

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
FY 2023-24 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Friday, January 6, 2023
1:30 pm – 4:30 pm

1:30-1:50 OPENING COMMENTS AND OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (DIVISION)

Main Presenters:

- Alec Garnett, Governor's Chief of Staff

Supporting Presenters:

- Jonathon Bray, Governor's Controller and Budget Director
- Leila Al-Hamoodah, Interim Director of Operations & Cabinet Affairs

Topics:

- Introduction and FTE: Page 9, All Departments Question 1 in the packet, Slide 3
- Statewide Performance Management: Slides 4-8
- Economic Recovery Management: Slides 9-12

1:50-2:10 OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Main Presenters:

- Lieutenant Governor Dianne Primavera
- Mark Honnen, Chief of Staff, Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Supporting Presenters:

- Kathryn Redhorse, Executive Director of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs

Topics:

- General: Slides 14-21
- Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs request: Slide 15

2:10-2:30 OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Main Presenters:

- Lauren Larson, Executive Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Megan Davisson, Deputy Director of Budget
- Sherry Wolfe, Deputy Director of Programs

Topics:

- Introduction and mission of OSPB
- 1426 Reporting and Long Range Financial Planning

2:30-3:15 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Main Presenters:

- Eve Lieberman, Executive Director
- Jeff Kraft, Division Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Patrick Meyers, Chief Recovery Officer
- Michelle Hadwiger, Director of Global Business Development
- Xander Martin, Director of Legislative Affairs

Topics:

- General: Slides 22-28
- Reauthorize Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant Program: Pages 13-15, OEDIT Question 1 in the packet, Slides 29
- Proposition 123: Pages 15-16, OEDIT Question 2 in the packet, Slide 30

3:15-3:30 BREAK (FOR LONGER HEARINGS AS TIME ALLOWS)

3:30-3:45 COLORADO ENERGY OFFICE

Main Presenters:

- Will Toor, Executive Director (remote)

Supporting Presenters:

- Dominique Gomez, Deputy Director (remote)
- DeLynne Southern, Senior Program Strategist

Topics:

- General: Slides 33-38
- R1 EPC Feasibility Studies: Page 16, CEO Questions 2-3 in the packet, Slide 39

3:45-4:30 OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Main Presenters:

- Anthony Neal-Graves, Chief Information Officer and Executive Director
- Julia Richman, Deputy Executive Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Michael McReynolds, Legislative Liaison

Topics:

- General: Slides 43-52
- MyColorado: Pages 18-19, OIT Questions 1-3 in the packet , Slides 57-58
- Other budget requests: Pages 19-21, OIT Questions 4-7 in the packet , Slides 53-64
- Website Accessibility Standards: Pages 21-25, Questions 1-2 in the packet, Slides 65-66

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR COMMON QUESTIONS
FY 2023-24 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING

COMMON QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AT DEPARTMENT HEARINGS

- 1 Please describe the implementation plan for new programs added to the Department from one-time stimulus funds (such as the CARES Act, ARPA, and one-time General Fund), as well as any challenges or delays to program implementation.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning & Budgeting provide administrative support for one-time stimulus funds. This includes oversight of Department stimulus programs, as well as planning, tracking, and reporting to both our federal and legislative partners. With that said, these offices do not directly run any one-time stimulus programs.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) has received nearly \$500M in one-time stimulus funds through CARES, ARPA, and one-time General Funds to implement dozens of new programs that address economic recovery, housing, and workforce. OEDIT has developed detailed spend plans for each stimulus program to guide implementation. The spend plans include information on spending deadlines, statutory requirements, detailed use of the funding, strategic considerations, performance management and outcomes, administration, monitoring and oversight. The increase in program volume and workload presented a significant challenge to OEDIT's procurement department and the implementing divisions. OEDIT had a difficult time hiring additional procurement staff, which led to backlogs and delays in implementing many of these programs. Some other divisions also experienced difficulties in hiring personnel to implement these programs, which has also contributed to delays and operational challenges.

The Colorado Energy Office managed the following one-time stimulus programs.

