

# CLIMATE SMART LARIMER COUNTY INITIATIVE

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH PHASE RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

(Draft: May 27, 2022)

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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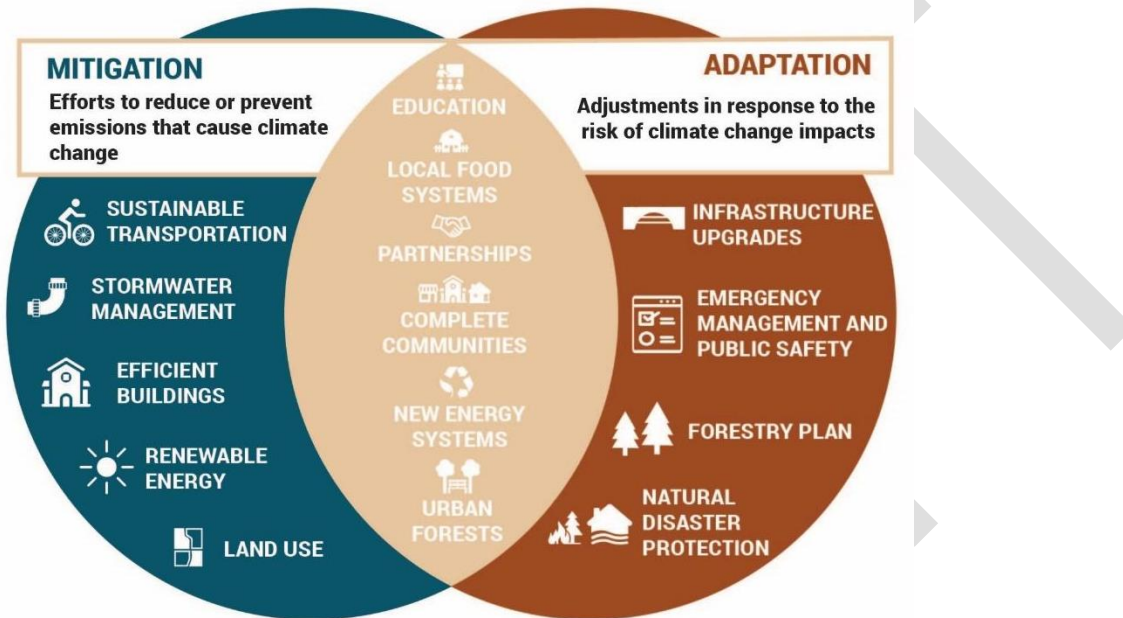
This Outreach Phase (Phase 2) of the Climate Smart Larimer County Initiative was made possible thanks to the invaluable participation of the Larimer County community and the oversight of the community-representative Climate Smart Task Force (below).

Designee	Organization	Representing
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<b>Alex Gordon</b>	North Front Range Metropolitan Planning Organization	Transportation
<b>Ann Hutchison</b>	Fort Collins Chamber of Commerce	Economic
<b>Amy Roiser</b>	Poudre Valley REA	Energy
<b>Brian Rutledge</b>	Santee Rising Ranch	Agriculture
<b>Chris Kirk</b>	Town of Berthoud	Municipality
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<b>Darlene Kilpatrick</b>	Larimer County Healthy Larimer Committee	Community Mobilization Experts
<b>Dawn Paepke</b>	Larimer County Equity Advisory Board / Kaiser Permanente	Community Mobilization Experts
<b>Fred Kirsch</b>	Community for Sustainable Energy	Sustainability Grassroots
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<b>Hallie Sheldon</b>	Town of Wellington	Municipality
<b>Honore Depew</b>	City of Fort Collins	Municipality
<b>Jason Damweber</b>	Town of Estes Park	Municipality
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<b>Steve VanderMeer</b>	Larimer County Open Lands Advisory Board	Natural Resources
<b>Sue McFaddin</b>	Seven Generations, LLC	Economic and Building
<b>Wade Willis</b>	Town of Windsor	Municipality

## INTRODUCTION

Larimer County is engaged in a multi-year effort to create a plan for its role in the great global struggle of our age, to mitigate and adapt to the changing climate (see illustrative image below). Counties are relatively new players in this struggle. Few of the more than 3,000 counties in the United States have climate action plans. When Larimer County completes its planning process, it will be among the vanguard of leaders that will show the way for many others.

