

# STATE OF COLORADO

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**Colorado Department  
of Public Health  
and Environment**

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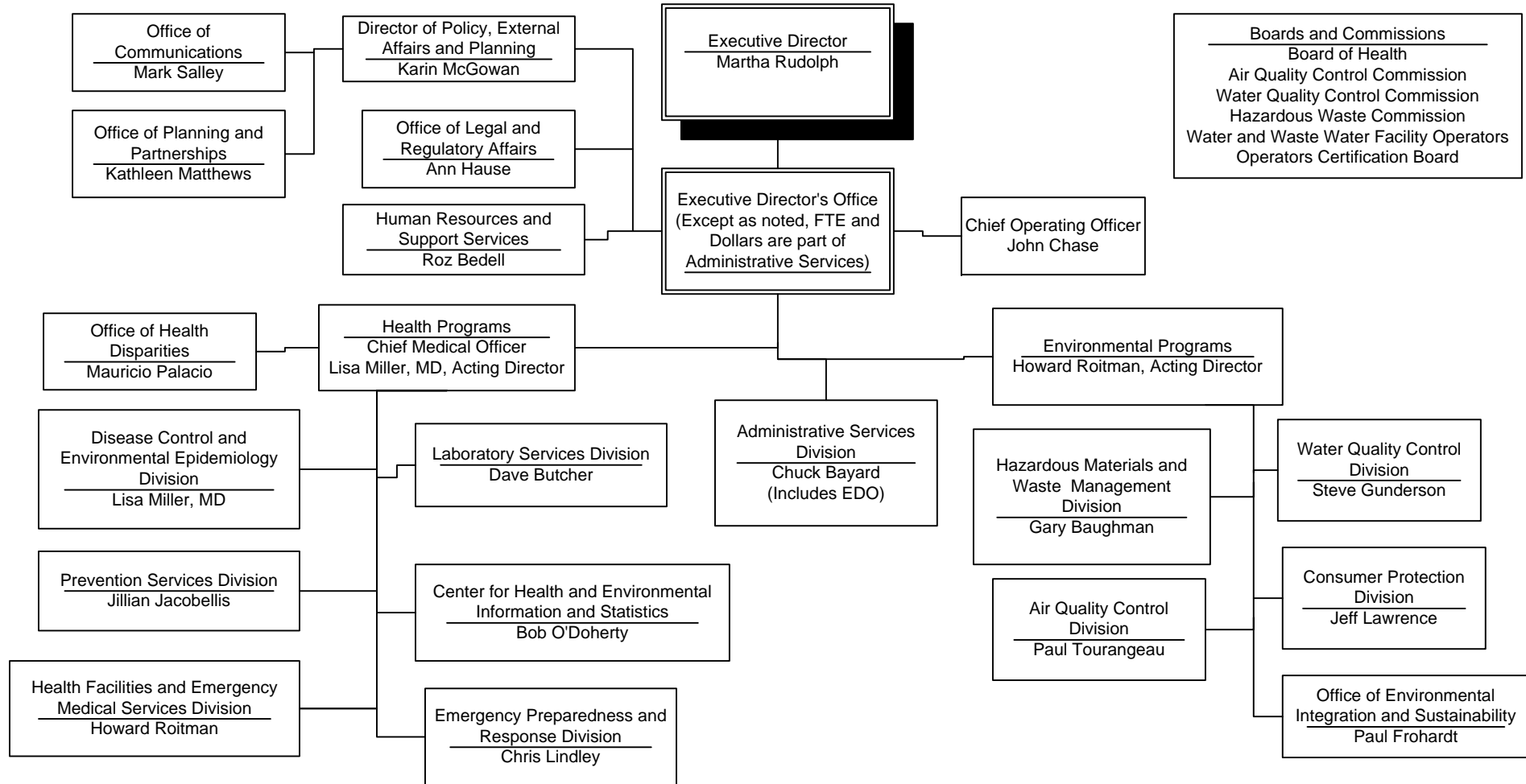
**Department of Public Health and Environment  
Executive Director - Martha E. Rudolph**

## **Department Description**

**FY 2011-12**

Organization Chart

Please note that the organizational chart reflects the FY 2010-11 Long Bill. Organizationally, the Consumer Protection Division and the Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability have been merged to become the Division of Environmental Health and Sustainability.



## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment is one of 16 cabinet-level departments whose executive directors are appointed by the governor. The mission of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment is to protect and improve the health of Colorado's people and the quality of its environment. Martha E. Rudolph serves as executive director of the Department.

The Department is organized into 11 divisions that fall under three broad groupings: public health programs, environmental programs and administration. Acting Chief State Medical Officer Lisa Miller heads up the department's five public health divisions, the Emergency Preparedness and Response Division and the Office of Health Disparities. Acting Director Howard Roitman leads the department's four environmental divisions.

The Division of Administration includes the Executive Director's Office, business services, human resources, legal and regulatory affairs, and policy and external affairs (which includes the Office of Communications and the Office of Planning and Partnerships). Support services include accounting; budgeting, planning and analysis; building operations; print shop and mail room; procurement and contracts; telecommunications; and internal audit and management analysis.

In addition, the Department serves as staff to six state appointed boards or commissions: Colorado Board of Health, Air Quality Control Commission, Water Quality Control Commission, Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission, Pollution Prevention Advisory Board, and the Water and Waste Water Facility Operators Certification Board.

The Department serves the people of Colorado by providing high-quality, cost-effective public health and environmental protection services. The Department focuses on evidence-based best practices in the public health and environmental fields and plays a critical role in educating our citizens so they can make informed choices. In addition to maintaining and enhancing our core programs, we continue to identify and respond to emerging issues that could affect Colorado's public and environmental health.

The Department pursues its mission through broad-based health and environmental protection programs, including disease prevention; control of disease outbreaks; health statistics and vital records; health facilities licensure and certification; health promotion; maternal, child, adolescent, and women's health; tuberculosis and refugee health; prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and HIV; nutrition services; suicide and injury prevention; emergency medical services; disease prevention and intervention services for children and youth; laboratory and radiation services; and emergency preparedness. The Department's environmental responsibilities span a full array of activities including air and water quality protection and improvement, hazardous waste and solid waste management, pollution prevention and environmental leadership, and consumer protection.

The Department has a staff of approximately 1,227 employees, with the vast majority working at the Department's offices in Glendale. The state Lab is located in Lowry and there are small satellite offices in Grand Junction and Pueblo. The Department receives approximately 95 percent of its \$442 million funding from fees, grants and other non-general fund sources. The statutory authority for the Department is found in Title 25 of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

### **Overview of Health Divisions and Offices**

**Office of Health Disparities** – supports activities aimed at eliminating health disparities as seen in Colorado among communities of color, those residing in rural areas, and groups of individuals whose health and health care outcomes vary from those of other groups of citizens.

The office supports the Minority Health Advisory Committee, the Interagency Health Disparities Leadership Council, and oversees the tax-funded Amendment 35 Health Disparities Grant Program.

**Center for Health and Environmental Information and Statistics Division** – includes the health statistics section, vital records, information technology, medical marijuana program registry, and geographic information systems.

This division gathers and analyzes health data, including the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), provides birth and death certificates, administers the Medical Marijuana Registry, and provides desktop, applications and network support for the department.

**Laboratory Services Division** – includes the programs for laboratory certification, environmental chemistry, evidential breath-alcohol, microbiology, newborn screening, radiochemistry, serology, virology/molecular science, and toxicology.

This division supports public health surveillance activities with laboratory analyses including screening for newborn metabolic disorders; breath alcohol levels; urine and blood drugs of abuse in support of law enforcement; bioterrorism surveillance; zoonotic disease testing (plague, West Nile Virus, hantavirus, avian flu); human disease testing (H1N1, TB, STIs, vaccine preventable diseases); radiochemical and radiation testing; water and air testing; milk testing; and private laboratory certification.

**Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division** – includes programs for immunization, communicable disease, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, environmental epidemiology and occupational health, birth defects monitoring and prevention, refugee preventive health and sexually transmitted infections/HIV.