SB22-180 created the Ozone Season Transit Grant Program, which provides \$28 million to transit agencies statewide to provide fare free transit service during the 2022 and 2023 summer ozone season (June through August). The program is intended to reduce vehicle pollution during ozone season, and help rebuild transit ridership following the COVID-19 pandemic. In its first year, the program supported RTD and 15 other agencies to offer fare free service during the month of August. Ridership increased significantly for participating agencies, including Colorado Springs' Mountain Metro Transit with a 48% increase and RTD with a 36% increase over August 2021. CEO will facilitate a second round of fare free transit starting in summer 2023.

SB21-230 provided \$40 million in a one time transfer to the Colorado Energy Office for the following uses: making grants to the Colorado Clean Energy Fund and the Colorado New Energy Improvement District (NEID) totaling up to \$30 million and \$3 million, respectively; increasing the amounts available through Residential Energy Upgrade (RENU) loans by up to \$2 million; and providing up to \$5 million in additional funding to the Charge Ahead Colorado program administered by the CEO for use on charging for state fleet vehicles. In addition, funds

are used for the Benchmarking and Building Performance Standards program authorized in *HB 21-1286*, “Energy Performance for Buildings.” For funding allocated for Charge Ahead Colorado, CEO has worked closely with state agencies to identify the charging infrastructure needed to increase the number of EVs in the state fleet, and has issued interagency agreements to 12 agencies for more than 200 charging stations.

SB 22-193 Air Quality Improvement Investments, signed June 2022, authorized CEO to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to eligible applicants for the implementation of voluntary industrial and manufacturing air pollutant emission reduction projects in Colorado. The resulting Clean Air Program (CAP) is a competitive grant program administered by CEO, with a total funding amount not to exceed \$25 million over the program’s six-year duration, sunseting June 30, 2028. The program administrator is currently being selected through an RFP process and the first round of grant funding is expected to be available in the spring of 2023.

SB 22-193 also provided \$12 million for an eBikes program. Of the eBikes funding, \$2 million is allocated to the Community Access to Electric Bicycles program and \$10 million for the Community Access to Electric Bicycles Rebate program. CEO released a solicitation in November for the grant program and expects numerous nonprofits and local governments to apply. For the rebate program, CEO will be releasing a solicitation in December for a rebate administrator to assist in developing and implementing the program. Both programs are expected to launch in spring 2023.

Lastly, *SB22-193* created the cannabis resource optimization cash fund to provide financial incentives for energy and water use conservation and sustainability practices in cannabis operations. Through the CROP program, cannabis businesses will have access to technical audits and financing opportunities to improve energy efficiency in the industry. CEO selected Resource Innovation through an RFP process to administer the program. The state treasurer transferred \$1.5 million from the general fund to the cannabis resource optimization cash fund on July 1, 2022. and CEO is in the process of establishing a low interest loan product designed specially for the cannabis industry. The program will launch in January 2023.

HB 22-1381 authorized CEO to create and launch the Geothermal Energy Grant Program, which provides grants and technical assistance to support the use of zero-emission, geothermal energy for electricity generation and space/water heating and cooling in homes, businesses, and communities. The grant program, which will launch in spring of 2023, offers 3 types of grants:

- The single-structure geothermal grant, which is awarded to applicants that are constructing new buildings and that are installing a geothermal system as the primary heating and cooling system for the building;
- The community district heating grant, which is awarded to support ground-source, water-source, or multi source thermal systems that serve more than one building; and
- The geothermal electricity generation grant, which is awarded to support the development of geothermal electricity generation and hydrogen generation produced from geothermal energy.

HB 22-1362 authorized CEO to create and launch 2 primary grant programs that will be administered by the CEO:

- The building electrification for public buildings grant program to provide grants to local governments, school districts, state agencies, and special districts for the installation of high-efficiency electric heating equipment; and
- The high-efficiency electric heating and appliances grant program to provide grants to local governments, utilities, nonprofit organizations, and housing developers for the installation of high-efficiency electric heating equipment in multiple structures within a neighborhood and the purchase of electrical installations and upgrades necessary to support the installation of high-efficiency electric equipment.

Grants will be available for both programs in 2023 for the following purposes:

- the purchase and installation of high-efficiency electric equipment for space heating, water heating, or cooking;
- the purchase of electrical installations and upgrades necessary to support the installation of high-efficiency electric equipment;
- the purchase and installation of other innovative building heating technologies that the Colorado Energy Office determines will likely achieve equal or lower levels of greenhouse gas emissions than high efficiency heat pumps

Applicants from Disproportionately Impacted (DI), Low-Income (LI), or Just Transition (JT) Communities are eligible for additional cost coverage related to administrative expenses of the project. All program requirements and documents will be available in early 2023.

