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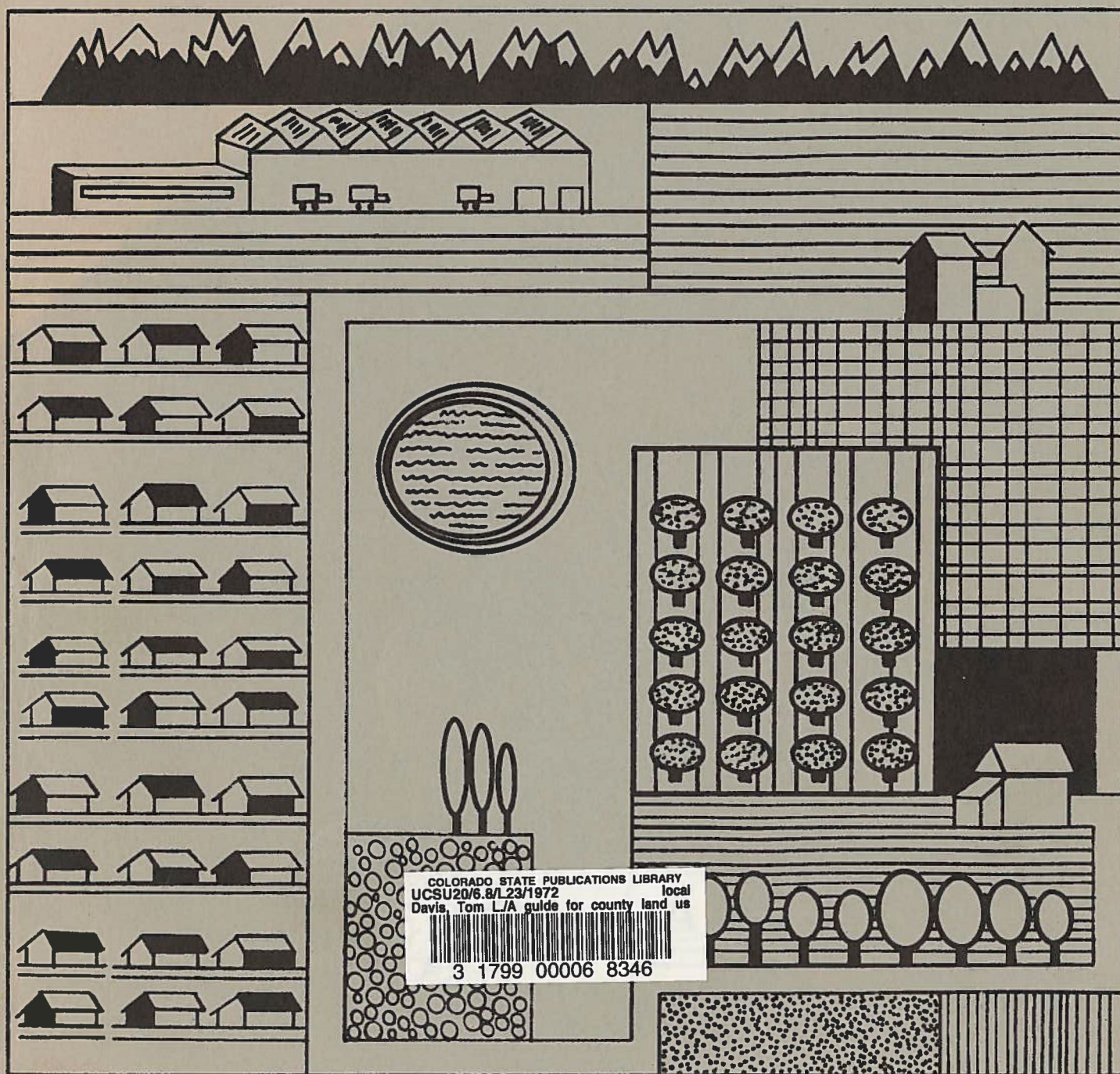
# A GUIDE FOR COUNTY LAND USE PLANNING: COLORADO

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Colorado State University

COLORADO  
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Land use planning has become and will continue to be an activity of great importance in the State of Colorado, involving individuals, organizations, local government, State and Federal agencies. Decisions now being made will shape the future of the state for many years to come.

The Cooperative Extension Service, Colorado State University, in recognition of the vital necessity for information and methodologies to perform land use planning, has initiated programs designed to provide support and assistance to those involved. In order to coordinate and strengthen the efforts of Colorado State University and the Cooperative Extension Service in providing information and supportive services, an Extension Land Use Planning Task Force has been established. Members of the Task Force are:

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Colorado State University and the Cooperative Extension Service, through the Land Use Planning Task Force and the field staff in each County Extension Office, is committed to providing educational programs, information and assistance to facilitate land use planning in Colorado.

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Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Lowell H. Watts, Director of Extension Service, Colorado State University.

By law and purpose, the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Service is dedicated to serve all people on an equal and non-discriminatory basis.



A GUIDE FOR COUNTY LAND USE PLANNING:

COLORADO

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## PREFACE

Land use planning is a process which touches the lives of every citizen in the state. The purposes for which land and water are used tend to determine the physical, economic, social and political environments which, in total, are the primary influences upon the "quality of life."

Land and water uses in the State of Colorado are changing--and will continue to change. Some changes are desirable. Other changes are anticipated to be detrimental to the state and to its resources when measured against the greatest benefit to the most people. Land use planning is a tool which may be used to encourage desirable uses of land and water and to discourage undesirable uses. It gives local people the responsibility to make these determinations for their community.

The land use planning process is a tool which will function most effectively with the understanding and involvement of all interested publics. Action programs in land use planning cannot be developed or implemented without knowledge and information available to everyone in order to provide opportunity for understanding and involvement. Much of this knowledge and information must be transmitted as informal education, a process which must occur constantly although it is so much a part of daily life that the need for it or satisfaction of the need is seldom perceived as such.

It is the critical need for information concerning the land use planning process to which this bulletin is addressed. Land use planning is not a simple process, but one which demands the best efforts of individuals and publics in order to achieve the goal of the planning process--use of the land and water resources of the state to achieve the most desirable quality of life. The material contained herein is intended to provide a basis for more complete understanding of the land use planning process and to provide information helpful to all engaged in land use planning.



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## A GUIDE FOR COUNTY LAND USE PLANNING:

### COLORADO

#### INTRODUCTION

Continuing economic development and population growth in Colorado are having a substantial impact on land use, water resources and the general quality of the environment in which we live. The impact of this rapid change is most noticeable in the growing urbanization along the Fort Collins-Pueblo front range corridor and in the proliferation of subdivision developments throughout the state.

Along the front range more and more land is being converted from agricultural to residential and industrial uses. Concurrently, water resources are being transferred from agricultural to domestic and industrial uses. Increased demand for public services, deterioration of air and water quality, increased vehicle traffic and rising real estate prices are further indicators of the growing pressure of population on public and private resources of the area. The expansion of mountain subdivision activity for recreational housing and real estate speculation is accelerating in Colorado. Development in many communities frequently is without public planning and adequate public services.

Documentation compiled by the State Land Use Commission through a series of workshop meetings held during the summer and fall of 1971 indicates that throughout the state, at least 220 large-scale subdivisions (each over 500 acres) currently were being planned, platted and sold. It was estimated that an additional 500 subdivisions of less than 500 acres were being planned, platted and sold. Land included in these subdivisions, land for continued expansion of existing subdivisions and land purchased for eventual subdivision development was estimated to total two million acres. This rapid conversion of land to new uses often without regard for the capabilities of the land to support proposed new uses has increased the concern of local people and their elected representatives in land use planning.



## REVIEW OF STATE LAND USE LEGISLATION

Reflecting their constituents' urgent concern about the impact of rapid changes in land use throughout the state, elected representatives to the Colorado General Assembly passed the Land Use Acts of 1970, 1971 and 1972. Recognizing that support for and effective enforcement of land use regulations could best be accomplished at the local level, provisions of the legislation are designed to strengthen decision making at the lowest level of government possible. The State Land Use Commission is to provide leadership and overall coordination for development of a state-wide land use plan and management system.

In order to develop the capability and mechanism for decision making at the local level, the 1971 legislation required each county that did not have a Planning Commission to establish one by July 1, 1971. The County Commissioners were given until July 1, 1972, to adopt and enforce subdivision regulations for all land within the unincorporated areas of each county. Subdivision regulations prepared by the State Land Use Commission may be promulgated upon those counties that do not develop their own regulations by the July 1, 1972, deadline. (The deadline subsequently was extended to September 1, 1972.) Subdivision regulations are a control method (to carry out land use planning) of local people to insure orderly housing development in unincorporated areas. This method gives local people the responsibility to demand that developers include such services as adequate water, sanitation, roads, streets, fire protection, etc., before they are eligible to begin selling lots to the public.

The series of 30 workshop meetings held throughout the state by the State Land Use Task Force brought into sharp focus the problems facing state and local officials in exercising effective "environmental control" over the growth and development within their respective jurisdictions. Further it was found that a wide variation exists among counties with respect to their commitment and capability to carry out planning activities. To enhance the capability of counties for coping with major land development activity, new legislation was enacted during the 1972 legislative session.

The 1972 land use act calls for major revisions to Chapter 106 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS). The principal revisions include: changing the definition of subdivision to include division of a plat of land into two or more lots (subdivisions with all lots over 35 acres exempted); specifying the documentation necessary to insure the capability of a proposed area to support the intended development; and amending review procedures placing final responsibility for subdivision approval with the Board of County Commissioners rather than with the Planning Commission. The documentation required includes presentation of evidence that adequate water supply, sewage disposal and geological conditions exist to support the proposed subdivision. Preliminary subdivision plans must be sent by the County Commissioners to school districts, any cities or towns within two miles, local utilities and special service districts, planning commissions, State Forest Service, local Soil Conservation body, a Health Department official, the State

Engineer and the Colorado Geological Survey. Each agency will make recommendations; then County Commissioners will decide whether or not to approve the subdivision as proposed. Adoption of the above suggested revisions to Chapter 106 (CRS) together with administration of county subdivision regulations will strengthen local government and improve each county's ability to control the design and development of subdivisions not yet granted approval in accordance with county subdivision regulations.