*Mitigation and adaptation efforts applicable to Colorado communities*



A handful of other counties in Colorado have developed climate action plans. Some are truly “plans,” in that they have quantifiable goals and specific strategies that they vow to pursue. Others are more in the nature of “wish lists,” that is, itemizations of actions that they *could* take, without any commitment or timetable for taking them. No Colorado county has yet reached a year for which it has set a greenhouse gas reduction target, so it is not yet possible to evaluate how effective the current set of Colorado county-level climate action plans will be.

This report presents the background of events that led the County into its present phase of planning. It discusses the engagement activities conducted to support the findings and recommendations in the report, and the recommendations themselves. These recommendations are meant to guide the next and final phase of the County’s climate planning process, which is set to begin later this year. The report also discusses partners that the County should include in that phase.

## BACKGROUND AND DELIVERABLES

In May 2021, Larimer County issued a Request for Proposals for “Climate Smart Consultant Services.” The RFP sought consultants “to provide Larimer County with documented community input on a list of strategies that could be included in a climate [smart] plan.”

As shown below, the County segmented the process, the Climate Smart Larimer County (CSLC) Initiative, into three phases. In **Phase 1**, county staff created the “[CSLC Framework](#),” documented in a report issued on September 30, 2020. The CSLC Framework describes potential preliminary strategies for further investigation. The strategies are grouped into seven “Planning Areas.” The County expected that the groupings might be reorganized as the planning process proceeded, and that additional strategies would likely be developed.

The CSLC Framework identified three “Top Recommendations for Future Action” in each of the seven Planning Areas. A list of all recommendations for future action was set forth in an appendix to the report.

**Phase 2**, which the present report concludes, was the community outreach process for which the RFP sought consulting assistance. Following the completion of the RFP process, the County hired Logan Simpson Design, Inc., which in turn hired Western Urban Sustainability Advisors, LLC (WestUrb) and Habitat Analytics, LLC (Habitat Analytics) as subconsultants (collectively “the Consultants”). Work under Phase 2 commenced in October 2021 and is concluding in June 2022.

The Consultants contracted to produce two deliverables:

- A “Final Community Outreach Summary” that would provide detailed public response data organized by the Planning Areas. That Summary is a separate document and is available on the CSLC Website: [www.larimer.org/climate-smart](http://www.larimer.org/climate-smart) (click [here](#)).
- A “Recommendations Report” (the present report), to guide the development of the future Implementation Plan.

**Phase 3** will consist of the development of a final Implementation Plan with detailed goals, objectives, and strategies, based on the recommendations in Phases One and Two. The County contemplates that Phase 3 will be an 18-month process culminating in late 2023.

### *Climate Smart Larimer County Initiative*



## COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROCESS

At right is a high-level illustration of the outreach events that took place during Phase 2. Despite most events happening strictly online due to COVID restrictions, many community members were able and well adept to participate online. As a mean of comparison, this eight-month long process resulted in 763 questionnaire responses. On the other hand, the Larimer County Comprehensive Plan process was a two-year process and resulted in 820 online responses.

A comprehensive Community Outreach Summary (COS) is available as a separate document. This Recommendations Report describes the facets of the community outreach process that bear most closely on the recommendations made below.

The COS describes the volunteer Task Force that advised the engagement process. Early in that process, the Task Force recommended that the County make two substantial changes in the initial approach. First, they recommended that, for purposes of engagement, the original seven Planning Areas in the CSLC Framework be reduced to four. (See Recommendation 3 below). Second, an approach to not put specific strategies before the community for reaction, but rather, allow community members to suggest “climate-friendly solutions”, to get a feel for what kinds of solutions the community associated with climate action and might expect to see during Phase 3.

