



COLORADO

Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management

Department of Public Safety



ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 2013-JUNE 30, 2014

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MISSION, VISION & VALUES

Mission

Provide leadership and support to Colorado communities to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from all-hazard events including acts of terrorism.

Vision

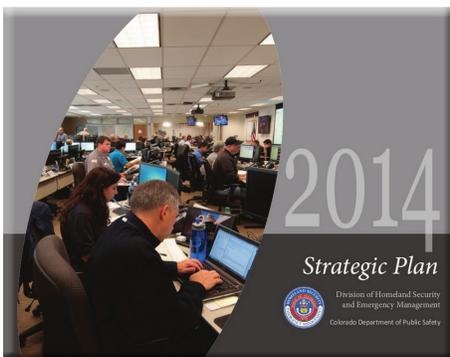
Colorado communities are safe, secure and resilient from all-hazard events including acts of terrorism.



Values

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management employees will build public trust and confidence through performance and partnerships. Employees achieve this by demonstrating a commitment to excellence reflected in their services, skills, collaborations, timeliness and understanding we provide to those we support, and to those we garner support from.

As representatives of state government, and as individuals, we value communication, transparency, consistency, compassion, innovation, personal excellence, mutual respect and teamwork. We hold ourselves accountable to our partners and Colorado communities by honoring commitments, focusing on outcomes and striving for the highest quality of service. We are committed to our chosen profession and believe that the services we provide are essential.



Visit www.DHSEM.state.co.us to view the Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management 2014 Strategic Plan.



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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



Fire or flood, the five phases of emergency management are the same: prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. The Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) lived out each of these phases during the past year.

The summer of 2013 was harshly introduced with multiple devastating fires. As the fire season waned, a new challenge emerged. The flooding of September 2013 reminded Colorado, yet again, that, “yes, it can happen here.” Colorado, however, did not buckle under the pressure. Roads and bridges may have washed away, but the united Colorado spirit rose up. Those same roads and bridges were rapidly restored. Colorado firmly grasped recovery and together communities are rebuilding.

We have, in fact, now experienced over 800 consecutive days of recovery. And that is not all. Throughout the year, DHSEM, through the Colorado Information Analysis Center, played a pivotal role in investigating high profile criminal cases including the assassination of the Colorado Department of Corrections’ Executive Director, Tom Clements.

DHSEM continued to partner with Colorado communities during other incidents and events throughout the year. Through these many challenges the State of Colorado has grown stronger as has the Division. As we now look to a new year I am confident that we can, and will, successfully execute each phase of every new challenge with our experience, drive and talent.

Sincerely, 
Kevin R. Klein, Director

Division Directors:



CIAC
Director J.P. Burt



Emergency Management
Branch Director Dave Hard



Support Branch & Deputy
Director Dana Reynolds



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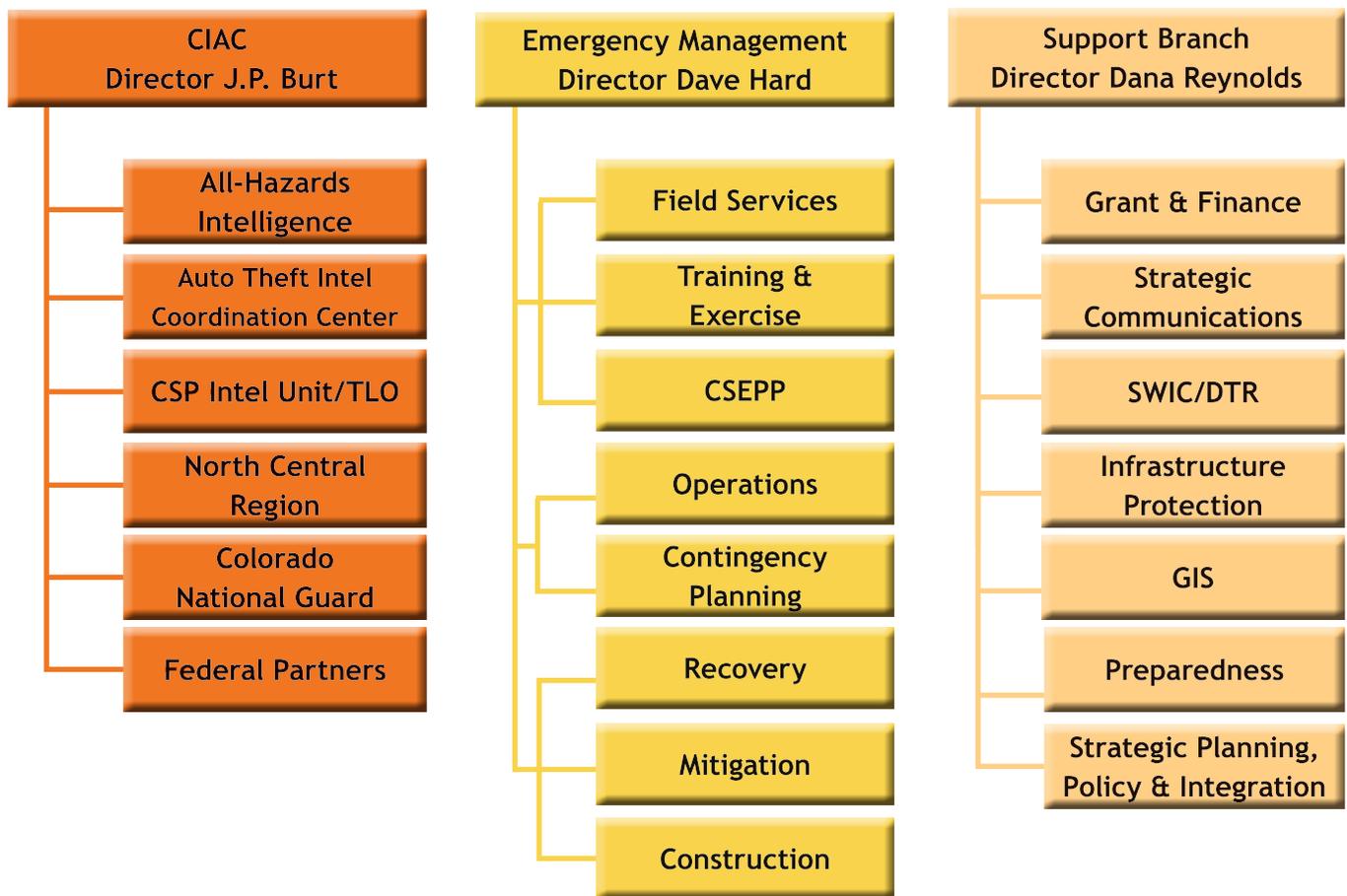
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DIVISION STRUCTURE

Colorado Department of Public Safety Executive Director Stan Hilkey

Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management Director Kevin K. Klein



In March of 2014 the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management internal structure was updated. The restructure took place to help consolidation efforts and ensure efficient response and recovery operations. The organization chart above shows the basic design of the Division.



