



Colorado Resiliency Framework 2016 Annual Plan

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Table of Contents

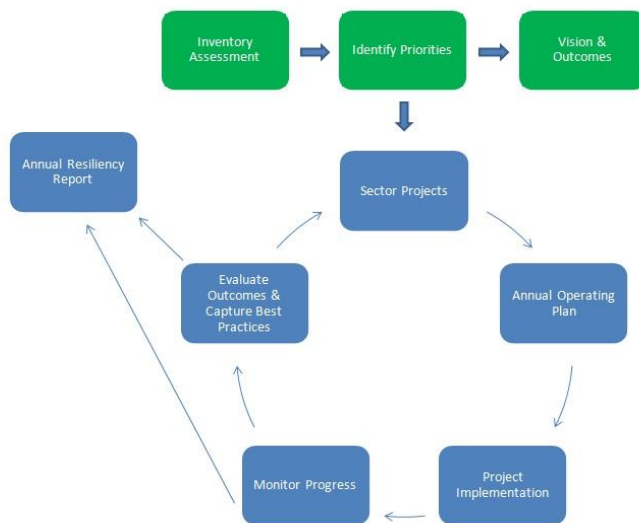
1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Colorado Resiliency Framework Annual Plan
4. Sector Projects
 - a. Community
 - b. Economic
 - c. Health and Social
 - d. Housing
 - e. Infrastructure
 - f. Watersheds and Natural Resources
 - g. Other Projects

Introduction

The Colorado Resiliency Framework 2016 Annual Plan builds upon the Colorado Resiliency Framework, which, as adopted in 2015, outlines the State's long-term commitment to resiliency and reflects Colorado's call to action. The Colorado Resiliency Framework Annual Plan (Plan) outlines how the Colorado Resiliency Working Group (CRWG) will implement the strategies from the Colorado Resiliency Framework to meet the State's resiliency goals.

Throughout the year, the group will work toward achieving some of the State's resiliency goals through implementing resiliency-focused projects, as well as reporting on metrics that measure advancements and improvements towards building resiliency in day-to-day State activities. Project outcomes will not only be catalogued in the Annual Resiliency Report, but also will be used to inform, focus direction and implementation of future Annual Plans. Projects carried out in 2016 lay the groundwork for the State to further implement strategies identified in the Colorado Resiliency Framework

This Annual Plan is intended to be a living document and will be updated quarterly to reflect ongoing progress and achievements.



The projects carried out by the CRWG will be one critical component through which the State advances its resiliency goals. The Annual Plan will inform State priorities to implement these projects, monitor progress and capture best practices, and inform future project prioritization.

Background

In the wake of the devastating September 2013 flooding and 2012 and 2013 wildfires, the State of Colorado recognized the need and opportunity for communities to improve their resiliency – the ability to respond to, recover from and positively adapt to changing conditions or challenges, including natural disasters and stressors such as changing social, economic and environmental conditions. In addressing this need, the State also identified the opportunity to incorporate resiliency throughout State agencies and their everyday business.

In recognition of the need to reduce Colorado’s vulnerability to disasters, the Colorado Recovery Office (now the Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office) formed the Colorado Resiliency Working Group (CRWG). Made up of state, local and federal agencies, the CRWG not only acted as the body to better coordinate flood recovery efforts, but it also served as the steering committee for the creation of the Colorado Resiliency Framework and set forth the goals and strategies for incorporating resiliency into the day-to-day activities across the State.

With the adoption of the Colorado Resiliency Framework in 2015, the Governor formalized the CRWG as the steering committee and coordinating body of the State’s ongoing resiliency efforts.

Mission

To coordinate efforts, create opportunities, establish priorities and provide guidance for Colorado and its communities to improve resilience and sustainability.

Vision

A resilient state of sustainable communities – with healthy people, vibrant economies, strong systems and abundant natural resources – that overcome challenges to support Colorado’s continued growth, recreation, beauty and quality of life.

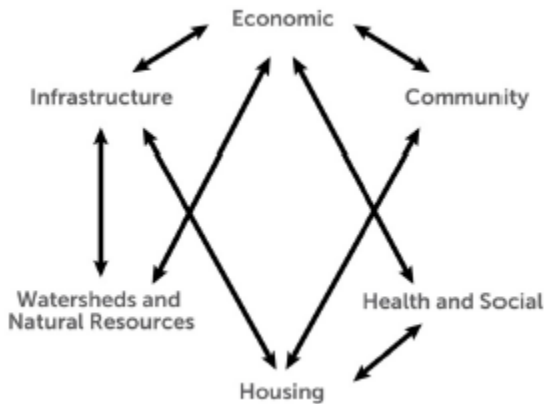
Definition of Resiliency

Resiliency is the ability of communities to rebound, positively adapt to or thrive amidst changing conditions or challenges – including disasters and changes in climate – and maintain quality of life, health, growth, durable systems and conservation of resources for present and future generations.

Structure

Chaired by the CRRO, the CRWG is organized around six core resiliency sectors:

- Community
- Economic
- Health and Social
- Housing
- Infrastructure
- Watersheds and Natural Resources



The sectors identified in the Framework represent the whole of community - the people, systems and resources that help Colorado communities to function and to thrive. Though each sector committee developed its own set of resiliency goals and strategies to address shocks and stresses, integration of activities across sectors is key to the success of state, local and non-governmental efforts. Sectors are interdependent, and, when working together toward a resilient Colorado, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Roles

Resiliency is a shared responsibility across State agencies to preserve, protect, and promote what makes Colorado special. The purpose of the Colorado Resiliency Working Group is to serve as a dedicated team to:

- Enhance cross-agency collaboration and communication;
- Integrate resiliency into agency policies and plans;
- Develop sector-specific action plans;
- Monitor progress;
- Identify funding resources; and
- Educate partners and constituents

Membership

The CRWG is an inclusive body designed to holistically navigate Colorado's resiliency efforts. The CRWG was initially formed at the Colorado Resiliency Summit on June 4, 2014 to steer the development of the State's Resiliency Framework and build resiliency strategies and activities into the flood recovery, while at the same time creating a path to integrate resiliency into day-to-day activities.

