department of Human Services (DHS). The Board of Commissioners consists of seven members, no more than four of whom are members of the same political party. Members serve four-year terms and are appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.¹⁰

The membership includes:¹¹

- Three members who are veterans, one who is either a member of the Board of Veterans Affairs or that board's designee;
- One who is the Colorado Long-term Care Ombudsman or a local ombudsman who is recommended to the Governor by the Colorado Long-term Care Ombudsman;
- One who is a nursing home administrator at the time of appointment and who is experienced in the financial operations of nursing homes;
- One who has clinical experience practicing in nursing homes; and
- One who has experience in multi-facility management of nursing homes.

Responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners

The Board of Commissioners is authorized to:¹²

- Ensure that the highest quality of care is being provided at the community living centers and that the financial status of the community living centers is maintained on a sound basis,

⁹ § 26-12-402(2), C.R.S.

¹⁰ §§ 26-12-402(3)(a) and (c), C.R.S.

¹¹ § 26-12-402(3)(b), C.R.S.

¹² § 26-12-402(7), C.R.S.

-
- Have direct access to any consulting contractor working with the community living centers and obtain written and oral reports,
 - Have direct access to the Executive Director of DHS and the State Board of Human Services (Board of Human Services) for the purposes of alerting DHS policymakers of potential problems in community living centers and establishing effective working relationships and lines of communication with DHS and the Board of Human Services at all levels,
 - Have the authority to visit and review the operation of community living centers,
 - Participate in any request for a proposal panel that selects consulting firms for community living centers,
 - Have authority to review and comment on rules promulgated by DHS and the Board of Human Services concerning community living centers before the rules are submitted for public comment,
 - Meet as often as necessary but not less than three times per year, and
 - Make an annual report of issues and recommendations developed by the Board of Commissioners to the Executive Director of DHS and the Governor.

Finally, the Board of Commissioners must obtain information concerning:¹³

- The status of the central fund and the progress of capital construction projects that are proposed or underway; and
- Issues of resident care arising from various sources, including but not limited to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) surveys, the Division of Veterans Affairs surveys, consultant contractor reports, plans of correction to both surveys and consultant reports, vacant position reports and reports from the Division of Veterans Affairs.

Revenues and Expenditures

Members serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for travel and other reasonable expenses.

In fiscal year 14-15, DHS spent \$75 for meals.

In fiscal year 15-16, DHS spent \$1,513. Of this, \$1,255 was spent on travel expenses and \$258 was spent on meals.

¹³ § 26-12-402(7), C.R.S.

Meetings of the Board of Commissioners

Table 1 illustrates the dates the Board of Commissioners met in fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16 and the number of members in attendance at each meeting.

Table 1
Meetings of the Board of Commissioners

Meeting Date	Members in Attendance
September 2014	4
December 2014	6
February 2015	6
April 2015	6
June 2015	4
September 2015	4
December 2015	6
February 2016	7
April 2016	6
June 2016	6

On average, six members attended each meeting.

Proposals and Their Status

In fiscal year 15-16, the Board of Commissioners made the following proposals to the General Assembly, the Governor and the Executive Director of DHS in an annual report.

- Support the domiciliary and transitional housing project at Fitzsimons with funding to begin the planning process, and
- Waive the 80 percent occupancy requirement¹⁴ before building additional facilities at Fitzsimons.

Status: The General Assembly passed House Bill 16-1397, which directed DHS to develop vacant parcels of land to develop a continuum of residential care options at Fitzsimons, including domiciliary and transitional care, and waived the occupancy requirements prior to new construction.

¹⁴ Section 26-12-111(4), C.R.S., requires other veterans community living centers to have an average occupancy rate of 80 percent or more over the six-month period prior to any new construction of a new veterans community living centers.

Reasons for Continuation of the Board of Commissioners

Community living centers are facilities where veterans are provided skilled nursing, medical care and help with activities of daily living, such as bathing and dressing. These facilities are designed to resemble homes as much as possible. Veterans are allowed to decorate their rooms, and they may also keep pets. Community living centers are family friendly, and they provide activities for veterans of all ages. The mission of a community living center is to restore residents to their highest level of well-being, to maintain health and to provide comfort at the end of life.¹⁵

The Board of Commissioners implemented an important outreach effort in 2016. It conducted meetings at four community living centers. At these meetings, members met directly with facility administrators, staff and residents, both formally and individually. Meeting agendas included discussions of the Division of Veterans Affairs finances, the census of residents, results of the Division of Veteran Affairs and CDPHE annual surveys, and the progress of projects.

The board membership creates representation in several areas of expertise relating to veterans and nursing homes. The Board of Commissioners counts among its members: a veteran, a member or designee of the Board of Veterans Affairs, a nursing home administrator, a local long-term care ombudsman, and members with financial and clinical backgrounds.

The diversity of experience among board members results in better representation of veterans' concerns and improvement in communication as the veteran's community living centers. In addition, the board members have expertise in matters related to nursing home administration and clinical care.

Analysis and Recommendation

According to the Division of Community Living Centers, the Board of Commissioners provides insightful and expert recommendations regarding community living centers, and it ensures that the residents of community living centers are included in the decision-making process.

Therefore, the General Assembly should continue the Board of Commissioners.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Community Living Centers (VA Nursing Homes). Retrieved on September 22, 2016, from http://www.va.gov/GERIATRICS/Guide/LongTermCare/VA_Community_Living_Centers.asp

Local Advisory Boards for Veterans Community Living Centers

Creation, Mission and Make-Up

The State Board of Human Services (Board of Human Services), with input from the Division of Veterans Community Living Centers located in the Department of Human Services (DHS), has promulgated rules to establish the requirements and procedures governing the creation and operation of local advisory boards at each of the veterans community living centers (community living centers), which are located in Aurora, Homelake, Florence, Rifle and Walsenburg.¹⁶

Each local advisory board consists of at least five members. At least one member must be a resident of the community living center or a person who, at the time of his or her appointment, is a family member of a resident of the community living center.¹⁷ Neither the Board of Human Services rules nor the statute provides any direction for appointment of the additional members.