Changes in land use will continue to be a fact of life for Colorado counties. A critical concern centers around the capability of land to accommodate new uses proposed. Thoughtful and effective land use planning will enable local citizens to assess their land resources and, consistent with their present situation, plan for the kind of development they want to see take place. Current legislation provides that "decision making authority as to the character and use of land shall be at the lowest level of government possible." Therefore, people have the opportunity to exercise responsibility for becoming actively involved in public decisions shaping the future of their communities.

#### DEFINITION

Land use planning is a process by which people make decisions and implement programs to control the environment in which they live. It includes a combination of inter-related roles and activities. As the planning process is conducted in sequential steps, these roles and activities should be performed simultaneously by the various individuals, organizations, agencies and governmental bodies which are engaged in the planning process. If performed in this manner, the land use planning process provides a basis for decisions, policies and actions to guide and direct the physical, social, economic and spatial development of a given area.

The term, land use planning, as used in its broadest sense, includes both physical and social dimensions. The use of land and related natural resources may shape and control the social aspects of life while the social aspects, such as economic, educational and political processes, shape and control the use of land and other natural resources. For these reasons, the structure of the land use planning process must contain both physical and social components.

#### FUNCTION, PURPOSES AND PHILOSOPHY

The function of the land use planning process is to provide an opportunity for local control of the environment in which people must live. The purposes of land use planning have been described as follows:

1. To control change.
2. To produce desired changes.
3. To prevent undesirable changes.



The land use planning process in all of its dimensions must be used in order to achieve these purposes in a manner consistent with the goals and objectives of the entire community. Satisfactory land use planning which will meet the needs of the total populace of an area requires the involvement of all segments of the affected population. The over-riding philosophy of the planning process must be: PLANNING WITH PEOPLE--NOT PLANNING FOR PEOPLE. The basis for a democratic society is that people have the opportunity and accept the responsibility for determining the structure of the world in which they live.

#### THE PLANNING PROCESS--ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

A model of the components of the planning process and their roles and functions follows. It is a model of a dynamic process to be performed both sequentially and simultaneously. The steps of the planning process are listed sequentially and suggestions are given for the various roles in each dimension to be performed simultaneously. A flow chart model, as usually given, does not adequately describe the concept of planning as a process in which it is necessary to be constantly engaged as conditions, needs and resources change and as new problems and opportunities arise. Figure 1 illustrates this concept of a continuing process.

#### LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS MODEL

The model developed on the following pages illustrates the sequential steps of the land use planning process and appropriate activities to be engaged in by the identified participants. This model attempts to interpret the horizontal structure of the land use planning process which consists of the political, technical, social and educational dimensions existing at the local level. Land use planning has a vertical structure which will be described in a later section.

Many individuals engaged in planning of various types (including land use planning) have stated that the planning process should begin with development of a statement of Problem Definition or the development of Goals and Objectives before the Inventory and Data Gathering step is performed. The planning process model developed here displays a different sequence of events. The reasons for following a different sequence are:

1. It was felt that the inventory and data gathering procedure and projection of trends would assist in the discovery and definition of problems not readily apparent to the casual observer.
2. It was felt that adequate basic data are essential in order to set realistic goals and objectives.
3. It was felt that adequate basic data are necessary in order to design educational programs on land use planning.

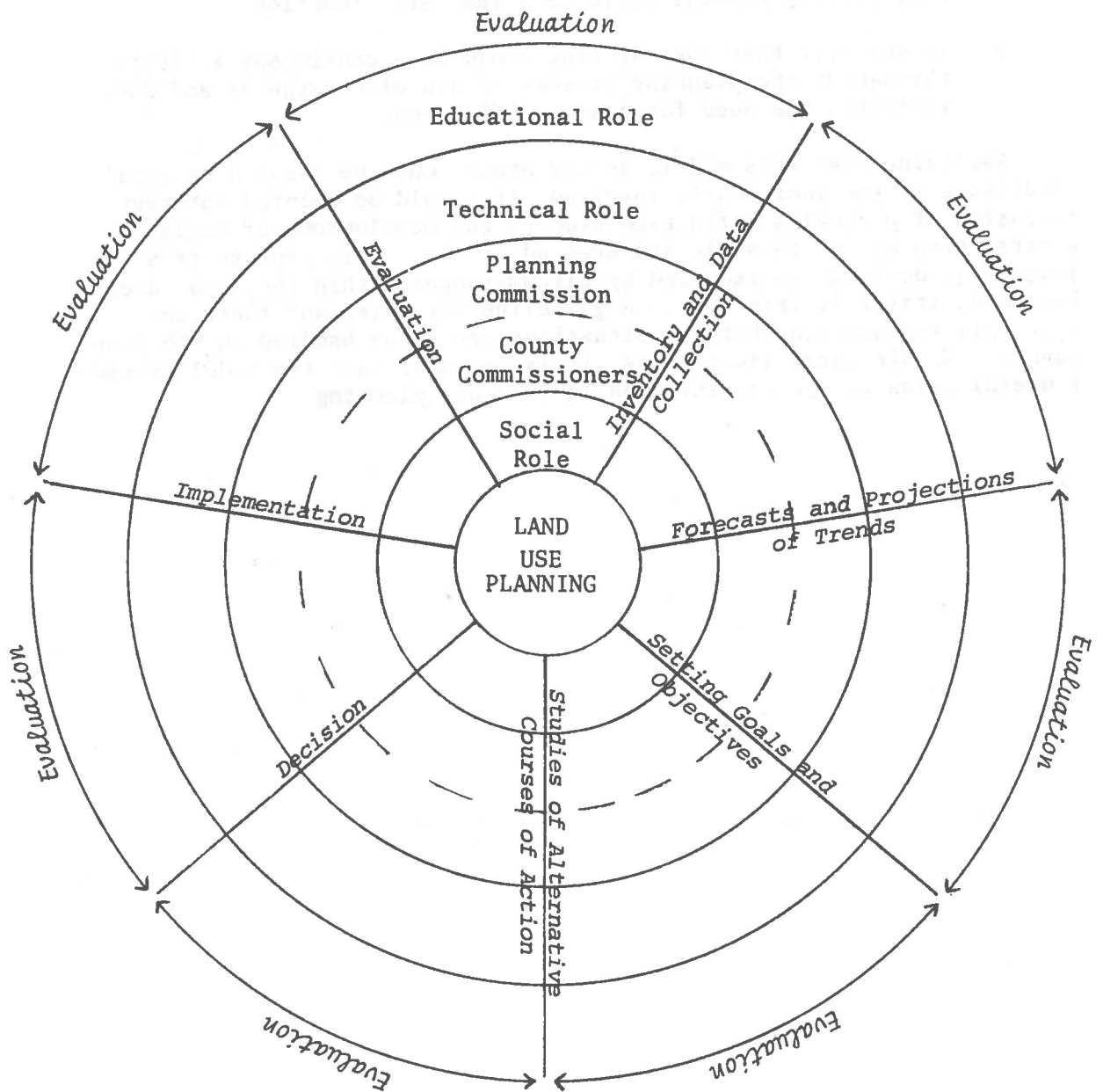
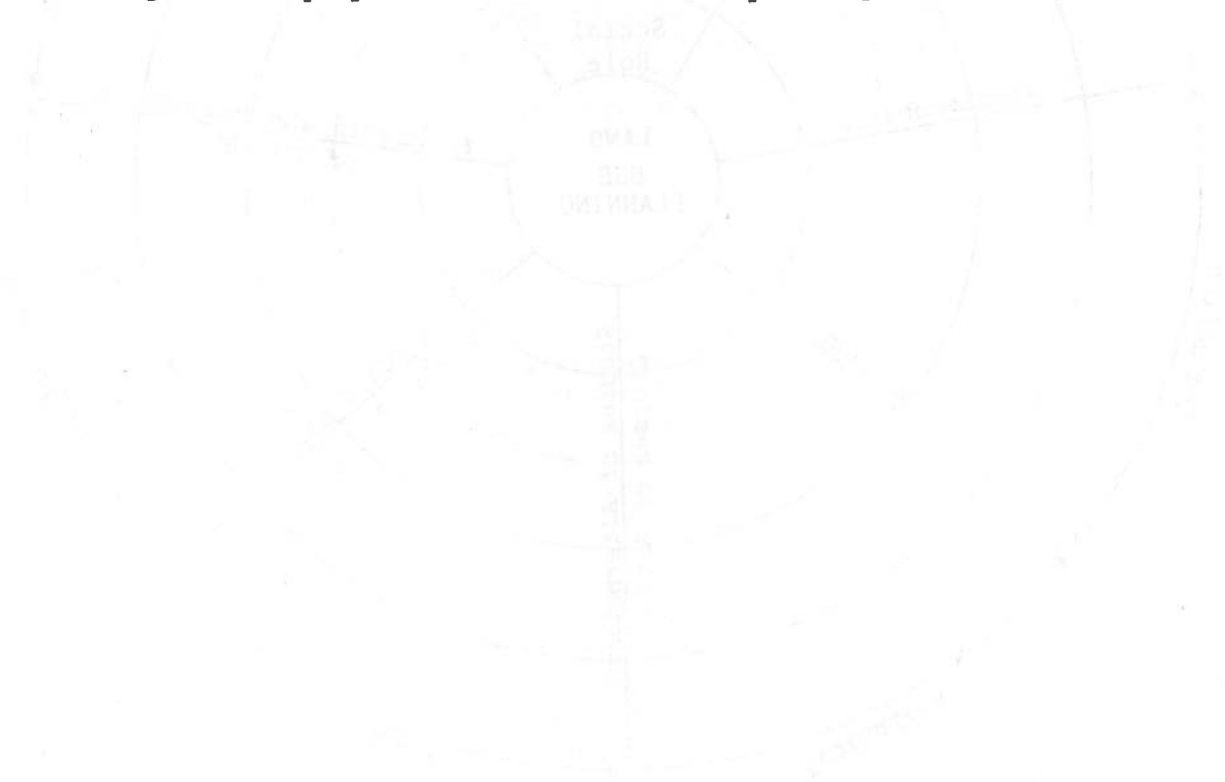


Figure 1. CIRCULAR PLANNING MODEL

4. It was felt that provision of adequate basic data for public use is essential in order that public participation in the Goal-Setting Process could be a realistic function.
5. It was felt that Goal-Setting would be a continuous activity throughout the planning process as new circumstances and data indicated the need for goal modification.