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LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

During the 2014 legislative session, a total of 621 bills were introduced. A number of bills addressed natural disasters, such as floods and wildfires. The bills listed below either directly impacted DHSEM or were of interest to DHSEM and its stakeholders.

Tax Credit for Property Destroyed By a Natural Cause

HB 1001 establishes a state reimbursement to county treasurers for property taxes forgone due to proration of assessed value after a property has been destroyed in a natural disaster or by other cause beyond the control of the property owner. The bill applies to real property destroyed by a natural cause as well as business personal property listed on a single schedule.

Effective: May 17, 2014

Water Infrastructure Natural Disaster Grant Fund

HB 1002 creates the continuously appropriated Natural Disaster Grant Fund to be administered by the Department of Public Health and Environment (DPHE) and appropriates \$12 million General Fund for deposit into the fund. The fund is used to award grants to local governments to aid with recovery from the September 2013 floods.

Effective: May 17, 2014

Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker Tax Exemption

HB 1003 allows a state withholding tax exemption for nonresident taxpayers who performed disaster-related work during a disaster period in the state. The withholding exemption is available beginning in tax year 2015 through tax year 2019.

Effective: August 6, 2014

Civil Immunity for Volunteers at Emergencies

SB 138 extends the same limited immunity, granted to volunteer firefighters, to other volunteers, as defined in the Volunteer Service Act. The immunity applies to good faith efforts to respond to an emergency. The exemption does not apply to grossly negligent, reckless acts or omission.

Effective: March 21, 2014

Flood Debris Cleanup Grants

SB 179 creates the Stream Restoration Grant Account in the Flood and Drought Response Fund and transfers \$2.5 million from the Disaster Emergency Fund to the stream restoration account. The Colorado Water Conservation Board has spending authority for grant-making purposes to help pay the costs of watershed cleanup and stream restoration in areas affected by the September 2013 flood.

Effective: May 17, 2014



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LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

CDPS Emergency Management Entities and Disaster Assistance

HB 1004 reorganizes certain functions within the Department of Public Safety related to emergency management. It also eliminates the Governor's Disaster Emergency Council and authorizes the Governor to provide financial assistance to individuals and families upon a gubernatorial declaration rather than requiring a presidential declaration of a disaster emergency. The bill eliminates the Colorado Emergency Planning Commission (CEPC) within DPS and transfers the portion of its functions that relate to training personnel and local emergency planning to the emergency planning subcommittee, which is established as a permanent body under the existing Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee. The membership, terms, and responsibilities of the subcommittee are defined, including the requirement that members serve without compensation except for reimbursement of certain travel expenses. The portion of the CEPC's responsibilities that relates to the federal "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986" is transferred to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management of DPS.

Effective: February 2, 2014

Note: This bill was part of the Department of Public Safety's 2014 legislative agenda.

Statewide Radio System Subcommittee and Report

SB 127 reorganizes the Consolidated Communications System Authority as a subcommittee under the Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee in the Department of Public Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Effective: June 6, 2014

Assistance to Local Government After a Disaster Emergency

SB 121 allows the Governor to determine a percentage of state aid that can be made available to a local government to assist it in meeting the federal match requirement. As soon as practical, the Governor is required to notify the Joint Budget Committee of the source and amount of state moneys that will be contributed for this purpose.

Effective: March 21, 2014

Funding for Digital Trunked Radio System Maintenance

HB 1203 establishes a \$3.5 million annual appropriation beginning in FY 2013-14 and continuing for 12 years from the General Fund or any other designated fund to replace legacy radio equipment and hardware at radio tower sites that are part of the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS).

Effective: May 2, 2014

Visit www.Leg.state.co.us to learn more about legislation passed in 2014.



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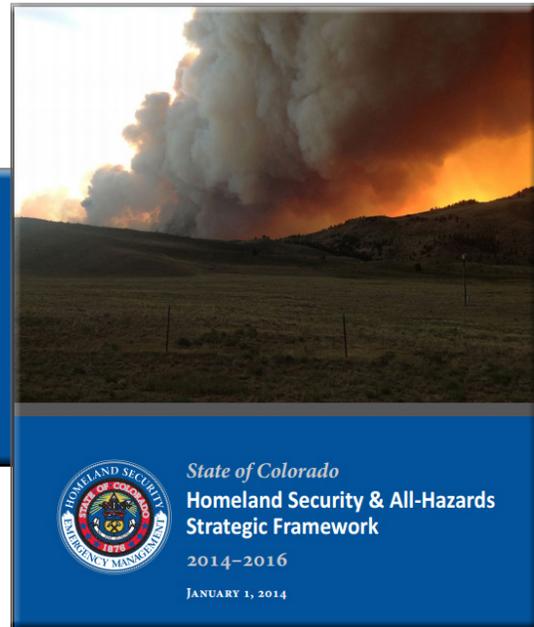
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HOMELAND SECURITY AND ALL-HAZARDS SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee (HSAC) is a 25 member committee that was established pursuant to Colorado Revised Statute 24-33.5-1614. HSAC works in collaboration with internal and external partners to assist the State in its effort to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from threats and hazards posing the greatest risk to Colorado. Membership is made up of representatives from a variety of state and local agencies.

The *Homeland Security & All-Hazards Strategic Framework* was prepared by the HSAC to provide broad, strategic direction and guidance for the stakeholders of Colorado's Homeland Security program. This strategy complies with applicable federal and state requirements and supports the National Preparedness Goal.



Learn more about the HSAC by visiting the website: www.DHSEM.state.co.us.



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HOMELAND SECURITY AND ALL-HAZARDS SENIOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee Members

Department of Public Safety Appointments

Executive Director Stan Hilkey, Chair
Colorado Department of Public Safety

Director Kevin Klein (*non-voting member*)
Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Lieutenant Colonel Brenda Leffler
Colorado State Patrol

Director Paul Cooke
Division of Fire Prevention and Control

Colorado State Agency Appointments

Director Lyle Moore Jr., MPH, REHS
CDPHE Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response

Deputy Director Michael Hunt
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

Deputy Director Bruce Eisenhauer
Department of Local Affairs

Public Safety Communications Network Manager Peter Bangas
Governor's Office of Information Technology

Colorado Chief Information Security Officer (Acting) Trace Ridpath
Governor's Office of Information Technology

External Agency Representatives

Commissioner Peggy Littleton
Colorado Counties Inc.

