



May 14, 2026

To: Gretchen Ricehill, Arapahoe County Public Works and Development
CC: Conner Gerken, Arapahoe County Public Health
Diana Rashash, Arapahoe County Public Health

Subject: LR25-002 – Strasburg Subarea Plan Adoption

Dear Gretchen Ricehill:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on LR25-002, the proposed Strasburg Subarea Plan Adoption. Arapahoe County Public Health has reviewed the plan from an environmental health and public infrastructure planning perspective, with particular attention to wastewater, potable water, water quality, and floodplain considerations.

Section: Introduction, Figure 4. Total Population, 2010-2050

The plan identifies substantial projected growth in the Strasburg area. Figure 4, "Total Population, 2010–2050," shows an increase from a 2020 population of 4,376 to a projected 2050 population of 6,889, based on ESRI data. This represents an increase of approximately 57.4%.

Section 1. Land Use and Housing, Figure 1-5. Housing Inventory – 2024

The "Housing Inventory – 2024," Figure 1-5 states that 1,052 additional housing units will be needed by 2050, compared to 1,770 existing housing units. This represents an increase of approximately 59.4% over the existing housing inventory.

Because the population and housing projections both indicate growth of greater than 50%, ACPH recommends that wastewater treatment capacity, wastewater collection system performance, potable water capacity, and long-term water supply be evaluated as part of implementation planning.

The Strasburg area is served by the Eastern Adams County Metro District Wastewater Treatment Facility, which is regulated under Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment permit COG591035. The permit identifies hydraulic and organic capacities of 0.3 million gallons per day and 626 pounds of BOD5 per day, respectively. According to the March 11, 2026 special report submitted to CDPHE, the facility is currently assessing the existing plant for capacity needs and for improvements needed to meet E. coli and ammonia limits that begin March 1, 2029.

The August 27, 2024 memorandum from CDPHE to EACMD acknowledged EACMD's statement that the Strasburg Sewer and Water District has an infiltration and inflow issue. The memorandum identified estimated influent flow to the EACMD wastewater treatment facility at 57 gallons per capita per day and stated that this flow is lower than expected, which could indicate sewage loss before wastewater reaches the treatment facility. CDPHE added a requirement for a special infiltration and inflow study to the certification. The 30-day average inflow to the EACMD wastewater treatment facility between 2021 and 2024 reportedly ranged from 0.15 to 0.2 million gallons per day.

Given the projected growth, the identified infiltration and inflow concerns, and ongoing facility capacity assessment, ACPH recommends that the Arapahoe and Adams counties consider how wastewater treatment capacity, wastewater collection system performance, and potable water system capacity will be evaluated before or during implementation of the subarea plan. If infiltration and inflow issues are corrected, actual influent flows to the wastewater treatment facility may change. New housing and population growth would also increase wastewater generation and potable water demand. These factors should be considered together when evaluating the feasibility and timing of future development.

Information regarding winter and summer well pumping records, seasonal water billing records, and average gallons per day by season would help evaluate whether there may be a wastewater infiltration and inflow issue, a non-revenue potable water issue, or other system losses. This information would also help establish actual community water use in gallons per capita per day. Winter-month demand data may be especially useful because winter use is less affected by outdoor irrigation and may provide a better planning-level estimate of indoor residential water use and corresponding wastewater generation.

Using 150 gallons per day per capita as a planning-level estimate for community water needs, the anticipated population growth of 2,513 additional residents by 2050 could result in approximately 377,000 gallons per day of additional water demand. This estimate should be refined using local pumping records, seasonal billing data, non-revenue water estimates, conservation assumptions, and planned land use. Strategic water conservation, reuse, and efficiency measures may reduce future demand during development.

Section 4. Economic Development - Strategic Priorities: Item 4. Infrastructure Investment
Section 4, Economic Development, identifies “water systems” as a strategic infrastructure investment priority. This section also references a predicted 3.8% population growth rate from 2024 to 2029. In addition, the Key Takeaways from Community Engagement and SWOT identify “limited water supply” as a critical issue that needs to be proactively addressed. ACPH supports the inclusion of water systems and limited water supply as key planning issues and recommends that implementation actions include coordination with the applicable water and wastewater providers to assess infrastructure capacity, system losses, seasonal demand, treatment needs, and timing of any necessary improvements.