SB22-206 provided \$20 million for the Sustainable Rebuilding Program Fund in response to the Marshall Fire, the largest natural disaster in Colorado's history. The state treasurer transferred \$20 million to the fund after the effective date of the act. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the office for the sustainable rebuilding program. The fund also includes state declared natural disasters dating back to 2018 including the East Troublesome Fire and Cameron Peak Fire. The funding is to be used to build homes and structures that meet high performance building standards adopted by local communities and voluntary sustainable building elements that exceed local code requirements, including by incorporating high-efficiency equipment and materials, and renewable energy and battery storage technologies. Through an intergovernmental agreement with the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), CEO will administer a rebate to homeowners impacted by the Marshall Fire to encourage the installation of heat pumps/geothermal, heat pump water heaters. The rebate is worth up to \$10,000 per home. Out of all building permits currently filed, there is nearly a 50% application rate for Xcel Energy and Colorado Energy Office rebates to build high performance homes in Boulder County. CEO is currently developing additional rebates, community outreach and technical support for those impacted by East Troublesome and Cameron Peak fires. The intention of the fund is to support communities who need to rebuild in future disasters as well.

SB21-231 provided an additional \$3 million for weatherization activities for fiscal year 21-22. These funds were used to support existing weatherization programming and therefore there were no challenges or delays in program implementation. Funds were added to weatherization service provider budgets at the beginning of the fiscal year with plenty of time to spend it down. There were minor challenges around the supply chain for air source heat pumps, but service providers were able to work with suppliers and ultimately the equipment was received and able to be installed. *SB21-231* funds were used to support energy efficiency retrofits as well as

beneficial electrification and renewable energy in the form of rooftop solar photovoltaic systems for low income Coloradans.

The Office of Information Technology

One-time funding awarded to OIT has been largely targeted towards the Colorado Broadband Office initiatives and the myColorado platform:

HB21-1289 SLFRF Broadband: \$70M in ARPA funding awarded from August 2022 until June 2023.

HB21-1289 -This appropriation is from the digital inclusion grant program fund created in section 24-37.5-904 (2), C.R.S., and of money the state received from the federal coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund. The Colorado broadband office may use this appropriation to implement the digital inclusion grant program created in section 24-37.5-904 (1)(a), C.R.S. This includes Digital Inclusion Grant Program Administration, DGIC Telehealth Grants - Administration, DGIC Grants to Tribes - Administration, SLFRF Broadband Admin, Telehealth Grants, Grants to Tribes & SLFRF Broadband. However, global supply chain issues and competition for labor and materials resulted in significant delays in receipt of materials and contracting labor. Additionally, construction delays have resulted from frozen ground. As a result of these issues, we will not be able to fully expend the federal dollars awarded before June 30, 2023. OIT, in collaboration with OSPB, has requested a rollover expenditure extension for these funds through December 2026.

Broadband Mapping and Administration: \$1.1M in ARPA funding awarded from October 2021 until December 2024. This funding will be used to more accurate statewide broadband database, improve mapping applications and data visualizations, direct mapping support for the Broadband Deployment Board and other state grant programs, including the creation of data standards for grant applications and grant impact analysis, and increase support for entities applying for state or federal funds.

PF 604 ARPA: \$171M in ARPA Infrastructure funding awarded from September 2021 until December 2026. This funding is coming from section 604 of the American Rescue Plan Act and is a direct distribution to states intended to expand broadband for the purpose of, 1)... investing in capital assets designed to directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, 2)...address a critical need that resulted from or was made apparent or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency, 3) ...address a critical need of the community to be served by it.

myColorado Vaccination Card: \$3.7M in ARPA funding awarded from July 2022 until June 2023. OIT will use the funds for COVID-19 public health response initiatives eligible under the “American Rescue Plan Act of 2021”, Public Law 117-2. towards the myColorado platform for additional user licenses, AWS capacity, testing and user support to provide more Coloradans with access to myVaccine Record and SMART® Health Card to prevent COVID outbreaks and provide an efficient and effective user experience. Continued funding starting in FY24 will enable myColorado to stabilize the infrastructure, continue to deliver enhancements, and create a model to help agencies pay for use as we add capabilities. Without funding, we cannot keep myColorado operational.