The Board of Human Services rules require each community living center to establish a local advisory board.

Local advisory boards have been created in:

- Aurora,
- Florence,
- Homelake, and
- Walsenburg.

The Rifle facility has not established an advisory board.

Responsibilities of the Local Advisory Boards

The Board of Human Services rules direct each local advisory board to ensure appropriate communication channels are in place between the community living center, the local community and other stakeholder groups in order to resolve issues or celebrate successes.¹⁸

¹⁶ § 26-12-121(1), C.R.S.

¹⁷ § 26-12-121(2), C.R.S.

¹⁸ 12 CCR 2511-1, § 11.300(A), State and Veterans Nursing Home Rules.

The Board of Human Services also requires each community living center to submit a report to the Director of the Division of Veterans Community Living Centers by July 30 of each year. Annual reports must summarize activities of the local advisory board, member concerns, resident concerns, staffing vacancies, accomplishments and any other issues deemed appropriate by the local advisory board.¹⁹

Revenues and Expenditures

Only the Walsenburg community living center reported expenditures. Specifically, the facility reported spending \$120 on community member lunches. The facility reported no revenue collected by the advisory board.

The remaining facilities—Aurora, Homelake and Florence—reported no revenues or expenditures.

Meetings of the Local Advisory Boards

Table 2 shows, for fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the dates the Aurora local advisory board met and the number of members in attendance at each meeting.

Table 2
Meetings of Aurora Local Advisory Board

Meeting Date	Members in Attendance
September 2014	5
October 2014	4
January 2015	5
March 2015	5
April 2015	5
May 2015	5
June 2015	4
August 2015	2
September 2015	6
October 2015	4
February 2016	4
April 2016	3

On average, four members of the local advisory board at the Aurora Community Living Center attended each meeting over the two-year period.

¹⁹ 12 CCR 2511-1 § 11.300(C), State and Veterans Nursing Home Rules.

Table 3 shows, for calendar years 2014 and 2015, the dates that the Florence local advisory board met and the number of members in attendance at each meeting.

Table 3
Meetings of Florence Local Advisory Board

Meeting Date	Members in Attendance
March 2014	7
June 2014	6
December 2014	4
June 2015	7
September 2015	5
December 2015	6

On average, six members of the local advisory board at the Florence Community Living Center attended each meeting over the two years reported here.

Table 4 shows, for fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the dates the Homelake local advisory board met and the number of members in attendance at each meeting.

Table 4
Meetings of the Homelake Local Advisory Board

Meeting Date	Members in Attendance
June 2014	15
August 2014	11
October 2014	10
December 2014	10
February 2015	11
April 2015	12
June 2015	7
August 2015	8
October 2015	7
December 2015	7
February 2016	7
April 2016	6
June 2016	8

On average, nine members of the local advisory board at the Homelake Community Living Center attended each meeting over the two-year period.

Table 5 shows, for calendar years 2015 and 2016, the dates each Walsenburg local advisory board met and the number of members in attendance at each meeting.

Table 5
Meetings of the Local Advisory Board at the
Walsenburg Community Living Center

Meeting Date	Members in Attendance
January 2015	12
April 2015	10
July 2015	6
October 2015	8
January 2016	9
April 2016	13
July 2016	9

On average, 10 members of the local advisory board at the Walsenburg Community Living Center attended each meeting over the two-year period.

Proposals and Their Status

Aurora Community Living Center

While the local advisory board at the Aurora Community Living Center conducted other business at its meetings, it did not make any proposals during the period under review.

Florence Community Living Center

While the local advisory board at the Florence Community Living Center conducted other business at its meetings, it did not make any proposals during the period under review.

Homelake Community Living Center

The local advisory board at the Homelake Community Living Center did not make any proposals during the period under review. According to the community living center, meetings consist of determination of a quorum, approval of minutes and election of officers.

Walsenburg Community Living Center

In fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, in addition to other business, the local advisory board at the Walsenburg Community Living Center made the following recommendations:

- Proposed removing alarms attached to residents' chairs and beds. Nationally, long-term care and rehabilitative facilities have been removing these alarms because evidence shows that they do not reduce the incidence of falls and they tend to impair residents' mobility.

Status: The community living center has eliminated the majority of silent and audible personal alarms.

- Proposed creating an assisted living facility.

Status: No action has been taken by the community living center at this time.

Reasons for Continuation of the Local Advisory Boards

The community living centers that currently have a local advisory board are located in Aurora, Florence, Homelake and Walsenburg. Only the Florence and Walsenburg community living centers offered reasons to continue the local advisory boards.

According to the Florence Community Living Center, the local advisory board should be continued because it:

- Provides feedback regarding care and services provided to veterans and dependents including community reputation, image and recognition of services available;
- Provides important feedback regarding standard business practices pertaining to administrative issues and customer service concerns;
- Provides resource information through the networking of members and their connections to various services and contacts in the community; and
- Provides support to the residents and staff of the home.

According to the Walsenburg Community Living Center, the local advisory board creates an awareness of issues to improve the quality of life of veterans and veteran-related residents by assisting management with addressing issues or redirecting veterans to an appropriate forum or committee. The local advisory board's diverse composition and commitment to veterans and families helps to improve the service provided by the community living center.

Analysis and Recommendation

While the local advisory boards reported few proposals for change, they do add value to the community living centers. They ensure that administrators continue to examine issues related to improving the residents' quality of life. Also, each community living center is required to report the activities of the local advisory board to the Director of the Division of Veterans Community Living Centers, and these reports should allow him or her to uncover resident concerns or member issues that may be improved by changes to policy.

Therefore, the General Assembly should continue section 26-12-121, Colorado Revised Statutes.