Mike Chard
President, Colorado Emergency Management Association

George Heinrichs
Private Industry Representative

Meghan Storrie
Colorado Municipal League Representative

Scott Field
Denver Urban Area Security Initiative Representative

Ann Terry
Executive Director, Special Districts Association

Mike Gavin
State All Hazards Advisory Committee

Bill Tolbert
Colorado Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Scott Kellar
Regional Homeland Security Coordinators Representative

Kathi Gurule
Tribal Representative

Sheriff Bruce Hartman
County Sheriffs of Colorado Representative

Chief Randy Leshner
Emergency Medical Services Assoc. of Colorado Representative

Chief Dwight Henniger
Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police Representative

Garry Briese
Executive Director, Colorado State Fire Chiefs Association

John Mencer
Executive Director, Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership

Bob Ricketts
Public Safety Communications Subcommittee Representative

HSAC Subcommittees

Colorado Emergency Planning Commission
Public Safety Communications
Information Sharing
Strategic Planning
By-laws



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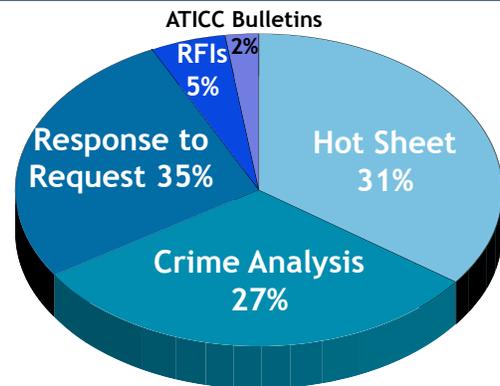
COLORADO INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

The Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) serves as the focal point within the state for receiving, analyzing, gathering, and sharing threat related information among private sector, local, tribal, and federal partners. The CIAC is comprised of three work units:

Auto Theft Intelligence Coordination Center (ATICC)

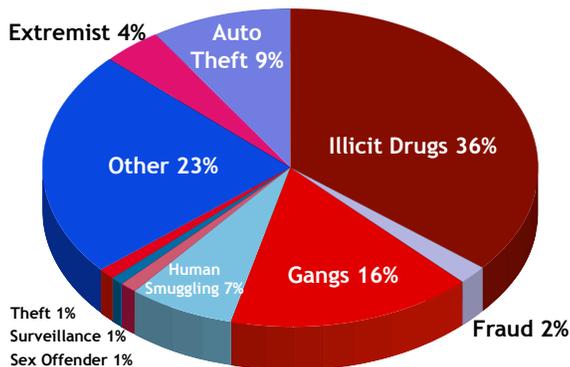
ATICC Work Distribution

The ATICC serves a diverse group of law enforcement customers. They can deploy analysts to the customer's location to support investigations that are strictly focused on reducing auto theft. ATICC also supports local law enforcement in identifying criminal trends related to auto theft. In 2013 the ATICC provided support to many police departments with motor vehicle theft cases. In many instances, the analytical support contributed to federal indictments.



CSPIU Work Distribution

Colorado State Patrol Intelligence Unit (CSPIU)

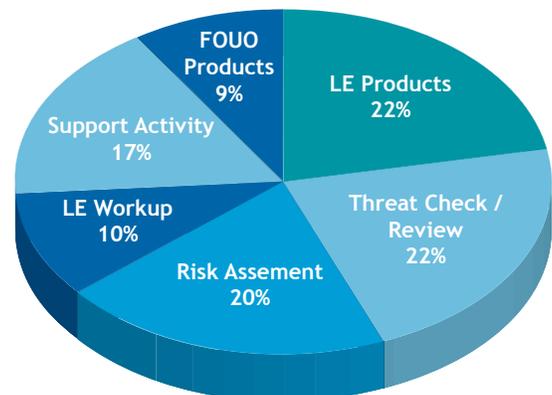


The CSPIU supports the CSP and other partners. They gather, analyze and disseminate information provided to them to identify the needs based on intelligence gaps. In 2013 the CSPIU provided officer safety bulletins to CSP troopers, as well as local sheriff's and police departments. The bulletins assisted in capturing violent criminals and enhancing awareness while keeping law enforcement professionals safe.

Investigative Support and Analysis Unit (ISAU)

ISAU Work Distribution

The ISAU gathers and analyzes information from all partners to create formal products. The Unit processes leads and requests, as well as ensures all relevant agencies and jurisdictions potentially affected by an event are alerted. In 2013 the ISAU conducted numerous threat assessments on special events throughout the state. The events included holiday activities, sports events, other large group gather events, and dignitary visits.



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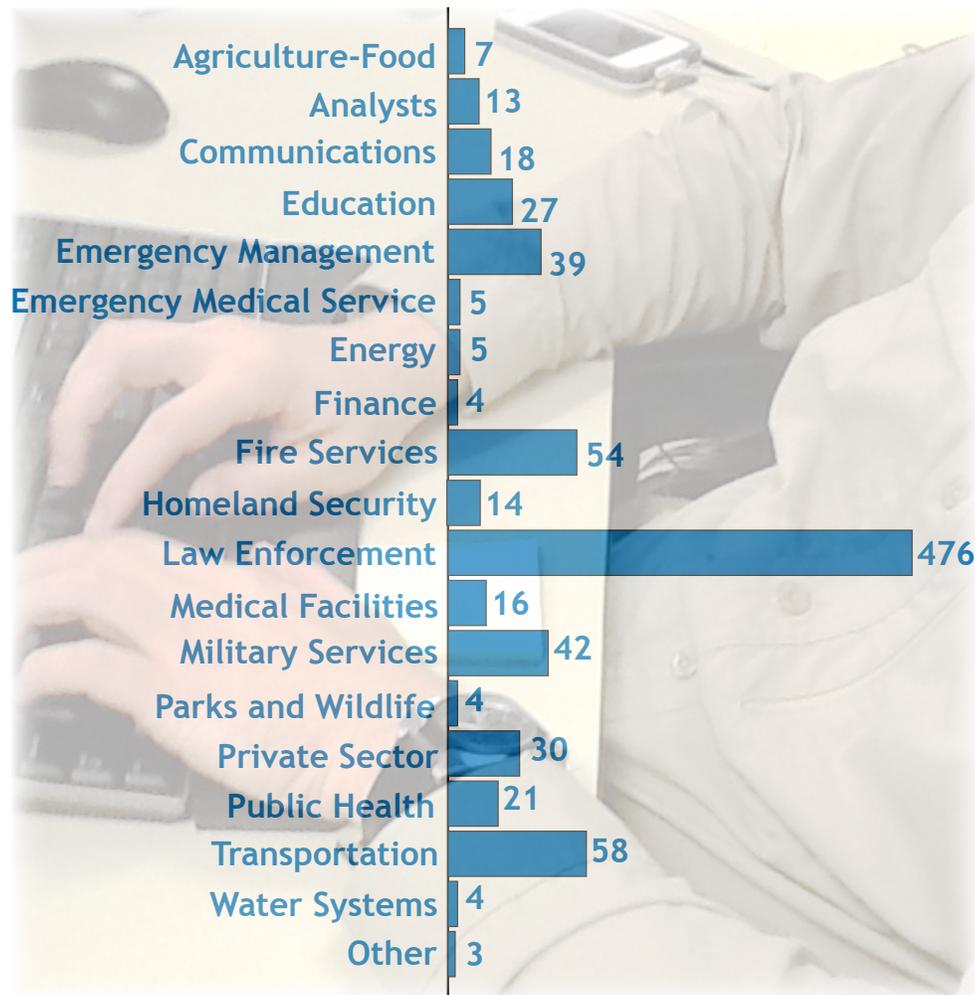
COLORADO INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER

Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) Program



The CIAC launched the Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) Program in 2007. The intent of the program is to strengthen information sharing and enhance multi-jurisdictional partnerships. TLOs are key to the two-way flow of information between the CIAC and its partners and are the direct point of contact for the CIAC with partnering agencies. Individuals accepted into this program are responsible for coordinating criminal intelligence information for their agency, including potential or actual acts of terrorism. By the end of 2013, there were 840 certified individuals in the TLO Program representing 18 disciplines.

TLO Distribution by Discipline

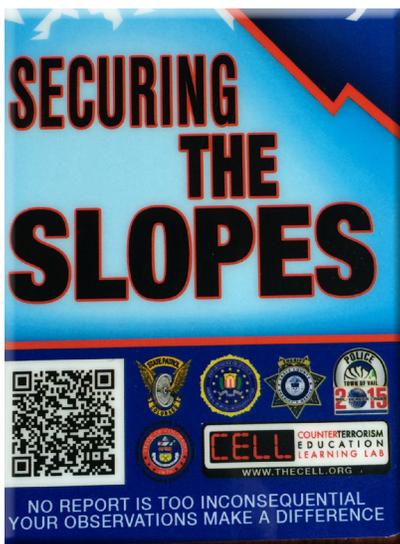


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COLORADO INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTER



More than 10,000 citizens and first responders have been trained in the eight signs of terrorism and the Citizen Awareness Program (CAP). The CELL partnered with the CIAC to train 3,000 special event volunteers and provided lanyards for their use during large events and races across Colorado.

The lanyard enables event volunteers to scan a QR code that takes them to a website where they can submit a report and learn more about the eight signs of terrorism.

[Additional information is posted on the CIAC webpage under Special Event Support.](#)



FY 2014 CIAC Members

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 1 | Colorado State Patrol Captain | 3 | Colorado State Patrol Troopers - CSPIU |
| 1 | Denver Police Department Captain | 2 | Colorado State Patrol Troopers - FBI JTTF |
| .6 | Aurora Police Department Lieutenant | 2 | Auto Theft Analysts - ATICC |
| 2 | Colorado State Patrol Sergeants | 1 | Colorado State Patrol Trooper - ATICC |
| 1 | Strategic Planner & Subject Matter Expert | 1 | Federal Bureau of Investigation Analyst |
| 1 | DHSEM Program Assistant | 1 | U.S. DHS Intelligence Officer |
| 2 | Colorado State Patrol Troopers - CIAC | 1 | U.S. DHS Protective Security Advisor |
| 3 | DHSEM Analyst - CIAC | 1 | U.S. DHS Regional Director |
| 1 | Colorado Bureau of Investigation Analyst - CIAC | 1 | U.S. DHS Senior Reports Officer |
| 1.3 | North Central Region Analysts - CIAC | 1 | CSP Trooper - Immigration Enforcement Unit |
| 0.5 | San Luis Valley Region Analyst - CIAC | 1 | Colorado State Patrol Trooper - FBI RMSSTF |
| 2 | Colorado National Guard Sergeants - CIAC | | |

The CIAC has developed the *See, Send* reporting App for IOS and Android. See screenshots below:



Learn more about the CIAC by visiting www.DHSEM.state.co.us/prevention-security/CIAC



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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BRANCH

The Emergency Management Branch leads, manages and coordinates state level actions for all-hazards preparedness, natural hazards mitigation, emergency response and disaster recovery in support of local governments within Colorado.

Field Services



Emergency management services are provided through a network of Regional Field Managers working in nine geographically distinct all-hazard regions. The Regional Field Managers help local governments to achieve their emergency management goals by providing technical assistance with respect to strategic planning, emergency plan development, community preparedness, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation and training and exercise support.

Supported Large Incidents

- Royal Gorge Fire
- Black Forest Fire
- West Fork Complex Fire
- East Peak Fire
- East Fork Fire
- Big Meadows Fire
- Ox Cart Fire
- Pipeline Fire Complex
- Citadel Fire
- East Eschuddi Fire
- Kodiak Fire
- Manitou Springs & El Paso County Flooding
- September Floods
- 24 Supported Counties
- Ouray County Mine
- Winter Storms and Propane Shortage
- Ouray Plane Crash
- St Mary's Glacier Water
- Ouray Economic Emergency
- Mesa County Landslide
- Many Spring Flooding Events
- Eight Mile Fire

This is a list of large incidents. DHSEM has provided support to many additional smaller incidents.

What does support look like? Mesa County Landslide Example:

During the Mesa County landslide two DHSEM Regional Field Managers worked directly with the Mesa County community providing technical assistance and facilitating the ordering and use of numerous resources. Resources included:

- \$500,000 made available after the Governor declared a State Emergency Disaster
- Colorado State Patrol and National Guard air support
- Private sector assistance for recovery efforts
- A cell on wheels (COW) to increase cell phone and wireless access
- Funding for post event LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging).
- Technical support from the Colorado Geological Survey, Army Corps of Engineers, Colorado Department of Natural Resources and the Colorado School of Mines.
- Information and preparedness messages from COEmergency and READYColorado.
- Multiple Federal partners including FEMA, USFS and USGS

Photo Credit to Mesa County via www.mesacountyjic.com



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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Operations

Emergency management services are provided through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Services are made available through the nine Regional Field Managers.

Exercises, Activations & Declarations

Number of days activated: **62**

Major disaster declarations:

West Fork Fire
2013 September Floods
Colfax Marathon Spring Runoff

Black Forest Fire
Royal Gorge Fire
Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides and Mudslides

Compliant Activations: **100%**

Number of HSEEP Exercises: **5**

Resource Mobilization

Over **12,500 resources** can be mobilized through WebEOC.

During the year members of the **Lean Event Team** met to discuss how to develop unified approaches to mobilizing resources. The sticky notes in the photo below illustrate the complexity of the resource mobilization process.



Emergency Management Academy

The EM Academy provides 24 Colorado specific classes packed into 15 full days. The classes stress the importance of rapid needs assessment, EOC operations and recovery. **25 students graduated from the 2014 Academy.**

SEOC Renovation



In June of 2014 the SEOC was renovated. 100% of the funding came from CSEPP.