Realizing that this model, as any other, must be adapted to local conditions by the individuals involved, it should be pointed out that inclusion of a Problem Definition step or the Development of Goals as a first step may be feasible and even advisable. This represents a judgmental decision as required by circumstances within the local area. The model itself is intended as a guideline for roles and functions with full recognition that all situations cannot be handled in the same manner. Within these limitations, it is intended that the model provide a useful guide for people involved in land use planning.





PROCESS STEPS (Follow Down)	ROLES AND FUNCTIONS			
	Political	Technical	Social	Educational
1. Inventory and Data Collection and Generation on Present Situation. (What do we have)	→	↔	↔	↔
2. Forecasts and Projections of Trends. (What do we expect to have)	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. Setting Goals and Objectives. (What do we want)	→	THE DIFFERENT ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF GROUPS ENGAGED IN THE PLANNING PROCESS SHOULD BE PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY AS EACH PROCESS STEP IS OCCURRING.		
4. Studies of Alternative Courses of Action to Reach Goals and Objectives. (How can we get what we want)	→	↔	↔	↔
5. Decision. (This is how we can get what we want)	↓	↓	↓	↓
6. Implementation. (Action)	→	THERE SHOULD BE CONSTANT CONTACT AMONG GROUPS PERFORMING EACH ROLE FOR FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION.		
7. Evaluation. (How well did we do and what do we need to do next)	↓	↓	↓	↓
	→	↔	↔	↔

POLITICAL ROLE ---- County Commissioners and Planning Commission

TECHNICAL ROLE ---- Planners and Planning Consultants

SOCIAL ROLE ----- General Public Organizations and Individuals

EDUCATIONAL ROLE -- May be performed by Educational Institutions, News Media, Organizations, Governmental Agencies, etc.

Figure 2. MULTIDIMENSIONAL LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS MODEL

POLITICAL ROLE  
(County Commissioners and Planning Commission Functions)

ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1. Development and structure of planning unit.
2. Appointment of county planning commission.
3. Together with planning commission, set up strategies for planning and obtaining feedback from public.
4. Together with planning commission, develop administrative policies for planning staff.
5. With advice of planning commission, select planning staff.
6. Develop budget item to fund planning activity.

PLANNING COMMISSION

1. Together with county commissioners, set up strategies for planning and obtaining feedback from public.
2. Together with county commissioners, develop administrative policies for planning staff.
3. Advise county commissioners on selection of planning staff.

I. INVENTORY AND DATA COLLECTION AND GENERATION ON PRESENT SITUATION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Administration of planning unit.</li> <li>2. Evaluate work of planning commission.</li> <li>3. Review and adopt situation statement.</li> <li>4. Maintain public relations on planning activity.</li> <li>5. Set up processes for citizen involvement in planning.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide guidance and assistance for county planning staff.</li> <li>2. Appointment of advisory and special task force groups.</li> <li>3. With planning staff, determine plan of work.</li> <li>4. Maintain data collection efforts of special task groups in preparation of situation statement.</li> <li>5. With staff, prepare situation statement for presentation to commissioners with regard to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Current land use</li> <li>b. Current water use</li> <li>c. Economic situation</li> <li>d. Transportation system</li> <li>e. Population characteristics and distribution</li> <li>f. Financial--tax, assessed valuation, etc.</li> <li>g. Environmental concerns</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
|---|--|

## POLITICAL ROLE (cont.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERSPLANNING COMMISSIONII. FORECASTS OR PROJECTIONS OF TRENDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Administration of planning unit.  | 1. Planning for public involvement in determination of projections.           |
| 2. Evaluate work of planning commission.   | 2. Become familiar with projections and efforts of other planning agencies.   |
| 3. Maintain public relations on planning activity.                                       | 3. Evaluate projections and trends developed by planning staff.               |
| 4. Maintain procedures for citizen involvement and feedback.                             | 4. Communicate projections to county commissioners and other advisory groups. |
| 5. Provide inputs as a participating "public" in determining and evaluating projections. |   |

III. SETTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Administration of planning unit.   | 1. Expand base of citizen involvement in goal setting phase through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Public meetings</li> <li>b. Citizen surveys</li> <li>c. Advisory boards</li> <li>d. Special task groups</li> <li>e. Mass media</li> </ul> |
| 2. Maintain public relations on planning activity.                          | 2. Strive toward compromise of conflicting points of view in regard to county goals and objectives.  |
| 3. Involved as a public participant in the setting of goals and objectives. | 3. Articulate specific county goals and objectives.  |
| 4. Maintain procedures for citizen involvement and feedback.                | 4. Prepare statement of county goals and objectives for commissioners.   |
| 5. Evaluate goals and objectives determination phase.                       | 5. Publish goals and objectives for information of general public.   |

## POLITICAL ROLE (cont.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERSPLANNING COMMISSIONIV. STUDIES OF ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO REACH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Administration of planning unit.                          | 1. Maintain and work with advisory and special task groups.                             |
| 2. Maintain procedures for citizen involvement and feedback. | 2. Continue providing information to public through mass media or other means.          |
| 3. Adopt and publicize goals and objectives.                 | 3. With planning staff, determine need for interviews and contracting with consultants. |

V. DECISION

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Administration of planning unit.                                | 1. Maintain and work with advisory and special task groups.  |
| 2. Publicize alternatives identified.                              | 2. In consultation with planning staff, determine recommended alternatives to give to commissioners. |
| 3. Maintain procedures for citizen involvement and feedback.       | 3. Provide supportive data to commissioners to assist in decision making.                            |
| 4. Select alternative programs from those studied and recommended. |  |
| 5. Public relations relative to selections made.                   |  |

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Administration of planning unit.                                  | 1. Monitor plan implementation.                |
| 2. Maintain procedures for citizen involvement and feedback.         | 2. Continue work with advisory or task groups. |
| 3. Delegate responsibility specified in plans developed and adopted. | 3. Continue planning process.                  |
|  | 4. Prepare methods for use in evaluation.      |



## POLITICAL ROLE (cont.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

4. Responsibility for determining appropriately needed legislation.
5. Establish required entities for implementation, e.g., zoning board.
6. If required, arrange for bond issues or other methods of financing projects.

PLANNING COMMISSION

5. Continue policy making for planning staff.

VII. EVALUATION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Administration of planning unit.                         | 1. Maintain work with advisory or task groups.   |
| 2. Monitor procedures for citizen involvement and feedback. | 2. Evaluate planning process with county commissioners and planning staff.   |
| 3. As a public, participate in evaluation of planning.      | 3. Publicize evaluation process--pointing out that evaluation is continuous at all phases as well as after the program has been completed. |

lectures,

TECHNICAL ROLE  
(Planner's Function)

I. INVENTORY AND DATA COLLECTION AND GENERATION ON PRESENT SITUATION

1. Assist officials to develop planning strategies and form organizational structure.
2. Development of coordination with other planning agencies and groups.
3. Collection and generation of data:
  - a. Population
  - b. Economic
  - c. Climatological
  - d. Institutions
  - e. Tax structure

## TECHNICAL ROLE (cont.)

4. Inventory of present land uses:
  - a. Accumulation of existing data
  - b. Visual survey--aerial photos, etc.
5. Development of base maps showing present land uses:
  - a. Agricultural
  - b. Industrial and commercial
  - c. Residential areas and subdivisions
  - d. Recreation and open space
  - e. Surface and underground waters
  - f. Flood plain delineation
  - g. Transportation network
  - h. Utilities network and sewage disposal
  - i. Geology and soils
  - j. Topography
  - k. Vegetation
  - l. Location of commercial resources
6. Development of visuals to display data for use by officials and public.
7. Advise planning commission.
8. Communications with advisory councils.
9. Public relations.

II. FORECASTS OR PROJECTIONS OF TRENDS

1. Develop forecasts of growth or decline:
  - a. Population
  - b. Economy
    - 1) industry
    - 2) commerce
  - c. Water supply
2. Comparison of present situation with standards:
  - a. Housing
  - b. Transportation
  - c. Utilities
  - d. Recreation areas
  - e. Facilities
    - 1) medical
    - 2) dental
    - 3) educational
    - 4) commercial
  - f. Water supply
  - g. Sewage disposal
  - h. Solid waste disposal
  - i. Present land use against land capabilities

#### TECHNICAL ROLE (cont.)

3. Comparison of forecast needs with available and projected supplies.
4. Advise planning commission.
5. Development of visuals to display data to officials and public.
6. Communications with advisory councils and other planning agencies and groups.
7. Public relations.

#### III. SETTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Disseminate and display data as background material for goal setting.
2. Advise planning commission.
3. Communication with advisory councils and other planning agencies and groups.
4. Public relations.
5. Compile and publish decided upon goals and objectives.

#### IV. STUDIES OF ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO REACH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Design, conduct and analyze required technical studies:
  - a. Self and staff
  - b. With planning commission, determine need for, interview, recommend and supervise consultants.
2. Develop alternative programs for goal attainment:
  - a. Costs
  - b. Methods of financing
  - c. Phase programs
  - d. Sources of assistance
3. Determination of physical and socio-economic constraints.
4. Display alternatives to officials and to public.
5. Advise planning commission.
6. Communications with advisory councils and other planning agencies and groups.
7. Public relations.

## TECHNICAL ROLE (cont.)

V. DECISION

1. Participation as part of public.
2. Advise planning commission.
3. Communication with advisory councils and other planning agencies and groups.
4. Public relations.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Development of documents, visuals, and maps necessary to publicize and display land use plan decisions.
2. Aid in the development of land use controls.
3. Assist in the development of the organizational structure for implementing land use controls, e.g., zoning boards, etc.
4. Develop and carry through funding proposals to assist counties and communities to finance programs.
5. Advise planning commission and zoning board.
6. Communications with advisory councils and other planning agencies and groups.
7. Public relations.