This division supports the prevention and/or control of communicable diseases, assesses the risk of illness related to environmental exposures, and monitors birth defects.

**Prevention Services Division** – includes programs for cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic pulmonary disease prevention, early detection and treatment; Physical Activity and Nutrition (COPAN); cardiovascular disease and stroke prevention; cancer registry; comprehensive cancer prevention and control; Women’s Wellness Connection providing breast and cervical cancer screening; diabetes control; arthritis; asthma; Tobacco Education and Prevention (STEPP); injury, suicide and violence prevention, including child fatality prevention systems; the special supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC); child and adult care food; child, adolescent, and school health; Nurse Home Visitor; Tony Grampsas Youth Services; Children’s Trust Fund/Family Resource Centers; health care program for children with special needs; interagency prevention systems project; family planning; prenatal care and Prenatal Plus; oral health; and the Primary Care Office.

The Prevention Services Division leads efforts to improve the health and well being of all Coloradans through health promotion, public health prevention programs, and access to health care.

**Health Facilities and Emergency Medical Services Division** – includes the healthcare facility, state licensure program, the Medicare and Medicaid certification program, and the emergency medical and trauma services program.

This division provides support and regulatory oversight for hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, long term care facilities, assisted living residences and other health facilities; for emergency medical technicians and air ambulance services; and for the state trauma system.

**Emergency Preparedness and Response Division** – includes the planning, assessment, integration, training, communication, and identification functions necessary for emergency preparedness.

This division is responsible for all-hazards preparedness, including natural disasters, bioterrorism, pandemic flu, epidemics and other health emergencies, and hospital and emergency medical system preparedness.

## Overview of Environmental Divisions and Offices

**Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability** – includes programs for greening state government, environmental leadership, pollution prevention, regulation of animal feeding operations, administration of recycling grants and supplemental environmental projects, oil and gas consultation activities, small business ombudsman and environmental justice concerns.

This office administers the department's cross-media and non-traditional environmental protection programs and initiatives which includes the regulation of animal feeding operations; consultation with the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission regarding the public health and environmental impacts of oil and gas development; oversight of the Colorado Environmental Audit Privilege and Immunity Law; management of a statewide environmental leadership program that offers incentives to companies that voluntarily go beyond compliance with state and federal regulations; outreach and technical assistance on pollution prevention and sustainability projects; administration of two recycling grant programs, the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity grant program that focuses on implementing recycling projects, and the Advanced Technology grant program that focuses on research to develop new recycling techniques; assistance to communities in addressing environmental justice concerns; the collection and distribution of information regarding the use, storage, production, and release of hazardous chemicals using the annual Tier II Hazardous Chemical Inventory report and the annual Toxic Release Inventory report; and working with state departments and agencies to reduce energy consumption and increase energy efficiency, increase use of alternative energy resources, and decrease emissions and fuel consumption of the state vehicle fleet.

**Air Pollution Control Division** – includes the planning and policy program, stationary sources program, indoor air program, mobile sources program and technical services program.

This division administers the state air quality programs, which includes the regulation of air emissions from stationary and mobile sources; the regulation of asbestos and lead-based paint removal and demolition activities; the regulation of open burning; the development of air quality attainment and maintenance plans to keep Colorado in compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards; the collection and analysis of ambient air quality data; and the performance of complex modeling and analysis of air pollution impacts.

**Water Quality Control Division** – includes the clean water and safe drinking water programs.

This division administers the state water quality and drinking water programs, which includes the regulation of discharges of pollutants into the state’s surface and ground waters; the support and regulatory oversight of the public drinking water program; the administration of the industrial pretreatment program, biosolids program and reuse program; the monitoring and assessment of surface and ground waters; the development of Total Maximum Daily Load calculations that begin the process to address water bodies that do not meet standards; administering the Drinking Water Revolving Fund and the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund programs to provide financial assistance to government entities for the construction of drinking water and wastewater facilities; the review and approval of site location and design of domestic wastewater treatment works; and the development of reports and information that reflect the status of water quality in Colorado.

**Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division** – includes the radiation program, remediation program and solid and hazardous waste program.

This division administers the state regulatory programs for solid and hazardous waste, which includes the management, treatment and disposal of solid waste, and the generation, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. The division also oversees the remediation of contamination associated with the release of solid or hazardous waste at regulated private sites, federal facilities, and superfund sites across the state. “Brownfields” redevelopment is also encouraged through implementation of the Voluntary Cleanup and Redevelopment Act. In addition, the division administers the state regulatory program for radiation control, which includes the use, management and disposition of radioactive materials, and the oversight of radiation services.

**Consumer Protection Division** – Includes comprehensive food protection programs, institutional environmental health programs, tanning facilities, medical device manufacturers, health fraud and vector control.

This division administers the state regulatory programs for wholesale food manufacturers and dairy plants and farms, which includes the statewide coordination and regulatory oversight of recalled food products within the state. The division is also responsible for overseeing regulatory activities within the retail food, school and child care programs including promulgation of regulations, inspections, and technical assistance to local health agencies. In addition the division coordinates consumer protection activities with local, state and federal agencies.

## 2010 LEGISLATION

### Environmental Programs

**HB 10-1018 Reduce Waste Tire Stockpiles (Looper, Gibbs).** This legislation reorganizes the distribution of the waste tire fee to facilitate the clean-up, disposal and recycling of waste tires. It authorizes additional resources to find and eliminate illegal waste tire piles across the state.

**HB 10-1042 Air Quality Permitting Program (Peniston, Hodge).** This legislation streamlines the Air Quality Permitting program by eliminating unnecessary reporting requirements and increases the fines for open burning.

**HB 10-1052 Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Program (Solano, Newell).** The legislation extends the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity (RREO) program until 2017. This program funds local projects to increase recycling activities across the state.

**HB 10-1125 Regulate the Disposal of Grease (Hullinghorst, Schwartz).** This legislation creates and funds a fee program within the Department to regulate the storage, transfer and disposal of yellow and trap grease. Rules and fees are to be promulgated by the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission.

**HB 10-1149 Radiation Control Act Updates (Hullinghorst, Foster).** This legislation updates many provisions in the Radiation Control Act to be consistent with current practice and federal standards. The legislation also increases the fines against parties who violate the Act and modifies the enforcement structure to allow the department to enforce the law and regulations upon first violation rather than only after three violations of the same provision.

**HB 10-1325 Natural Resources Damages Fund (Lambert, White).** This legislation transfers the interest earned on \$17.4 million that Colorado received in the settlement with Shell Oil Company and the U.S. Army for natural resources damages at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal partially into the General Fund and partially into the Hazardous Substance Response Fund.

**HB 10-1329 Tipping Fee Increase Authority to Solid Waste Commission (Peniston, Boyd).** This legislation extends the repeal date of the Solid Waste User Fee to 2017. It also gives fee setting authority to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission for the Solid Waste User Fee (Tipping Fee). This was an essential piece of legislation because without it, the Department would not have sufficient funding for the Solid Waste and Superfund Cleanup programs.



**HB 10-1348 Increase Oversight of Radioactive Materials (McFadyen, Kester, Bacon).** This legislation prohibits a uranium facility from processing new uranium ore before the cleanup of environmental contamination caused by previous processing is complete.

**HB 10-1365 Incent Utilities Convert Coal to Natural Gas (Solano, Roberts, Whitehead, Penry).** This legislation requires that all regulated utilities that own or operate coal-fired electric generating units submit to the Colorado Public Utilities Commission an emissions reduction plan for those units by August 15, 2010. The plan is required to cover 900 megawatts or 50 percent of the utility's generating capacity, whichever is less. The plan must give primary consideration to conversion of the units to natural gas or other low-emission resources, and may not cover any units already planned for retirement prior to January 1, 2015.

**SB 10-082 Southern Ute Indian Tribe/State of Colorado Environmental Control Commission (Roberts, Whitehead).** This legislation removes term limits for the State of Colorado appointees to the commission in order to retain council members. This will promote State-Tribal relationships regarding air quality control on the reservation and tribal lands.