- 2 *Please identify how many rules you have promulgated in the past year (FY 2021-22). With respect to these rules, have you done any cost-benefit analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (2.5), C.R.S., regulatory analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (4.5), C.R.S., or any other similar analysis? Have you conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the Department's rules as a whole? If so, please provide an overview of each analysis.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, the Colorado Energy Office, and Office of Economic Development and International Trade do not promulgate rules.

The Office of Information Technology has not promulgated any rules in the last year (FY 2021-22). However, the office is in the process of updating its existing rules and is making plans to accommodate and complete a rule making process in 2023.

- 3 *How many temporary FTE has the Department been appropriated funding in each of the following fiscal years: FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23? For how many of the temporary FTE was the appropriation made in the Long Bill? In other legislation? Please indicate the amount of funding that was appropriated. What is the department's strategy related to ensuring the short term nature of these positions? Does the department intend to make the positions permanent in the future?*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, the Colorado Energy Office, the Office of Economic Development and International Trade, and the Office of Information Technology are not appropriated temporary FTE. Temporary FTE are not included in the statutory definition of FTE pursuant to Section 24-75-112(1)(d)(II), C.R.S. which states that FTE does not include contractual, temporary, or permanent season positions. There are, however, term-limited positions that have been funded by federal American Rescue Plan Act-State and Local Fiscal Relief Funds (APRA-SLFRF) grant funds which will exist for the life of the grant, or for shorter terms if limited by state statute. These positions are all posted as term-limited during recruitment.

- 4 *Please provide a description, calculation, and the assumptions for the fiscal impact of implementing the provisions of the Partnership Agreement, including but not limited to changes in annual leave accrual, holiday pay, and paid family and medical leave. If your department includes employees who are exempt from the Partnership Agreement, please indicate whether or not you intend to implement similar benefit changes as those required for covered employees. Please provide a breakdown of the fiscal impact of implementing the provisions of the Partnership Agreement for: a) employees who are subject to the Agreement, and b) employees who are exempt from the Agreement.*

The cost to departments for employees using the paid family medical leave was requested and approved last year (DPA FY 2022-23 R-02). For FY 2023-24 the cost is part of the POTS appropriation called Temporary Employees Related to Authorized Leave. The adjustment to annual leave and the additional holiday, as noted in the fiscal note for the bill (S.B. 22-139) were expected to be minimal and if necessary will be addressed through the annual budget process. OSPB is providing the JBC with a breakdown of the fiscal impact of implementing the Partnership Agreement by department.

WRITTEN-ONLY COMMON QUESTIONS: PLEASE RETAIN THE NUMBERING IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN CONSISTENT LABELING FOR COMMON QUESTIONS ACROSS DEPARTMENTS.

- 1 *What are the major cost drivers impacting the Department? Is there a difference between the price inflation the Department is experiencing compared to the general CPI? Please describe any specific cost escalations, including but not limited to impacts driven by employee compensation, workforce challenges, and construction costs.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning & Budgeting do not directly run many programs and as such the main cost drivers are related to employee compensation. The current conditions of the job market are very competitive. The FY 2023-24 Annual Compensation Report showed the state is 5.2% below market rates, making it difficult to attract and retain qualified employees. Additionally, these offices are exclusively non-classified and on average these office's positions are compensated below the classified system's pay scale, making recruiting and employment even less competitive.

The largest workload drivers have been related to emergency/disaster responses as well as the influx of Federal recovery dollars to the state. Both have increased workload for the offices related to planning, tracking, and reporting.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade's largest cost driver is employee compensation. OEDIT added several new FTE to manage the increase in volume and workload. State wages, already below city and federal wages paid by public sector employers and private sector wages, are not keeping up with inflation, making it difficult for OEDIT to attract and retain staff during a time of incredible growth in programming and funding.