VII. EVALUATION

1. Coordination of continuous evaluation process:
  - a. Officials
  - b. Advisory councils
  - c. Other planning agencies and groups
  - d. Organizations
  - e. Public
2. Update data and visuals for use in continuous planning process.
3. Continuous communications with other planning agencies and groups.
4. Continuation of planning process.



SOCIAL ROLE  
(Public Function)

I. INVENTORY AND DATA COLLECTION AND GENERATION ON PRESENT SITUATION

1. Become involved in planning process.
2. Inform selves on planning process and need for data collection.
3. Inform selves of data needs and requirements.
4. Assist officials and planners by supplying needed data.
5. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups to learn local situation.
6. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
7. Acquaint selves with present situation.

II. FORECASTS OR PROJECTIONS OF TRENDS

1. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
2. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups as available.
3. Supply data for forecasts based upon projections of personal, business, organizational or institutional plans and needs.

III. SETTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
2. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups as available.
3. Acquaint selves with forecasts and projections.
4. Participate in public dialogue.
5. Use available mechanisms to demonstrate viewpoints to officials and planners.

IV. STUDIES OF ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO REACH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
2. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups as available.

## SOCIAL ROLE (cont.)

V. DECISION

1. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
2. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups as available.
3. Acquaint selves with alternative courses of action available.
4. Use available mechanisms to demonstrate viewpoints to officials and planners.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
2. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups as available.
3. Acquaint selves with implementation programs, methods and procedures.
4. Participate in implementation process as opportunities are available, e.g., bond issues, referenda, etc.

VII. EVALUATION

1. Serve on advisory councils if requested.
2. Participate in educational programs and discussion groups as available.
3. Become aware of changes and impacts resulting from implementation of the planning process.
4. Become aware of the procedures that have been followed in the planning process and their relationship to other areas of concern.
5. Use available mechanisms to demonstrate viewpoints to officials and planners.

## EDUCATIONAL ROLE

(Educational Institution, Organization or Agency)

I. INVENTORY AND DATA COLLECTION AND GENERATION ON PRESENT SITUATION

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc., throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.

## EDUCATIONAL ROLE (cont.)

2. Become knowledgeable about planning process and local land use situation.
3. Educational programs based upon planning process, locally generated data and local land use situation:
  - a. Meetings
  - b. Printed materials--newsletter
  - c. Radio--TV
  - d. Informed contacts
4. Develop or adapt visual materials for local situation.
5. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
6. Serve on advisory council to planning commission.
7. Identify local educational needs.
8. Develop strategies to meet local educational needs.
9. Provide outside educational expertise where needed.

II. FORECASTS OR PROJECTIONS OF TRENDS

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc. throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.
2. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
3. Publicize and explain present situation.
4. Continue programs on need for and purposes of planning.
5. Programs explaining forecasts and helping with analysis.
6. Serve on advisory council.
7. Provision of supplemental data or sources of supplemental data as requested.
8. Identify local educational needs.
9. Develop strategies to meet local educational needs.
10. Provide outside educational expertise where needed.

## EDUCATIONAL ROLE (cont.)

III. SETTING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc. throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.
2. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
3. Explanation of citizen's role in goal-setting process.
4. Work with political, social and advisory groups.
5. Assist technicians with communication of data to public.
6. Assist with development of surveys as requested.
7. Serve on advisory council.
8. Provide outside educational expertise where needed.
9. Participate as part of public.

IV. STUDIES OF ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO REACH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc. throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.
2. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
3. Work with political, social and advisory groups.
4. Conduct programs explaining goals and objectives.
5. Publicize alternative courses of action.
6. Act as source of supplemental data.
7. Provide outside educational expertise where needed.

V. DECISION

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc. throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.



#### EDUCATIONAL ROLE (cont.)

2. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
3. Conduct programs to get public participation.
4. Work with political, social and advisory groups.
5. Serve on advisory council.
6. Participate as part of public.

#### VI. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc. throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.
2. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
3. Educational programs on need for and methods of implementation.
4. Work with political, social and advisory groups.
5. Serve on advisory council.
6. Assist with development of sources of assistance--information on government programs, financial, etc.
7. Provide outside educational expertise where needed.

#### VII. EVALUATION

1. Documentation of procedures, steps, mechanisms, actions, activities, etc. throughout planning process for use as evaluative and teaching tool.
2. Assist planning commission to develop strategies and mechanisms for public involvement in planning process.
3. Provide documentation for use in evaluation and review process. (Can use objective documentation as learning tool.)
4. Serve on advisory council.
5. Assist in public evaluation.
6. Recommend modifications of planning process as need shown by documentation.

### VERTICAL STRUCTURE OF LAND USE PLANNING IN COLORADO

Land use planning in Colorado has a vertical structure which ranges from planning by private individuals to planning by Federal agencies. A classification system which may be used to demonstrate the vertical levels of planning in Colorado might include:

1. City or town.
2. Area: two or more cities and towns within a county.
3. County.
4. Region: two or more counties.
5. State.
6. Federal.

Groups and agencies which perform land use planning functions or have functions which affect land use planning may operate at several levels. In addition, several agencies or groups may engage in land use planning at the same level. These planning efforts may be either mutually supportive or competitive.

The different groups and agencies which have land use planning roles and functions may be classified in the following manner:

1. Government bodies which are legally empowered to conduct formal planning to be applied to all lands within their jurisdiction. (County Commissioners, Planning Commissions)
2. Agencies which conduct formal planning on land areas which they own. (USFS, BLM)
3. Agencies which set standards for, fund and evaluate the planning process. (HUD, HEW)
4. Informal planning and development groups which may be of more than one type. Examples:
  - a. Planning groups organized for planning to meet the requirements of a funding agency. (Economic Development Districts to receive EDA funds; RC&D Districts to comply with planning requirements for a variety of fund sources). These are usually project oriented planning groups rather than comprehensive planning groups.
  - b. Voluntary planning groups such as Industrial Development Committees, Rural Development Committees, etc. These may have a variety of purposes but are usually organized to meet a specific need.

This classification does not include business firms, ranches and individuals who own or manage lands. They, of course, have a definite impact upon land uses as they develop and manage their own lands. This occurs, however, within the framework of laws and regulations passed and enforced by governmental bodies.

The relationships among the different planning agencies and groups which operate on the various levels are not clearly defined. There is overlapping of functions and action. In an attempt to illustrate the structure of planning in Colorado as it presently exists, the following chart has been developed showing examples of the various planning groups and agencies as they operate on the various levels within the state.

#### GLOSSARY OF AGENCIES (used in following chart)

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
BSFW	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Bu Rec	Bureau of Reclamation
C of E	Corps of Engineers
COG	Council of Governments
D of P and OR	Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
D of T	Department of Transportation
D of W	Division of Wildlife
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EDD	Economic Development District
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FHA	Farmer's Home Administration
HEW	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
LUC	Land Use Commission
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NPS	National Park Service
OSP	Office of State Planning
RC&D	Resource Conservation and Development District
USFS	United States Forest Service

	FORMAL PLAN AGENCIES (Govt. units)	FORMAL PLAN AGENCIES (own lands)	FUNDING AGENCIES	Informal Plan Groups Formed to Meet Federal Funding Requirements (Not Govt. Subs.)
FEDERAL		USFS      BSW NPS      C of E BLM      Bu Rec	HUD      FHA HEW      BOR EDA      SCS D of T      FAA	
STATE	OSP LUC Transportation Water Res. Health Education Rural Dev. Comm. (policy)	Highways D of W D of P and OR	OSP (HUD) LUC (Leg.) FHA D of P and OR (LWCF)	
REGION (2 or more counties)	Special Districts (Water Conservancy, etc.) Metro Authorities			Regional Plan Comm. (HUD from OSP or Funded by counties & towns involved) RC&D - (SCS) EDD - (EDA) COGs - (Member counties & towns) Club 20 & other develop- ment groups
COUNTY	Commissioners Planning Comm. Metro Authorities Special Districts Boards	Commissioners and Departments		Development Groups
AREA (2 or more cities or towns)	Metro Authorities Special Districts			Development Groups
CITY-TOWN	Metro Authorities Special Districts City Council & Depts. Boards (school, hosp, etc.)	City Council & Depts. Boards (school, hosp, etc.)		Development Groups

Figure 3. COLORADO PLANNING STRUCTURE

## FUNCTIONS OF AGENCIES IN LAND USE PLANNING

Agencies or groups involved in land use planning have various functions. Some are single function, i.e., do only one thing. Others have multiple functions. These may include:

1. Making policy: Legislative bodies, administrators, boards and commissions usually perform the policy-making function and are often the decision makers.
2. Administrative: Administers the land use planning program as it is applied on various levels. Examples would be county planning commissions, city planning commissions, administrators of state and Federal agencies which have land use planning functions.
3. Planning: Internal planning is done by all organizations. External planning which affects land use is done by agencies and groups such as those listed in figure #3.
4. Funding: Some agencies such as HUD and BOR set standards for planning, administer Federal grant or matching funds programs and evaluate plans to determine eligibility to receive grants or matching funds.
5. Regulatory: Subdivisions of government are primarily responsible for regulation of the planning process. Agencies, bureaus, boards and commissions which have been delegated regulatory powers by law also have an impact upon the uses for land. An example would be the State Department of Health or a zoning board.
6. Supportive: Agencies which provide educational, informational, or technical support services to other agencies and to the public. An example of an educational agency would be the Cooperative Extension Service. Examples of agencies providing informational and technical support services would be the Geological Survey or the Economic Research Service.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

The following pages have been devoted to listing Agencies and Institutions involved in Land Use Planning in Colorado. These may be contacted for assistance with Land Use Planning problems.