**SB 10-102 State Forester Prescribed Fire Certification (Fischer, Gibbs).** This legislation requires the Colorado State Forester (CSF) in the Department of Higher Education to establish standards for training and for certification of prescribed fire users.

**SJR 10-004 Water Projects Eligibility List (Fischer, Whitehead).** This resolution includes a list of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects across the state that are eligible for funding assistance.

### **Health Programs**

**HB 10-1005 Home Care through Telemedicine (Massey, Foster).** This legislation makes telemedicine eligible for reimbursement under the state's medical assistance program (program) in order to comply with direction from the federal centers for Medicare and Medicaid services. The legislation also deletes the requirements that the Medical Services Board consider reductions to reimbursement for travel for those patients who utilize telemedicine.

**HB 10-1050 On-Line Registry Medical Directives Form (Tyler, Tochtrop).** This legislation allows a nonprofit organization to help establish an on-line electronic medical records database for completed Medical Orders Scope of Treatment forms in order to facilitate access to the forms by health care personnel in an emergency. The legislation also requires the department to make the Medical Orders Scope of Treatment form available for download on the web.

**HB 10-1122 Medical Orders Scope of Treatment (MOST) Form (Roberts, Williams).** This legislation assures health care providers follow MOST forms readily provided by patients and signed by a physician or other qualified provider by providing immunity from civil or criminal liability and regulatory sanction. The legislation also provides other protections for the health care facility, physician and patient.

**HB 10-1138 Colorado Health Services Corps (Gagliardi, Morse).** This legislation renames the Student Loan Repayment Program to align with its federal partner program the National Health Services Corps and allows the Department to increase the use of private money for loan repayment.

**HB 10-1252 Breast Cancer Screening with Mammography (Primavera, Boyd).** This legislation requires that breast cancer screening with mammography be individualized for each patient and that if a health care provider deems it to be medically appropriate, a breast cancer screening shall be a covered benefit. In 2009, the general assembly changed the required breast cancer screening coverage provisions to tie them to the recommendations of the U.S. preventive services task force. This bill requires coverage for more frequent breast cancer screening than the task force recommendations if the screening is deemed medically appropriate or the person is forty years or older.

**HB 10-1260 EMT Scope of Practice Moved from DORA to CDPHE (Riesberg, Boyd).** This legislation gives the Department the authority to establish rules and regulations regarding the scope of practice of EMTs. It also creates an advisory committee to advise the CDPHE Executive Director in rule-making.

**HB 10-1284 Medical Marijuana Regulations (Massey, Romer).** This legislation regulates the use of medical marijuana by creating the state and local medical marijuana licensing authority and by more clearly defining the role of a care giver. Additionally, the legislation ensures that food containing medical marijuana is not regulated in the same way as other foods regulated by the state.

**HB 10-1320 Use of Tobacco Tax Fiscal Emergency (Pommer, Tapia).** This legislation moves Amendment 35 money from the Department's Health Disparities, Cancer/cardiovascular and tobacco grant programs to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to help balance the budget.

**HB 10-1323 Use of Tobacco Master Settlement (Pommer, Tapia).** This Legislation moves Master Settlement money from the Comprehensive Primary and Preventative Care Grant program to the General fund in order to balance the budget and fund Medicaid.

**HB 10-1381 Tobacco Revenues Offset General Fund (Ferrandino, White).** This legislation allows Tobacco Tax Cash Funds to be used in FY 2010-11 to offset expenditures for persons enrolled in Medicaid or the Children's Basic Health Plan (CBHP). The bill appropriates \$25.7 million to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (DHCPF) from the Tobacco Education Programs Fund; the Prevention, Early Detection and Treatment Fund, and the Health Disparities Grant Program Fund under the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). CDPHE's appropriation is reduced by only \$25.6 million to allow up to \$100,000 of any savings generated from reduced administrative costs to be reallocated to its grants programs. The bill's provisions are repealed as of July 1, 2012.

**HB 10-1388 Cash Fund Transfers Augment General Fund (Ferrandino, Tapia).** This legislation requires the state Treasurer to transfer a total of \$25.5 million from four cash funds in FY 2010-11, including \$3,000,000 from the Medical Marijuana fund, to the General Fund for budget balancing.

**HB 10-1414 Report Identity Injectable Drug Diversion (Benfield, Foster).** This legislation requires that the name of a person known to have diverted injectable drugs be reported to the Department upon knowledge of the occurrence. This allows the Department to begin early investigation of any potential outbreaks of disease that could have been transmitted through re-use of needles on patients.

**SB 10-006 Identification Documents Reduce Poverty (Summers, Boyd).** This legislation provides individuals with the opportunity to obtain a free birth certificate, death certificate, or state identification card in certain circumstances. County departments of social services or an individual with a letter of referral from a county department of social services are eligible to receive a free birth or death certificate. Individuals referred by or released from the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Division of Youth Corrections, or a county jail are eligible for a free identification card within six months of release. Small cash fund reductions are expected to occur at the Department of Revenue, Department of Public Health and Environment and at each local public health agency.

**SB 10-056 Immunization Information School Children (Riesberg, Boyd).** This legislation requires the Department of Public Health and Environment to develop a standard form regarding childhood immunizations. The form must include a list of required and recommended immunizations and the age at which each immunization should be given. School districts and the Charter School Institute are to adopt a policy to distribute the form to parents either electronically or through the mail.

**SB 10-073 Nurse Home Visitor Program Administrative Changes (McFadyen, Tapia).** This bill was developed to address the concerns of stakeholders regarding the Department's administration of the Nurse Home Visitor Program.

**SB 10-081 Farm-to-School Interagency Task Force (Solano, Sandoval).** This legislation creates a 12-member Interagency Farm-to-School Coordination Task Force to study, develop, and recommend policies and methods to best implement a farm-to-school program. In addition to members with experience in agriculture and school nutrition, the task force includes members from the Colorado Department of Education (CDE), the Department of Agriculture, and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

**SB 10-106 Food Systems Advisory Council (Looper, Bacon).** This legislation creates a 13-member Colorado Food Systems Advisory Council comprised of stakeholders and representatives from state agencies, including the Department of Public Health and Environment. The purpose of the council is to foster a healthy food supply, expand the viability of agriculture, and improve the health of Coloradans.

**SB 10-109 Medical Marijuana Doctor/Patient Relationship (Massey, Romer).** This legislation defines a bona-fide patient-physician relationship, a physician in good standing, and the responsibilities of a recommending physician. Additionally the legislation allows the Department to refer physicians who are perceived to have deliberately and willingly violated any provisions of law to the Department of Regulatory Agencies for review and potential discipline.

**SB 10-115 Facilities May Donate Unused Medications (Primavera, Tochtrop).** This legislation allows a licensed health care facility to return unused medication, medical devices, or medical supplies to a pharmacist in the facility or a prescription drug outlet upon receiving permission from a patient or their relative. Any items returned may be re-dispensed to another patient or donated to a practitioner with prescription authority or a non-profit entity serving disaster victims. Donations made to a non-profit entity are to be reviewed by a licensed pharmacist and may not include certain medications, such as controlled substances and those that require special handling.

**SB 10-175 Relocate Provisions Behavioral Health (Riesberg, Boyd).** The legislation relocates several sections of Title 25 (CDPHE) statute concerning behavioral health, substance abuse treatment, and mental health facilities so that these sections are grouped together in Title 27 of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

**SB 10-189 Prevent Disease Spread Needle Exchange (Weissmann, Steadman).** This legislation allows a county or district Board of Health to approve a needle and syringe exchange program proposed by their respective public health agency and exempts volunteers and employees of the implementing organization from prosecution under the drug paraphernalia law.

**SB 10-194 License Developmental Disability Home Care (Riesberg, Boyd).** This legislation requires Community Centered Boards (CCB) be licensed as home care agencies by March 1, 2011. This provides a one-year time out period from licensure requirements in order to allow discussions regarding licensing options and requirements for these agencies. Further, agencies providing developmental disabilities services and approved by both the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing under certain Medicaid waivers must also be licensed by that date. Qualified early intervention services providers as defined by the DHS are exempt from the license requirements.