Court Security Cash Fund Commission

Creation, Mission and Make-Up

The Court Security Cash Fund Commission (Court Security Commission) was created in 2007, with the passage of Senate Bill 07-118, and it was located in the Office of the State Court Administrator in the Colorado Judicial Department.²⁰ In creating the Court Security Commission, the General Assembly found that ensuring the safety of employees and users of state court facilities is a significant component of ensuring access to justice for the people of Colorado.²¹

The mission of the Court Security Commission is to:²²

- Provide supplemental funding for ongoing security staffing in the counties with the most limited financial resources; and
- Provide moneys to counties for court security equipment costs, training of local security teams on issues of state court security, and emergency needs related to court security.

The Court Security Commission comprises seven members:²³

- Two representatives of an association that represents county commissioners who are recommended by the association and who are appointed by the Governor;
- Two representatives of an association that represents county sheriffs who are recommended by the association and who are appointed by Governor;
- Two members of the judicial branch who are appointed by the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court (Chief Justice); and
- One member of the general public, appointed by the Chief Justice.

Members serve three-year terms.²⁴ The membership must include at least one member from a county in which the population is above the median population for the state and at least one member from a county in which the population is below the median population for the state.²⁵

Responsibilities of the Court Security Commission

The Court Security Commission reviews applications for grants from the Court Security Cash Fund and makes recommendations to the Office of the State Court Administrator.

²⁰ § 13-1-203(1), C.R.S.

²¹ § 13-1-201(1)(a), C.R.S.

²² § 13-1-201(2)(b), C.R.S.

²³ § 13-1-203(2)(a), C.R.S.

²⁴ § 13-1-203(3), C.R.S.

²⁵ § 13-1-203(2)(b), C.R.S.

Revenues and Expenditures

The Court Security Commission generates no revenues, and members serve without compensation and are not reimbursed for expenses.

The Office of the State Court Administrator provided lunch for Court Security Commission meetings totaling \$120 between fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16.

Meetings of the Court Security Commission

The Court Security Commission met four times between fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16:

- September 4, 2014
- November 5, 2014
- August 28, 2015
- November 6, 2015

All meetings were held in Denver and all members attended each meeting, with the exception of the two meetings in fiscal year 15-16, during which the seat dedicated to a public member was vacant.

Proposals and Their Status

The primary function of the Court Security Commission is to monitor and recommend for approval annual, supplemental and emergency grant awards.

The Court Security Cash Fund is funded through gifts, grants and donations,²⁶ as well as the imposition of a \$5-surcharge on the following:²⁷

- Docket and jury fees in specified civil actions,
- Docket fees for criminal convictions,
- Filing fees for specified probate filings,
- Docket fees for specified special proceeding filings,
- Specified filings in water matters, and
- Docket fees for specified traffic infraction penalties.

Appendix B of this report describes the grants that were paid in calendar years 2015 and 2016.²⁸

²⁶ § 13-1-204(1)(a), C.R.S.

²⁷ § 13-1-204(1)(b), C.R.S.

²⁸ Because county governments operate on a fiscal year that begins on January 1 and ends on December 31, Court Security Cash Fund grants are awarded on this basis. Thus, grants that the Court Security Commission awarded in 2014, were not actually available until January 1, 2015.

For calendar year 2015, the Court Security Commission reviewed 68 grant requests and recommended funding all but 12. Most of these recommendations were for the full amount requested and all were approved by the Office of the State Court Administrator. Grants awarded that year totaled \$2,167,203.

For calendar year 2016, the Court Security Commission reviewed 65 grant requests and recommended funding all but 11. Most of these recommendations were for the full amount requested and all but two were approved by the Office of the State Court Administrator. Grants awarded that year totaled \$2,143,418.

Reasons for Continuation of the Court Security Commission

The Court Security Commission evaluates grant applications submitted by local counties and makes recommendations for approval to the Office of the State Court Administrator.

According to the Colorado Judicial Branch, the Court Security Cash Fund program is a recognized national leader in court security through the use of flexible partnerships that allow each courthouse to be analyzed to best meet local needs. Since 2007, the grant program has implemented enhanced security measures in 56 of the state's 64 counties. These measures include technical support such as magnetometers, X-ray machines, duress alarms and surveillance systems. Also, the grant program allows county governments to hire additional law enforcement to enhance security in county courts.

Analysis and Recommendation

The Court Security Commission is an important component in the approval process for awarding grant funds. The Court Security Cash Fund helps to ensure Colorado residents obtain justice by enhancing security in the court system, especially in counties with limited financial resources.

Therefore, the General Assembly should continue the Court Security Commission to address the on-going need for courthouse security.

Restorative Justice Coordinating Council

Creation, Mission and Make-Up

The Restorative Justice Coordinating Council (Restorative Justice Council) was created in 2007 with the passage of House Bill 07-1129, and is located in the Office of the State Court Administrator in the Colorado Judicial Department.²⁹

Restorative justice practices,

emphasize repairing the harm caused to victims and the community by offenses. Restorative justice practices include victim-offender conferences, family group conferences, circles, community conferences, and other similar victim-centered practices. Restorative justice practices are facilitated meetings attended voluntarily by the victim or victim's representatives, the victim's supporters, the offender, and the offender's supporters and may include community members. By engaging the parties to the offense in voluntary dialogue, restorative justice practices provide an opportunity for the offender to accept responsibility for the harm caused to the victim and community, promote victim healing, and enable the participants to agree on consequences to repair the harm, to the extent possible, including but not limited to apologies, community service, reparation, restoration, and counseling. Restorative justice practices may be used in addition to any other conditions, consequences, or sentence imposed by the court.³⁰

The General Assembly created the Restorative Justice Council to provide assistance and education related to restorative justice programs, serve as a central repository for information, assist in the development and provision of related education and training, and provide technical assistance to entities engaged in developing restorative justice programs.³¹

The Restorative Justice Council must include, at a minimum, the following:³²

- A member who represents a statewide juvenile justice council, appointed by the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety (Public Safety);
- A representative from the Division of Youth Corrections in the Department of Human Services, appointed by the Executive Director of the Department of Human Services;
- A representative from Public Safety, appointed by the Executive Director of Public Safety;
- A representative from the Judicial Department, appointed by the State Court Administrator;

²⁹ § 19-2-213(1)(a), C.R.S.