Member agencies and partners of the current CRWG are those that were involved in the fire and flood recovery efforts, as well as those whose involvement will help lay the groundwork for establishing a resiliency baseline through implementing strategies identified in the Framework. Agencies and partners not included in the current makeup may, and are encouraged to, participate in future activities.

The CRWG is currently composed of representatives from the following agencies and partners:

State Agencies

- Colorado Department of Human Services
- Colorado Department of Local Affairs
- Colorado Department of Natural Resources
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- Colorado Department of Public Safety
- Colorado Department of Transportation
- Colorado Energy Office
- Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade
- Colorado Office of Information Technology
- Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office

Federal Agencies

- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Economic Development Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Federal Highway Administration
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Non-governmental Organizations

- University of Colorado Denver

Colorado Resiliency Framework Annual Plan

The strategies identified in the Colorado Resiliency Framework provide a roadmap for advancing the State's resiliency goals. Each year, the CRRO and CRWG members will prepare an implementation plan identifying priority projects that CRWG sector teams will undertake. These projects will not only meet the State's resiliency goals, but may also provide opportunities to enhance resiliency in local communities throughout Colorado.

This Annual Plan is the first following the adoption of the Framework. Strategies identified for 2016 are intended to begin the important work of building a foundation for long-term resiliency in Colorado. Successful completion of these projects will reflect incremental improvements in resiliency within each sector and will also demonstrate measurable progress in the State's holistic approach for building resiliency into the everyday activities across all State agencies and throughout Colorado communities.

Throughout the fall of 2015, each sector team met to evaluate potential projects, utilize the Framework's prioritization criteria and to select priority projects for 2016. Particular focus was given to cross-sector benefits, economic benefit-cost, harmonization with existing activities and the ability to complete the project (or in the case of multi-year projects make substantial progress) by the end of 2016. Descriptions, lead and support agencies, budget information, and metrics and goals for each project are outlined in the following section.

As projects develop and advance throughout the year, CRRO and CRWG will provide project updates for the Annual Plan. At the end of the year, CRRO and CRWG will provide an Annual Resiliency Report that describes project outcomes and successes.

This first Annual Plan will help build the foundation for future activities. Resiliency efforts must be adaptively managed; the Colorado Resiliency Working Group will track, evaluate and advance its efforts in pursuit of a more resilient future.

Sector Project Descriptions

Community



Sector Snapshot

A resilient community is one in which community members are involved and have the necessary information and available tools to make resilient decisions. The Community Sector integrates the concerns of risk management, preparedness and smart growth into land use planning and community engagement in order to build state and local capabilities and resources that facilitate holistic pre- and post-disaster recovery planning, effective implementation, and community resiliency and sustainability.

Project profiles

1. Local Government Financial Resilience Education

Financial stability is critical for creating a resilient community. This project will provide education and guidance to local governments on how to plan for financial resilience, such as planning for revenue disruption. Being prepared for revenue impacts and disruption is critical for local governments because there is an impact to the services and amenities they provide to their communities (particularly vulnerable populations), including potable water, sanitation, transportation, health services, education, infrastructure, etc.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: This project has a relatively low cost associated with developing webinars and workshops, but has the potential for high-reward.

Social Equity: This project will help local governments continue to provide services (housing, transportation, health, etc) to their most vulnerable populations.

Lead Agency

Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Supporting Partners

Colorado Municipal League, Colorado Counties, Inc., Special District Association

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: <\$500

Sources: Staff time

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Finalize scope and general details
- Gather best practices materials and begin developing a list to be used to draft an article in Special District Association's newsletter
- Determine if resilience will be highlighted in small local government managers conference 2016
- Partner associations continue to push for needed reforms to TABOR, specifically regarding the reserve funds (and pay back provision)

Q2:

- Finalize best practices list
- Present at forums with local governments such as Colorado Counties, Inc. summer conference and Colorado Municipal League conference

Q3:

- Finalize and publish Special District Association article
- Include session in Special District Association conference
- Finalize tool, which may be included in small local government managers conference (proposed)

Q4:

- Identify next steps
- Possible advising to local governments on strategies to build more flexibility in their budgets to account for disaster risk and resilience

2. Hazards and Land Use Planning Guide

The “Planning for Hazards: Land Use Solutions for Colorado” guide and [website](#) will support Colorado communities to prepare for and mitigate multiple hazards by integrating resilience and hazard mitigation principles into plans, codes and standards related to land use and the built environment. The guide will provide detailed, Colorado-specific information about how to assess a community’s risk level to hazards as well as specific land use planning tools and strategies for reducing a community’s risk.

These planning tools and strategies include addressing hazards in plans and policies, strengthening incentives, protecting sensitive areas, improving site development standards, improving buildings and infrastructure, and administration and procedures. As future funding opportunities become available, this project will include a training and implementation component that enables pilot communities to receive dedicated assistance in order to implement the steps and strategies of the Planning for Hazards guide in their land use plans and policies.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: This relatively small investment will benefit all Colorado local governments and communities by providing tools and strategies that, if implemented, can greatly reduce economic risk and threats to life and property by avoiding or limiting development in hazard prone areas.

Social Equity: The guide provides information on strategies for reducing risk to vulnerable communities.

High Risk and Vulnerability: The guide provides guidance for conducting risk assessments and sources of information for data and maps on hazards in Colorado.

Technical Soundness: The land use and hazard reduction strategies identified in this guide are tailored for Colorado communities, rooted in real world examples and will provide a long-term and lasting resource that can be implemented at the local level.

Adaptive Capacity: The guide can be used by local governments of all sizes and adapted to meet their unique context and needs. Examples from Colorado and across the country are referenced to demonstrate where strategies have successfully been implemented and model code language is provided to be adapted by local governments to meet their unique context and needs. Further, the guide can be used over time and as conditions change to reduce hazard risks through changes to land use policies and regulations.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: This guide supports ongoing efforts by emergency managers and planners and research that indicate that land use strategies are very effective at proactively reducing community risk.

Innovation: This guide takes a holistic, all-hazards and cross-disciplinary approach to providing communities with tools to build hazard mitigation into the community development process.