The Colorado Energy Office has had to increase wages to compete for new hires, as well as to retain existing employees. While quantifying exact wage growth is difficult, anecdotally, CEO has not been able to secure acceptances to recent offers of employment without going to the very top of posted hiring ranges. It has also experienced difficulty in hiring for several positions, with feedback from candidates that salary offers were quite low compared to other public positions (e.g. City of Denver) and the private sector. We have also seen costs increase in our work, including building out electric vehicle charging infrastructure and weatherizing homes. For example, the cost of electric vehicle charging equipment and services procured by state agencies went up by around 8% last year and are anticipated to go up by about 15% in 2023. Weatherization Assistance Program service providers face a competitive labor market both in similar industries such as construction, where rates are starting at or above \$30/hr, as well in unrelated industries such as retail sales. Additionally, materials for weatherization services have increased 40-60% above 2020 prices. All of these factors directly affect the cost effectiveness of measures which may result in some measures not being installed.

The Office of Information Technology has a variety of cost drivers that impact OIT's operations, including a competitive labor market, lack of standardization of technology, failure of complete deployment and adoption of enterprise level tools, and high levels of custom services required by agencies. Many technology services and software cost increases are well beyond basic CPI increases. This is why as part of IT Transformation we're looking at continuing to shoring up and standardizing services, improving our ability to leverage economies of scale and help

drive costs down. Additionally with the hot technology labor market, OIT is working to maintain and retain staff.

- 2 *How is the Department's caseload changing and how does it impact the Department's budget? Are there specific population changes, demographic changes, or service needs (e.g. aging population) that are different from general population growth?*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, Colorado Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade do not run caseload driven programs.

The Office of Information Technology's agency customers require significant modernization of legacy applications onto enterprise platforms and more current solutions. OIT continues to solidify its product offerings in the areas of Salesforce, Google, Microsoft, Amazon Web Services, OnBase, and others.

Partnering with agencies is allowing OIT to develop more robust five-year IT roadmaps where the business determines the future needs by application based upon OIT recommendations and standards. Additionally, it is apparent executive branch agencies need to ensure OIT has plans for disaster recovery and continuity of operations in place for all essential and critical applications. OIT is partnering on identifying the current state for these areas by application and business readiness in order to determine future resource allocation requirements.

As part of IT Transformation, OIT has transitioned to a real-time billing model that connects agency costs with their use of services, providing additional service transparency and agency ownership. With this initiative, OIT has greater insights into service consumption and is continuing to provide more transparency into agencies' use of OIT's services, giving them more cost control. These increases in transparency and cost control will reflect in the annual common policy budgeting process, aligning OIT service delivery with agency demands.

OIT maintains an average of 300 active projects across customer agencies in addition to partnership. Additionally, OIT supports over 1,100 applications across the executive branch. Over 50% of OIT effort is spent on operations and maintenance of existing applications, running the statewide network, and ensuring systems are secure and information is flowing. It is a key goal for OIT to identify and work with executive branch agencies modernizing applications onto more consistent platforms and configurable technology. Of course, this takes planning and change in both process and systems in the agencies and at OIT.

To better address resource constraints, OIT continues to work on implementing agile practices across key application and product areas in partnership with the executive branch agencies. This transformation will improve efficiency enabling better prioritization of work to truly provide better business value. In parallel, OIT is addressing internal process improvements to increase efficiency and alignment.

Coloradans desire remote, and digital access to government services any time, anywhere. This mandates changes to operations and system availability along with personnel being available and ready to provide service if automated solutions do not exist.

- 3 *Provide a list of any legislation with a fiscal impact that the Department has: (a) not implemented, (b) partially implemented, or (c) missed statutory deadlines. Please specifically describe the implementation of ongoing funding established through legislation in the last two legislative sessions. Explain why the Department has not implemented, has only partially implemented, or has missed deadlines for the legislation on this list. Please explain any problems the Department is having implementing any legislation and any suggestions you have to modify legislation.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning & Budgeting have implemented all legislation.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade has implemented all legislation and has no issues meeting the requirements and deadlines defined by statute, but please see answer above regarding the operational and hiring challenges OEDIT has recently experienced.

The Colorado Energy Office has implemented all legislation and is on-track to meet all legislative requirements and deadlines.