RECEIVED: 12-15-68

1. MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

2. SUBJECT: [Illegible]

3. DATE: 12-15-68

4. BY: [Illegible]

5. SUMMARY: [Illegible]

6. ACTION: [Illegible]

7. COMMENTS: [Illegible]

APPENDIX A

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]

13. [Illegible]

14. [Illegible]

15. [Illegible]

## FEDERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH LAND USE PLANNING

## I. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## A. Corps of Engineers -

Field Office

9300 S. Highway 75, Denver 80120

794-4248

Has responsibility for the planning, programming, budgeting and engineering, construction, operation and maintenance, and real estate necessary for the improvement of rivers, harbors and waterways for navigation, flood control, and related purposes; administration of laws for the protection and preservation of navigable waters. Does water-related land use planning on lands which it owns.

## II. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## A. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife -

Denver Federal Center

Denver 80225

233-3611

Does land use planning on lands which it owns as a nationwide system of fish hatcheries and wildlife refuges.

## B. National Park Service -

Federal Building

Denver 80202

837-4502

NPS Midwest Regional Office

1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Does land use planning on lands which it owns as a nationwide system of national parks, recreation areas and monuments. The Service also provides assistance to the states in the management, operation and development of public park and recreational-area facilities. It has an archeological program for the preservation of antiquities. Through a grant-in-aid program it helps in the preservation, planning, acquisition and development of historic properties.

## C. Geological Survey -

Public Inquiries

Federal Building, Denver 80202

837-4169

Map Distribution, Publications Div., Water Resources

Denver Federal Center, Denver 80225

233-3611

Classifies Federal lands as to their value for leasable minerals or for reservoir and waterpower sites and prepares and publishes

maps and reports of mineral and water resources investigations on Federal lands. Makes geologic surveys and investigations to determine and appraise the mineral and mineral fuels resources and geologic structure of the United States and its territories. Prepares, publishes, and revises maps of the National Topographic Map Series. Determines the source, quantity, quality, distribution, movement and availability of both surface and ground waters. Also may be a source of data obtained by remote sensing. Does no land use planning per se, but is an invaluable source of data.

- D. Bureau of Indian Affairs -  
 Denver Federal Center  
 Denver 80225

233-3611

Works with Indian tribes on their lands in the development and implementation of programs for economic advancement and for full utilization of their natural resources. This includes land use planning on reservations or tribal lands.

- E. Bureau of Land Management -  
 State Field Office  
 Federal Building, Denver 80202

837-4329

Is responsible for the management of 60 per cent of the Nation's Federal lands. It makes public land available through sale or lease to individuals, organizations, local governments, and other Federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest. Does land use planning on lands which are owned by the Federal Government.

- F. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation -  
 Denver Federal Center  
 Denver 80225

233-3611

Administers a program of financial assistance grants to states for facilitating outdoor recreation planning, organization, acquisition and developmental activities. Also helps finance the acquisition of Federal land and water areas for recreational purposes. Conducts studies to determine recreation potentials and provide technical assistance to other Federal departments and agencies. Does not directly participate in land use planning, but availability of funding has an impact at this level. In Colorado, the state liaison for BOR grants is the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, 6060 Broadway, Denver.

- G. Bureau of Reclamation -  
 Engineering and Research Center  
 Building 20, Federal Center, Denver 80225

233-3611

Conducts programs and projects designed to stabilize and to promote the growth of local and regional economies through optimum

development of water and related land resources throughout the 17 contiguous Western States and Hawaii. These include irrigation water service, municipal and industrial water supply, hydroelectric power generation and transmission, water quality improvement, fish and wildlife enhancement, outdoor recreation, flood control, navigation, river regulation and control, and related uses. Is a source of data and assistance for local land use planning as it relates to water resource use.

### III. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### A. Farmers Home Administration -

Colorado State Office

2490 W. 26th Avenue, Denver 80211

837-4347

Provides financial and management assistance through the following types of loans which have an impact upon local land use planning:

1. Farm ownership, individual soil and water conservation, and recreation loans. These loans are limited to family size farms. They may include funds to improve land, develop water, forestry and fish farming resources; establish recreation and nonfarm enterprises to supplement farm income.
2. Individual soil and water conservation loans. These loans are to assist in developing, conserving and making proper use of lands and related resources.
3. Recreation loans. To enable farmers and ranchers to convert all or a portion of the lands owned or leased by them to outdoor income-producing recreational enterprises.
4. Loans and grants to associations. These loans may be made to public bodies and to nonprofit organizations for the construction of rural community water and waste disposal systems. Planning grants may be made to public bodies under certain circumstances.
5. Rural housing loans. To build, buy and repair needed homes and essential farm buildings and buy sites on which to build homes.
6. Watershed protection and flood prevention loans. Enable local organizations to help finance projects that protect and develop land and water resources in small watersheds.
7. Resource conservation and development loans. Available in designated areas.



- B. Forest Service -  
 Region 2 Field Office  
 Building 85, Federal Center, Denver 80225 234-4185

Plans for and manages 154 national forests and 19 national grasslands comprising 187 million acres. In addition, it cooperates with State and local governments, agencies and organizations, forest industries, and private landowners, in the protection, reforestation, management and utilization of 511 million acres of forested lands and associated lands vital for watershed protection.

- C. Soil Conservation Service -  
 Colorado State Office  
 2490 W. 26th Avenue, Denver 80211 837-4275

Has responsibility for developing and carrying out a national soil and water conservation program in cooperation with landowners and operators and other land users and developers, with community planning agencies and regional resource groups, and with other agencies of government--Federal, State, and local.

1. Soil Surveys. The SCS is responsible for the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Soil surveys provide information about soils that is needed for land use planning on both agricultural and nonagricultural land.
2. Watersheds. SCS has responsibility for the watershed activities and river basin surveys and investigations of the Department of Agriculture. Local sponsoring organizations are given technical and financial help for land treatment and structural measures for flood prevention, fish and wildlife development, recreation, and agricultural and municipal water supply in watersheds up to 250,000 acres in size.
3. Recreation. SCS has departmental leadership for establishing public recreation areas in watershed projects and for assistance to landowners and operators in developing recreation areas and facilities on private land.
4. Resource conservation and development. SCS assists local sponsoring groups to accelerate planning and development of land and water resources in multiple county areas. Projects may include such measures as flood prevention; developing water resources for recreation, wildlife, agricultural, municipal, or industrial use; conservation planning and establishment on individual land units; improving recreational facilities, including scenic and historical attractions; encouraging new industries to locate in the area; improving markets for crop and livestock products; upgrading and protecting the



quality of the environment; and long-range planning to coordinate public efforts in the area. Technical and financial assistance is available for planning and carrying out project measures.

D. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service -  
2490 W. 26th Avenue, Denver 80211 837-4611

Administers specified commodity and related land use programs applied to agricultural lands. Its primary programs affecting land use planning include:

1. Cropland adjustment program. Farmers may earn payment for shifting cropland into conservation uses emphasizing outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat. The program's Greenspan provisions enabled urban areas to provide themselves with more open space and recreational areas.
2. Cropland conversion program. Aimed to help farmers shift cropland into long-range noncrop income producing uses, such as woodland, water storage, wildlife habitat and recreational facilities.

E. Economic Research Service -  
C324 Social Science Building  
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80521 484-3093

Conducts land and water research involving studies of economic utilization of land and water resources, the impact of urban and industrial expansion, land tenure problems, legal-economic aspects of land and water use. River basin and watershed investigations are conducted relating to the formulation of comprehensive river basin plans and programs, watershed planning, development and management programs, and resource conservation projects.

#### IV. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A. Economic Development Administration -  
Southwestern Regional Office  
702 Colorado Street, Austin, Texas 78701

Colorado Office  
New Custom House, Denver 80202 837-3059

Has as its primary function the long-range economic development of areas with severe unemployment and low family income problems. Its program includes public works grants and loans; business loans for industrial and commercial facilities; guarantees for private working capital loans; and technical planning and research assistance for areas designated as Redevelopment Areas. Redevelopment Areas in designated multicounty Economic Development Districts (EDD) are

eligible for bonus grants for public works projects. Cities designated as Growth Centers for such districts are eligible for EDA assistance for projects which provide employment opportunities and services for residents of Redevelopment Areas.

#### V. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

##### A. Community Health Service - Federal Building Denver 80202

837-4781

Conducts, supports and evaluates programs designed to increase the effectiveness of the organization and utilization of health resources for preventive and curative health services; and promotes and supports comprehensive State and area-wide health plans and programs to increase the scope, availability, and quality of comprehensive personal health services.

#### VI. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

##### Region VIII Field Office Federal Building, Denver 80202

837-4061

- A. Under the Assistant Secretary for Community Development are the various programs to provide community development assistance.
  1. Model cities. Provide technical assistance for a comprehensive attack on social, economic and physical problems in selected slum and blighted areas.
  2. Urban renewal. Provides for loans and grants for slum clearance and urban renewal including neighborhood development, interim assistance for blighted areas, demolition projects, neighborhood renewal plans and feasibility surveys.
  3. Open space and related programs. Include grant programs for the acquisition and development of open space land, urban beautification and improvement, and historic preservation.
  4. Community facilities. Provides grants for basic water and sewage facilities, neighborhood facilities grants, and public facilities.
- B. Community Planning and Management. Provides funding and guidelines for planning and determines eligibility for assistance.
  1. Office of planning and management grants. Administers the Department's planning and management assistance programs, including the comprehensive planning assistance program, urban systems engineering program, comprehensive planning for new communities, community renewal planning and community development training assistance programs.

2. Office of state and local management assistance. Among other duties, provides a focal point within the Department for services to small towns.
3. Office of community goals and standards. Has responsibility for the workable program for community improvement; planning requirements for HUD and other specified Federal programs; environmental, transportation, and water resources planning.
4. Office of new communities development. Has responsibility for the development and administration of a program of aid to new communities.

## VII. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- A. The Assistant Secretary for Environment and Urban Systems -  
Region VIII Field Office  
Building 40, Federal Center, Denver 80225

Responsible for environmental and overall urban transportation needs, goals, and policies; and innovative approaches to urban transportation and environmental enhancement programs.

- B. Federal Aviation Administration -  
Rocky Mountain Regional Office  
10255 E. 25th Avenue, Aurora 80010

Has the responsibility of promoting the development of a national systems of airports. Its airport development and planning program provides grants of funds to assist public agencies in airport system planning, airport master planning, and public airport development.