Lead Agency

Colorado Department of Local Affairs/ Division of Local Government

Supporting Partners

Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office, University of Colorado Denver, Colorado Department of Public Safety/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Colorado Geological Society, Local Community Advisors

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$199,750 (guide and website); Training and Implementation: TBD

Sources: CDBG-DR Resilience Planning Grant

Funding needed: TBD

Potential sources: CDBG-DR Resilience Planning Grant and others TBD

Project Goals

Q1:

- Publish Planning for Hazards printed guide
- Launch Planning for Hazards website
- Conduct outreach on printed guide and website
- Publicize guide during conference and event sessions

Q2:

- Develop and host webinar on how to use the website
- Publicize guide during conference and event sessions
- Develop training and implementation program
- Identify partners and funding to collaborate on risk management tool

Q3:

- Publicize guide during conference and event sessions
- Develop training and implementation program

Q4:

- Identify pilot communities

Economic



Sector Snapshot

The Economic Sector's vision for economic resiliency in Colorado is to have diverse industries, strong partnerships, effective preparedness and a healthy workforce that responds to economic changes and disruptions, and to support sustainable growth for all of Colorado's communities.

Project Profiles

1. SBDC Resiliency Counseling

Small businesses are vital to the success of a local community. Those that address their resiliency will be more likely to rebound faster from a disaster, which in turn, can drastically help a local economy rebound. The Small Business Development Center (SBDC) network provides resiliency counseling services to small businesses across Colorado. The SBDC network is also the organization responsible for administering the CDBG-DR funds to small businesses, enabling business owners to obtain disaster recovery assistance and resiliency counseling in one location. Through CDBG-DR funding, the SBDCs that cover the presidentially-declared disaster areas will provide resiliency counseling to small businesses.

Businesses that have been counseled in the area of resiliency will have the ability to rebound faster from a disaster, as businesses with a resiliency plan in place at the time of a disaster generally experience less of an overall loss than compared to businesses without an existing resiliency plan. This will help local economies across Colorado to be more resilient.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: This program is funded through the existing CDBG-DR allocation and provides businesses in disaster impacted communities with low-cost counseling to help reduce their vulnerability to future events.

Social Equity: All small businesses within presidentially declared disaster areas have the ability to access SBDC resiliency consulting.

Adaptive Capacity: Resiliency consulting services can be tailored to meet each individual business' need.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: SBDCs have a network of small businesses within their service area that they provide individual consulting services to on a daily basis.

Innovation: This is a new service offered to all business and encourages businesses that have not been impacted by a disaster to think about disaster resiliency.

Lead Agency

Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$200,000

Funding in Place: \$200,000

Sources: CDBG-DR

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Ongoing resiliency technical assistance
- Consulting evaluations
- Capture best practices

Q2:

- Ongoing resiliency technical assistance
- Consulting evaluations
- Capture best practices

Q3:

- Ongoing resiliency technical assistance
- Consulting evaluations
- Capture best practices

Q4:

- Ongoing resiliency technical assistance
- Technical assistance evaluations
- Capture best practices

- Consolidate lessons learned throughout 2016 and incorporate into ongoing technical assistance services

2. Resiliency Study

The Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) is partnering with the Business Research Division of the Leeds School of Business at the University of Colorado Boulder to conduct an economic resiliency study for Colorado communities in order to understand what makes some communities in Colorado thrive, while others fail to retain population and sustain economic growth. Through the results of this study, communities will be able to utilize the lessons learned to inform their own economic development strategies. Sharing information regarding economic best practices across Colorado will empower communities to adopt best practices and lessons learned to bolster their long-term economic resiliency.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: This study is funded through private sources and will provide great benefits to communities across the state.

Technical Soundness: Communities that adopt these best practices have the potential to have long-term economic resiliency.

Adaptive Capacity: A variety of communities will be reviewed throughout the study, which will provide a wealth of resources for other communities to adopt to strengthen their economies in the face of unknown future social, economic, and environmental circumstances.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: The resiliency study aligns well with OEDIT’s efforts to grow an economically strong Colorado and builds on already completed resiliency analyses.

Innovation: Communities will utilize the resiliency study to introduce innovative economic development practices to their community.

Lead Agency

Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$75,000

Funding in Place: \$75,000

Sources: Private funding

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Initial data collection
- CU-Boulder to deliver draft data report to OEDIT
- Solicit focus group engagement from identified communities
- Begin focus groups tour

Q2:

- Complete focus groups tour
- CU-Boulder to deliver draft report to OEDIT for review

Q2:

- CU-Boulder to deliver final report to OEDIT

Health and Social



Sector Snapshot

A resilient health and social service system is one in which the health and well-being of a community is a shared responsibility among all levels of society.

Project Profiles

1. Resilience Education Modules

Past education efforts with community benefits have proven to be successful in engraining socially conscious initiatives, such as recycling and concepts of social justice. In an effort to increase resiliency and develop a long-lasting propensity toward resiliency, the Health and Social Sector Working Group, in partnership with the University of Colorado Denver School of Education, will work to develop resiliency teaching modules to be implemented in Colorado schools.

By providing education through the school systems, this program will help the State extend its reach to younger generations, including vulnerable populations that may not typically have access to resiliency resources. By building resiliency awareness with students, the State will, by extension, reach the families of these students.

The Health and Social Sector will work with the UC Denver and other academic partners over the next two years to provide subject matter content and expertise, and the School of Education will develop the curriculum and make the training module available to local school districts, home-schooling families and private schools. Over the next two years, the resilience module will be developed in accordance with STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) principles and the latest in social science research and literature.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: Communities with a culture of resilience are better at avoiding disaster losses, or to recover and rebound should a disaster take place. The cost to create a training module and provide it to the school districts is relatively small if its use results in building a culture of resilience and instilling it into younger generations.

Social Equity: This project is designed to be available to all individuals involved in schools across Colorado regardless of social status, and has the potential to increase social capital, particularly among vulnerable populations.

Technical Soundness: This project aims to create an education population that is aware of the benefits of focusing on resiliency through individual and family level disaster preparedness.

Adaptive Capacity: Providing students with an understanding of resiliency, and knowledge of how to address it, will help establish a culture of resiliency that can tackle changing climate, economic, and social conditions throughout the state.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: The University of Colorado Denver School of Education regularly develops training modules for use in Colorado School Districts. This project developed in partnership and experts in the fields of resiliency and education.

Innovation: This project is new to Colorado and at this time the Health and Social Sector Resiliency Working Group is unaware of any similar programs existing in the United States.