The County accepted both Task Force recommendations. As a result, four planning areas, which were renamed and reorganized from the original seven (see Recommendation 3), were put before the community participants. The “strategies to be prioritized” were not the strategies developed in Phase 1, nor were they additional strategies developed by the Consultants. The Consultants instead encouraged community members to propose what they saw as “climate-friendly solutions”. The Consultants recorded all suggestions without regard to whether the solutions were within the County’s authority or resources, and regardless of their level of effectiveness in addressing climate change. Instead of focusing on the details of specific solutions, the Consultants gauged the community’s preferences among strategy approaches generally. “Strategy approaches” were defined as the different ways a government or community partner can address climate change, or any other challenge, and included the following categories:

- **Advocacy:** Urging residents and businesses to take or refrain from taking certain actions.
- **Incentives:** Providing a small financial incentive or other benefit to incentivize residents and businesses to take or refrain from taking certain actions



8 PRESENTATIONS



2 TABLING EVENTS



150 WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS\*



10+ NEWSLETTERS



2 NEWS ARTICLES



531 CLIMATE SMART NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIBERS



62 SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS (FACEBOOK & TWITTER)



763 QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

*\* Some participants attended multiple sessions*

- **Rule Changes:** Amending existing laws and regulations, or creating new ones
- **Expenditures:** Spending large amounts of county funds on new infrastructure, facilities, or programs
- **Partnerships:** Working with multiple types of organizations (e.g., municipalities within the county, businesses, non-profits, academic institutions, etc.) to collaborate on producing certain programs
- **Information Sharing:** Informing residents and businesses how to take or avoid actions that would affect climate or sustainability

One additional significant change in the Climate Smart process emerged during the Phase 2 engagement. The Climate Smart process was designed to include solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. As the engagement process proceeded, however, it became evident that participants were interested in a number of solutions, such as “urban gardens,” and “reducing the use of pesticides,” that would enhance community sustainability, even though they would have limited documented impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and climate change resilience. The Consultants did not place any guardrails around this input; they did not argue to the participants that they were stepping outside the realm of climate action planning. They wanted to hear how the community felt, without getting into technicalities that can be addressed better in Phase 3.

In consultation with the County’s Climate Smart and Sustainability Program Manager and the Task Force, a recommendation was made for the eventual plan to still be centered on climate action, but to accommodate other sustainability strategies, provided that the plan emphasized the types of such strategies that more tangibly contributed to GHG mitigation and climate change resilience. (See Recommendation 4 below).

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHASE 3

The following recommendations should guide the County’s climate planning process in Phase 3. These recommendations are based in large part on the feedback received from the community and the Task Force during Phase 2, reflection on County staff effort in Phase 1, and on the expertise that the Consultants have developed in other projects and their research on how the field of county-level climate action planning is evolving.

#### Recommendation 1 – Project Title and Brand

The initiative should be given a new name and brand that better conveys why the County is conducting it. This can be accomplished through a combination of changing the name and *adding a tagline*. Our Task Force reviewed several possibilities. The following title received the greatest support:

- Climate Smart and Future Ready: *Strategies for a Sustainable Larimer County*

#### Recommendation 2 – Equity, Diversity, & Inclusion (EDI)

EDI should be a universal theme across the Implementation Plan. Phase 3 should involve the Equity Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Board to ensure that the development and implementation of the