Implementation Matrix – Land Use and Housing Strategy 1.3.1

ACPH also supports Strategy 1.3.1 in the Implementation Matrix for Land Use and Housing. The strategy states that, for any new residential subdivision that falls within the floodplain boundaries shown in Figure 1-14, the portion of the property affected by the floodplain should be placed into a tract for open space. From a water quality and environmental health perspective, this is a beneficial planning approach because it can help limit development in flood-prone areas, reduce potential impacts to drainageways, and preserve areas that may provide natural floodplain and water quality functions.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. ACPH recommends that wastewater treatment capacity, collection system performance, potable water capacity, water supply limitations, and seasonal water demand data be considered as the Strasburg Subarea Plan moves toward implementation.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me, Steven Chevalier at PHLANDUSE@Arapahoe.gov

ACPH-2026-00041

Regards,

Steven Cheavlier, MS, REHS
Environmental Health Manager
Arapahoe County Public Health



COLORADO

Parks and Wildlife

Department of Natural Resources

Northeast Regional Office

6060 Broadway • Denver, CO 80216

PH: (303) 291-7227

June 2, 2026

Gretchen Ricehill, Project Specialist/Long Range Planning Division

Department of Public Works and Development

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GRicehill@arapahoegov.com

RE: CPW Comments on the Strasburg Subarea Plan Adoption Project, Arapahoe County (LR25-002) and Adams County

Dear Mrs. Ricehill,

Thank you for the opportunity for Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) to comment on the proposed Strasburg Subarea Plan Adoption Project.

The mission of CPW is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state parks system, and to provide enjoyable and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado's natural resources. CPW has a statutory responsibility to manage all wildlife species in Colorado and to promote a variety of recreational opportunities throughout Colorado. One way we achieve this goal is by responding to referral comment requests, as is the case for this project.



Laura Clellan, Director, Colorado Parks and Wildlife

Parks and Wildlife Commission: James 'Jay' Tutchton, Chair • Gabriel Otero, Vice-Chair
Jessica Beaulieu • Frances Silva Blayney • Tai Jacober • Dallas May • Jack Murphy • Richard Reading

Project Understanding

It is our understanding that the Arapahoe County Planning Commission is requesting comments on the proposed project to update the existing 2002 Strasburg Subarea Plan. This updated version of the plan serves as the official guiding document to direct growth, investment, and improvements for approximately the next 25 years. This proposed update will be a part of the Arapahoe County Comprehensive Plan.

It is also our understanding that the purpose of this project is to evaluate the existing conditions of the Community of Strasburg, build upon its assets and opportunities, and address its challenges over the next 25 years.

CPW appreciates the invitation for early consultation on the Strasburg Subarea Plan as it is the goal of CPW to avoid, minimize, and mitigate issues that may cause temporary or long term damage to native wildlife, wildlife habitat, important wildlife corridors and the overall ecosystem throughout the Strasburg area. Collaboration between CPW, Adams, and Arapahoe Counties allows us to work together on a beneficial plan for the future of the Strasburg Community while striving to reduce potentially negative impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat throughout the area.

After reviewing the project and site location, CPW identified several wildlife-related concerns that should be considered when evaluating potential modifications to the proposed plan. A major concern involves the proposed hiking pedestrian trail design, especially those trails proposed for development along riparian corridors. CPW recommends that no pedestrian trails be developed in or along riparian corridors through Strasburg, specifically Wolf Creek and Comanche Creek. Instead, CPW recommends that any developed trails cross perpendicularly to the riparian corridor, thus allowing proximity to the water while maintaining minimal disturbance to these sensitive areas. CPW supports the development of other trail systems described in the proposed plan that follow current street and existing roadway corridors.

The concerns of CPW primarily involve reducing human impacts to High Priority Habitats and include, but are not limited to, recommendations related to fencing, weed management, artificial lighting, wildlife escape cover availability, as well as the

reduction of harmful human practices such as the illegal feeding of big game wildlife species.

Following the discussion of HPHs, the remaining recommendations will address additional wildlife considerations, including multi-use trail conflicts, smaller native Colorado fauna, native plant management, noise and light conflicts, educational opportunities, and other related factors.