Lead Agencies

University of Colorado Denver, Colorado Department of Education, Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office

Supporting Partners

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Department of Human Services, Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, State All-Hazards Advisory Committee, Local School Districts, Private Schools

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$50,000

Funding in Place: \$0

Funding needed: \$50,000

Potential Sources: Public Health and Emergency Preparedness and Hospital Preparedness Program grants from Health and Human Services; National Science Foundation and STEM grants

Project Goals

Q1:

- Identify potential grant funding sources
- Explore potential module options (e.g. in-class lessons, after school clubs, etc)

Q2:

- Identify potential grant funding sources
- Apply for available grants to fund module development
- Development of subtopics within the Resiliency Education Module

Q3:

- Collaborate with UC Denver to begin framing module and materials

Q4:

- Begin development of module materials
- Identify scope of work for 2017 activities including completion of module materials; presentation of first draft of Resiliency Education Module to the working group and collection of comments/critiques; and meeting with school district officials to present the concepts of the module and achieve acceptance, adoption and buy-in

2. Inclusion Mapping

Community inclusion mapping helps to identify strengths and vulnerabilities within Colorado pertaining to health and social services -- including resources, assets and populations. The community inclusion maps can also be used to support the assessment of needed community programs and resources, and encourage population analysis to ensure outreach materials about health and social services are available in all appropriate languages within each community.

Community inclusion mapping is also useful to identify and prepare for community- unique vulnerabilities, providing communities the opportunity to incorporate vulnerable populations into risk mapping.

This project will build on [previous efforts](#) to promote and educate decision makers and program managers about the value of, and the opportunities for, using the community inclusion mapping project. It will also develop guidance and resources to help local governments access data on vulnerable populations.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: Focused planning that uses quality data, information and analysis results in informed decision making before, during and after events and provides for long-term cost savings..

Social Equity: This project is designed to provide readily usable data to more effectively include vulnerable populations in all phases of emergency planning.

High Risk and Vulnerability: This project is designed to provide essential information to support local risk and vulnerability reduction for populations throughout the state.

Technical Soundness: This project aims to enhance and build on established practices to consistently track the shifting geographical locations of vulnerable populations within Colorado.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: This is an expansion and enhancement of a current project.

Lead Agency

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and Colorado Department of Human Services

Supporting Partners

Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, University of Colorado Denver, Colorado Hospital Association, Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office, Red Cross, Colorado Counties, Inc., County Human Services, Local Public Health Agencies, Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$100,000

Funding in Place: Minimal as of Jan. 2016

Funding needed: \$100,000

Potential Sources: Public Health and Emergency Preparedness and Hospital Preparedness Program grants from Health and Human Services

Project Goals

Q1:

- Development of a rollout strategy and include 2016 data (to be provided by HHS)
- Complete proposals for Public Health/Emergency Preparedness funding

Q2-Q4:

- Present inclusion mapping project scope at the large group meeting and at each of the four counties selected for participation
- Conduct training on the use of the mapping system for emergency planning and response activities

Q4:

- Review training and system capabilities
- Identify areas for improvement and update information

Housing



Sector Snapshot

Resilient housing includes durable construction materials and design features that limit the impacts of natural disasters while also allowing for short-term sheltering in place. Resiliency solutions in housing should not be viewed as addressing a “what if” disaster scenario, but rather, as an ongoing improved quality of life for all occupants.

Project Profiles

1. Spring Creek Apartments

The Longmont community lost significant housing during the 2013 floods and became a center for flood-impacted families who lost their homes in Boulder County. The flood impacted 10,505 units in Boulder County, destroying 77 homes and damaging 10,428.

Spring Creek Apartments will be a 60-unit affordable senior development to be located on a 2.0 acre parcel in the Prairie Village subdivision in Longmont. The project, which will be managed by the Longmont Housing Authority, will serve extremely low income senior households at 30% and 40% area median income (AMI).

This project will provide affordable housing for very low-income seniors, a particularly vulnerable population with a high need for affordable housing in Boulder County - much of which was lost during the 2013 floods. The project’s focus on wellness and active senior living will help residents with health issues, increase their ability to age in place, and reduce resident turnover. It will also benefit the local economy by creating 141 jobs and generating over \$1.5 million in tax revenue.

The Division of Housing approved \$3.9 million in Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery funds and a \$2 million Colorado Housing Investment Fund loan to support the construction of the project.

Resiliency Benefits

Social Equity: This project will provide housing for low-income seniors in flood impacted communities.

High Risk and Vulnerability: This housing project addresses the risk of homelessness for low-income seniors, providing them affordable homes and potentially avoiding being forced to reside in more expensive housing such as nursing homes. It will also provide a priority for flood impacted households during the leasing period.

Technical Soundness: This project will provide long-term affordability through a 40-year use covenant. The project design, affordability, and population served are in line with best practices across the state.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: Spring Creek Apartments leverages the existing development application review process, and is aligned with DOH priorities for affordable housing development. The project also leverages multiple funding sources to produce resilient affordable housing.

Innovation: The project’s focus on wellness and active senior living will help residents with health issues, increase their ability to age in place, and reduce resident turnover.

Lead Agency

Colorado Division of Housing

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$14.3 million (total project costs); \$3.9 million (State contribution)

Funding in Place: \$3.9 million

Sources: CDBG-DR

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Monitor project construction and progress

Q2:

- Monitor project construction and progress

Q3:

- Monitor project construction and progress

Q4:

- Construction completed
- Begin leasing units

- Project evaluation and documentation of best practices/lessons learned

2. Falcon Ridge

Larimer County lost significant housing stock during the 2013 flood. The flood impacted 1,534 homes in the county, destroying 19 and damaging another 1,515. To complicate matters, the flood also cut off transportation access to the town of Estes Park from both Lyons and Loveland, preventing many workers in those nearby towns from getting to their jobs in Estes Park.

Falcon Ridge will provide much needed affordable housing in Estes Park, while also providing new opportunities for low-income families and individuals to live affordably and work in Estes Park. It will be a 48-unit affordable housing project, with four units at 30% area median income (AMI), 10 units at 40% AMI, 14 units at 50% AMI, and 20 units at 60% AMI. The project will also be located in close proximity to medical and dental facilities, a pharmacy, and Crossroads Ministries which provides emergency assistance and a foodbank.