- Length of renovation: 30 days
- Number of displays: 61
- Video conferencing systems: 3

The new SEOC improves the state's ability to track and distribute information and facilitate multi-site meetings and calls.



Contingency Planning

Contingency Planning has responsibility for strategic and continuity planning for the State of Colorado.

In January 2014 a **Contingency Planner** was hired. The Contingency Planner facilitated a number of Continuity of Operations (COOP) courses to include a **COOP Working Group** and a **Missions Essential Function Workshop**. The courses were collectively attended by over 50 people representing 18 agencies.



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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Training and Exercise Program

The Training and Exercise program builds capacity statewide in support of core emergency management functions, heightening the ability of local and state partners to respond to and recover from all incidents.

FY 2014 Statistics:

Applications to the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium Trainings: 307

Emergency Management Institute Applications (EMI): 100

Number of Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) courses: 137

Number of ICS/NIMS students: 1842

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)



Dec. 2012

CSEPP is a readiness program that enhances the emergency preparedness of communities around the Pueblo Chemical Depot.

CSEPP Milestones:

Full Scale Exercise:
May 6, 2014

Re-entry and Recovery
Exercise Series

Master Exercise
Practitioner Program (MEPP)
67 students began course in
January 2014

CSEPP funded the Pueblo
County Emergency Services
Center opened on April 9,
2014. (Pictures to the left)



April 2014

Mitigation and Recovery

The mitigation and recovery staff implement grant programs, facilitate planning, conduct risk assessments and provide technical assistance.

Disaster Assistance ~ \$.5 Billion

State of Colorado	DATE <u>Fiscal Year 2014</u>	4145
PAY TO THE ORDER OF <u>Mitigation and Recovery</u>	\$ <u>500,000,000</u>	
<u>Half a Billion</u>	DOLLARS	Security Features Included - Details on back
MEMO <u>Royal Gorge Fire, Black Forest Fire, West Fork Complex, East Peak Fire, Manitou Springs Floods, September Floods</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	
Payment made via Electronic Fund Transfer		

As of June 30, 2014 the State of Colorado experienced 827 consecutive days of recovery.

Number of Public Assistance Kickoff Meetings: 18

100% of incidents had one or more Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs) established.

Local Hazard Mitigation Plans

Number of plans entering the update process annually: 22 - Plans are on a five year cycle

Number of new local mitigation plans approved by FEMA: 4

1 Regional Plan in Approval Pending Adoption (APA) Status: SE Regional

Plans in the planning process: 14 Counties

State reviews completed or in process: 12

**Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants:
\$2,804,882**

Learn more at www.DHSEM.state.co.us/emergency-management/about-us



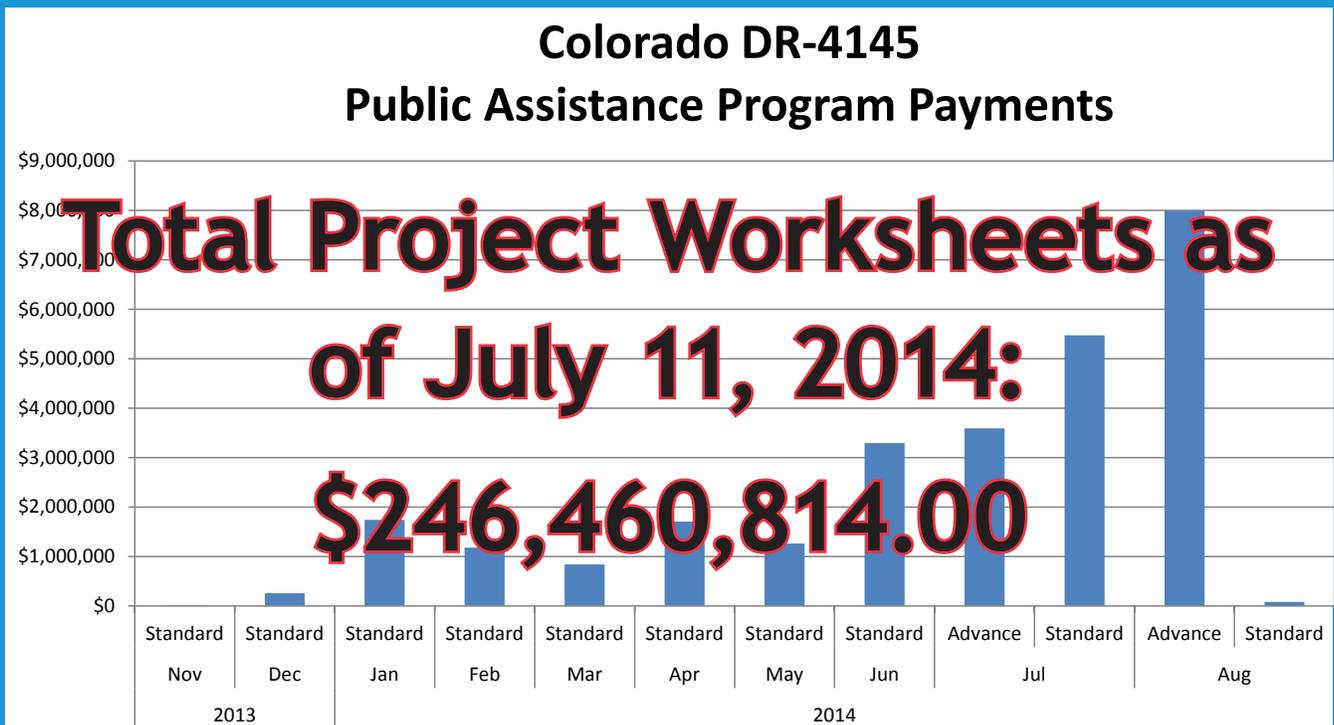
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DR 4145 ~ PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The flooding of September 2013 affected 24 counties across Colorado. Of those counties, 18 were approved to receive Public Assistance (PA) as part of DR 4145 - Colorado Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides. The PA program reimburses local governments, the state and certain non-profit organizations for eligible costs for debris removal and emergency protective measures and for costs to restore, repair or replace critical infrastructure damaged by the flooding. Supporting the response and recovery effort has been a top priority for DHSEM. The chart below shares the amounts of Public Assistance payments that have been approved for DR 4145.



** A portion of this chart expands beyond the Fiscal Year time line of July 2013-June 2014.*

From September 2013 to June 30, 2014 DHSEM worked with sub-grantees to fully execute 443 large (more than \$67,500) project worksheets for a total amount of \$234 million.

As of June 30th, 318 large project worksheets were in place and fully executed with local agencies totaling \$136 million. 125 project worksheets are in process totaling \$98 million. DHSEM has approved 520 agreements and has dispersed more than \$7.4 million for small projects in local jurisdictions.