- C. The Federal Highway Administration -  
Field Office No. 9  
Building 40, Federal Center, Denver 80225

Administers the Federal-aid highway program of financial assistance to the States for highway construction. It also administers the highway beautification program and is responsible for the survey and construction of forest highway system roads, defense highways and access roads, and roads in national parks.

- D. Urban Mass Transportation Administration -  
400 Seventh Street SW  
Washington, D. C. 20590

202-426-4011

Administers grant and loan programs to assist in the development of improved mass transportation facilities and to encourage the planning of areawide urban mass transportation systems.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Region VIII Headquarters  
Suite 900, 1860 Lincoln Street  
Denver 80203

837-4963  
Regional Administrator 837-3895

IX. FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION  
General Accounting Office Building  
441 G. Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20426

202-386-4506

X. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
Region VIII Office  
New Custom House, Denver 80202

837-3666









## STATE AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH LAND USE PLANNING

Colorado state legislation has given responsibilities to various state agencies related to their involvement in land use planning activity. The following list of agencies includes those more directly involved in land use planning and related efforts. This inventory of agencies is intended to provide a guide for identifying the agencies, their addresses, phone numbers, their responsibilities, powers and controls. Information regarding the responsibilities, powers and controls of the various state agencies listed below was compiled by the Colorado Land Use Commission and presented in their Progress Report to the 48th General Assembly, February, 1972.<sup>1</sup>

## I. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

- A. Coordinator of Environmental Problems (Office of the Governor, Executive Branch) -  
 600 State Social Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
 Denver 80203 892-2444

## 1. Responsibilities:

- a. Study environmental quality problems.
- b. Coordinate planning and execution of state programs relating to problems of environmental quality.
- c. Report to the Governor and General Assembly on existing programs, recommending appropriate new laws and other measures to deal with the problems of environmental quality.
- d. Submit an annual report to the Governor and General Assembly in accordance with the Information Coordination Act.
- e. Inform the public of the results of all studies made and recommendations transmitted to the Governor and the General Assembly.

2. Powers/Controls: The coordinator can recommend that the Governor order a total or limited moratorium for a maximum of thirty days to prevent or minimize any significant risk of a serious danger to the public health arising from any activity, condition or use of any material.

- B. Land Use Commission (Office of the Governor, Executive Branch) -  
 762 State Capitol Annex, 1375 Sherman  
 Denver 80203 892-2778

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<sup>1</sup>Progress Report, Colorado State Land Use Planning and Management System, presented to the 48th General Assembly, Second Regular Session, by the Colorado Land Use Commission, February, 1972, pp. 65-78.

1. Responsibilities:
  - a. Develop a progress report February, 1972.
  - b. Develop an Interim Plan report September, 1972.
  - c. Develop a final land use planning program, December, 1973.
  - d. Evaluate 1976 Winter Olympic planning impacts.
  - e. Develop and hold hearings on state land use plans, maps, and related implementation techniques.
  - f. Specify development policy and procedures for the future.
  - g. Develop model subdivision regulations as guidelines for counties.
  - h. Develop model resolutions to serve as guidelines for county commissioners in developing improvement notice regulations.
  - i. Develop guidelines for land use and construction controls within designated floodways.
  - j. Designate critical areas of the state where 100-year floodway should be identified. Shall also designate critical conservation and recreation areas.
  - k. Make available Colorado planning aid fund monies to municipalities, counties, and regional agencies in areas having a critical planning need.
2. Powers/Duties: 1976 Winter Olympics: Objects for Land Use Commission evaluation:
  - a. Community impacts.
  - b. Potential land consumption rates.
  - c. Public investment program and planning.
  - d. Establish adequate land use regulations for local governments when existing ones do not provide adequate environmental safeguards and same are recommended by the Governor.
  - e. Issue a cease and desist order, by direction of the Governor, to abate land development activities which are in progress or proposed, and which constitute a danger of irreparable injury, loss, or serious damage to the public health, safety, or welfare.

## II. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

617 State Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-3403

### A. Division of Public Works

712 State Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-2626

1. Responsibilities: Provide the state and its agencies with technical assistance throughout all phases of capital construction projects.

## 2. Powers/Controls:

- a. Provide technical assistance during planning phase of capital construction projects.
- b. Obtain and maintain a correct and current inventory of all real property, with improvements thereon, owned or held in trust for the state.

## III. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## A. State Agriculture Commission

424 State Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-2811

1. Responsibilities: Comprehensive service to and control and regulation of agriculture industry to the state.

## 2. Powers/Duties:

- a. Inquire into the needs of agriculture of the state.
- b. Carry out policies and purposes of the Colorado Agriculture Conservation and Adjustment Act and promote and administer state plans for the same.

NOTE: The Conservation and Adjustment Act authorizes a state plan for the general purpose of protecting the welfare of the state by stopping destruction of its soil fertility by uneconomic use and waste of its soil resources.

## IV. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Colorado Department of Public Health  
4210 E. 11th Avenue  
Denver 80220

86-315

## A. Air Pollution Control Commission

4210 E. 11th Avenue  
Denver 80220

86-243

1. Responsibilities: Control and prevention of air pollution throughout the state.

## 2. Powers/Duties:

- a. Develop and maintain a comprehensive program for the prevention, control, and abatement of air pollution throughout the entire state; and promulgate air goals for every portion of the state.
- b. Adopt and promulgate ambient air quality standards and emission control regulations.
- c. May issue cease and desist order regarding any air pollution emergency endangering public health.

NOTE: An air pollution variance board is also created by virtue of this statute, thus permitting the suspension or modification of regulations in some instances.

B. Division of Administration  
4210 E. 11th Avenue  
Denver 80220

86-223

1. Responsibilities: Administer and enforce state public health laws.
2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Exercise powers necessary to enforce public health laws.
  - b. Hold hearings related to vested responsibilities.
  - c. Administer water pollution control regulations.
  - d. Develop a comprehensive program for the prevention, control, and abatement of pollution of the waters of the state.
  - e. Upon request, examine and approve or disapprove plans and specifications for the construction and operation by a political subdivision of new sewage systems, disposal systems, and treatment works.

C. Water Pollution Control Commission  
4210 E. 11th Avenue  
Denver 80220

86-231

1. Responsibilities: Exercise the police powers of the state over state waters and the quality thereof.
2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Adopt a comprehensive program for the prevention, control, and abatement of pollution of waters of the state.
  - b. Promulgate rules, orders, and standards of water quality and waste discharge.
  - c. Issue cease and desist order for violations of rules and regulations.
  - d. Act as final authority on water pollution in the state.
  - e. Approve location of all domestic sewage treatment works.
  - f. May request reports of sewage discharged other than into a community sewer system.
  - g. The commission has the power to require and issue licenses or permits for the construction and use of septic tanks within any area identified by the commission as an area in which unregulated outflow from one or more septic tanks would or might pollute the waters of the state.

NOTE: The reporting of discharge of sewage from family dwellings may be waived by the commission.



## V. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

## A. Highway Commission/Division of Highways

4201 East Arkansas Avenue  
Denver 80222

757-9011

1. Responsibilities: Management, construction, and maintenance of public highways throughout the state.
2. Powers/Controls:
  - a. Formulate general policies with respect to public highway responsibilities.
  - b. Make recommendations to Governor and General Assembly regarding the highway policy of the state.
  - c. May purchase land and use eminent domain when required.
  - d. Adopt a master plan for the development and improvement of the state highway system.

## VI. DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS

1550 Lincoln Street, Room 208  
Denver 80203

892-2771

## A. Division of Commerce and Development

600 State Capitol Annex, 1375 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-2205

1. Responsibilities: Plan and promote the economic development of the state.
2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Encourage and stimulate local planning, promotion, and development activities.
  - b. Develop, promote, and coordinate long-range plans for the economic development of the state.
  - c. Stimulate and guide area redevelopment plans in those areas of the state with declining economies.
  - d. Promote and develop new commerce, industry, labor, agriculture, professions, and other sources of economic wealth for the state.
  - e. Direct statewide program for the development of tourism as a major industry.
  - f. Conduct a state economic research and information center.
  - g. Coordinate, stimulate, and assist efforts of government and private agencies engaged in Colorado development and promotional activities.

## B. Division of Housing

704 Social Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-2776

1. Responsibilities: Encourage the expansion of state housing facilities through new construction and rehabilitation.

2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Assist local communities to develop housing authorities.
  - b. Administer construction and maintenance standards pursuant to section 69-9-7(1)(c).69-9-5(1)(e)
  - c. Research the following areas--
    - 1) Housing standards and construction codes based on performance.
    - 2) Modular housing.
    - 3) Programs for discouraging concentration of low-income housing.

C. Division of Local Government  
 1550 Lincoln Street, Room 210  
 Denver 80203

892-2156

1. Responsibilities: Provide advice, counsel, and training to local government problems and solutions.
2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Serve as a clearing house for local governments and state and federal agencies.
  - b. Provide research and technical assistance to local government.

D. Division of Planning  
 524 Social Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
 Denver 80203

892-2178

1. Responsibilities: Advisory planning role between state level and local level of government.
2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Function as an advisory and coordinating agency.
  - b. Stimulate and assist planning activities on all levels.
  - c. Participate in comprehensive interstate planning.
  - d. Make state planning studies.
  - e. Inventory public and private natural resources of major public and private works and other facilities deemed of importance to state planning.
  - f. Act as the primary state agency of demographic information.
  - g. Render advice and recommendations on any plan, master or zoning, submitted for review by the planning commission, regional, county or district, making such plan.