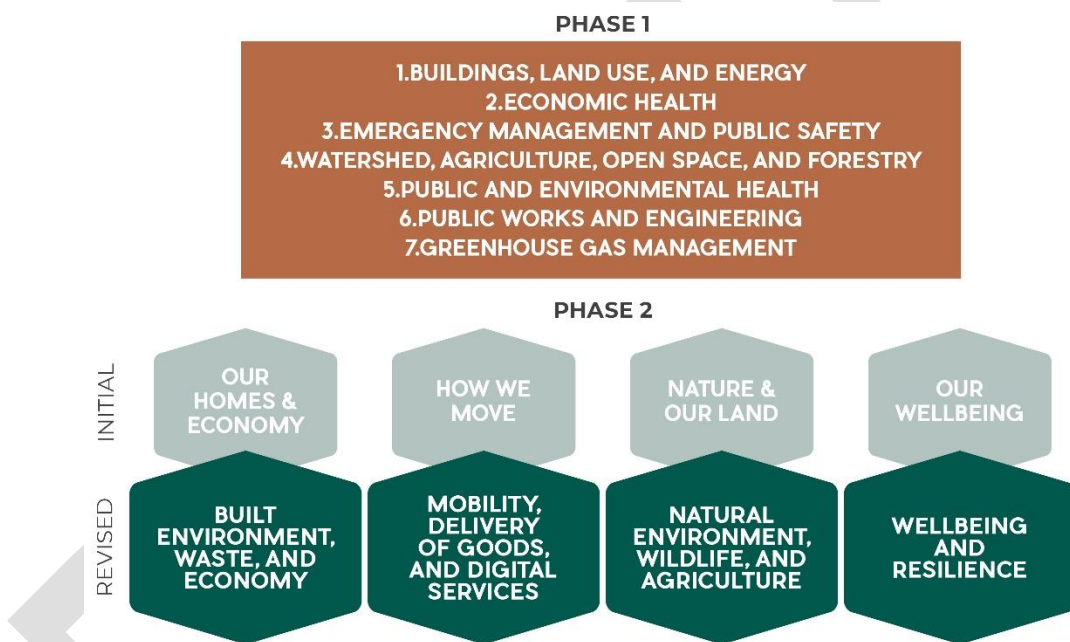


Plan is done through an equity lens that strives to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities for disproportionately impacted communities.

**Recommendation 3 – Focus Areas**

The number of Focus Areas should remain at four, as recommended by the Task Force and approved by county staff, but the names should be adjusted to provide greater clarity as to what is included in each, and to show clearly where the Focus Areas from the original Climate Smart Larimer County document belong. The Focus Area descriptions used in the Phase 3 planning effort should be accompanied by more detailed, accessible, and relatable listings of the particular solution clusters included in each. Below is an illustration of the Focus Areas evolution since the beginning of the CSLC Initiative. The revised Focus Areas are not meant to exclude other solution types.

*Focus Areas Evolution*



**Recommendation 4 – Bridging Climate Smart and Sustainability**

Approaches (as described in page 4) should include both those designed to produce greenhouse gas mitigation and those designed to enhance climate change resilience. “Greenhouse Gas Mitigation” refers to human intervention to reduce the human impact on the climate system; it includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions and enhance greenhouse gas sinks. (Source: Climate Smart Larimer County FAQ page) “Climate Change Resilience” refers to the capacity to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience related to rapid climate change. (Source: Climate Smart Larimer County FAQ page)

Approaches considered in Phase 3 should not be limited to those that produce large-scale Greenhouse Gas Mitigation or Climate Change Resilience. Approaches that move into the broader area of sustainability can also be considered, even if they produce relatively limited reductions in



GHG emissions or small increases in resilience. A definition of sustainability, however, should be provided at the beginning of Phase 3 so that participants understand how it may differ from Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Climate Change Resilience.

“Sustainability” can be defined several ways. The Climate Smart Larimer County FAQ page defines it as “[m]eeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs through the three main pillars: economic, environmental, and social.” This definition continues to enjoy support among several members of the Task Force.

In considering sustainability approaches, those that connect more directly to Greenhouse Gas Mitigation or Climate Change Resilience should be emphasized.

### **Recommendation 5 – Approach Types**

Phase 2 included an opportunity for community members and the Task Force to review the various types of approaches that counties and other units of local government use in climate plans (as described in page 4. In Phase 3, all these approach types should remain on the table. In addition:

- Phase 3 should emphasize the County primarily playing the role of a convenor. The County should be a leader of its own initiatives. On collaborative initiatives, however, the County should play a role as preferred by community stakeholders.
- Where state or federal laws hinder the County’s ability to pursue solutions it finds attractive, the County should consider including lobbying tactics in the final plan.
- Phase 3 should use advocacy and expenditure solutions on a limited basis, and only where necessary based on the specific implementation area being addressed.
- Solutions in all Focus Areas should include information programs that allow the community to identify and evaluate conflicting information sources and understand their role in implementing the plan. Information programs should use a common vocabulary, welcome community dialogue, and highlight the connection individual actions have with reducing greenhouse gas emissions (such as carbon dioxide and methane), sequestering greenhouse gases by removing them from the atmosphere, climate change adaptation, resilience, and sustainability.