The 18 counties designated for Public Assistance under the major disaster declaration are: Adams, Crowley, Gilpin, Lincoln, Washington, Arapahoe, Denver, Jefferson, Logan, Weld, Boulder, El Paso, Lake, Morgan, Clear Creek, Fremont, Larimer and Sedgwick



SUPPORT BRANCH

The Support Branch supports the division throughout all five phases of homeland security and emergency management. The Support Branch coordinates with non-governmental organizations and other local, regional, state and federal partners to enhance the resiliency of our communities through financial administration, technical support, strategic communication and public outreach.

Grants and Finance

The Grants and Finance section is responsible for the financial strategy, compliance and distribution of grants to local and state agencies, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations.

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Statistics:

Applications received/processed from sub-grantees:	22
Number of contracts issued to sub-grantees:	16
Cycle time for contract approval by CDPS Controller:	5 days
Cycle time for contract amendments for sub-grantees:	5 days
Number of measures to improve customer satisfaction:	7
Number of desktop monitoring of sub-grantees:	170
Number of on-site monitoring of sub-grantees:	9
Number of reimbursement requests processed:	156



Five Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness Program

The Community Preparedness Program provides all-hazards preparedness information and resources to Colorado communities.

Community Outreach Events

In FY 2014 the program participated in events to share preparedness messages and training.

Total number of events:	45
Total number reached:	7196
Training events:	25
Individuals reached:	3924
Outreach events:	20
Individuals reached:	3272



Emergency Response Guide for State Agencies

This project is developing a customizable Emergency Response Guide for all state agencies. The goal is to complete the guide, and train all employees, by June 2015.

Preventative Radiological Nuclear Detection (PRND)

The PRND program strives to detect and prevent deployment of a radiological dispersal device or improvised nuclear device. The goal is to provide responders with tools to help them intercept a device before it can be deployed.



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SUPPORT BRANCH

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)

The Critical Infrastructure Protection section works with private industry, state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners to protect structures as well as systems and assets that are vital to Colorado's infrastructure. The program also works to increase cyber security.

This year the first CIP bulletin was nationally recognized as part of the effort to engage in information and intelligence sharing with state and industry stakeholders.

Threat Briefings Delivered:

American Water Resources
 Association: Symposium on Water Hazards
 Regional Inter-agency Steering Committee
 Western Area Power Administration: Security Symposium

Training Provided:

DHSEM, DHS & FBI sponsored Active Shooter training

Site Visits Completed:

Colorado Department of Labor and Employment
 Colorado Secretary of State's Office
 RTD Union Station
 Eisenhower-Johnson Memorial Tunnel
 Colorado Art Institute
 Denver Academy of Torah
 Mercury Payment Systems
 Black Hills Power
 Denver Performing Arts Complex

Partnerships Developed:

Infragard
 Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership
 State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council
 Colorado Cyber Security Task Force
 Ameristar Casino
 Department of Energy
 Xcel Energy
 Western Area Power Authority
 Black Hills Power
 Parker Water & Sanitation District
 Denver Water
 Public Utilities Commission
 DHS Chemical Security Inspector

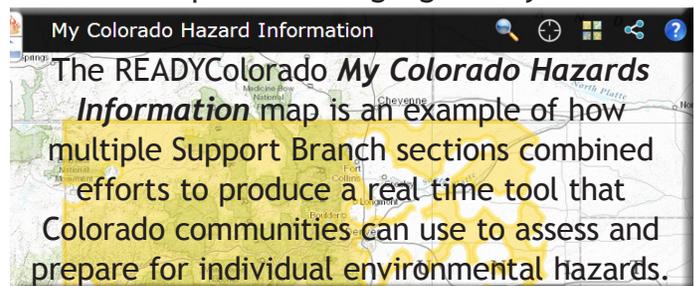
Geographic Information Systems

GIS staff provide data and analysis to the Office of the Governor, state and local agencies and staff to support decision making and to aid emergency responders and recovery personnel in the field.

Over the past year the GIS unit created 390 different maps to support many incidents and events. Most noteworthy was the support provided during and after the September 2013 floods. DHSEM GIS used ArcGIS Online to create many maps that provided real time information to response and recovery personnel and the public. The public maps were particularly helpful in showing affected residents the location of Disaster Assistance Centers. The GIS response was highlighted by ESRI in the publication: [Enterprise GIS in National Security](#).

Additional incidents that received GIS support: West Fork Complex Fires, East Fork Fire, Royal Gorge Fire, Black Forest Fire, Ox Cart Fire,

GIS also supported the CIAC during the USA Pro Challenge in August of 2013.



SUPPORT BRANCH

Policy

The DHSEM strives to provide policies that inspire innovation, knowledge, and mutual respect to build public trust and confidence through outstanding service and team work.

Six DHSEM policies were adopted in FY 2014.

14 policies have been submitted for review.

10 are being researched and developed.

Statewide Interoperability Coordinator

The Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) position was filled in March, 2014 to implement a statewide interoperability vision.

A **Public Safety Communications Analyst** was approved to assist with DTR needs assessment and business cases. The position will be filled during the 2015 fiscal year.

An initial **State Communications Interoperable Communications Plan workshop** was hosted this year. More workshops will be held next year.

Strategic Communications

THE DHSEM Strategic Communications team utilize traditional tools and cutting edge technology to share incident and emergency information as well as general safety and preparedness messages.

Local Agency Support and Training

Supporting local agencies and PIOs is a top priority. In FY 2014 DHSEM PIOs shared lessons learned and taught courses related to social media, mapping and public information:

JIC/JIS	G291	3 Classes	52 students
Basic PIO	G290	6 Classes	165 students
Social Media		8 Classes	

Colorado Daily Status Report & DHSEM Update

The Colorado Daily Status Report captures daily DHSEM operations. The report is publicly published daily by 11:00. The DHSEM Update is published bi-weekly. It shares general updates, resources and training opportunities.

READYColorado Blogs and Social Media Support

The Strategic Communications team provides community partners with weekly blogs complete with social media posts drafted specifically for the use on Twitter, Facebook and Google+.

COVOST

The Colorado Virtual Operations Support Team was formally created in early 2014. Local and state

agencies can request to activate the VOST to enhance their social media capabilities.

The COVOST currently has over 50 members. Training is provided online twice a month.

Visit www.COVOST.blogspot.com to learn more.



Learn more about the Support Branch by visiting www.DHSEM.state.co.us/preparedness/about-us



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CONNECT WITH DHSEM

The Colorado Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management supports and leads Colorado communities through the innovative use of social media and other online tools. According to Klout.com, DHSEM is consistently ranked within the top 10% of all social media users. These are just a few of the many tools that DHSEM utilize to connect with communities across Colorado.