³⁰ § 18-1-901(3)(o.5), C.R.S.

³¹ § 19-2-213(1)(a), C.R.S.

³² § 19-2-213(2), C.R.S.

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- Two representatives from a statewide organization or organizations whose primary purpose is related to the development and implementation of restorative justice programs, appointed by the Executive Director of Public Safety;
 - A district attorney with juvenile justice experience, appointed by the Executive Director of the Colorado District Attorneys Council;
 - A victim's representative within the Judicial Department with restorative justice experience, appointed by the State Court Administrator;
 - A representative from the Department of Education, appointed by the Commissioner of Education;
 - A representative from the State Board of Parole, appointed by the Chair of the State Board of Parole;
 - A representative from the Department of Corrections, appointed by the Executive Director of the Department of Corrections;
 - A representative from a nongovernment statewide organization representing victims, appointed by the Executive Director of Public Safety;
 - Three restorative justice practitioners, appointed by the State Court Administrator;
 - A representative of the Juvenile Parole Board, appointed by the Chair of the Juvenile Parole Board;
 - The State Public Defender, or his or her designee;
 - A judge, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court; and
 - A representative of law enforcement, appointed by the State Court Administrator based upon a recommendation from the Restorative Justice Council.

The Chair of the Restorative Justice Council is elected by its members to serve a term determined by its members.³³ Members serve without compensation and may not be reimbursed for expenses.³⁴

Responsibilities of the Restorative Justice Council

The Restorative Justice Council has four primary tasks:

- Serving as a central repository for information;³⁵
- Providing assistance and education related to restorative justice programs, including providing technical assistance to entities engaged in developing restorative justice programs;³⁶

³³ § 19-2-213(3), C.R.S.

³⁴ § 19-2-213(4), C.R.S.

³⁵ § 19-2-213(1)(a), C.R.S.

³⁶ § 19-213(1)(a), C.R.S.

- Developing a uniform restorative justice satisfaction survey by September 1, 2013, which must include a pre-conference questionnaire for the offender and participating victims, if practicable, to establish a baseline and a post-conference questionnaire that is suitable to administer to restorative justice participants, including community members, participating victims and offenders;³⁷ and
- Developing, by December 31, 2013, a database of existing restorative justice programs in the state and updating it annually by December 31 of each year.³⁸ The database must consist of the following:³⁹
 - The location of the restorative justice program;
 - The types of restorative justice practices used in the program and the costs and fees associated with the practices; and
 - The background, training, and restorative justice experience of the facilitators in the restorative justice program.

Revenues and Expenditures

House Bill 13-1254 (HB 1254) directed that a \$10-surcharge be assessed on each person convicted of a crime and each juvenile adjudicated of a crime. Ninety-five percent of the monies raised by these surcharges are directed to the Restorative Justice Fund (RJ Fund), created in the same bill. The Judicial Department is to use the RJ Fund to assist in defraying the costs of restorative justice programs and to cover the costs of the Restorative Justice Council.

Table 6 illustrates, for fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the amount of revenues associated with the RJ Fund, the amount spent on funding restorative justice programs and the amount spent on staffing and funding the activities of the Restorative Justice Council.

Table 6
Revenues and Expenditures of the Restorative Justice Council

	Fiscal Year 14-15	Fiscal Year 15-16
RJ Fund Revenue	\$881,787	\$961,022
Expenditures Associated with Restorative Justice Programs	\$529,261	\$642,780
Expenditures Associated with Restorative Justice Council Staff	\$46,436	\$97,545
Expenditures Associated with Judicial Department Administrative Costs	\$300	\$19,799

³⁷ § 19-2-213(1)(b), C.R.S.

³⁸ § 19-2-213(1)(c)(I), C.R.S.

³⁹ § 19-2-213(1)(c)(II), C.R.S.

In addition to creating the RJ Fund, HB 1254 also created the position of Restorative Justice Coordinator, which acts as staff to the Restorative Justice Council and provides restorative justice trainings and other activities around the state.

Although not directly related to the cost of operating the Restorative Justice Council, Expenditures Related to Restorative Justice Programs is included here, since the Restorative Justice Council has been involved in the development and evaluation of these programs.

The overall increase in expenditures illustrated in Table 6 can be attributed to a number of factors, including the Restorative Justice Coordinator's transition from a part-time to a full-time position, upgrades to the Restorative Justice Council's website and data collection systems and the commissioning of two evaluations.

Meetings of the Restorative Justice Council

The Restorative Justice Council meets as frequently as the Restorative Justice Council determines necessary.⁴⁰

Table 7 shows, for fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the dates the Restorative Justice Council met and the number of members in attendance at each meeting.

Table 7
Meetings of the Restorative Justice Council

Meeting Date	Members in Attendance
July 18, 2014	12
September 19, 2016	13
November 21, 2014	11
February 20, 2015	13
April 17, 2015	13
August 21, 2015	17
October 6, 2015	10
December 18, 2015	18
February 26, 2016	15
April 29, 2016	12

Until August 2015, the Restorative Justice Council comprised only 15 members, compared to the current 19. The attendance numbers for meetings prior to August 21, 2015, should be viewed in this light.

⁴⁰ § 19-2-213(3), C.R.S.

For the most part, Restorative Justice Council meetings are held at the offices of Public Safety’s Division of Criminal Justice, but meetings have been held at other locations in Denver, Boulder and Greeley.

Proposals and Their Status

The Restorative Justice Council has addressed its four primary statutory directives.

First, in creating a repository for information, the Restorative Justice Council has developed a comprehensive website that includes general information regarding restorative justice, information pertaining to the Restorative Justice Council itself, information on restorative justice programs and practitioners around the state and a restorative justice blog written by the Restorative Justice Coordinator.

Second, one of the responsibilities of the Restorative Justice Coordinator is to provide trainings and technical assistance around the state. Table 8 illustrates, for fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the number and locations of these trainings.