The Importance Of High Priority Habitats

Developers and permitting agencies can help to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts to wildlife from their projects by collaborating with CPW. High-priority habitats (HPH) are defined as sensitive habitats where CPW has recent data regarding sensitive wildlife use, plus scientifically backed best management practice (BMP) recommendations. HPHs are a subset of CPW's species activity maps that we actively collect supporting data and update regularly for a variety of species and their particular habitats; we provide these maps to the public and regulatory agencies to support environmental impact assessment and avoidance through land use comments and recommendations for proposed development on a given parcel, and general scientific research.

The identified HPHs within Strasburg and the surrounding areas that could be affected by the Strasburg Subarea Plan are listed as follows:

- Mule Deer Migration Corridor HPH
- Mule Deer Winter Concentration HPH
- Mule Deer Severe Winter Range HPH
- Pronghorn Winter Concentration Area HPH
- Aquatic Native Species HPH

Mule Deer Migration Corridor High Priority Habitat

Mule Deer Migration Corridors are specific mappable sites through which large numbers of animals migrate; their loss could potentially change migration routes. Within the proposed Project area, Mule Deer Migration Corridors are present along Kiowa Creek, West Bijou Creek, and the surrounding watershed. By the nature of being between Kiowa and West Bijou Creek, both Wolf and Comanche Creek serve as important alternative migration routes and winter range habitat. For the identified

portions of the proposed Project area that traverse the Mule Deer migration corridor, CPW recommends the following be implemented during construction and daily trail system use:

- CPW recommends avoiding any ground disturbance or work activities within the mapped migration corridor to the maximum extent possible in order to maintain the migration corridor along the river as free of human disturbance as possible.
- CPW recommends recreational trail systems not be located within the creekbeds of Kiowa Creek, Wolf Creek, Comanche Creek, and West Bijou Creek. Perpendicular trails with a 500-foot buffer from the high-water mark should be considered to protect critical migration habitat from ongoing human disturbance while still allowing for outdoor recreation and wildlife viewing.

Mule Deer Winter Concentration Area and Mule Deer Severe Winter Range High Priority Habitat

Mule Deer Winter Concentration Areas are defined as the part of the winter range where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average of five winters out of ten.

Mule Deer Severe Winter Ranges are defined as that part of the overall winter range where 90% of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten. These areas provide crucial wintering habitat during both severe and mild winters by providing ideal forage, vegetation, and topographic features for deer. Regardless of weather patterns, winter is the most stressful period for ungulates due to the challenges winter poses for forage availability.

Kiowa Creek, West Bijou Creek, and the surrounding watershed in the proposed project area are mapped as Mule Deer Winter Concentration Area and Mule Deer Severe Winter Range HPH. For the identified portions of the proposed Project area that traverse these habitats, CPW recommends the following::

- Complete construction in these areas outside of the winter season (December 1st to April 30th). If this cannot be achieved, CPW recommends starting construction outside of the winter timing window to reduce impacts to mule deer during this crucial period.

- Education of trail users that the area is within critical habitat winter range for mule deer and encourage them to maintain adequate distance to avoid disturbing wildlife.

Pronghorn Winter Concentration Area High Priority Habitat

CPW defines Pronghorn Winter Concentration Areas as parts of the winter range where pronghorn densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the average of five winters out of ten. Pronghorn Winter Concentration Area HPH is located just south of Strasburg. For the identified portions of the proposed Project area that traverse this HPH, CPW recommends the following timing limitations be implemented for construction, operation, and decommissioning phases:

- Complete construction in these areas outside of the winter season (January 1st to April 30th). If this cannot be achieved, CPW recommends starting construction outside of the wintertime to reduce impacts to pronghorn during this crucial period.

Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters High Priority Habitat

Aquatic Native Species Conservation Waters are identified within the State of Colorado's 2025 State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). This HPH layer is designated for the recovery, conservation, protection, or enhancement of native fish species, and to aid in the conservation of other native aquatic species, such as amphibians, crustaceans, or mollusks (includes CPW Tier 1 and 2 SWAP Species). These surface water features provide critical habitat for native aquatic wildlife, such as amphibians and fish, while also providing crucial habitat for mammals, birds, and reptiles that utilize the habitat. Within the proposed Project area, there is a possibility of sensitive aquatic native species (fish, amphibians, invertebrates) present within Kiowa Creek, Wolf Creek, Comanche Creek, and West Bijou Creek. CPW recommends no surface occupancy and no ground disturbance (year-round) within a minimum of 500 feet of the ordinary high water mark of all of these surface waters and the implementation of appropriate stormwater and sediment control BMPs.