This affordable housing project reduces the vulnerability of the communities' low-income families and individuals to homelessness and health challenges, and provides opportunity for them to live affordably and work in Estes Park. It also benefits the local economy through the creation of 113 jobs and generation \$1.2 million in tax revenue.

The Division of Housing approved a CDBG-DR loan of \$1.8 million to the Estes Park Housing Authority to support the construction of the project.

Resiliency Benefits

Social Equity: This project provides new housing opportunities for low-income families and individuals in flood impacted communities who seek to live and work in the same community.

High Risk and Vulnerability: Without affordable housing projects like this, low-income families and individuals remain vulnerable to the risk of homelessness and health challenges and may have to commute longer distances to reach their place of work.

Technical Soundness: Falcon Ridge will provide long-term affordability through a 30-year use covenant. The project design, affordability, and population served are in line with best practices that are replicable across the state.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: This project leverages the existing development application review process, and is aligned with DOH priorities for affordable housing development.

Innovation: Falcon Ridge's eight townhome buildings are being designed to suit the neighborhood scale and building type. The project will help address the unique challenges of a mountain community with limited affordable housing for workers, in addition to flood recovery needs.

Lead Agency

Colorado Division of Housing

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$14.5 million (total project costs); \$1.8 million (State contribution)

Funding in Place: \$1.8 million

Sources: CDBG-DR

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Monitoring project construction and progress

Q2:

- Construction completed
- Begin leasing units

Q3:

- Leasing completed
- Project evaluation

Infrastructure



Sector Snapshot

The Infrastructure Sector's mission is to design, maintain and manage infrastructure that not only answers some of the world's most difficult engineering challenges, but creates a network of resilient infrastructure that resists -- and bounces back quickly -- from acute shock events; that minimizes disruptions to critical infrastructure; and that allows critical services to remain active.

Project Profiles

1. Interagency Coordination

The Infrastructure Sector will work to institute and memorialize a coordinated interagency approach to project planning, design and implementation. Further leveraging the relationships established post-September 2013 flooding, the group will develop a checklist(s) of the agencies that should be informed of future project planning, design and construction, thereby empowering multiple agencies to work together, pool resources and implement a broader range of projects. Additionally, this group will attempt to identify a single point of contact within each State agency that can serve as a resiliency representative to ensure that this approach continues into the future.

Having standard project checklists will ensure collaboration and effective communication between agencies, while providing opportunities for multi-benefits and leveraging of funding sources.

This project will consist of a review of typical project types and the development of project checklists, while identifying and providing a single point of contact within each agency. The checklists will utilize the public involvement tiered stakeholder approach, will recommend those agencies that should be informed of upcoming projects, and can be added to Project and Public Information Specifications.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: For a relatively low cost associated with staff time and involvement in this project, large benefits will be realized for many years to come. Institutionalizing cross-agency and cross-disciplinary coordination will build resiliency into Colorado's future design, construction and operations practices. These materials from this project will help to institutionalize coordination for the long-term, create projects that address multiple objectives, and leverage funding sources.

High Risk and Vulnerability: This project helps to standardize the engagement of numerous agencies during the project development process. For example, roadway projects may frequently be planned, designed and constructed to reduce only its own risks and/or vulnerabilities. This concept of interagency

coordination would look to extend that further to reduce other risks and vulnerabilities beyond the right of way as part of a singular project.

Technical Soundness: Many excellent examples of coordinated projects have taken place or are underway as we continue to recover from the September 2013 flood. These projects were championed by specific individuals and personal relationships have formed that have aided in the collaboration. Development of checklists and establishment of agency contacts would memorialize these coordinated projects that address multiple objectives.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: The development of this project will build upon existing activities and coordination that took place as a part of the recovery from the September 2013 floods.

Innovation: This is the first time in the State’s history that this type of agency coordination checklist has existed or been developed for infrastructure projects.

Lead Agency

Infrastructure Sector

Supporting Partners

Colorado Department of Transportation, Colorado Water Conservation Board, Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$0

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Refine and identify involved parties using the tiered stakeholder approach
- Develop and draft an initial interagency checklist
- Identify pilot projects to utilize draft checklist

- Draft associated project and public information specifications
- Identify a point of contact (POC) for each agency

Q2:

- Commitment of time and resource from the agency for POCs
- Finalize checklist
- Checklist and specification refinement and implementation
- POC development and implementation

Q3:

- Continue checklist and specification refinement and implementation
- Continue POC development and implementation

Q4:

- Continue checklist and specification refinement and implementation
- Continue POC development and implementation

2. Resilience Performance Standards

Consistent standards across State agencies can provide an opportunity for a unified approach to incorporating resiliency in projects. The Infrastructure Sector will compile and review the existing standards and policies of multiple State agencies, and during the review, will highlight current resilient practices, determine inconsistencies and look for opportunities to incorporate more resilient policies and procedures across agencies. To reduce duplicate efforts, this project will seek out any best practices or lessons learned, including from a Colorado Department of Local Affairs' funded project that the Boulder County Collaborative is undertaking to establish resiliency performance standards for CDBG-DR projects.

As part of this project, the Infrastructure Sector will prepare a final document that will identify current infrastructure standards and practices that already have resiliency incorporated; provide recommendations to include or expand resilient elements within the current standards and criteria; highlight any inconsistencies between standards of the various State agencies; and incorporate appropriate findings from local and State efforts to develop Resilience Performance Standards for the CDBG-DR program.

Project Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: For a relatively low cost associated with staff time and involvement in this project, the long-term consistency in the application of resiliency standards will provide large benefits will be realized for many years to come.

High Risk and Vulnerability: Development and implementation resiliency performance helps to make risk and vulnerability reduction a standard practice. Having consistent standards across State agencies will help to “raise the bar” and provide communities with tools and guidance to implement these standards at the local level.

Technical Soundness: Development of recommendations and review of current standards is the first vital step in a long-term implementation plan. Once developed, the CRWG can work with these agencies to start updating and revising criteria and we can move toward a more consistent approach that, where appropriate, incorporates resilient concepts.

Adaptive Capacity: Flexibility and the consideration of potential changing conditions will be at the forefront this project. Consistent yet adaptable performance standards will provide for the optimal project approach.