**SB 10-195 Early Childhood Leadership Commission (Solano, Newell).** This legislation creates the Early Childhood Leadership Commission to advance a comprehensive service delivery system for children from birth to eight years old. The commission consists of up to 31 members appointed by the governor from several state agencies, nonprofit groups, other governmental entities (CDPHE), and members of the public and business communities.

**SB 10-197 Transfer of Prescription Drugs by Private Entities (Riesberg, Hodge).** This legislation authorizes the Department of Public Health and Environment and a district or county public health agency to transfer prescription drugs purchased with public funds to one another in order to utilize all available medications and minimize waste.

**SB 10-217 Hospital Report Card Nursing Quality Measures (Riesberg, Boyd).** This legislation removes the reference to the National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators from the quality measure for registered nurse education and certification used by the Colorado Hospital Report Card under the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). By removing the reference to a specific database, the bill allows the CDPHE to use other criteria to measure registered nurse education and certification.

**SJR 10-010 (Declare Fiscal Emergency Tobacco Tax) and H. B. 10-1381 (Tobacco Revenues Offset Medical Services) (Ferrandino, White).** The joint resolution declares a state fiscal emergency, which would allow Amendment 35 tobacco tax moneys to be used for any health-related purpose. The bill appropriates \$25.7 million of Amendment 35 money to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) in 2010-11 for Medical Services Premiums. This Amendment 35 money would otherwise support Department of Public Health and Environment grant programs for Health Disparities; Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, and Pulmonary Disease; and Tobacco Education, Prevention, and Cessation.

## **HOT ISSUES**

### **Health Programs**

In 2010 Congress passed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. This legislation made a number of changes that will impact access to, and delivery of, quality health care. As there is a strong emphasis in the Act on public health infrastructure, prevention, and health care workforce development, a number of programs within CDPHE will be impacted and will be eligible for additional funding. Thus far, a number of new and expanded grant funding opportunities have been announced. CDPHE has been working with the Governors office and relevant stakeholders when applying for these grants. Applications submitted include funding for laboratory and disease control services, the early childhood home visiting program, public health infrastructure reorganization, tobacco cessation, disease data collection, and funding for health care workforce planning. Six grants have been received to date for an approximate amount of \$2,963,900.

**Raw Milk.** At the end of the legislative session, the Raw Milk Association of Colorado (RMAC) held a meeting with stakeholders to announce their intent to run legislation in 2011 to expand herd-share sales to include raw milk products such as cheese and yogurt. There is some question as to whether the association will also try to expand the availability of these products by statutorily allowing sales in farmer's markets and road-side stands.

SB 05-055 authorized the distribution of raw milk among herd-share owners. Since the passage of SB 05-055, the rate of disease outbreaks associated with raw milk consumption have increased fourfold. Several citizens who contracted infections were NOT herd-share owners, but purchased or otherwise obtained their milk from a herd-share owner or farmer, constituting the illegal distribution of raw milk under SB 05-055.

The department does NOT regulate raw milk products because there is no amount of regulation, short of requiring pasteurization, that can virtually eliminate all known pathogens including E-coli, Campylobacter, Listeria, Salmonella and Tuberculosis. The department does, however, investigate outbreaks in order to control their spread and, when possible, eliminate the cause. Since 2005 the Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division has participated in the investigation and control of five outbreaks due to consumption of raw milk, of which three were associated with herd shares, most recently in June 2010. These outbreaks have caused illness in at least 133 individuals, including three persons who were hospitalized. In two of these cases, the hospitalized individuals were children who were hospitalized for over two weeks and required kidney dialysis. These outbreak investigations have revealed that raw milk in Colorado is disseminated more widely than registered shareholder lists. In addition, the investigation and control activities have required significant investments in time from local public health agencies and three

divisions of CDPHE (Laboratory, Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology, and Environmental Health and Sustainability).

**SCID.** The department is requesting spending authority (FY2011-12 Decision Item) to add Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) disorder to the panel of blood tests performed on all newborns in the state of Colorado. SCID is a life-threatening condition which can, if detected early, be treated. If the disorder is not detected early, the infant will experience severe illness and eventual death. If undetected the cost of treatment exceeds \$2.2 million during the child's abbreviated lifetime. Both the federal Health Resources and Services Administration Advisory Committee on Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children and the Colorado Newborn Screening Advisory Committee have recommended adding this test to Colorado's newborn blood screening panel.

**Medical Marijuana.** It is estimated that the medical marijuana registry will reach 150,000 patients in FY 2010-11. Until recently, the department has not had authorization for the staff resources needed to manage this volume of applications, therefore a backlog has resulted. Beginning in late FY 2009-10 the department received authorization for additional staff and resources and the department anticipates eliminating the backlog of applications by the end of FY 2010-11.

Additionally, the department has taken other steps to address the growing demands and controversy around the medical marijuana registry. In response to recent marijuana (MMJ) legislation, the department voluntarily created a Medical Marijuana Advisory Committee to help draft rules associated with the definition of a care-giver, adding conditions eligible for medical marijuana, and defining indigence in order to waive application fees for persons deemed indigent. While this process has been commended by the medical marijuana advocacy community, frustration remains about the lengthy backlog and communications with the department. The department is working to address both concerns. There is also frustration by the community that the fund balance for the MMJ program within the department has been swept twice to balance the budget and advocates have threatened to sue the state over the matter.

**Medicaid reimbursement.** The State Laboratory is pursuing a change in HIPAA status so the Lab can become a Medicaid eligible entity. This would allow the state lab to bill Medicaid for covered services it provides as the new Health Reform Act is implemented. Federal grant authorities have notified state laboratory directors that budget reductions on the national level will be passed on to the states and that states are encouraged to identify other funding sources, especially Medicaid, for public health activities that are currently heavily funded through other federal allocations. The Laboratory Services Division is identifying a contract vendor specializing in HIPAA compliance requirements to evaluate processes and systems at the division that will have to be modified or developed in order to become a covered entity. The vendor will assist the Laboratory in estimating the potential costs and the division will identify options and develop funding strategies to address the costs.

## Environmental Programs

**Recycling Programs:** The Division of Environmental Health and Sustainability, along with the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, have been working together since 2007 to implement the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Program, created in House Bill 07-1288, “Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Act”. This bill was created so the state could track the types and amounts of materials being recycled in the state and promote economic development by providing grants and rebates to Colorado entities to increase recycling, composting, and the beneficial re-use of discarded materials. Since the inception of this program, the department has awarded 40 grants totaling over \$3,500,000 to governmental, nonprofit, and business entities helping to increase and improve recycling infrastructure in the state. The department has also provided approximately \$1,500,000 in rebates to reward entities that provide curbside recycling to residents or that process eligible recyclable materials in the state.

Per House Bill 07-1288, the department collects information and data on recycling and solid waste diversion on a statewide and regional basis. Data on material type is collected and reported to the legislature annually. Recently, there has been some concern among recyclers that the state is not collecting adequate data. This has led to some discussion regarding a potential bill to require certain types of reporting. Based on the data and an information gap analysis, the department has concluded that the solid waste regulations could be comprehensively updated in order to collect more and better data than what is currently available. This would preempt the need for statutory revisions and pave the way for future legislation regarding the establishment of recycling goals. The revised draft regulations will undergo final internal review during the fall of 2010 and a fully transparent stakeholder process will be initiated during early 2011.

## Air Pollution

**Rocky Mountain National Park Nitrogen Deposition.** The Office of Environmental Health and Sustainability, along with the Air Pollution Control Division, are working with the National Park Service and EPA, Region VIII to address increasing levels of nitrogen impacting ecosystems on the east side of Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP). In 2005 these agencies formalized a commitment in a Memorandum of Understanding to address air quality issues affecting the park starting with a multifaceted, non-regulatory approach. One of the first steps taken by the MOU agencies was to develop a RMNP Nitrogen Deposition Reduction Plan. The plan sets resource management goals and recommendations for achieving nitrogen reduction milestones by the target year of 2032. Progress in achieving interim target goals will be evaluated at five-year intervals starting in 2013 and continuing through 2032.