VII. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
 1845 Sherman Avenue, Room 231  
 Denver 80203

892-3311

A. Executive Director (Commissioner of Mines)  
 1845 Sherman Avenue, Room 213  
 Denver 80203

892-3401



1. Divisions Within Department/Office:

- a. Water Conservation Board
- b. Soil Conservation Board
- c. Board of Land Commissioners
- d. Division of Mines
  - 1) Bureau of Mines
  - 2) Chief Inspector of Coal Mines
  - 3) Mining Industrial Development Board
- e. Division of Water Resources
  - 1) Office of the State Engineer
  - 2) Irrigation Division Engineers
  - 3) Water Commissioners
  - 4) Ground Water Commission
  - 5) Water Well and Pump Installation Contractors Board
  - 6) Irrigation District Commission
- f. Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
- g. Colorado Geological Survey
- h. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
- i. Division of Wildlife

2. Responsibilities of the Executive Director:

- a. Require an annual report from the head of each subordinate agency containing such information and submitted at such time as the executive director shall describe.
- b. Submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly in accordance with the Information Coordination Act.
- c. Exercise control over publications of the department or any divisions thereof.

3. Powers/Controls:

- a. May request from the State Board of Agriculture information and statistics concerning forests and forestry in the state, and other reports which may be required.
- b. Shall have the power and duty to develop, encourage, promote, and implement programs for the prevention, abatement, and control of litter; and may enter into appropriate contracts for the implementation of such a program.
- c. May contract with the Colorado School of Mines to develop and conduct research concerning:
  - 1) New and more efficient methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal.
  - 2) Markets for coal of the Western United States, and especially that of Colorado.
  - 3) Development in the scientific, technical, and economic fields related to the coal industry.

4. Other Statutory Provisions:

- a. The Colorado Open Cut Land Reclamation Act of 1969. This Act basically calls for the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources to provide, after mining operations are completed, for the reclamation and conservation of land subject to surface disturbances by open cut mining.

B. Board of Land Commissioners  
 1845 Sherman, Room 201  
 Denver 80203

892-3451

1. Responsibilities: Direction, control, and disposition of public lands of the state.
2. Powers/Controls (reference to specific Articles in Chapter 112, "Public Lands and Rivers"):
  - a. Article 2--Desert Lands:
    - 1) Select, manage, and dispose of lands now or hereafter granted to the state by the United States.
    - 2) Register all said land transactions.
    - 3) Make rules and regulations regarding reclamation projects on said lands and keep maps and plats for lands selected for same.
    - 4) Require a request for selection of land to be reclaimed and designate said land by legal subdivisions.
    - 5) Analyze reclamation requests by considering water supply, feasibility of construction, and capacity of the works. Reject request if the State Engineer reports adversely on any above noted considerations.
  - b. Article 3--State Board of Land Commissioners:
    - 1) May lease any portion of the land of the state.
    - 2) Authorized to join in a cooperative or unit plan of development or operation of oil or gas areas.
    - 3) May cause any portion of state or school lands to be laid out in lots and blocks or other tracts by a recorded plat.
    - 4) Regulate mining development operated under leases from the state. Authorized to establish a Mineral Department for said regulation.
  - c. Article 4--Reclamation of State Lands:
    - 1) Authorized to furnish and secure water rights for state lands.
    - 2) Authorized and directed to irrigate and improve state lands when desirable.
    - 3) Holds the power of eminent domain to acquire the desired rights or easements, occupancy, or possession.
  - d. Article 7--Forestry:
    - 1) Empowered to sell and otherwise dispose of timber on state lands.
    - 2) Create and administer the Colorado State Forest.

C. Colorado Geological Survey  
 1845 Sherman, Room 254  
 Denver 80203

892-2611

1. Responsibilities:
  - a. Advise state and local government agencies on geological problems.



- b. Promote economic development of mineral resources.
- c. Study and inventory state geological information.
- d. Evaluate physical features of Colorado with reference to present and potential human and animal use.
- e. Determine areas of natural geological hazards that could effect the safety of or economic loss to citizens of Colorado.
- f. Prepare necessary reports and maps.

D. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

6060 Broadway  
Denver 80216

825-1192

E. Division of Wildlife

6060 Broadway  
Denver 80216

825-1192

F. Division of Mines

1845 Sherman, Room 210  
Denver 80203

892-3421

1. Responsibilities: General regulation of mining activities throughout the state.
2. Powers/Controls:
  - a. Board of Examiners (Coal Mines):
    - 1) Examine and qualify mine officials.
  - b. Inspector of Coal Mines:
    - 1) Examine and report on the activities and conditions of coal mines.
    - 2) May close mine when dangerous conditions exist.
    - 3) Require maps of both surface and subsurface area of mining activities.
  - c. Bureau of Mines:
    - 1) Generally examine mine works.
    - 2) Examine construction of dams, highways, and excavations.
    - 3) Examine surface areas disturbed by mining activities and the methods of stabilization.
    - 4) May require a performance bond regarding stabilization work.
  - d. Mining Industrial Development Board:
    - 1) Encourage the development of mining industry in the state.

G. Division of Water Resources (State Engineer)

1845 Sherman, Room 101  
Denver 80203

892-3581

1. Responsibilities of State Engineer:
  - a. Act as executive officer in charge of supervising all division engineers.

- b. Possess executive responsibility and authority with respect to:
  - 1) Discharge of state obligations imposed by compact or judicial order.
  - 2) Securing and implementing legal opinions regarding the jurisdiction.
  - 3) Coordinating the work of the division with other departments of the state government and local governmental entities.
  - 4) Construction contracts, and professional, technical, or other contracts related to division operations.
  - 5) Division records and investigations regarding its functions, including water well licensing.
  - 6) Rule making for the Division of Water Resources.
  - 7) General supervisory control over management records and distribution of public waters of the state.
  - 8) Snowfall and prediction of probable runoff.
  - 9) Making and implementing contracts necessary or incident to the operation of the division.
  - 10) Any acts, including rule-making powers, which are necessary to effectuate the performance of his duties.
- c. May delegate his obligations to any person.
- d. Assist other state officers and employees with the efficient discharge of their duties.
- e. Assign location and duties of division employees, utilizing full, final, and complete authority over said employees for the discharge of the functions under his authority.
- f. Provide educational opportunities and experiences for employees.
- g. Be subject to the direction of the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources with respect to those matters concerning the Division of Water Resources which require coordination with other branches of the Department of Natural Resources.
- h. Report to the Executive Director of the Department of Natural Resources as the Executive Director may require.
- i. Direct the collection and study of water supply data regarding both surface and ground water in order to make a more efficient administration of the uses thereof.

Comment: The duties as outlined above indicate the broad range of administrative powers and authority held by the State Engineer. This general administrative framework is supplemented by more specific provisions throughout the various articles under Chapter 148 concerning Water Rights and Irrigation.

H. Soil Conservation Board  
1845 Sherman, Room 251  
Denver 80203

892-3351

1. Responsibilities: Conservation and preservation of natural resources through a constructive method of land use.
2. Powers/Duties:
  - a. Promote and assist in the organization of soil conservation districts, and evaluate petitions for the same, in any section of the state, where erosion damage exists or is threatened.
  - b. Act in an advisory capacity with the Board of Supervisors of each district and coordinate the programs of all soil conservation districts.
  - c. Undertake studies of watershed planning, and develop watershed flood prevention and underground storage.
  - d. Plan watershed improvement, underground water storage, flood prevention projects, and conservation and erosion control practices.
3. Additional Comments: The statute also provides for the creation of local district boards and their powers as follows:
  - a. Conduct surveys, etc., relating to soils and water conservation.
  - b. Prepare a plan for the care, treatment, and operation of lands within the district. The district program and plan of work shall establish general objectives and serve as a work guide.
  - c. May establish a land use ordinance for the district and levy a tax if the same is essential for the care of district lands.

I. Water Conservation Board  
1845 Sherman, Room 102  
Denver 80203

892-3441

1. Responsibilities:
  - a. Conduct and establish a comprehensive water planning program as defined in Title III of federal "Water Resources Planning Act."
  - b. Make a continuous study of water resources of the state, including an analysis of the impact on the potential economic development of the natural watershed resulting from the transfer of water from one watershed to another.
2. Powers/Controls:
  - a. Develop a plan for the conservation of water in order to secure the greatest utilization of water and the utmost prevention of floods. Said plan includes the designation of storm- or flood-water runoff channels or basins, and said designations be made available to local governmental bodies and agencies therein.



- b. Encourage agencies formed for the conservation, development, and utilization of waters in Colorado, and financially assist same in their efforts, including the construction of conservation projects.

#### VIII. DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

100 State Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-3304

##### A. Public Utilities Commission

Columbine Building  
1845 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-3154

##### 1. Powers/Duties:

##### a. Service and Equipment:

- 1) Determine and prescribe the manner and particular point of crossing at which track or other public utility facilities may be constructed across other similar facilities or public highways, and where highways or other utility facilities may cut across tracks.

##### b. New Construction, Extension, Suspension:

- 1) Issue certificates to public utilities for construction of a new facility, plant, or system based on proof of present or future public convenience and necessity. Such certificate is not required if the expansion is into a contiguous area or in the ordinary course of business.

##### B. Real Estate Commission

110 State Services Building, 1525 Sherman  
Denver 80203

892-2633

- 1. Responsibilities: Regulation of real estate transactions and the licensing of business and individuals engaged therein.

##### 2. Powers/Duties:

- a. Licensing of real estate brokers and salesmen.
- b. Registration of subdivision developers.

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## THE COLORADO CONSORTIUM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Over the past several years, institutions of higher education in Colorado have come to realize that many local and state problems can only be dealt with via a cooperative and united effort. As a result of this recognition and with the assistance of Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, institutions of higher education in Colorado have developed a coordinated state-wide community service delivery system. This system, known as the Colorado Consortium of Higher Education, increases the availability of resources to be utilized for solving a variety of community problems.

Members of the Colorado Consortium of Higher Education include:

Adams State College Alamosa	Mesa College Grand Junction
Aims College Greeley	Metropolitan State College Denver
Arapahoe Community College Littleton	Northeastern Junior College Sterling
Colorado Mountain College Glenwood Springs	Southern Colorado State College Pueblo
Colorado State University Fort Collins	Temple Buell College Denver
Community College of Denver Denver	University of Colorado Boulder
El Paso Community College Colorado Springs	University of Denver Denver
Loretto Heights College Denver	University of Northern Colorado Greeley

For further information contact:

The Colorado Consortium of Higher Education  
University Center  
Box 2483  
4200 E. 9th Avenue  
Denver, CO 80220

303-394-8701

## APPENDIX D



## COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Cooperative Extension Service

The Cooperative Extension Service is a partnership of the Federal Extension Service, State governments through their land-grant universities and county governments. All three share in financing, planning and conducting Extension programs.