### **Recommendation 6 – Goals, Objectives, and Measurements**

Phase 3 should identify the top-level goals that the implementation plan seeks to achieve and specific objectives under those goals. Goals and objectives should be expressed in quantifiable terms accompanied by specific measurements so that the County can determine progress towards achievement over time and ultimately whether the County has achieved them. “SMART” goals (specific, measurable, assignable, realistic, time-related) provide a useful format. Measurements should be oriented towards outcomes rather than mere numeric counts of activities (e.g., “number of meetings held” or “number of attendees at events” measure activities, not outcomes). Because of its limited ability to influence total community GHG reductions, the County should project GHG reductions from specific strategies as a tool and measurement to track among other plan measurements.

## Recommendation 7 – Area-Specific Recommendations

During the public engagement process participants were asked to suggest climate-friendly solutions that were specific to each focus area. These community-informed solutions should be investigated with an EDI lens in Phase 3. All responses have been catalogued in a spreadsheet that is available upon request.

The table below shows a selection of community responses that were chosen because they came up frequently and were within county authority or influence. The table is not a complete listing of all community suggestions; it merely provides representative examples. Some may not make it into the final implementation plan, and other strategies not previously suggested by staff or the community may be included in the final plan.

The responses in orange indicate alignment with the CSLC Framework's Full List of Recommendations ([here](#)). Note that the language used by community members may not be identical to that in the Framework recommendations but is sufficiently similar to warrant highlighting here.

### Phase 2 Selected Community Responses

Focus Area: Built Environment, Waste, and Economy	
<b>Buildings</b>	Transition away from gas and towards all-electric buildings
	As energy efficiency practices evolve, consider requiring new enhanced code requirements while requiring larger buildings to benchmark and disclose energy performance
	Require renewable energy production in new buildings
<b>Energy</b>	Offer rebates for energy conservation and renewable energy to residents and businesses
	Partner with and incentivize building owners to increase energy efficiency
	Consider pricing mechanisms, if available, e.g., through partnerships, to discourage energy use during peak periods
<b>Waste</b>	Provide incentives for buying and using recycled products and for diverting waste to recycling
	Where curbside recycling and composting are not available or affordable, expand drop-off sites and offer training about at-home composting
	Expand the regional capacity to accept and process compostable waste
<b>Economy</b>	Support local "green" businesses
	Provide more training for local contractors and retailers on green products (e.g., energy efficient appliances) and practices (e.g., deconstruction, energy-efficient construction)

Focus Area: Mobility, Delivery of Goods, and Digital Services	
<b>Mobility</b>	Invest in transit expansion within the County and intercity, and make it cheap (or even free) and electric
	Encourage expanded telecommuting
	For bikes (including e-bikes), expand separated bike lanes and trails, bike parking and other infrastructure, and bike share programs
	Improve pedestrian infrastructure
<b>Delivery of Goods</b>	Incentivize that a certain percentage of delivery services be provided by e-bikes (cargo bikes)
<b>Digital Services</b>	Extend broadband service to rural areas
Focus Area: Natural Environment, Wildlife, and Agriculture	
<b>Natural Areas</b>	Preserve or expand open space and make it publicly accessible at affordable prices, ideally for free
	Expand tree planting while maintaining defensible space
<b>Working Lands</b>	Re-examine the county tax structure to make it more favorable for farming and ranching, e.g., lower taxes on farm vehicles, tax breaks to support regenerative agriculture
	Foster soil health through promotion of low-till, cover crops, and crop rotation
	Protect the “right-to-farm”
<b>Water</b>	Promote xeriscaping and use of native plants, favoring such landscaping over non-native grass lawns
	Improve water quality by increasing green infrastructure, including rain barrels, rain gardens and conversion of impermeable surfaces to permeable
<b>Wildlife</b>	Expand wildlife and habitat conservation across the County
	Adopt policy and necessary rule changes to protect pollinators
Focus Area: Wellbeing and Resilience	
<b>Wellbeing</b>	Increase air quality monitoring, communication, and training on how to respond on days of poor air quality
	Provide incentives for air and water filtration systems in homes
	Partner with public health providers to inform the community on climate related health risks/ impacts
<b>Resilience</b>	Minimize wildfire risk by promoting defensible space and favoring infill and density over sprawl to minimize the urban-wildland interface
	Create more preparedness and resilience hubs in communities of greatest vulnerability
	Reduce building in the floodplain