Lead Agency
Infrastructure Sector

Supporting Partners
Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Colorado Department of Transportation, Colorado Water Conservation Board

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged
Estimated cost: Time of staff
Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q2:

- Draft new standards and practices with examples and guidance

Q3:

- Evaluate and incorporate results from CDBG-DR performance standards efforts as feasible
- Edit/update this group’s efforts
- Draft standards continued
- Gap analysis
- Review of standards

Q4:

- Prepare and review of final document providing overview, input on standards and recommendations
- Finalization of document

Watersheds and Natural Resources



Sector Snapshot

Resilient watersheds and the natural resources within them are able to withstand disturbances over time by retaining their structure, functions and support services. Resilient and properly functioning watersheds and natural habitat cost-effectively protect valuable infrastructure, economies, recreational opportunities and human health.

Project Profiles

1. Erosion Hazard and Debris Flow Identification Process

Much of the damage experienced during the September 2013 flooding occurred outside the mapped regulatory floodplain. Identifying erosion hazard and debris flow areas will help communities and citizens make informed decisions about where to locate future development, protect property and lives, and enhance water quality and river function.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board, with support from a multi-agency technical team will develop a program for mapping erosion hazard areas. The Colorado Geological Survey, following a similar multi-agency approach, will identify debris flow areas. This program will help to ensure the protection of public health, safety, welfare and property by encouraging protected stream corridors. The program will also reduce property loss and damage, promote river planning and management on a watershed scale, reduce public expenditures for disaster response and recovery, protect riparian habitat and encourage multiple uses of riparian areas.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board will develop technical standards, conduct studies for communities requesting mapping and provide regulatory guidance for erosion hazard areas. Once initial research has been conducted and a draft strategy has been identified, pilot studies will be conducted to refine the methodology.

At the conclusion of the pilot studies, technical standards and best practices for mapping erosion hazard areas will be created with the assistance of a technical expert panel. The Colorado Water Conservation Board will also provide regulatory guidance for communities to use when regulating development in erosion hazard areas. The Colorado Geological Survey has already developed mapping standards for debris flow hazards.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: Many of the damages experienced during the September 2013 flood occurred outside the mapped regulatory floodplain. Identifying erosion hazard and debris flow areas will help

communities and citizens make risk-informed decisions about where to locate future development and protect both property and lives.

Social Equity: The projects will be carried out in flood-affected communities, and project the safety and property of vulnerable populations by reducing impacts from debris flow events.

High Risk and Vulnerability: Addressing riverine erosion will provide critical information for addressing a significant risk unique to the West, including Colorado communities. Because of Colorado’s unique geography and topography - as evidenced by the events in September of 2013 - relying only on Flood Insurance Rate Maps to manage floodplains and to reduce flood risk is insufficient to prevent future damages. Riverine erosion damaged and destroyed homes, businesses and infrastructure elevated well above the regulatory water surface elevation. Likewise, debris flows tragically resulted in one death and caused significant damage to housing and infrastructure during the 2013 floods.

Technical Soundness: Research into the best-practices for mapping and managing erosion hazard and debris flow areas will be incorporated as feasible into this project.

Adaptive Capacity: Identifying erosion hazard and debris flow areas will help communities and watershed coalitions to incorporate the risk data into planning efforts.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: Several watershed coalitions and communities have started to create preliminary erosion hazard maps to assist with watershed planning. This project will create a standard methodology that can be used statewide. Erosion hazard and debris flow maps may also be incorporated as non-regulatory products in FEMA RiskMAP databases to help communities conduct a comprehensive review of hazards. Mapping will coordinate with current LiDAR acquisition taking place in the state through the Governor’s Office of Information Technology.

Innovation: The methods for conducting erosion and debris flow hazard mapping will combine the best available science from programs in other states as well as the latest academic research into a method tailored to the geomorphic and geographical conditions in Colorado and beyond.

Lead Agency

Colorado Water Conservation Board and Colorado Geological Survey

Support Agencies

Colorado Association of Stormwater and Floodplain Managers, Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$300,000

Funding in Place: \$300,000

Sources: SB 15-245

Funding needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

Erosion Hazard Zone Mapping (CWCB)

- Convene an interagency technical panel to develop erosion zone mapping methodology
- Develop regulatory recommendations for communities
- Coordinate with DOLA, FEMA and other states outside of Colorado that have developed erosion hazard or fluvial hazard mapping programs
- Erosion hazard mapping technical and regulatory guidelines developed, peer-reviewed and drafts made available to the public for review

Debris Flow Mapping (CGS)

- Conduct preliminary modeling projects to develop debris flow hazard model parameters
 - Mountainous terrain vs. hogbacks vs. plains areas need separate determinations
 - Use known debris flows from 2013 floods to calibrate models
 - Field-verify major pathways; tweak model as needed
- Create data discussion information to accompany each dataset
- Continue to update the Colorado Hazard Mapping Program website as needed
- Give presentation about debris flow mapping in Colorado at Sustaining Watersheds Conference

Q2:

Erosion Hazard Zone Mapping (CWCB)

- Continue to coordinate with DOLA, FEMA and other states outside of Colorado that have developed erosion hazard or fluvial hazard mapping programs
- Hold community outreach meetings
- Conduct pilot studies and develop fluvial hazard maps in prioritized areas in partnership with local communities

Debris Flow Mapping (CGS)

- Run debris flow models using previously developed methods to result in run-out locations
 - Jefferson County, in-progress
 - Douglas County, in-progress
 - El Paso County, not started

- Site surveys by professional geologist to field check results as each county completed
- Preparation of data and maps for final deliverable of initial priority areas
- Continue creation of data discussion information to accompany each dataset

Q3:

Erosion Hazard Zone Mapping (CWCB)

- Continue pilot projects underway in at least two communities
- Continue to coordinate with DOLA, FEMA and other states outside of Colorado that have developed erosion hazard or fluvial hazard mapping programs
- Hold community outreach meetings

Debris Flow Mapping (CGS)

- Develop five-year implementation and funding plan to map the remainder of the at-risk areas in Colorado, or collection of data from light detection and ranging (LiDAR) for flood mapping, erosion zones and debris flows
- Obtain LiDAR for additional priority areas

Q4:

Erosion Hazard Zone Mapping (CWCB)

- Continue to implement and monitor erosion hazard mapping pilot projects
- Continue to coordinate with DOLA, FEMA and other states outside of Colorado that have developed erosion hazard or fluvial hazard mapping programs
- Hold community outreach meetings
- Finalize technical mapping guidance based on the outcome of pilot studies

2. Implementation of Flood-Affected Watershed Coalition Master Plans

The 2013 floods caused hundreds of millions of dollars in damages to multiple watersheds. A resilient approach to dealing with these damages is to restore stream corridors in a way that connects land and water while protecting life and property. This project supports the development and growth of watershed coalitions representing multiple stakeholders in the flood-affected watersheds.