Table 8
Restorative Justice Trainings

	Fiscal Year 14-15	Fiscal Year 15-16
Number of Trainings	19	17
Number of Locations of Trainings	10	9

In fiscal year 14-15, trainings were offered in Alamosa, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, Glenwood Springs, Golden, Grand Junction, Greeley, Keystone and Pueblo.

In fiscal year 15-16, trainings were offered in Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, Durango, Ft. Collins, Golden, Greeley and Pueblo. One training was also offered online.

Additionally, technical assistance is available on the Restorative Justice Council’s website, in the form of guidelines. At least three specific documents have been developed and are available:

- *Colorado Restorative Practices in Schools Guidelines,*
- *Colorado Restorative Justice Council Recommended Guidelines for Training in Restorative Justice Practices,* and
- *Restorative Justice Facilitator Code of Conduct and Standards of Training and Practice.*

Furthermore, the Restorative Justice Council has consulted on the development and evaluation of six current restorative justice programs that receive funds from the RJ Fund:

- Center for Prevention and Restorative Justice, Office of the District Attorney, 20th Judicial District;
- District Attorney's Office 12th Judicial District;
- Full Circle Restorative Justice;
- La Plata Youth Services;
- Restorative Justice Community Council; and
- Weld County District Attorney's Office Diversion Program, 19th Judicial District.

Next, the uniform restorative justice satisfaction survey was completed in September 2013, and revised in August 2016. The survey consists of a pre- and post conference survey of offenders and two separate post-conference surveys of victims and community members.

The pre-conference survey was created for offenders only because the Restorative Justice Council determined that the other parties to a restorative justice conference may not be accessible prior to the conference taking place. The offender survey is a single survey that is provided to the offender twice, once pre-conference and once post-conference. In general, it solicits information on the offender's goals and expectations, the offender's perception as to whether the offense caused harm (including to self, the victim, the community and others), the offender's perceived ability to repair that harm and any other thoughts pertaining to the restorative justice process or how the offender's case is being handled. By administering the same instrument twice, the Restorative Justice Council hopes to be able to determine whether and the extent to which the offender has changed as a result of the restorative justice process.

The post-conference surveys of victims and community members generally ask participants about their expectations going into the conference, their experience during the conference and then afford them an opportunity to provide additional comments. In addition, the post-conference survey of victims also asks a series of questions that probe into the victim's sense of empowerment.

Finally, the database of restorative justice programs was created as a web-based directory of restorative justice programs on the Restorative Justice Council's webpage. Restorative justice programs may register with the Restorative Justice Council, but are not required to do so. Regardless, as of the writing of this sunset report, 48 programs were listed.

Reasons for Continuation of the Restorative Justice Council

Restorative justice is a system of criminal justice that focuses on repairing the harm done to victims of crime through negotiation, mediation, victim empowerment and reparation.⁴¹

These practices can be applied across a continuum spanning from prevention to intervention in the criminal justice system, schools and communities. Defining and supporting best practices across these continuums and the state, in a collaborative and inclusive manner is critical to the sustainability and success of restorative justice in Colorado. The leadership role of the Restorative Justice Council makes this possible.

Analysis and Recommendation

Although the Restorative Justice Council originally comprised 9 members, the General Assembly expanded it to 19 as recently as 2015, indicating the legislature's commitment to the success of restorative justice. This diversity helps to ensure that policies and implementation requirements are practical.

The broader functions of the Restorative Justice Council, such as providing technical, education and training assistance, revising the satisfaction surveys, maintaining a central repository of information and maintaining a database of restorative justice programs, are on-going projects.

Therefore, the General Assembly should continue the Restorative Justice Council.

⁴¹ West's Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2 (2008). *Restorative Justice*. Retrieved September 22, 2016, from <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/restorative+justice>

Appendix A – Grants of the Veterans Trust Fund

Appendix A shows, for fiscal years 14-15 and 15-16, the dollar amount requested by applicants, the amount the Board of Veteran Affairs approved, and the final amount approved by the Division of Veteran Affairs.

Veteran Trust Fund Grants Fiscal Year 14-15

Organization	Amount of Request	Board Approved
AL Post #25, Florence	\$25,000	\$15,000
AL Post #44, Steamboat Springs	\$5,600	\$5,600
AL Post #115, Rye	\$6,000	\$5,000
AL Post #66, Akron	\$5,000	\$3,500
VFW Post #3621, Lamar	\$12,000	\$10,000
VFW Post #8661, Conifer	\$8,440	\$7,200
AL Post #103, Littleton	\$30,000	\$20,000
VFW Post #899, Alamosa	\$27,600	\$25,000
AL Post #108, Pagosa Springs	\$57,000	\$50,000
VFW Post #7829, Monument	\$17,500	\$15,000
VFW Post #5231, Mancos	\$4,810	\$4,810
AL Post #113, Alamosa	\$2,000	\$2,000
AL Post #23, Aurora	\$20,000	\$10,000
AL Post #2, Pueblo	\$57,000	\$42,000
VFW Post #1, Denver	\$132,000	\$89,000
AL Post #1, Denver	\$50,000	\$15,000
NABVETS Chapter #24, Aurora	\$25,000	\$20,000
DAV Chapter #25, Grand Junction	\$12,000	\$12,000
AL Post #32, Longmont	\$37,800	\$20,000
VFW Post #41, Loveland	\$84,000	\$40,000
DAV Chapter #48, Durango	\$62,128	\$36,000
AL Post #44, Hot Sulphur Springs	\$15,000	\$7,000
AL Post #109, Windsor	\$80,000	\$40,000
AL Post #127, Westcliffe	\$60,000	\$40,000
VFW Post #4265, Craig	\$10,000	\$10,000
VFW Post #5843, Meeker	\$8,000	\$6,000
SVCLC Homelake, Monte Vista	\$14,097	\$14,097
SVCLC Bruce McCandless, Florence	\$15,710	\$15,710
SVCLC Rifle	\$14,085	\$14,085
SVCLC Walsenburg	\$16,828	\$16,828
AL Department of Colorado, Lakewood	\$30,000	\$20,000
DAV Regional, Denver	\$18,000	\$18,000
VFW Department of Colorado	\$75,000	\$40,000
DAV Chapter #44, Delores	\$55,000	\$40,000
VFW Post #4171, Golden	\$30,000	\$20,000
AL Post #29, Aurora	\$11,156	\$6,000
AL Post #22, Northglenn	\$31,000	\$25,000
VVA Chapter #1071, Denver	\$25,000	\$12,500
Total	\$1,189,754	\$792,330