Building Trails with Wildlife in Mind

CPW provides a comprehensive, science-based guide called [“Planning Trails with Wildlife in Mind”](#) to assist in the balance between outdoor recreation and wildlife needs while still creating exceptional outdoor opportunities for all communities. It offers strategies to minimize habitat fragmentation, reduce human-wildlife conflicts, and protect sensitive ecosystems such as Wolf Creek, Comanche Creek, and the surrounding area. Some of the core strategies include:

- Avoiding sensitive habitats by steering clear of critical breeding grounds, winter ranges, and migration corridors.
- Implement seasonal closures during crucial periods, such as calving seasons or winter migration.
- Maintain adequate physical distance between the trail and wildlife-rich zones like streams, wetlands, or nesting sites.
- Keep trails narrow and use natural vegetation to minimize habitat disruption and deter invasive species.
- Enforce a 6-foot leash law for pets to reduce conflicts and ensure the safety of both pets and wildlife.

The full guide is offered on CPW’s website, and discussions regarding specific trail management techniques or ongoing changes are encouraged with the local District Wildlife Manager.

Fencing

CPW is concerned about the safety of mule deer, white-tailed deer, and pronghorn in the proposed project area. To ensure healthy migration, CPW recommends installing wildlife-friendly fencing on the property or, preferably, using no fencing at all. If fencing is erected during or after the project, it should allow for the free passage of wildlife.

Fencing plans should avoid the use of woven wire-type fences that may trap or prevent the movement of wildlife, and in particular big game species such as deer and pronghorn. This would include avoiding the use of wrought iron fences or fences with spikes on top, where deer could become impaled or their passage excluded. Any fencing that prevents both adults and fawns from passing over or under a fencing barrier has the potential to impede the natural movement of wildlife across the landscape.

CPW recommends using three or four-strand smooth-wire fencing with a bottom strand height of 17 inches above ground level and a maximum top strand height of 42 inches above ground level, along with the installation of double stays between posts. CPW also recommends using wildlife exclusionary fencing if a security fence is to be erected, which includes an 8-foot tall fence using game fencing without barbed wire on top. For any more questions on wildlife-friendly fencing, please refer to CPW's "Fencing with Wildlife in Mind" brochure available on the CPW website.

Feeding Wildlife

The intentional feeding of any wildlife is prohibited in Colorado, with the exception of bird feeders. Feeding wildlife such as deer, elk, bears, coyotes, and foxes—including through baiting or salt blocks—is illegal and can be extremely harmful to both wildlife and people. Trail users and area residents alike should be educated on the dangers of feeding wildlife. For more information, please visit: <http://cpw.state.co.us/learn/Pages/do-not-feed-wildlife.aspx>.

Deer Fawns

CPW recommends educating trail users to never touch or handle wildlife and to report concerning observations to the local CPW office. Within the proposed project area, mule deer fawns may be hidden in prairie grasslands or riparian corridors. Doe deer naturally leave their scentless fawns alone for several hours at a time to forage. It is imperative that trail users do not approach or disturb a fawn, as doing so directly threatens its survival.

Burrowing Owls

Burrowing Owls (*Athene cunicularia*) are listed as State Threatened and are known to nest in active or inactive prairie dog (black-tailed or white-tailed) burrows or the burrows of other terrestrial wildlife. Because burrowing owls are included in the protections afforded by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), it is important to avoid actions that could negatively impact the owls, nests, and eggs. To best avoid or minimize impacts to Burrowing Owls within the project area, CPW recommends the following:

- If development is proposed to occur in a prairie dog colony that has been active within the past 10 years, CPW recommends conducting surveys consistent with CPW's Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol.
- CPW recommends that targeted surveys be conducted for any activities resulting in ground disturbance between March 15th and October 31st.
- If nesting Burrowing Owls are present, no human encroachment or surface disturbance should occur within a 400-meter buffer of nesting burrows from March 15th to August 31st.
- If Burrowing Owls occupy the site, CPW recommends that earthmoving and other disturbance activities be delayed until late fall after they have migrated.
- If seismic work could disturb or collapse dens containing nests, that work should avoid the nesting period.
- If nesting Burrowing Owls are present, trail users should be educated and not use the trail or area within a 400-meter buffer of nesting burrows from March 15th to August 31st.