DHSEM.state.co.us Pageviews: 173,974

READYColorado.com Pageviews: 49,444



COEmergency.com Pageviews: 507,384



@COEmergency Followers: 25,379

@READYColorado Followers: 2,572



COEmergency Total Likes: 2,340

READYColorado Total Likes: 680



COEmergency Colorado Views: 1,048,553

READYColorado



COEmergency Colorado Views: 194

READYColorado Views: 2478



COEmergency

COReady



COEmergency PIO



CO - Emergency Mgmt

Your Klout Score of 61 puts you in the top 10% of social media users.



Hi READYColorado!

Your Klout Score of 58 puts you in the top 10% of social media users.



Are you #COReady?

The diagram above is a visualization that shows the connections that the @COEmergency and @READYColorado Twitter accounts have with other users. @COEmergency is a verified account with full Twitter alert notification capabilities.



COLORADO
 Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
 Department of Public Safety

DIVISION FINANCES

Fiscal Year 2014 Revenues

Total FY 2014 Revenues: \$20,691,832

HSGP:

Homeland Security Grant Program

EMPG:

Emergency Management Performance Grant

CSEPP:

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program

PDM:

Pre-Disaster Mitigation

State:

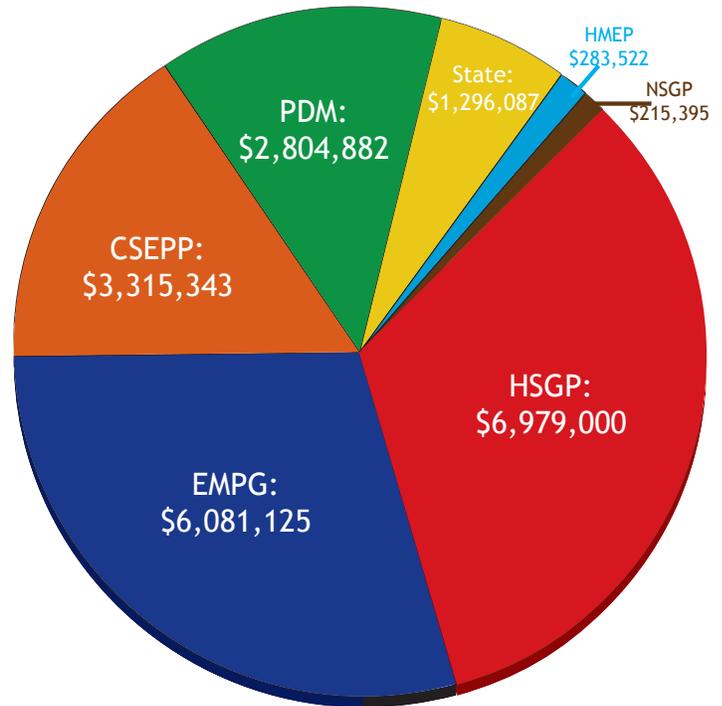
Colorado General Fund

HMEP:

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness

NSGP

Nonprofit Security Grant Program



The Colorado fiscal year (July 2013-June 2014) does not align directly with the federal fiscal year or specific grant performance periods.

Fiscal Year 2014 Expenses

Total FY 2014 Expenses: \$92,983,841*

Personnel:

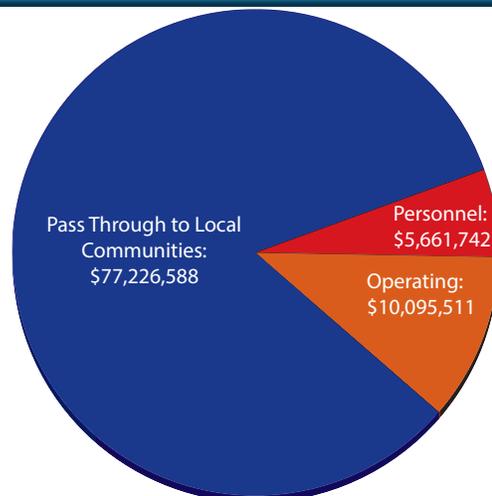
Employee Salary and Benefits for DHSEM

Operations:

General Operational Expenses for DHSEM

Pass-Through to Local Communities:

Funds Received by the State of Colorado and then passed on to local jurisdictions.



**The difference between the FY 2014 Revenues and the FY 2014 Expenses, \$72,292,009, is the amount of Federal disaster recovery grants that were passed through to local communities during FY 2014.*



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2013 HIGHLIGHTS

Large Incidents, Events & Activations	Exercises, Conferences & Other Notes
<p>SEOC Activation West Fork Fire June 25-July 11</p>	<p>Start of Fiscal Year 2014 - July 1, 2013</p>
<p>Multiple fires carry over from June into July: West Fork Complex, East Peak Fire, East Fork Fire, Big Meadows Fire, Ox Cart Fire</p>	
<p>Pipeline Fire Complex - July 9 East Tschuddi Fire - July 20 Citadel Fire - July 21</p>	
<p>Royal Gorge Fire and Black Forest Fire-July 26 Federal Major Disaster Declarations Approved</p>	
<p>Red Canyon Fire - August 12</p>	<p>Vigilant Guard Statewide Exercise July 22-26</p>
<p>US Pro Challenge - August 19-20</p>	<p>Corps of Engineers Cherry Creek Ex. - Aug. 22</p>
<p>SEOC Activation: Storms and Flooding September 11 - 29</p>	<p>LEPC Conference - September 5-6</p>
<p>Joint Field Office Opened-October 1</p>	<p>NEMA & CASFM Conference - September 9-13</p>
<p>Ouray Mine Incident - November 17</p>	<p>Local IEMC Biological Tabletop - October 16</p>
<p>Colorado Community Recovery Symposium November 22</p>	<p>Great Colorado Shakeout - October 17</p>
	<p>Mile High Dice COOP Exercise - November 14</p>
	<p>AHIMT Conference - November 18-22</p>
	<p>Tactical Inter-operable Communications Exercise - November 20</p>
<p>Photo Credit: Colorado National Guard Flickr Account</p>	<p>DHSEM Winter Retreat - December 18</p>