Extension helps the public interpret and apply to everyday problems the latest technology developed through research by the land-grant universities, the Department of Agriculture, and other sources. Extension works directly with the people through offices located in nearly every county in the United States.

Extension workers conduct and cooperate in programs for the benefit of entire communities, counties, areas or states. This involves educational programs to help local government officials and development groups analyze needs and resources. Extension also helps develop programs and organizations for securing community facilities and programs for resource and human development.

New emphasis for Cooperative Extension Service involvement in broad educational programs directed toward community problems is embodied in the Rural Development Act of 1972. Under this legislation, the Department of Agriculture is given primary responsibility for non-metropolitan development along with new and expanded authority to carry it out. The Secretary of Agriculture, in effect, becomes the rural development director responsible for advising the president on rural development concerns and for coordinating resources and programs of federal agencies for rural development.

Title V of the act authorizes the appropriation and apportionment of funds to states for (1) rural development extension programs; (2) rural development research; and (3) small farm extension research and development programs. Rural development extension programs will consist of making information available to various units of government including multi-county planning and development districts and local planning organizations. In addition, extension programs are to include the provision of technical services, educational activity, feasibility studies and planning assistance.

The expressed purpose of this title of the act is to encourage and foster a balanced national development that provides opportunities for increased numbers of Americans to work and enjoy a high quality of life dispersed throughout the nation.

Assistance may be obtained at these locations:

DIRECTOR

Cooperative Extension Service  
Administration Building  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80521  
491-6281

AREASGOLDEN PLAINS AREA

Area Office -  
Courthouse  
Akron, CO 80720  
345-6668

Branch Offices -  
Courthouse  
Burlington, CO 80807  
346-8577

Courthouse  
Holyoke, CO 80734  
854-3616

Courthouse  
Wray, CO 80758  
332-5077

SAN LUIS VALLEY AREA

Area Office -  
6th & State Street  
Alamosa, CO 81101  
589-2271

Branch Offices -  
P. O. Building  
Monte Vista, CO 81144  
852-3801

County Office Building  
San Luis, CO 81152  
672-3663

AREAS (cont.)SOUTHEAST COLORADO AREA

Area Office -  
Courthouse Annex  
Lamar, CO 81052  
336-7734

Branch Offices -  
Courthouse  
Springfield, CO 81073  
523-6971

708 Carson Avenue  
Las Animas, CO 81054  
456-0764

Courthouse  
Cheyenne Wells, CO 80810  
767-5716

Courthouse Annex  
Ordway, CO 81063  
7741

Courthouse  
Eads, CO 81036  
438-5321

Agricultural Services Bldg.  
Rocky Ford, CO 81067  
254-3721

TRI-RIVER AREA

Area Office -  
Courthouse  
Montrose, CO 81401  
249-3935

Branch Offices -  
Courthouse  
Grand Junction, CO 81501  
242-9542

Courthouse  
Delta, CO 81416  
874-3519

COUNTIES

## ADAMS COUNTY

9755 Henderson Road  
Route 2, Box 120P8  
Brighton, CO 80601  
659-4150

## ARAPAHOE COUNTY

2379 W. Main  
Littleton, CO 80120  
798-8533

## ARCHULETA COUNTY

Courthouse  
Pagosa Springs, CO 81147  
968-5931

## BOULDER COUNTY

1226 N. Main  
Longmont, CO 80501  
776-4865

## CHAFFEE COUNTY

213 W. Third  
Salida, CO 81201  
539-6447

## CONEJOS COUNTY

Housam Building  
La Jara, CO 81140  
274-5200

## DENVER COUNTY

1300 E. Virginia  
Denver, CO 80209  
297-2716

## DOLORES COUNTY

Courthouse  
Dove Creek, CO 81324  
677-2283

## DOUGLAS COUNTY

Courthouse  
Castle Rock, CO 80104  
688-3096

## EAGLE COUNTY

Courthouse  
Eagle, CO 81631  
328-6370

COUNTIES (cont.)

## ELBERT COUNTY

Municipal Building  
Simla, CO 80835  
541-2361

## EL PASO COUNTY

County Office Building  
27 E. Vermijo  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903  
471-5764

## FREMONT-CUSTER COUNTIES

Courthouse  
Canon City, CO 81212  
275-7573

## GARFIELD COUNTY

Federal Building  
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601  
945-7437

## GRAND-SUMMIT COUNTIES

REA Building  
Kremmling, CO 80459  
724-3436

## GUNNISON COUNTY

Courthouse  
Gunnison, CO 81230  
641-0858

## HUERFANO COUNTY

Courthouse  
Walsenburg, CO 81089  
738-2170

## JACKSON COUNTY

Soil Conservation Building  
P. O. Box 1077  
Walden, CO 80480  
723-4298

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

15200 W. 6th  
Golden, CO 80401  
279-4511

## KIOWA COUNTY

Courthouse  
Eads, CO 81036  
438-5321

COUNTIES (cont.)

## LAKE COUNTY

Courthouse  
Leadville, CO 80461  
486-1770

## LA PLATA COUNTY

Courthouse  
Durango, CO 81301  
563-4525

Indian Affairs Building  
Ignacio, CO 81137  
247-4355

## LARIMER COUNTY

Courthouse  
Fort Collins, CO 80521  
482-4722

## LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

Courthouse  
Trinidad, CO 81082  
846-6881

## LINCOLN COUNTY

Courthouse  
Hugo, CO 80821  
743-2542

## LOGAN COUNTY

Federal Building  
Sterling, CO 80751  
522-3200

## MOFFAT COUNTY

Courthouse  
Craig, CO 81625  
824-6673

## MONTEZUMA COUNTY

Courthouse  
Cortez, CO 81321  
565-3123

## MORGAN COUNTY

112 Lake  
Fort Morgan, CO 80701  
867-2493

COUNTIES (cont.)

## PARK COUNTY

County Fair Building  
Fairplay, CO 80440  
836-2441

## PUEBLO COUNTY

Courthouse  
Pueblo, CO 81003  
543-3550

## RIO BLANCO COUNTY

Courthouse  
Meeker, CO 81641  
878-5682

## ROUTT COUNTY

Courthouse Annex  
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477  
879-0825

## SAN MIGUEL-WEST MONTROSE COUNTY

City Hall  
Norwood, CO 81423  
327-4393

## SEDGWICK COUNTY

Courthouse  
Julesburg, CO 80737  
474-3479

## TELLER COUNTY

Courthouse  
Cripple Creek, CO 80813  
689-2552

## WELD COUNTY

County Services Building  
Greeley, CO 80631  
353-2212

AREA SPECIALISTS OFFICES

AGRONOMIST	Courthouse	Burlington, CO	80807
HORTICULTURIST-- LANDSCAPE PLANTS	909 York Street	Denver, CO	80206
HORTICULTURIST--FRUIT	Austin Rogers Mesa Unit	Austin, CO	81410
HORTICULTURIST--POTATO	SLV Branch Station	Center, CO	81125
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	County Courthouse	Cortez, CO	81321
AREA IRRIGATION ENGINEER	County Courthouse	Burlington, CO	80807
FARM MANAGEMENT	824 Sidney Avenue 124 Oak Street P. O. Box 326 498 14th Street P. O. Box 626 P. O. Box 228 P. O. Box 1729	Sterling, CO 80751 Eaton, CO 80615 Monte Vista, CO 81144 Burlington, CO 80807 Delta, CO 81416 Lamar, CO 81052 Durango, CO 81301	
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	119 S. Main	Yuma, CO	80759

Colorado State Forest Service

The Colorado State Forest Service, an action-service division of the University, is required by law to review subdivision plans and make recommendations to the County Commissioners. The agency is the only land management oriented organization charged with this responsibility. While approximately 200 subdivisions will receive on-the-ground review in 1972-73, it is anticipated that 800 will require servicing in 1973-74.

Additionally, a pilot project centered in Summitt, Eagle and Grand Counties is establishing what the counties need to know to properly evaluate the impact of urbanization on available resources. Intensive assistance to county planners is also provided. This project is funded by the State and Federal Forest Services, and leadership is assigned to the College of Forestry and Natural Resources.

Twelve district offices are involved in land use planning and zoning. These offices provide technical assistance to all groups involved in land use activities and programs. The experience of these professional land planners will provide solutions to many of the land management problems encountered by Colorado citizens.

Assistance may be obtained at these locations:



STATE FORESTER

Colorado State Forest Service  
 Colorado State University  
 Fort Collins, CO 80521  
 482-8185

DISTRICTSALAMOSA DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 P. O. Box 1137  
 Alamosa, CO 81101  
 589-2271

CANON CITY DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 P. O. Box 590  
 Canon City, CO 81212  
 275-7573

COLORADO SPRINGS DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 P. O. Box 7206  
 Colorado Springs, CO 80933  
 635-5366

DURANGO DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 P. O. Box 1201  
 Durango, CO 81301  
 247-5250

FORT COLLINS DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 Headquarters Building #360  
 Foothills Campus  
 Colorado State University  
 Fort Collins, CO 80521  
 482-9512 491-8660

FORT MORGAN DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 410 E. Railroad  
 Fort Morgan, CO 80701

DISTRICTS (cont.)GOLDEN DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 Jefferson County Fairgrounds  
 15200 W. 6th Avenue  
 Golden, CO 80401  
 279-4511

GRAND JUNCTION DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 1039 N. 7th  
 Grand Junction, CO 81501  
 242-7518

LONGMONT DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 1226 Main  
 Longmont, CO 80501  
 776-9516

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 P. O. Box 520  
 Steamboat Springs, CO 80477  
 879-0475

WALDEN DISTRICT

Colorado State Forest Service  
 State Forest Headquarters  
 Gould, CO 80455  
 723-4546

PLANNING COORDINATOR--LAND USE

Colorado State Forest Service  
 P. O. Box 689  
 Grand Lake, CO 80447

STAFF: (continued)

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