Raptors and Migratory Birds

The proposed Project area contains suitable habitat for nesting raptors and migratory birds. To ensure compliance with the MBTA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CPW recommends consultation with USFWS prior to construction. All migratory birds are protected from "take" under the MBTA, and any removal or disturbance of an active migratory bird nest requires prior consultation with CPW and USFWS. Both active and potential nest sites, as well as winter night roosts, should be considered when evaluating potential disturbance during construction. CPW recommends conducting raptor nest surveys no more than one month prior to the start of construction during the nesting season. Please see our CPW Raptor Buffer Guidelines for recommendations on timing limitations and buffers.

Swift Fox Potential Denning Habitat

Swift fox (*Vulpes velox*) is listed in Colorado as a species of State Special Concern. Several areas within the proposed Project area contain potential swift fox denning habitat. To minimize the impact of future development on high-quality swift fox habitat, CPW recommends that the developer conduct pre-construction surveys for active den sites in coordination with CPW. CPW also recommends no human encroachment,

surface disturbance, or construction activity within 0.25 miles of an active maternal den site from March 15th through June 15th.

Noxious Weed Management

CPW recommends actively eradicating noxious weeds and implementing a re-vegetation management plan where ground disturbance occurs. CPW prefers that a diversity of native vegetation (grasses, forbs, and woody plants) be used to restore impacted areas, stabilize the soil, and provide wildlife habitat.

Native plant management

Soil disturbance may introduce invasive plant species that degrade habitat quality, reduce forage availability for wildlife and livestock, and increase fire risk. Proper reclamation is essential not only for soil stabilization but also for fostering plant communities that provide the structural diversity and resources necessary to support wildlife. To minimize these impacts, CPW recommends the following:

- Revegetate with native species; use a native seed blend that closely matches the surrounding vegetation to restore ecological function and maintain habitat integrity.
- Where ground disturbance occurs, establish a diverse plant community, including native grasses, woody plants, and broadleaf forbs, to support wildlife nutrition and cover.
- Prevent the spread of invasive plant species and listed Noxious Weeds by incorporating a comprehensive weed management plan, including monitoring and treatment as needed.
- Conduct long-term monitoring to assess revegetation success and complete weed control and maintenance to ensure the establishment of a functional, native plant community.

Noise Impacts

CPW has recommendations regarding the potentially negative impacts of noise for the protection of wildlife during the construction of this project and the daily recreational use of trail systems in wildlife habitat. These impacts are particularly concerning in winter ranges, parturition areas, and movement corridors, where environmental stressors may increase the energy utilized by individuals for survival at a time when

resources available to wildlife that are essential for survival and reproductive success are limited.

The proposed project will inherently generate persistent noise from increased vehicular traffic, recreational use of trails, and construction of paved paths. Such chronic anthropogenic noise has been documented to adversely affect wildlife by disrupting behavior, increasing stress, and causing displacement from critical habitat (Barber et al. 2010; Ciuti et al. 2012).

Specifically, for big game species, continuous noise can fragment habitats and alter established movement corridors, potentially impacting seasonal migrations and critical wintering or fawning grounds. Raptors and migratory birds are similarly vulnerable, as consistent noise can mask critical auditory cues required for communication, navigation, and effective foraging, resulting in decreased nesting success and habitat avoidance (Francis et al. 2009). Additionally, bats, which are highly sensitive to both noise and associated artificial lighting, may experience disruptions in roosting and feeding patterns, further diminishing local biodiversity values. To address and mitigate these potential noise impacts on wildlife, CPW requests consideration of the following impact avoidance and minimization recommendations:

- Time high-noise construction activities outside of critical winter and breeding seasons.
- Incorporate sound-dampening design features into facilities, including acoustic shielding, mufflers on equipment, and vegetation buffers where feasible.
- Use of vegetated earthen berms as natural acoustic buffers, providing dual benefits of noise attenuation and visual screening through the establishment of native vegetation.
- Incorporate native evergreen and dense shrub plantings within landscaped buffer zones to enhance year-round acoustic and habitat benefits.
- To the extent feasible, limit operational noise during nighttime hours, such as reducing delivery activities, vehicle idling, and recreational use when wildlife activity is typically heightened.