2014 HIGHLIGHTS

Incidents, Events & Activations	Exercises, Conferences & Other Notes
<p><u>Joint Field Office Remains Open</u></p>	<p><u>State Homeland Security & All-Hazards Framework Approved January 1</u></p>
<p><u>Extreme Winter Weather/Propane Shortage February 07</u></p>	<p><u>CWFIMA Winter - January 10-17</u></p> <p><u>Colorado Community CSEPP Recovery Plan Seminar - January 14</u></p>
<p><u>Spring Flood Forum - March 19</u></p>	<p><u>Colorado Emergency Management Conference (CEMA) - February 24-28</u></p>
<p><u>Ouray Plane Crash - March 22</u></p>	
<p><u>St. Mary's Glacier Water Emergency April 25</u></p>	<p><u>Nuclear Weapon Accident Incident Exercise NUWAIX - April 1-3</u></p> <p><u>AgSecure Conference - April 16</u></p>
<p><u>SEOC Activation: Colfax Marathon - May 16-18</u></p>	<p><u>Colorado CSEPP Exercise - May 6</u></p> <p><u>CIAC TLO Conference - May 7-8</u></p> <p><u>Wildfire After Action Report Published - May 12</u></p>
<p><u>Mesa County Landslide - May 24</u></p>	<p><u>Cyber Attack Staff Drill - May 21</u></p>
<p><u>State-FEMA Spring Runoff Brief - May 30</u></p>	
<p><u>SEOC Activation: Potential Flooding June 2-July 3</u></p>	<p><u>CWFIMA Summer - June 1-8</u></p> <p><u>Colorado Community CSEPP Recovery Plan Tabletop Exercise - June 10</u></p> <p><u>Eight Mile Fire - June 27</u></p>
<p><u>Joint Field Office open going into FY-2015</u></p>	<p><u>End of Fiscal Year 2014 - June 30, 2014</u></p>

*Master Exercise Practitioner Program (MEPP) and Emergency Management Academy courses were held in the State Emergency Operations Center throughout both 2013 and 2014.



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827 DAYS OF RECOVERY

827. The State of Colorado has experienced 827 consecutive days of recovery. This period began on March 26, 2012 with the Lower North Fork Fire. That fire was quickly followed up with the High Park Fire and the Waldo Canyon Fire. Jump forward a year and the State was hit again with another series of fires: Black Forest, Royal Gorge, West Fork, East Peak to name just a few. But that was just the beginning. On September 11, 2013 the landscape of Colorado was literally transformed by torrential rains, flash floods, landslides and mudslides.

Federal Major Disaster Declaration 4145, titled Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides and Mudslides, is becoming a landmark recovery case study. The final pages of this annual report have been reserved to document some of the accomplishments, challenges and opportunities that the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management has experienced throughout the flood recovery process.

The past 827 days have taught Colorado that disasters can and will happen here. These 827 days, more importantly however, have taught Colorado how to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover.

Often it is easy to forget about recovery. It is after all the fifth and final phase of emergency management. Yet the past 827 days have taught Colorado that recovery is just as important, if not more important, than the other four phases. After the wave of destruction has passed, after the rush of first responders have moved on, a community remains. After all of the fires and floods Colorado stood up from the mud and ashes and proclaimed that we were united through recovery.

Recovery, the often overlooked fifth phase of emergency management, will not be forgotten in Colorado.

Recovery Accomplishments

Multiple counties received vital support during the single most destructive disaster in Colorado's history. The State of Colorado provided response and recovery personnel, equipment, technical guidance, expertise, funding, and mitigation resources.

Resource mobilization tracked 325 missions through response and recovery, and has received, audited and processed for payment all but 12 missions. Colorado received and completed 24 EMAC missions to support and fill gaps in damage assessment and recovery staffing needs.

DHSEM partnered with FEMA and integrated federal agencies and their capabilities into state and local programs to serve the affected communities and establish closer ties for future incidents.

Additional staff were successfully hired to build mitigation and recovery capability while simultaneously establishing a system for delivery of hundreds of millions in Public Assistance funds.

The Individual Assistance Disaster Case Management was successfully implemented along with over \$45.9M in mitigation funding and \$19M in CDBG-DR infrastructure recovery and resiliency funding.



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827 DAYS OF RECOVERY

Challenges

Financial and personnel constraints at times makes it difficult to build additional capabilities in emergency management programs while managing the overall recovery effort.

Contracting for services to support recovery after a large scale disaster like DR-4145, the September 2013 flooding is a detailed and specific process that can sometimes delay assistance.

Continuing regular service programs, balancing work loads, maintaining morale and managing future and existing grants while also managing disaster recovery operations was difficult.

Opportunities

Grant management and monitoring processes enhancements.

Hiring process enhancements and/or establishment of recovery cadre.

In process of hiring additional mitigation and recovery staff for various program support.

Increasing estimates for multiple grant funding sources.

Integration of new and emerging statewide and regional risk profiles into the state mitigation and recovery plans.

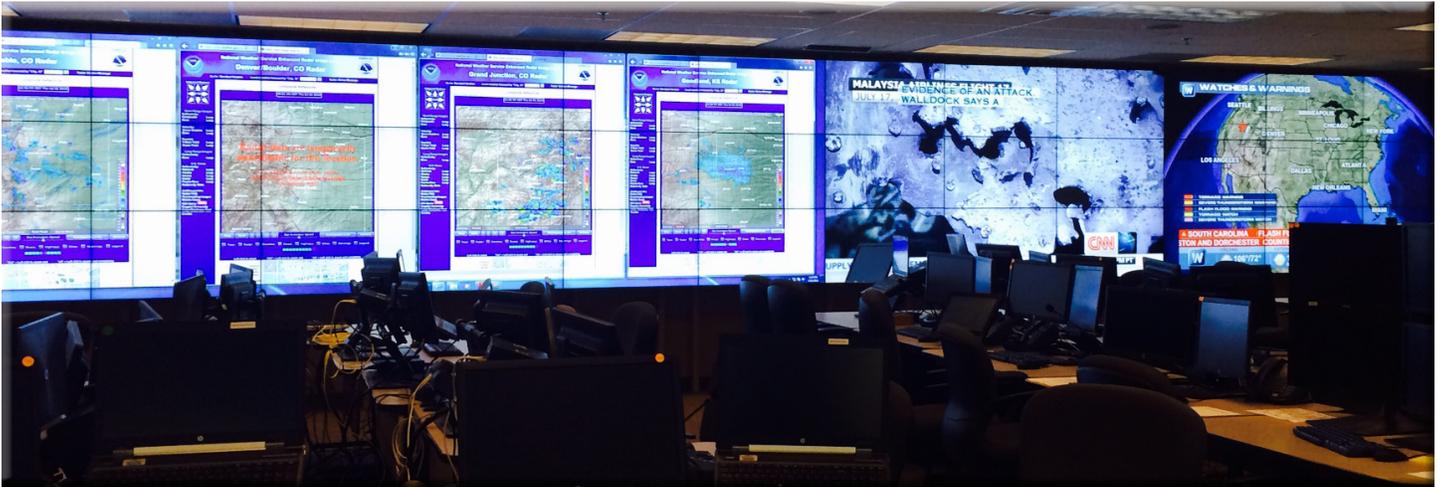
New ways to streamline emergency-related purchasing of goods/services that are not part of the initial response - while maintaining transparency and fairness to vendors.



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**Colorado Department of Public Safety
Division of Homeland Security
& Emergency Management**

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FY 2014 ANNUAL REPORT