Voluntary approaches, such as those proposed by the agriculture sector to reduce ammonia emissions from livestock and cropping activities, coupled with current and planned Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) control measures resulting from regional haze and ozone planning efforts, should provide for nitrogen reductions in RMNP, especially during the first interim period of 2013. The Environmental Agriculture Program Unit coordinates an agriculture stakeholder subcommittee to ensure that agriculture is equitably represented in the discussions and has a voice in the recommendations being put forth to address air quality concerns in RMNP. The variability inherent in the technical supporting data, air quality modeling and potential contributions beyond Colorado's boundary, make setting a clear plan of action complex and difficult, especially considering the cost new controls could have on Colorado sources such as power plants, wastewater treatment plants, mobile sources, and livestock and cropping operations.

**Regional Haze 2010 State Implementation Plan.** Under the federal Clean Air Act, all states are obligated to put in place comprehensive Regional Haze State Implementation Plans (SIP) to protect and improve visibility in Class I airsheds. These plans were to be submitted to EPA in 2007, but due to the complexity of the federal program regulations no state had a SIP submitted and approved by that date. In 2009, EPA issued formal "Finding of Failure to Submit" letters to the vast majority of states in the nation compelling them to submit approvable SIPs to EPA by January 2011. Colorado submitted important elements of its Regional Haze SIP to EPA in 2008 and again in 2009, but EPA has indicated that it will not approve those SIP proposals. EPA indicated in 2010 that it is withholding federal Clean Air Act money from Colorado, so that EPA can prepare a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for the state, unless Colorado finalizes a Regional Haze SIP in 2010 that EPA can approve. Colorado has prepared a full Regional Haze proposal for the Air Quality Control Commission. These are very significant regulatory proceedings affecting the largest industrial sources in the state. These proceedings must be completed by January 2011 to allow for mandatory legislative review, and then submittal to EPA, so as to avoid a Federal Implementation Plan being imposed in 2011 by EPA. Given the workload and complexity of these activities, the division will struggle to comply with these mandates without additional staff resources.

**Federal Ozone Standard.** EPA was poised to issue a revised NAAQS for ozone on August 31, 2010 (see, 75 Fed.Reg. 2938, Jan. 19, 2010), but has since delayed its final NAAQS for ozone to the late October timeframe as reflected in a recent EPA filing in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. In March 2008 EPA revised the ozone standard from the 1997 level of 84 parts per billion (ppb) to 75 ppb. Colorado was not in compliance with the 84 ppb standard, and prepared and submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to come into attainment with that 1997 standard in December 2008. Colorado is not in compliance with the 2008 standard at 75 ppb. EPA has since proposed to revise the ozone standard, replacing the 75 ppb standard with a new standard which is anticipated to be between 60 and 70 ppb (consistent with the recommendations of the federal Clean Air Act Science Advisory Committee). The current nine-county ozone non-attainment area will not be in compliance with an ozone standard lower than 70 ppb. Additionally the non-attainment area could become larger as a result, and other areas of the state

could be unable to comply with a lower federal ozone standard (e.g., parts of southwest Colorado). In 2011 Colorado will have to prepare proposed designations of areas in the state as non-attainment or attainment with a revised ozone standard, and then in 2012 will have to prepare and finalize a new State Implementation Plan to come into attainment with the federal ozone standard. State Implementation Plans are a complex undertaking. With a very strict ozone standard complying may prove to be a significant challenge for the state and will require additional resources. Emissions reduction measures can be expensive and complex, and would affect large sources of nitrogen dioxide (e.g., large power plants like those covered under HB10-1365, cement plants, or motor vehicles), and large sources of hydrocarbon emissions (e.g., vehicle fuels, vehicle miles traveled, paints and solvents, oil and gas sector emissions, etc.).

**Greenhouse Gas emissions.** In the absence of federal greenhouse gas (climate change) legislation, the EPA has triggered and will implement Clean Air Act programs on large sources of greenhouse gases, largely through the various states as they are charged/delegated the primary responsibility in implementing the Clean Air Act permitting programs. EPA finalized a motor vehicle greenhouse gas tailpipe emissions standard under the Clean Air Act, which in turn triggered the Clean Air Act permitting programs for major sources of emissions starting in January 2011. In June 2010 EPA finalized the “NSR Tailoring Rule” to restrict the impact of regulating and permitting greenhouse gases by the states and EPA under the Clean Air Act that would otherwise occur for tens of thousands of existing and new facilities in the country. Colorado submitted a letter to EPA in August 2010 indicating what regulatory actions Colorado is pursuing to conform its permitting program to the EPA “NSR Tailoring Rule” and what actions EPA can or should take in parallel to ensure Colorado is not required to permit sources of greenhouse gases at exceedingly low levels. Colorado also proposed regulatory changes before the AQCC, and a hearing will be held in October 2010 on those changes. The expected permitting of greenhouse gas emissions is unprecedented as these emissions have never been regulated under the Clean Air Act, there are no ‘add-on’ control technologies to reduce CO2 emissions (so methods of increasing energy efficiency or moving away from technologies that burn carbon-heavy fuels likely will have to be considered). As an example, under the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program it is not clear how states are to conduct a “Best Available Control Technology” review for sources triggering the federal permitting requirements. This permitting requirement will affect large CO2 sources like coal-fired cement plants, electric generating units or steam boilers, and also large methane sources like the oil and gas sector or perhaps landfills. EPA has proposed to provide new funding to the states to manage these permitting issues as this regulatory scheme is phased in across the country, but Congress has not approved that budget, to date. Without additional resources the division will be unable to effectively manage this additional workload.

**Oil & Gas Permitting.** On October 9, 2009, the EPA Administrator granted a citizen petition challenging whether Colorado had adequately considered if diffuse/distant oil and gas equipment should be included in an air permit for the Kerr-McGee Frederick Compressor Station. The APCD undertook a significant analysis of whether there were oil and gas air emissions sources that were outside of the compressor station and were ‘owned or controlled by’ the company, and were ‘contiguous or adjacent’ to this

compressor station. Colorado concluded that there were no such pieces of equipment that met the federal test to ‘aggregate’ pieces of air emitting equipment, concluded the permit was thus valid as issued, and issued a robust response to the EPA Administrator on July 14, 2010. This response is an issue of national significance. EPA has not reacted to the state’s response to the Administrator. EPA’s response will influence the manner in which the state addresses prospective source permitting in the oil and gas sector going forward. Separately, and subsequently, the same environmental entity petitioned the EPA Administrator on July 21, 2010, alleging that Colorado is not implementing its permitting program in accordance with the State Implementation Plan, largely because of the way Colorado is deciding the ‘aggregation’ of source issue. The petitioner requests that the Administrator impose sanctions on the state and that EPA assume control of Colorado’s State Implementation Plan. The State disagrees and responded to this petition on August 27, 2010. As of this writing the department is awaiting a response.

## **Water Quality**

**Non-Community Groundwater Systems with Inadequate Disinfection.** In Colorado there are approximately 1,100 public drinking water systems that serve campgrounds, daycare centers, motels, restaurants, etc. that do not serve community residents. These are classified as non-community systems. Most of these systems obtain their water from wells, meaning that they are groundwater systems. Non-community groundwater systems are subject to the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which requires adequate disinfection of the water supply. Previously, disinfection with ultraviolet light, as opposed to chlorine, was considered adequate in some cases; however it is now clear that this type of disinfection is not adequate for killing viruses, and does not provide disinfection in the water pipes. To protect public health, the regulations were recently modified to require that all systems provide chlorine treatment. The division estimates that fewer than 100 systems, some of them small businesses, will be impacted by the regulations, and will need to upgrade their treatment. These systems have until July 1, 2012 to comply with the new regulations. The Department is launching an outreach and assistance program to help these systems comply, but is struggling to provide the support these entities require with its current staffing and other workload.