Veteran Trust Fund Grants Fiscal Year 15-16

Or Organization	Amount of Request	Board Approved
AL Post #44, Steamboat Springs	\$5,600	\$5,600
DAV Chapter #48, Durango	\$80,270	\$80,270
AL Post #103, Littleton	\$30,000	\$30,000
VFW Post #5231, Mancos	\$4,810	\$4,810
AL Post #0115, Rye	\$5,000	\$5,000
DAV Chapter #44, Mancos	\$68,900	\$68,900
AL Post #18, Greeley	\$16,600	\$16,600
AL Post #88, Hot Sulphur Springs	\$20,000	\$20,000
VFW Post #899, Alamosa	\$48,568	\$48,568
AL Post #170, Westcliffe	\$51,750	\$51,750
VFW #8661, Conifer	\$8,400	\$8,400
AL Post #25, Florence	\$25,000	\$25,000
VFW Post #4265, Craig	\$36,120	\$36,120
AL Post #109, Windsor	\$60,000	\$60,000
VFW Post #7829, Monument	\$20,000	\$20,000
AL Post #32, Longmont	\$50,000	\$50,000
CO VFW Foundation	\$70,000	\$53,028
AL Post #2, Pueblo	\$35,500	\$18,000
VFW Post #4663, Clifton	\$6,500	\$0
VVA, Chapter #1071, Westminster	\$25,000	\$25,000
VFW Post #1, Denver	\$5,625	\$5,625
VFW Post #41, Loveland	\$58,000	\$58,000
AL Post #108, Pagosa Springs	\$46,500	\$46,500
DAV Chapter #25, Grand Junction	\$12,000	\$12,000
SVCLC Walsenburg	\$29,776	\$19,576
SVCLC Homelake	\$19,462	\$9,683
AL Post #143, Bayfield	\$48,000	\$48,000
VFW Post #5843, Meeker	\$6,500	\$6,500
Total	\$962,112	\$832,930

Appendix B – Grants of the Court Security Cash Fund Commission

Grants are awarded, and reported here, according to the fiscal years of grant recipients, which begin on January 1 and end on December 31. As a result, grants awarded by the Court Security Commission and the State Court Administrator’s Office (SCAO) in 2014, were available for use in 2015, and those awarded in 2015 were available for use in 2016.

Grants Available for Use in 2015

County	Requested Amount: Personnel	Requested Amount: Equipment	Requested Amount: Training	Total Requested Amount	Total Commission Approved Amount	Total SCAO Approved Amount
MORGAN	\$78,701.00	\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$105,701.00	\$71,858.00	\$71,858.00
KIT CARSON	\$100,829.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,829.72	\$100,829.72	\$100,829.72
CONEJOS	\$44,000.00	\$12,547.78	\$0.00	\$56,547.78	\$44,000.00	\$44,000.00
TELLER	\$0.00	\$56,787.20	\$12,400.00	\$69,187.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
PARK	\$0.00	\$10,557.78	\$0.00	\$10,557.78	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
RIO GRANDE	\$92,862.54	\$2,370.00	\$0.00	\$95,232.54	\$91,620.00	\$91,620.00
LINCOLN	\$34,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34,000.00	\$36,370.00	\$36,370.00
GRAND	\$0.00	\$26,250.00	\$570.00	\$26,820.00	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
DELTA	\$50,943.00	\$110,315.00	\$0.00	\$161,258.00	\$53,313.00	\$53,313.00
MONTEZUMA	\$107,465.07	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$232,465.07	\$0.00	\$0.00
HINSDALE	\$1,215.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,215.00	\$1,215.00	\$1,215.00
WELD	\$0.00	\$10,871.49	\$0.00	\$10,871.49	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
MOFFAT	\$123,923.00	\$7,020.00	\$0.00	\$130,943.00	\$126,293.00	\$126,293.00
BACA	\$55,375.50	\$20,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$76,575.50	\$57,745.50	\$57,745.50
GILPIN	\$95,762.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95,762.41	\$95,762.41	\$95,762.41
PROWERS	\$86,753.60	\$12,390.00	\$0.00	\$99,143.60	\$89,123.60	\$89,123.60
MONTEZUMA	\$107,465.07	\$296,707.00	\$0.00	\$404,172.07	\$91,299.00	\$91,299.00
CROWLEY	\$42,445.00	\$2,370.00	\$0.00	\$44,815.00	\$44,815.00	\$44,815.00
KIOWA	\$63,860.00	\$2,370.00	\$3,600.00	\$69,830.00	\$66,230.00	\$66,230.00
BENT	\$56,647.00	\$3,470.00	\$0.00	\$60,117.00	\$59,017.00	\$59,017.00
BOULDER	\$0.00	\$57,108.58	\$0.00	\$57,108.58	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
CUSTER	\$62,521.00	\$10,000.00	\$190.00	\$72,711.00	\$62,521.00	\$62,521.00
PUEBLO	\$182,112.00	\$43,239.57	\$2,600.00	\$227,951.57	\$106,295.00	\$106,295.00
CHEYENNE	\$10,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$0.00	\$42,000.00	\$7,613.00	\$7,613.00
SEDGWICK	\$40,000.00	\$4,685.00	\$350.00	\$45,035.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
ALAMOSA	\$114,122.00	\$2,370.00	\$0.00	\$116,492.00	\$116,492.00	\$116,492.00
SAGUACHE	\$56,134.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56,134.00	\$56,134.00	\$56,134.00
ARCHULETA	\$62,031.00	\$2,370.00	\$2,600.00	\$67,001.00	\$64,401.00	\$64,401.00
MINERAL	\$5,760.00	\$2,500.00	\$500.00	\$8,760.00	\$5,300.00	\$5,300.00
BROOMFIELD	\$0.00	\$29,600.00	\$0.00	\$29,600.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
LAKE	\$99,385.00	\$2,800.00	\$0.00	\$102,185.00	\$97,295.00	\$97,295.00