Watershed coalitions are coordinating implementation of projects and recommendations laid out in their watershed master plans. These projects will restore ecological processes of rivers, while also enhancing flood control, improving water quality, increasing recreation and access to the river, promoting watershed health and protecting infrastructure.

This project will be an expansion of existing support to watershed coalitions in implementing their master plans. Throughout 2016, this project aims to accomplish the following:

- Holistically administer and coordinate grant funding for planning and implementation of projects identified in the watershed master plans. The CDBG-DR Watershed Program, NRCS EWP Program, Colorado Watershed Restoration Program and SB-179 grant funds will support approximately \$30 million of projects in 2016.

- Provide technical assistance to watershed coalitions to build capacity and support project implementation. The CDBG-DR Watershed Program and NRCS EWP Program will support watershed coalitions with the equivalent of 6.5 full-time employees through contract support.
- Coordinate State agency involvement and planning for future support. Many State agencies and partners will continue to support the implementation of watershed master plans, including the Colorado Department of Transportation, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Resiliency and Recovery office the Colorado Association of Stormwater and Floodplain Managers and the Colorado Department of Local Affairs.

Quarterly Watersheds and Natural Resources Sector meetings throughout the year will continue to encourage this cross-agency collaboration, as well as help identify funding gaps and develop long-term plans for fiscal sustainability for watershed coalitions and master plan project implementation.

Project Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: Funded projects must demonstrate that long-term benefits must exceed the project costs. Broadly speaking, the value of protecting lives, property and water supply in Colorado could be valued in the hundreds of millions or billions of dollars.

Social Equity: CDBG-DR funds require a certain portion of funds to go directly to projects that benefit residents with low-moderate income. Providing for flood protection protects vulnerable households or entire communities such as mobile home parks that are located in the floodplain and are vulnerable to flooding. Enhancing water quality also supports agricultural businesses.

High Risk and Vulnerability: Watershed and stream restoration lowers risk of impact to flood events and, as described above, reduces vulnerability for those living in or near the floodplain. It also better protects agricultural users that rely on ditch diversions to remain unharmed during high runoff events.

Technical Soundness: This project uses best practices and cutting-edge design approaches to promote stable channel form and vibrant riparian ecosystems. Building the capacity of watershed coalitions to involve multiple stakeholders and serve as the implementing body for the watershed master plans will also help to ensure a long-term, lasting impact in the watershed.

Adaptive Capacity: Restoring streams restores the riparian system's capacity to absorb floodwaters, and leverage natural processes to enhance watershed systems. Watershed coalitions have set themselves up to be adaptive in the face of changing circumstances by bringing together all those who have a stake in the health and functioning of the watershed.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: Watershed restoration projects leverage, whenever possible, road work being conducted by CDOT or other entities, Colorado Parks and Wildlife's habitat and fisheries work, and coordinate when necessary with the Water Quality Control Division's 303d (impaired waters) list to improve conditions from a regulatory point.

Innovation: The multi-channel, geomorphic approach to watershed restoration is innovative, as is the priority of the state to help build the capacity of local watershed groups. Colorado communities have been setting the standard for watershed restoration nationally.

Lead Agency

Colorado Water Conservation Board and Colorado Department of Local Affairs

Support Agencies

Colorado Department of Transportation, Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Association of Stormwater and Floodplain Managers

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$500 million in unmet needs from the 2013 floods

Funding in Place: \$20 million for 2016

Sources: CDBG-DR Watershed Program (\$2.4 million), NRCS EWP (\$15 million), SB-179 (\$2 million), Colorado Watershed Restoration Grant Program (\$400,000)

Funding Needed: 12.5% match for EWP projects

Potential Sources: local match, federal match, private foundations, in-kind contributions

Project Goals

Q1:

- Hold meetings among State agencies to coordinate and streamline grant funding for watershed restoration projects as identified in the master plans
- Accept second round CDBG-DR Watershed Implementation grant proposals for watershed restoration projects as identified in the master plans
- Review CDBG-DR Watershed Implementation grants, meet with grant applicants and make funding decisions
- Support Watershed Coalitions through technical assistance team and State staff
- Host board development training to strengthen watershed coalitions

Q2:

- Continue State agency coordination initiative
- Support Watershed Coalitions through technical assistance team and State staff
- Develop trainings and tools to support watershed coalitions

Q3:

- Contract NRCS EWP projects that meet all grant criteria, including local sponsor and local match
- Hold strategy session on future funding opportunities to support watershed coalitions and master plan project implementation
- Investigate the development of a monitoring protocol for watershed restoration projects and overall watershed health
- Support Watershed Coalitions through technical assistance team and State staff

Q4:

- Hold meetings among State agencies to coordinate and streamline grant funding for watershed restoration projects as identified in the master plans
- Accept third round CDBG-DR Watershed Implementation grant proposals for watershed restoration projects as identified in the master plans
- Review CDBG-DR Watershed Implementation grants, meet with grant applicants and make funding decisions
- Support Watershed Coalitions through technical assistance team and State staff

3. Statewide Prioritization Plan for Hazard Mapping

The Colorado Hazard Mapping Program (Program) was authorized by the General Assembly through Senate Bill 15-245. The Program as authorized focuses on new floodplain mapping for areas affected by the 2013 flood, modernization process for Colorado counties that currently have no digital maps, development of an erosion zone identification process with corresponding pilot projects, and limited development of debris flow zone identifications. The work also includes data collection, specifically in regards to topography, including LIDAR.

The Program is going well in its first year (see the Program's [website](#) for current information) and indications are that it will have similar value to areas around the state that were unaffected by the 2013 flood. In anticipation of the need to continue all three aspects of the Program, the Watershed and Natural Resources (W&NR) Sector will undertake a statewide prioritization plan to guide future implementation as funding becomes available.