**Numeric Nutrient Criteria Development and Implementation.** High levels of the nutrients phosphorus and nitrogen can cause excessive growth of algae in streams, lakes and reservoirs. This can adversely impact public drinking water supplies, aquatic life, and recreational use of these waters. Sources of excessive nutrients in Colorado can include municipal wastewater treatment plant discharges, urban storm water runoff, agricultural crop fertilizer, and livestock manure. The development of water quality criteria and subsequent standards to address phosphorus and nitrogen is a national priority for EPA. The Water Quality Control Division has been developing a proposal for numeric nutrient criteria through a work group process that includes permitted dischargers, environmental organizations, public drinking water suppliers, and other interests. The Water Quality Control Commission is scheduled to consider proposed numeric nutrient criteria in a June 2011 rulemaking hearing. This effort is generating considerable interest and concern due to differing interpretations of the latest science being used to develop technically sound numeric nutrient

criteria, likely lower allowable concentrations incorporated into future surface water quality standards, significant wastewater treatment technology challenges, and potential future costs of additional municipal wastewater treatment.

**Gunnison/Uncompaghre Rivers Selenium TMDL assessment.** The Division issued the draft selenium Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) assessment for the Gunnison/Uncompaghre Rivers in late November 2009. The results indicate that sand and gravel operations along both rivers contribute almost 30% of the selenium load in the rivers. Public comment on the Gunnison/Uncompaghre River selenium TMDL closed January 15, 2010. Comments were submitted by the Colorado River District, Gunnison/Uncompaghre Selenium Task Force, Colorado Stone, Sand & Gravel Association, Grand Junction Concrete Pipe Company, and Old Castle Group SW, Inc. (a gravel quarry). Most comments were directed toward either postponing the TMDL, or the assertion that sand and gravel operations are not significant selenium contributors. The Division completed responses to the public comments, shared them with the various groups, and scheduled a meeting in late October 2010 to discuss the final document. EPA Region 8 staff is supportive of the document as written and cautions that substantive changes will likely cause EPA to not approve it.

**Pesticide Permitting.** As a result of a court decision that resulted in a requirement to hold a discharge permit for the application of pesticides in or near waterways, EPA noticed a draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit for comment by July 19, 2010. EPA plans to respond to comments received, make any appropriate changes to the permit, and issue a permit for the discharge of pesticides by December of 2010 so that dischargers of pesticides will have coverage for their discharges by the April 9, 2011 court-ordered deadline. As the NPDES permitting authority for Colorado, the Division is required to issue a permit for the use of pesticides in the state. However, the division does not have the staffing or resources to implement these requirements. The Division intends to issue a short-term (18 months to 2 years) general permit based on the final EPA permit. The permit will provide automatic authorization of pesticide applications statewide without the need to submit more than a post card identifying the entity and the location (county) where pesticides are intended to be applied. This will allow the Department time to seek and obtain permitting and compliance assurance resources in the 2011 legislative session through a fee bill. The Division is working with the Department of Agriculture to determine if they can conduct limited compliance oversight, in particular to respond to complaints during the term of the short-term general permit.

**EPA Clean Water Action Plan.** In October of 2009 EPA issued a Clean Water Act Action Plan that lays out the strategic direction for permitting, compliance oversight, and enforcement at the federal and state levels. The Plan includes three basic tenets. First, EPA must hold the states accountable to meet the performance requirements for delegation of the federally delegated NPDES permit program. Second, the Plan requires improved transparency of the compliance status of permitted facilities so that the public be informed on how violations are being resolved. Third, the plan requires that EPA and the states target compliance oversight and enforcement resources to the most important water pollution problems.

This plan will require the Water Quality Control Division, in cooperation with EPA Region 8, to revisit priorities for responding to reported violations and inspection-discovered violations. EPA is also proceeding to adopt an electronic reporting rule that will require monitoring data, reports required as a condition of a permit, and, potentially, permit applications to be submitted electronically so that information can more easily flow into the federal database. The Division is already moving forward to implement a voluntary program for electronic reporting of discharge monitoring data. Finally, the Division and Region 8 will decide on how the joint state-EPA resources will be deployed to best meet the priorities through a work-sharing agreement. A draft agreement will be developed by March 2011 and final commitments will be included in the federal fiscal year 2011-2012 Performance Partnership Agreement between the Department and EPA.

### **Solid and Hazardous Waste**

**Energy Fuels Proposed Uranium Mill.** The Radiation Control Program is reviewing a license application from Energy Fuels to construct and operate a new uranium mill in Montrose County. This will be a high profile and controversial decision. According to statutorily established timelines the decision must be made by January 2011. If the license is approved the mill would be the first new uranium mill in the United States in approximately 30 years. Colorado implements this regulatory program under agreement with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**U.S. Army Chemical Demilitarization Program.** The U.S. Army is constructing a processing facility at the Pueblo Chemical Depot to treat and destroy the weapons containing mustard blistering agents that are stored at the facility. These weapons are hazardous waste, and Colorado is authorized by the U.S. EPA to implement the state's hazardous waste regulatory program in lieu of the federal hazardous waste program. The project is on target to complete destruction of the chemical weapons by 2017. This project is controversial, politically sensitive, and gets significant media attention.

**Regulation of Solid Waste Surface Impoundments.** The Solid and Hazardous Waste Program is in the process of updating outdated solid waste regulations pertaining to surface impoundments. The updating process has drawn attention to the applicability of requirements at drinking water treatment facilities. A stakeholder process has been ongoing for nearly two years, and a rulemaking hearing in front of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission is expected in the next few months. It is important that these regulations be revised, and substantial effort has been made to address concerns of the water utilities. The process thus far has been controversial and the rulemaking is also likely to be controversial. The water utilities may attempt to pass legislation in 2011 to address their concerns.

**Cotter Cañon City Mill:** Environmental groups have filed a legal complaint against the department for not fully complying with HB10-1348, “Increase Regulatory Authority Regarding Radioactive Materials”. The complaint also alleges that the surety amount is inadequate. The department’s response to the complaint is due in late October 2010. Changes to the regulations are underway due to changes in the Radiation Control Act by the legislature in 2002, 2003 and 2010.

**Cotter Schwartzwalder Mine:** Cotter’s ground water treatment system has been licensed and is operating in accordance with Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) deadlines. The Radiation Control Program continues to support the WQCD and Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (DRMS) on issues related to the site.

### Agency Wide Resources

**Staffing and resource constraints.** The Department is facing programmatic challenges on a number of fronts that are stretching resources to their limit, especially in the department’s environmental programs. Insufficient staffing is already resulting in significant delays and backlogs in the Air Pollution and Water Quality divisions. In recent years permit volumes have increased significantly, federal standards have grown more stringent, federal regulations have become more complex, and federal demands for compliance have become more insistent, all of which lead to programmatic challenges in permit volume management, inspections and enforcement, and air permit modeling. These challenges and programmatic impacts will require that the department seek additional resources and increased fee revenue authority through a bill or bills in a future legislative session. Without additional resources the department will be unable to manage its workload and will have to make decisions about allocating its insufficient resources. Without adequate staffing, public health, environmental quality and/or economic development in the state will likely suffer. Failure to comply with ever tighter regulations and deadlines may result in the federal government’s assuming control of certain programs that are currently delegated to the state. Additionally, the state may face penalties and potentially lose federal funding as a result.

Although there is much discussion about economic pressures causing people to delay retirements, the department continues to experience a significant retirement rate. This causes the divisions to lose experienced and knowledgeable staff that are difficult to replace and adds to the programmatic challenges discussed above.

Finally, the current economic climate has resulted in extremely large applicant pools. This provides the department the opportunity to select highly qualified and talented staff, but it also puts significant pressure on the human resources staff to screen such large applicant pools. This, in turn, causes delays in filling vacant positions. There is also risk that once the job market loosens there will be significant turnover among these newly hired staff due to the department’s inability to stay competitive in

terms of salary and benefits costs. This would mean loss of the investments that are currently being made in hiring and training staff.