County	Requested Amount: Personnel	Requested Amount: Equipment	Requested Amount: Training	Total Requested Amount	Total Commission Approved Amount	Total SCAO Approved Amount
YUMA	\$80,164.00	\$11,062.50	\$3,000.00	\$94,226.50	\$77,700.00	\$77,700.00
PHILLIPS	\$32,819.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,819.54	\$32,819.54	\$32,819.54
HUERFANO	\$43,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43,200.00	\$43,200.00	\$43,200.00
MONTROSE	\$0.00	\$48,315.00	\$0.00	\$48,315.00	\$4,740.00	\$4,740.00
LARIMER	\$0.00	\$23,250.00	\$0.00	\$23,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
EL PASO	\$0.00	\$6,400.00	\$0.00	\$6,400.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
WASHINGTON	\$9,840.00	\$4,952.96	\$0.00	\$14,792.96	\$12,210.00	\$12,210.00
FREMONT	\$0.00	\$6,835.00	\$0.00	\$6,835.00	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
GUNNISON	\$0.00	\$123,862.00	\$0.00	\$123,862.00	\$31,021.00	\$31,021.00
ELBERT	\$0.00	\$15,120.00	\$0.00	\$15,120.00	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
COSTILLA	\$39,036.14	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$40,536.14	\$38,221.00	\$38,221.00
ARAPAHOE	\$0.00	\$86,000.00	\$3,680.00	\$89,680.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
LAS ANIMAS	\$39,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
PROWERS	\$0.00	\$2,800.00	\$0.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00
MESA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$315,000.00	\$315,000.00	\$2,370.00	\$2,370.00
CHAFFEE	\$57,696.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57,696.00	\$50,142.00	\$50,142.00
OURAY	\$54,758.00	\$10,370.00	\$0.00	\$65,128.00	\$54,995.00	\$54,995.00
OTERO	\$46,837.13	\$15,020.29	\$0.00	\$61,857.42	\$49,989.13	\$49,989.13
DENVER	\$0.00	\$20,128.00	\$0.00	\$20,128.00	\$15,692.00	\$15,692.00
SAN JUAN	\$0.00	\$17,468.44	\$0.00	\$17,468.44	\$13,101.00	\$13,101.00
JACKSON	\$8,390.00	\$3,940.00	\$0.00	\$12,330.00	\$6,710.00	\$6,710.00
CLEAR CREEK	\$0.00	\$6,001.26	\$0.00	\$6,001.26	\$0.00	\$0.00
DOUGLAS	\$0.00	\$2,370.00	\$0.00	\$2,370.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
ALAMOSA	\$0.00	\$879.25	\$0.00	\$879.25	\$879.25	\$879.25
ARAPAHOE	\$0.00	\$15,283.48	\$0.00	\$15,283.48	\$15,283.48	\$15,283.48
OTERO	\$0.00	\$1,052.91	\$0.00	\$1,052.91	\$1,052.91	\$1,052.91
DENVER	\$0.00	\$18,350.00	\$0.00	\$18,350.00	\$18,350.00	\$18,350.00
BROOMFIELD	\$0.00	\$29,600.00	\$0.00	\$29,600.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
DENVER	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
ELBERT	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
BOULDER	\$0.00	\$12,468.19	\$0.00	\$12,468.19	\$9,975.00	\$9,975.00
LAS ANIMAS	\$2,057.52	\$1,325.00	\$0.00	\$3,382.52	\$3,382.52	\$3,382.52
OURAY	\$0.00	\$5,843.00	\$0.00	\$5,843.00	\$5,843.00	\$5,843.00
JEFFERSON	\$123,165.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$123,165.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
COSTILLA	\$41,528.33	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$45,528.33	\$0.00	\$0.00
SAGUACHE	\$11,964.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,964.00	\$11,964.00	\$11,964.00
ROUTT	\$50,058.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$50,058.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$2,439,826.57	\$1,410,896.68	\$346,690.00	\$4,197,413.25	\$2,167,203.06	\$2,167,203.06