Prioritization will factor in people and assets at risk, need, available data, cost, and partnering and leveraging opportunities. The work will be performed by the W&NR Sector through the formation of a Prioritization Subcommittee, comprised of members of the Sector and any outside advisors.

Project Benefits

Social Equity: This project will consider the need to address vulnerable populations at risk in hazard areas.

High Risk and Vulnerability: Identifying debris and flood zones and providing digital floodplain maps with the latest science for counties that currently have none will help reduce the vulnerability of people, property and infrastructure.

Technical Soundness: Hazard mapping will be done in accordance with existing techniques and best practices.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: This program builds upon the Colorado Hazard Mapping Program authorized through SB 15-245.

Lead Agency

The Watershed and Natural Resources Sector

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Other Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: No cost to develop plan

Sources: Staff time

Funding Needed: TBD based on outcome of plan

Potential Sources: FEMA Risk Map, Future state allocations

Project Goals

Q1:

- Identify members for Prioritization Subcommittee and begin data research

Q2:

- Ongoing data development and prioritization tasks

Q3:

- Development of final prioritization and implementation plan for additional funding (*NOTE: this task will be accomplished through a regular meeting of the W&NR sector, with additional work as needed by the Prioritization Subcommittee*)
- Finalization of Prioritization and Implementation Plan and delivery to CRRO

Other Projects

1. Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan Roadmap Phase I

Phase 1 of the Enhanced Plan Roadmap will determine if the State would be eligible for enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) status and will identify what steps the State would have to take and maintain to achieve that status. Enhanced plan status would result in the State receiving an extra 5% in Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding post-disaster.

This project will produce a brief summary document describing the State’s existing activities and capabilities in order to provide incentive and a tangible guide to determine the potential for meeting relevant FEMA enhanced SHMP requirements. Further, a strategic workplan for all agencies within Colorado will be developed that consists of straightforward, attainable actions, along with associated timelines and responsible parties.

These are necessary in order to request enhanced plan status during the next State plan update. Enhanced SHMP status is reviewed and granted at the discretion of FEMA Headquarters. In addition, this project will enhance the State’s efforts by documenting existing activities and capabilities and providing insight into what steps would be necessary to achieve enhanced plan status. Currently, only 12 states in the country have achieved enhanced plan status.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: If eligible, the State would be able to receive an extra 5% in HMGP funding post-disaster and therefore implement more cost-effective hazard mitigation projects.

Social Equity: The roadmap will further support state efforts to consider risks, vulnerabilities and the resiliency of vulnerable populations.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: This project is supportive of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Lead Agency

Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Support Agencies

Colorado Geological Survey, Colorado Water Conservation Board, Colorado Division of Water Resources, Division of Local Government, Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office

Primary Sectors

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$24,016

Funding in Place: \$24,016

Sources: DR-4145 HMGP, State funds

Funding Needed: \$0

Project Goals

To Be Added

2. COResiliency Resource Center

The Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office (CRRO), with support from partner agencies, seeks to develop a hub for resiliency knowledge and resources in Colorado. Central to this effort is the COResiliency Resource Center (Resource Center), which the CRRO will develop over the next few years. The Resource Center will be an online, interactive first-stop-shop for advancing a resilient Colorado.

Through a variety of training modules (webinars), case studies, templates and model plans, grant information, etc, the Resource Center will provide critical tools for communities and their stakeholders to improve their resiliency. The Resource Center will be aimed at a variety of audiences, including local government agencies, elected officials, community organizations, the private sector, and individual resiliency champions.

The CRRO will organize the Resiliency Center around three topic areas: *Understand*, *Plan*, and *Act*. The *Understand* section will address the broadest audience group, laying the groundwork for what resiliency is and why it matters. A series of quarterly webinars will explore what resiliency is, how to develop a resiliency team, examining the effects of existing conditions, and evaluating shocks and stresses. The *Plan* section will target users who are interested in taking the next step and developing resiliency plans and policies, providing tools and templates that will guide users through the process. The *Act* section will provide key guidance, best practices and other resources for implementing resiliency projects and integrating resiliency planning local plans, policies and day-to-day activities. This section will include tools such as a resiliency grants database, case studies, and links to key implementation resources.

Resiliency Benefits

Economic Benefit-Cost: With a relatively low project cost, this resource center will provide education and assistance to build resiliency knowledge and practices into everyday life, which will help reduce risk to people, improve local economies, and protect natural environments.

High Risk and Vulnerability: The *Plan* and *Act* sections will be designed to empower communities throughout Colorado develop policies, plans, and projects that reduce risk and vulnerabilities to shocks and stresses.

Technical Soundness: Highlighted case studies and best practices from around the state and country will help inform future resiliency efforts.

Adaptive Capacity: The Resource Center will be able to be updated to reflect current materials, plans, strategies, and best practices as they become available, and will factor in the latest research and information on changing conditions to support local efforts.

Harmonize with Existing Activity: The Resource Center is a key priority in implementing the Colorado Resiliency Framework and making resiliency resources readily accessible to local stakeholders.

Innovation: This resiliency hub will be new to Colorado and many other states throughout the country.

Lead Agency

Colorado Resiliency and Recovery Office

Support Agencies

Colorado Energy Office, Colorado Governor’s Office of Information Technology, Colorado Resiliency Working Group

Sectors Benefited

Community	Health and Social	Infrastructure
Economic	Housing	Watersheds and Natural Resources

Funding Leveraged

Estimated Cost: \$25,000

Funding in Place: \$25,000

Sources: Staff time, CDBG-DR Statewide Planning

Funding Needed: \$0

Project Goals

Q1:

- Create content to frame *Understand, Plan, and Act* sections
- Begin discussion with Office of Information Technology for developing a new website

Q2:

- Continue content development in *Understand, Plan, and Act* sections
- Develop and record first quarterly webinar
- Begin building the framework for the new website

Q3:

- Develop and record second quarterly webinar
- Maintain and update resiliency grant database
- Launch first phases of new website
- Create case study best practices
- Develop resiliency grant database

Q4:

- Develop and record third quarterly webinar
- Launch resiliency grant database
- Continue development of Resource Center material and content
- Create case study best practices