Artificial Lighting

CPW would recommend that the use of artificial lighting be minimized and where appropriate, hooded in a downward direction in order to reduce disturbance impacts to migratory wildlife species that are active by night.

Educational Opportunities

CPW encourages local governments to maximize opportunities for community wildlife education. Because Strasburg residents care deeply about their local ecosystems, integrating wildlife language into the project plan is highly encouraged. Education not only empowers the community to protect local fauna, but it also drives civic pride and engagement. For instance, trail signs featuring engaging, educational facts about eastern plains species can spark user interest while teaching hikers and other outdoor enthusiasts how to safely navigate and enjoy wildlife encounters. Please refer to CPW's website or seek discussions with your local District Wildlife Manager for more ideas regarding educational opportunities for the public.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the Strasburg Subarea Plan project. We appreciate your consideration of our recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts to wildlife. CPW looks forward to hearing back from the applicant with a management plan to address the concerns outlined above. If you have any additional questions regarding wildlife concerns for this project in Arapahoe County, please contact your local District Wildlife Manager, Travis Harris, at (303) 915-8444 or travis.harris@state.co.us. If in Adams County, please contact your local District Wildlife Manager, Rebecca Parsons, at (303) 947-1798 or rebecca.parsons@state.co.us.

Sincerely,



Matt Martinez

Area Wildlife Manager - Area 5

Cc: S. Schaller, C. Westbrook, R. Parsons, T. Harris

Traffic & Safety

Region 1

2829 W Howard Place, 2nd Floor
Denver, Colorado 80204



COLORADO
Department of Transportation
Region 1

Project Name: Strasburg Subarea Plan

Print Date: 5/14/2026

Highway: 70 and 36

Mile Marker: 310.161

A comment response letter is REQUIRED along with the next submittal.

Review POC: Tripple, Joseph

Permits Comments:

5.11.26

- No objection to the Strasburg Subarea Plan.
- Keep in mind that all work in CDOT ROW is by either Access, Utility or Special Use permit.
- - The State Highway Access Code dictates any improvements to the state highway when an access is built, modified or closed. -- Aaron Eyl 5.11.26

Residential Engineer Comments:

5/4/26 CLJ

- Any work done within CDOT ROW must conform to CDOT standards.



ARAPAHOE COUNTY

Public Works and Development – Planning Division
6924 S Lima St., Centennial CO 80112 ♦ Phone: 720-874-6650
www.arapahoegov.com

Referral Routing Form

Case Number/Name: LR25-002 – Strasburg Subarea Plan Adoption
Planner's Name & Email: Gretchen Ricehill; gricehill@arapahoegov.com
Engineer's Name & Email: N/A
Date Sent: May 5, 2026
Date to be Returned: June 1, 2026

The Adams County Community and Economic Development Department in partnership with Arapahoe County Public Works and Development, has drafted an update to the existing 2002 Strasburg Subarea Plan. The updated plan identifies a vision for the future of Strasburg and serves as the official guiding document to direct growth, investment, and improvements for approximately the next 25 years. Once adopted, the Strasburg Subarea Plan will be a part of the Arapahoe County Comprehensive Plan.

Due to your interest or area of influence, this draft plan is being referred to your agency for comment. A copy of the plan can be viewed and downloaded on the Adams County project website at:

<https://publicinput.com/strasburg>

Should you wish to comment, please review the referenced materials and check the appropriate line before returning the form to the Arapahoe County Planning Division. Kindly respond on or before the due date.

Thank you for your time.

	COMMENTS	INSERT YOUR ORGANIZATION & NAME/SIGNATURE
☒	I have NO comments to make on the case as submitted.	<u>K.C. McKlem, Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office,</u> <u>Public Safety Bureau Chief</u>
☐	I have the following comments to make related to the case:	

Comments: (Please reply/submit reviews and comments via email)