**WORKLOAD INDICATORS**

Program	Description of Measure	FY 07-08 Actual	FY 08-09 Actual	FY 09-10 Actual	FY 10-11 Revised	FY 11-12 Request
<b>Administrative Services Division</b>						
Accounting	Total Number of Payment Vouchers Processed Within 5 Days	26,294	27,567	0	0	0
Human Resources	Classification Actions Processed	300	310	304	334	334
Human Resources	Personal Services Contracts Reviewed	525	540	343	350	350
Human Resources	Requests For Referral Exams	319	265	185	200	200
Human Resources	Employees Attending Training Classes	900	1,000	556	600	600
Human Resources	New Employees Hired	145	150	139	150	150
Internal Auditor	Percent of Subrecipient’s Financial and Single Audits Resolved Within 60 Days of Receipt	90%	93%	97%	90%	90%
Local Public Health Planning and Support	Percent of Local Public Health Agencies Receiving Technical Assistance and Support for Assessments, Planning, and Infrastructure Development (of a Total Number of 54 Agencies)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Local Public Health Planning and Support	Number of Local and State Public Health Officials who Receive the Department’s Sponsored Public Health Training and Education	100	132	111	111	111
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Tons of Air Emissions Reduced	31	35,428	304,897	11,500	11,500

State of Colorado FY 2011-12 Budget Request Cycle: Department Description

Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Gallons of Water Conserved	59,000,000	0	352,615,116	3,000,000	3,000,000
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Tons of Hazardous Waste Reduced or Recycled	973,000	2,154,193	4,741	5,000	5,000
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Tons of Solid Waste Reduced	58,000	37	147	25	25
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Gallons of Petroleum Reduced	906,000	174,951	88,012	80,000	80,000
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	tons of Ozone Depleting Substances Reduced	3	8,883	0	0	0
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Acres Of Land To Which Habitat Improvements Were Made	1,033	0	0	0	0
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Number of Water Quality and Air Quality Inspections	371	500	538	574	574
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Number of Compliance Assistance Activities Performed	100	1,333	1,320	1,250	1,300
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Number of Complaints Resulting in an On-Site Inspection	30	17	4	12	12
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Percent of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations Meeting Water Quality Requirements	85%	15%	40%	45%	35%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Percent of Housed Commercial Swine Feeding Operations Meeting Water Quality And Air Quality Requirements	80%	90%	89%	90%	92%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Environmental Leadership Program	Number of New Water Quality and Air Quality Permits Issued	20	14	44	40	33



State of Colorado FY 2011-12 Budget Request Cycle: Department Description

Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Greening Government	Percent Of Energy Reduced Department-wide	4%	2%	-7%	2%	2%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Greening Government	Percent Of Water Reduced Department-wide	2%	-1%	11%	-1%	-1%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Greening Government	Percent Of Paper Reduced Department-wide	-13%	4%	-6%	2%	2%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Greening Government	Percent Of Petroleum Reduced Department-wide	1%	-15%	6%	2%	2%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Greening Government	Number of Department Waste Reduction Goals Achieved	n/a	2	3	2	2
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Greening Government	Percent of Department new Vehicle Purchases that will be Alternative Fuel or Hybrids	80%	64%	78%	70%	70%
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Pollution Prevention Advisory Board Grants	Number of Recycling Projects Funded	0	14	12	14	15
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Pollution Prevention Advisory Board Grants	Tons of Waste Diverted from Colorado Landfills	0	22,704	30,024	30,000	30,000
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Pollution Prevention Advisory Board Grants	Number of New Recycling Markets Developed	0	4	4	3	4
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Pollution Prevention Advisory Board Grants	Amount of Material Reused	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Environmental Integration and Sustainability - Pollution Prevention Advisory Board Grants	Number of Research Grants Awarded to Improve Recycling Techniques, Technology or Create New Markets for Discarded Materials	7	5	4	7	n/a

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Office of Health Disparities	Number of Agencies Awarded Health Disparities Grant (New Grants) Program Funding to Deliver Services to Underrepresented Racial and Ethnic Minority Populations in Colorado	15	23	14	0	10
Office of Health Disparities	Number of Agencies Awarded Health Disparities Grant (Continuation Grants) Program Funding to Deliver Services to Underrepresented Racial And Ethnic Minority Populations in Colorado	0	0	21	11	0
Office of Health Disparities	Number of Office of Health Disparities Staff Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Programmatic Site Visits Conducted to Assist Health Disparities Grantees Fulfill Their Contracts and Deliver Services to Underrepresented Populations in Colorado	30	68	83	22	20
Office of Health Disparities	Number of Presentations/Trainings on Health Disparities, Cultural Competence and Building Community Partnerships Conducted Throughout the State	N/A	21	29	25	26
Office of Health Disparities	Number of Community Outreach Activities Conducted	N/A	6	14	14	15

**Center for Health and Environmental Information and Statistics**

Health Statistics	Number of Health Surveys Completed	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Information Technology	Number of Networked Personal Computers Supported	1,500	1,750	1,500	1,500	1,500
Information Technology	Number of Computer Servers Managed	150	150	150	150	150
Vital Records	Number of Births and Deaths Recorded	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Vital Records	Number of Birth and Death Certificates Issued	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

<b>Laboratory Services Division</b>						
Laboratory Services	Number of Laboratory Tests Performed	3,052,172	3,013,495	2,912,930	3,000,000	3,000,000
Laboratory Services	Number of Laboratory Results Detected in Excess of Established Standards (Abnormal Results)	13,375	16,210	16,101	16,000	16,000
Laboratory Services	Number Of Lab Inspections Completed	449	376	369	370	370
Laboratory Services	Number of Law Enforcement Officers Trained Annually in the Proper Usage and Maintenance of Breathalyzer Equipment	4104	1,575	1,875	1,700	1,700

<b>Air Pollution Control Division</b>						
Business Assistance Program	Number of Site Visits With Small Businesses	382	174	128	130	130
Business Assistance Program	Number of Workshops or Seminars With Small Business Entities or Associations	7	17	20	20	20
Indoor Environmental Program	Number of Asbestos Permits Issued by the Indoor Environment Program	3,811	4,434	3,938	4,000	4,500
Indoor Environmental Program	Number of Asbestos Inspections Performed by the Indoor Environment Program	700	612	543	700	750
Indoor Environmental Program	Number of Lead Permits Issued by the Indoor Environment Program	69	49	37	35	35
Indoor Environmental Program	Number of Lead Inspections Performed by the Indoor Environment Program	43	44	31	31	30
Indoor Environmental Program	Number of CFC Inspections Performed by the Indoor Environment Program	1,215	1,127	807	1,100	1,100
Mobile Sources	Number Of Quality Assurance Audits Performed.	2,094	2,635	3,380	3,680	3,980
Mobile Sources	Number of Emissions Inspectors Trained and Qualified	370	378	408	470	470
Mobile Sources	Number of Appointments to Provide Assistance to the Repair Industry	3,636	5,240	5,258	5,758	6,258

State of Colorado FY 2011-12 Budget Request Cycle: Department Description

Mobile Sources	Number of Clean Screen Vehicles Identified and Processed	197,033	239,847	281,297	301,297	321,297
Mobile Sources	Number of High Emitter Vehicles Identified	1,926	3,633	20,262	0	0
Oil and Gas Program	Number of Oil and Gas Facility Inspections Conducted	240	197	197	178	178
Oil and Gas Program	Number of Oil and Gas Facility Enforcement Actions Completed	46	57	57	79	79
Stationary Sources	Number of Minor Source Permits Issued	3,124	4,287	3,300	3,200	3,200
Stationary Sources	Number of Major Source Permits Issued	40	73	33	45	45
Stationary Sources	Number of Minor Source Inspections	778	1,027	1,027	815	815
Stationary Sources	Number of Major Source Inspections	160	139	118	105	105
Stationary Sources	Number of Enforcement Actions Completed in the Stationary Sources Program	120	175	175	184	184
Technical Services	Number of Prescribed Fire Permits Issued	354	353	401	425	425