Grants Available for Use in 2016

County	Requested Amount: Personnel	Requested Amount: Equipment	Requested Amount: Training	Total Requested Amount	Total Commission Approved Amount	Total SCAO Approved Amount
SAGUACHE	\$66,182.00	\$2,120.26	\$0.00	\$68,302.26	\$61,061.26	\$61,061.26
LA PLATA	\$0.00	\$67,540.00	\$0.00	\$67,540.00	\$6,754.00	\$6,754.00
KIT CARSON	\$105,424.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$105,424.00	\$105,424.00	\$105,424.00
MONTEZUMA	\$235,245.64	\$49,800.00	\$0.00	\$285,045.64	\$101,164.00	\$101,164.00
WASHINGTON	\$9,840.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,840.00	\$11,507.00	\$11,507.00
WASHINGTON	\$9,840.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,840.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
LAKE	\$150,320.78	\$9,673.00	\$0.00	\$159,993.78	\$103,837.00	\$103,837.00
PHILLIPS	\$36,921.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,921.28	\$34,461.00	\$34,461.00
PUEBLO	\$214,420.00	\$76,067.00	\$0.00	\$290,487.00	\$113,877.00	\$113,877.00
LINCOLN	\$35,000.00	\$7,660.79	\$0.00	\$42,660.79	\$36,667.00	\$36,667.00
MOFFAT	\$126,766.00	\$5,517.00	\$0.00	\$132,283.00	\$128,433.00	\$128,433.00
MESA	\$0.00	\$315,000.00	\$0.00	\$315,000.00	\$1,667.00	\$1,667.00
WELD	\$0.00	\$10,168.49	\$0.00	\$10,168.49	\$8,308.00	\$8,308.00
SEDGWICK	\$40,000.00	\$6,073.36	\$0.00	\$46,073.36	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
MORGAN	\$78,701.00	\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$105,701.00	\$75,451.00	\$75,451.00
DELTA	\$52,133.00	\$35,863.43	\$0.00	\$87,996.43	\$0.00	\$0.00
CONEJOS	\$45,000.00	\$16,215.21	\$0.00	\$61,215.21	\$56,410.00	\$56,410.00
DELTA	\$52,133.00	\$35,863.43	\$0.00	\$87,996.43	\$53,800.00	\$53,800.00
ALAMOSA	\$102,589.00	\$3,185.02	\$0.00	\$105,774.02	\$0.00	\$0.00
LARIMER	\$0.00	\$27,450.00	\$0.00	\$27,450.00	\$4,530.00	\$4,530.00
CROWLEY	\$44,822.00	\$1,568.00	\$0.00	\$46,390.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
PROWERS	\$96,034.40	\$9,588.58	\$0.00	\$105,622.98	\$95,552.00	\$95,552.00
HINSDALE	\$1,512.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,512.00	\$1,512.00	\$1,512.00
OURAY	\$53,655.43	\$3,500.00	\$0.00	\$57,155.43	\$46,016.00	\$46,016.00
DENVER	\$0.00	\$38,750.00	\$0.00	\$38,750.00	\$15,925.00	\$15,925.00
BOULDER	\$0.00	\$48,646.47	\$0.00	\$48,646.47	\$5,468.00	\$5,468.00
MINERAL	\$5,400.00	\$1,715.13	\$400.00	\$7,515.13	\$7,115.13	\$7,115.13
BACA	\$53,925.50	\$36,399.06	\$1,200.00	\$91,524.56	\$56,892.50	\$56,892.50
OTERO	\$47,894.25	\$9,740.07	\$0.00	\$57,634.32	\$0.00	\$0.00
OTERO	\$47,894.25	\$9,740.07	\$0.00	\$57,634.32	\$0.00	\$0.00
HUERFANO	\$42,440.00	\$1,220.00	\$0.00	\$43,660.00	\$43,660.00	\$43,660.00
FREMONT	\$0.00	\$50,367.00	\$0.00	\$50,367.00	\$6,537.00	\$6,537.00
KIOWA	\$66,825.00	\$36,500.00	\$3,600.00	\$106,925.00	\$68,492.00	\$68,492.00
ARCHULETA	\$115,062.00	\$9,995.00	\$0.00	\$125,057.00	\$66,800.00	\$66,800.00
GRAND	\$0.00	\$31,640.08	\$0.00	\$31,640.08	\$7,667.00	\$7,667.00
GILPIN	\$95,762.44	\$46,264.00	\$0.00	\$142,026.44	\$95,762.44	\$95,762.44
CUSTER	\$65,412.00	\$14,000.00	\$0.00	\$79,412.00	\$69,412.00	\$69,412.00
ALAMOSA	\$102,589.00	\$3,195.02	\$0.00	\$105,784.02	\$105,784.02	\$105,784.02

County	Requested Amount: Personnel	Requested Amount: Equipment	Requested Amount: Training	Total Requested Amount	Total Commission Approved Amount	Total SCAO Approved Amount
PARK	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00
LOGAN	\$0.00	\$2,127.84	\$0.00	\$2,127.84	\$2,127.84	\$2,127.84
RIO GRANDE	\$98,077.25	\$4,813.32	\$0.00	\$102,890.57	\$97,822.00	\$97,822.00
CHEYENNE	\$7,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$6,513.00	\$6,513.00
COSTILLA	\$41,528.33	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$45,528.33	\$40,132.00	\$40,132.00
ALAMOSA	\$102,589.00	\$3,195.02	\$0.00	\$105,784.02	\$0.00	\$0.00
GUNNISON	\$0.00	\$2,250.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00	\$1,667.00	\$0.00
MONTRORSE	\$0.00	\$45,952.44	\$0.00	\$45,952.44	\$10,934.00	\$10,934.00
GUNNISON	\$0.00	\$4,217.00	\$0.00	\$4,217.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
ELBERT	\$0.00	\$18,167.00	\$0.00	\$18,167.00	\$9,167.00	\$9,167.00
CLEAR CREEK	\$0.00	\$4,433.70	\$0.00	\$4,433.70	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
CHAFFEE	\$70,848.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$70,848.00	\$52,649.00	\$52,649.00
PARK	\$0.00	\$12,959.00	\$0.00	\$12,959.00	\$5,042.00	\$5,042.00
DOUGLAS	\$0.00	\$1,667.00	\$0.00	\$1,667.00	\$1,667.00	\$1,667.00
BENT	\$56,647.00	\$20,167.00	\$0.00	\$76,814.00	\$58,314.00	\$58,314.00
CROWLEY	\$44,822.00	\$3,235.00	\$0.00	\$48,057.00	\$47,802.00	\$47,802.00
YUMA	\$82,579.72	\$82,549.04	\$0.00	\$165,128.76	\$87,379.72	\$87,379.72
LAS ANIMAS	\$78,000.00	\$21,344.00	\$0.00	\$99,344.00	\$5,567.00	\$5,567.00
OTERO	\$47,894.25	\$11,407.07	\$0.00	\$59,301.32	\$0.00	\$0.00
TELLER	\$0.00	\$10,946.00	\$0.00	\$10,946.00	\$2,729.00	\$2,729.00
JACKSON	\$8,390.00	\$20,194.00	\$500.00	\$29,084.00	\$7,286.00	\$7,286.00
OTERO	\$47,894.25	\$11,407.07	\$0.00	\$59,301.32	\$50,660.25	\$50,660.25
ARAPAHOE	\$0.00	\$188,272.00	\$0.00	\$188,272.00	\$5,680.00	\$5,680.00
SUMMIT	\$7,200.00	\$10,877.00	\$0.00	\$18,077.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
LA PLATA	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
CROWLEY	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
ELBERT	\$24,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$2,940,213.77	\$1,543,205.97	\$6,700.00	\$4,490,119.74	\$2,160,085.16	\$2,143,418.16