### **Recommendation 8 – Phase 3 Engagement**

The anticipated 18-month duration of Phase 3 should allow more robust engagement activities, which should occur side-by-side with strategy and plan development. Any engagement during Phase 3 should be designed to empower a community audience that is larger than the one involved in Phase 2 and that more closely resembles the demographics of Larimer County. To reach a more diverse audience, the County should reach out to demographics and organizations that were identified as targets during Phase 2. The County's new Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Advisory Board should influence and guide efforts to increase diversity and inclusion during the Phase 3 engagement process. Phase 3 Engagement should also put a premium on involvement of representatives from the governments of all incorporated municipalities in the County.

### **PARTNERS FOR PHASE 3**

From the beginning of Phase 2, the County has been interested in engaging key entities—municipal governments, businesses, non-profits, etc.—in the climate planning process. At the beginning of Phase 2 the Consultants and county staff put together a list of such entities that could be invited to join the Task Force. There were more entities than spaces available on the Task Force, but it was a good starting point for partner engagement in Phase 3 and beyond. During Phase 2 the Consultants asked community participants and the Task Force members for suggestions of additional partners that could be engaged during Phase 3. Appendix A contains a list of potential partners for Phase 3.

In considering future partners, the County should keep in mind that such partners can have a couple of different roles. They can participate in the development of plan in Phase 3. They can also participate in the implementation of specific strategies and projects that are part of the final plan. In theory, a partner can do both, and robust development of partners willing to create and engage in effective mitigation and adaptation actions is encouraged.

In inviting partners to participate in developing the plan, the County should give priority to those that might also make valuable partners in ongoing collaboration and implementation phase that will follow the release of the final plan at the end of Phase 3. Having participated in Phase 3, an entity will have made an investment and will have an "ownership interest" in the final plan. This will provide great motivation to help with implementation.



## APPENDIX A: POTENTIAL PARTNERS FOR PHASE 3

### ADVISORY BODIES

Berthoud Parks, Open space, Recreation and Trails  
Berthoud Planning Commission  
Berthoud Youth Advisory Commission  
Estes Park Comp Plan  
Estes Park Environmental Sustainability Task Force  
Estes Park Parks Advisory Board  
Estes Park Planning Commission  
Estes Park Transportation Advisory Board  
Estes Valley Planning Advisory Board  
Fort Collins Air Quality Advisory Board  
Fort Collins Cultural Resources Board  
Fort Collins Economic Advisory Board  
Fort Collins Energy Board  
Fort Collins Land Conservation and Stewardship Board  
Fort Collins Natural Resources Advisory Board  
Fort Collins Parks and Recreation Board  
Fort Collins Planning and Zoning Commission

Fort Collins Transportation Board  
Fort Collins Water Commission  
Fort Collins Youth Advisory Board  
Larimer County Extension Advisory Committee  
Larimer County Land Stewardship Advisory Board  
Larimer County Parks Advisory Board  
Larimer County Planning Commission  
Larimer County Solid Waste Policy Council  
Loveland Open Lands Advisory Commission  
Loveland Planning Commission  
Loveland Transportation Advisory Board  
Loveland Youth Advisory Board  
Red Feather Lakes Planning Advisory Committee  
Wellington Parks Advisory Board  
Wellington Planning Commission  
Wellington Storm Water Authority