**Water Quality Control Division**

Drinking Water Program	Total Number of Persons Affected by Public Water Systems With At Least One Health Based Violation of a Drinking Water Standard During the Reporting Period	200,142	199,364	251,846	260,000	260,000
Drinking Water Program	Total Number of Persons Served by Public Water Systems With At Least One Health-Based Violation of a Drinking Water Standard During the Reporting Period That Either Returned to Compliance or Is Under an Enforceable Compliance Schedule to Serve Safe Drinking Water	77,944	148,037	243,298	250,000	250,000
Water Pollution Control Program	Percent of Permits and General Permit Certifications that are Current in Accordance With EPA's Permit Backlog Criteria Current	0.79	83%	84%	85%	85%

State of Colorado FY 2011-12 Budget Request Cycle: Department Description

Water Pollution Control Program	Percentage of Major (Flow Greater Than 1,000,000 Gallons Per Day) - Facilities Inspected Or Providing A Self-Certification	100%	100%	49%*	44%	25%
Water Pollution Control Program	Percent of High Priority Permits Issued	100%	90%	108%	74%	50%
Water Pollution Control Program	Number of Inspections Completed At Minor Wastewater Treatment Facilities	150	147	129*	161	200
Water Pollution Control Program	Number of Inspection-Discovered Violations That Could Impact Water Quality	87	97	26	50	50
Water Pollution Control Program	Number of Resolved Inspection-Discovered Violations That Could Impact Water Quality	48	31	0	43	50
Watershed Program	Number of Completed and Substantially Implemented Source Water Protection Plans	8	17	34	50	70
Watershed Program	Number of Water Bodies Where Total Maximum Daily Load Calculations Are Submitted to EPA for Approval	36	50	25	45	30
Watershed Program	Number of Impaired Watersheds Where Water Quality Improved	2	1	2	1	1

**Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division**

Hazardous Materials	Number of Inspections of Hazardous Waste Generators and Treatment, Transportation, Storage and Disposal Facilities; Solid Waste Storage and Disposal Facilities; and Radioactive Materials Licensees	7,159	7,533	7,191	6,600	6,600
Hazardous Materials	Number of Enforcement Actions Issued (Formal And Informal Actions)	85	112	207	225	225
Hazardous Materials	Number of Applications, Permits, and Licenses Processed.	1,220	1,047	992	983	983

State of Colorado FY 2011-12 Budget Request Cycle: Department Description

Hazardous Materials	Number of Active Potentially Contaminated Areas At Regulated Facilities (Individual Contaminated Areas)	970	810	931	890	890
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**Consumer Protection Division**

Dairy, Retail Food, Wholesale Food, Vector and Public Institution Inspection programs	Number of Inspections (Milk Producers/Processors, Wholesale/Retail Food Firms, Correctional Facilities, Child Care Facilities, Schools, Artificial Tanning Facilities And Non-Community Ground Water Systems)	2,951	2,768	2,836	2,700	2,700
Dairy, Retail Food, Wholesale Food, Vector and Public Institution Inspection programs	Number of Condemnation Actions to Ensure Contaminated Food Products do not Reach the Consumer or enter the Market Place	258	252	183	224	224
Dairy, Retail Food, Wholesale Food, Vector and Public Institution Inspection programs	Number Of Special Investigations/Recall Activities Conducted On Food Products	77	379	272	150	150
Dairy, Retail Food, Wholesale Food, Vector and Public Institution Inspection programs	Requested and Required Activities That Include Investigations, Assessments, Surveillance and Public Presentations as they Relate to Plague, Encephalitis, Relapsing Fever, Tularemia, and Hantavirus Activity, Their Associated Arthropod Vectors and/or Rodent/Avian Hosts With the Purpose of Reducing the Risk of Human Exposure	9	8	12	10	10
Food Protection Program	Number of Vulnerability Assessments Conducted In Wholesale Food Manufacturing Facilities	248	50	71	50	50
Local Assistance Program	Number of Retail Food Standardization Exercises Conducted for State and Local Inspection Personnel	3	9	14	18	18

Local Assistance Program	Number of Technical Assistance Responses To Local Government Regarding Retail And Wholesale Food Issues	641	687	986	750	750
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**Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology**

Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs	Number of At-Risk Children Referred For Intervention Services	5,801	4,753	3,270	3,500	4,000
Communicable Disease	Number of Reports of Notifiable Conditions Received	102,788	116,956	124,137	120,000	120,000
Immunization	Number of Doses of Vaccine Distributed	971,915	997,679	2,691,680	1,171,478	1,292,256
Refugee Program	Number of Refugees Screened for Health Conditions	1,334	1,592	2,034	2,407	2,648
Tuberculosis	Number of Contacts to Active Tuberculosis Cases that are Identified and Treated, in order to Prevent Further Spread of Tuberculosis	1,113	1,290	432	997	550

**Prevention Services Division**

Coordinated School Health	Number of School Buildings Implementing Coordinated School Health	130	174	306	324	324
Family Planning	Number of Clients Receiving Title X Family Planning Services	51,166	52,645	65,518	65,600	65,600
Nutrition Services	Number of Hospitals Receiving Information and Training on the Five Breastfeeding Supportive Practices	16	31	5	3	3
Nutrition Services	Number of Hospitals Adopting All Five Breastfeeding Supportive Practices	1	1	2	20	20
Physical Activity and Nutrition	Number of Restaurants Participating in the Smart Meal Program	170	201	220	300	400
Physical Activity and Nutrition	Number of Communities Implementing Policy and Environmental Changes	21	25	22	22	25

State of Colorado FY 2011-12 Budget Request Cycle: Department Description

Prenatal Plus	Percent of Women Who Receive Model Care in the Prenatal Plus Program and Quit Smoking While Pregnant	71%	70%	68%	70%	70%
Tobacco Prevention	Number of Callers to the Colorado Quitline	38,184	45,922	29,062	30,000	30,000
Tobacco Prevention	Number of Pregnant Callers to the Colorado Quitline	371	454	425	400	400
Tobacco Prevention	Number of Hits To The "Own Your C" Website	135,559	136,027	66,726	67,000	67,000

**Health Facilities and Emergency Medical Services Division**

Emergency Medical Services and Trauma	Cumulative Number of Trauma Centers Designated - Successful	69	70	71	72	0
Emergency Medical Services and Trauma	# of Applications Received for Emergency Medical Technician (Basic, Intermediate And Paramedic) Certification and Renewal of Certification	5,607	5,563	5,527	5,638	5,700
Emergency Medical Services and Trauma	# of Applications Approved for Emergency Medical Technician (Basic, Intermediate and Paramedic) Certification and Renewal of Certification.	5,135	5,288	5,217	5,300	5,300
General Licensure	Number of Assisted Living Residence Licenses Processed	566	518	591	650	650
General Licensure	Number of Home Care Licenses Processed	N/A	N/A	380	500	600
General Licensure	Number of Other Licenses Processed	941	901	800	950	950
State Licensure & Federal Certification Program	Number of Surveys Conducted	2,579	2,808	3,267	3,600	3,600
State Licensure & Federal Certification Program	Number of Complaint Investigations	507	535	538	700	700



<b>Emergency Preparedness and Response Division</b>						
Emergency Preparedness and Response Division	Number of Clinicians and Public Health Response Plan Partners Who Receive Real-Time Public Health Emergency Communication Messages	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Emergency Preparedness and Response Division	Number of Volunteers in the Colorado Volunteer Mobilizer	700	1,450	1,450	1,522	1,598
Emergency Preparedness and Response Division	Number of Trainings, Drills, and Exercises Conducted at the State and Local Level to Test and Improve the Ability to Respond to and Recover from Public Health Emergencies (Including, But Not Limited to Testing State/Local Ability To Identify Threats, Receive and Dispense Pharmaceuticals, Provide Critical Information To The Public, Issue Isolation or Quarantine Orders, Etc.)	7	11	80	20	20
Emergency Preparedness and Response Division	Number of Activations of the CDPHE Department Operations Center	3	7	1	2	2
Emergency Preparedness and Response Division	Number of Times That CDPHE Provided Staff to the State Emergency Operations Center For Support During Activation.	2	2	6	2	2