### BUSINESS GROUPS

Anheuser Busch  
Banner Health  
Black Hills Energy  
Brightstar Care of Loveland  
Broadcom  
Bustang  
Colorado Auto Dealers Association  
Colorado State University  
Cowpoke Corner Corral  
Diamond Tail Ranch  
Estes Park Running Club  
Fort Collins Utilities  
Frontier Insurance  
Gallegos Sanitation  
Green Jeep Tours  
Hach Company  
Hewlett Packard  
High Plains Environmental Center  
HP-E  
Larimer County Fair Board  
Larimer County Farm Bureau  
Lightning eMotors  
Loveland Reporter Herald

Morgan Timber Products  
Mountain Whitewater  
New Belgium Brewery Company  
Otter Products  
Platte River Power Authority  
Poudre Valley Co-op  
Qualfon  
Solaris Energy  
Sparge Brewing  
Sportsman's Warehouse  
SummitStone Health Partners  
Suncor  
Terry Bison Ranch and Resort  
The Group Real Estate  
The Ranch  
Transfort  
UC health  
Vestas  
Walker Mowers  
Waterpik  
Woodward Inc  
Xcel Energy

### MEDIA

Estes Park Trail Gazette  
North 40 News  
Rocky Mountain Collegian  
Tigre Radio

## COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS (CBOs)

350 Northern Colorado	Fort Collins Community Action Network	NoCo Food Cluster
Alianza NorCo	Fort Collins Downtown Development Authority	NoCo PRIDE
Alice Murphy Center for Hope (run by Homeward Alliance)	Fort Collins Museum of Discovery	North 40 Mountain Alliance
Arc of Larimer County	Fort Collins Rescue Mission	Northern Colorado Renewable Energy Society
Barrier Busters Public Transit Action Group	Front Range Community College	Northern Larimer County Health District
Big Thompson Watershed Coalition	Fuerza Latina	Paratransit providers
Bike Fort Collins	Future Farmers of America	Partners Mentoring Youth
BIPOC Alliance	Green Latinos	Partnership for Age-Friendly Communities
Boys and Girls Club	Habitat for Humanity	People for Age Friendly Communities
Care Housing	Health District	Phase 2 Company (WBE)
Catholic Charities	HOAs	Poudre Canyon Sierra Club
Citizens Climate Lobby	Homeward 2020	Poudre School District
Climate Reality of Northern Colorado	Horse and Dragon BrewPub	Powerhouse-CSU
Coalition for the Poudre River Watershed	Housing Catalyst	Project Self-Sufficiency
Colorado Firefighters Association	Iglesia del Padre	Rescue Mission
Community Advisory Council	Institute for Built Environment	Respite Care
Community Equity Consortium	Interfaith Council	Revive HOA
Compass Community Collaborative School	La Cocina	Rocky Mountain Conservancy
Conservation Colorado	La Familia (and Mi Voz)	Rotary Fort Collins
Create Places	Lago Vista Neighborhood	Rotary Loveland
Crossroads Safehouse	Larimer Alliance	Salazar Center at CSU
Cultural Enrichment Center	Larimer Connects Community Peer Exchange	Salud Family Health Centers
DARTAC	Larimer County Food Bank	Save Rural NoCo
Directing Change	Larimer County Mobility Committee	School of Global Environmental Sustainability at CSU
Disability Advisory Board	Larimer County Office on Aging	Senior Transportation Coalition (now called Mobility & Access Priority Group)
Early Childhood Council	Larimer County Workforce Center	Sustainable Living Association
El Centro	Larimer Department of Health & the Environment	Teaching Tree Early Childhood Learning Center
Elderhaus	Larimer United Way	The Family Center/La Familia
Ember Alliance	LatinX Community Advisory Group	Timberline Church
EnFoCo	Launch Community Through Skateboarding	Trees Water and People
Estes Park Clubs	League of Women Voters - Environmental Team Fort Collins	Turning Point
Estes Valley Watershed Coalition	League of Women Voters - Estes Park	United Way of Larimer County
Family Leadership Training Institute	Matthews House	Utility Districts
Food Bank of Larimer County	Museo de las Tres Colonias	Vida Sana
Foothills Climate Justice Ministry	Neighbor 2 Neighbor	Western Leaders Network
Foothills Gateway	NoCo Bike and Ped Collaborative	Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program
Foothills Rotary		
Fort Collins Bike Co-op		