The Office of Information Technology has the following status updates:

HB21-1110 Colorado Laws For Persons With Disabilities - (Partially Implemented)

The act added language to strengthen current Colorado law related to protections against discrimination on the basis of disability for persons with disabilities, specifically as those laws relate to accessibility to government information technology. The chief information officer is directed to promote and monitor the accessibility standards in the state's information technology infrastructure. The act directs each state agency to comply with the accessibility standards established by OIT. The act directs each state agency, on or before July 1, 2022, to submit its written accessibility plan to the office. OIT has hired the FTE that was appropriated by HB21-1110 and has begun collaborating with agencies on discovery and accessibility plans. On or before July 1, 2024, each state agency shall fully implement the sections of the state agency's plan related to accessibility standards. From initial analysis and data gathering, there are over 700 websites needing assessments and remediation. The Administration is currently pursuing legislation in 2023 along with a budget amendment submission for FY 2023-24 to help address the state's accessibility standards. Although still in process, the level of effort anticipated to meet compliance will be great. Legislative changes are necessary to ensure that OIT can promulgate rules requiring agencies to prioritize testing and remediation on the highest priority websites, applications, documents, and systems first.

HB21-1111 Consent Collection Personal Information - (Ongoing)

This act directed the Chief Information Officer to convene an advisory group to study where personally identifiable information (PII) is stored by Colorado's state agencies and those entities with access to this information at state agencies, and to determine the costs and processes necessary to centralize the storage and protection of PII. In accordance with Colorado Open Meeting Laws, we established (and regularly convened) a PII Advisory Group composed of Government Data Advisory Board (GDAB) members and privacy experts. The PII Advisory group (with representation from all state agencies) commenced in August 2022 and meets bimonthly with 12 meetings held to date. OIT contracted with Gartner, a national leader in this

space, to determine what would be required to centralize and protect PII and gather insights/examples from other states. In the course of this engagement they captured the current state of PII at state agencies, high-level centralization options and recommendations for best practices and security. Gartner has worked with the PII Advisory team to present deliverables and gather feedback in a condensed time frame, with highlights that include: 10 interviews with state agencies and over 40 participants, 5 deliverables, resulting in over 200 pages of generated content. On December 28th 2022, The CIO provided a status update of the work involved with this act and notified the Joint Technology Committee that the studies completion would be delayed by one month.

HB21-1289 Funding For Broadband Deployment - (Partially Implemented)

This bill codified OIT's Colorado Broadband Office in statute, as well as created the Digital Inclusion Grant Program and appropriated funds for broadband infrastructure. The funds have been encumbered and expenditures have been paying out to Tribe and salaries have been paying out to FTE.

HB22-1353 Public Safety Communications Transfer - (Ongoing)

The bill relocates the Public Safety Communications Network (PSCN) and the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) from the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) to the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) within the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS). The bill creates the Office of Public Safety Communications (OPSC) within the DHSEM. On July 1, 2023, the transfer of the powers, duties, and functions related to this public safety program will be completed.

SB21-060 Expand Broadband Service - (Partially Implemented)

The act authorized the Colorado Broadband Office (CBO) to use up to \$5.0 million from the Digital Grant Inclusion Program created by House Bill 21-1289 to implement a program that would otherwise be used for telehealth services. The program would have been to reimburse certain income-eligible households and households in critically unserved areas of the state for their costs to access broadband service. The bill stated if the office was unable to find a nonprofit organization (NPO) to administer the program, or if a contract was not able to be executed by January 1, 2022 the program would not be implemented and the funds will again be available for telehealth services. In spite of our office's committed efforts and engagement with possible NPO's, we were unable to execute a contract for this program. The \$5M stipend money was reverted back to the telehealth services. Ultimately, the NPO we targeted to work with was not able to accomplish the work for this effort. We explored all legal possibilities to understand additional uses for the funding as prescribed but in the end were unable to make the necessary changes and therefore the fund reverted to telehealth services. However, we can confirm that the bill's goal of helping this area of broadband is being fulfilled at the federal level by the Emergency Broadband Benefit program and the Affordable Connectivity Program (EBB/ACP).

SB22-113 Artificial Intelligence Facial Recognition - (Ongoing)

The act requires a state or local government agency (agency), including an institution of higher education, that uses or intends to develop, procure, or use a facial recognition service (FRS) to file with its reporting authority a notice of intent to develop, procure, or use the FRS and specify a purpose for which the technology is to be used. For a state agency, the reporting authority is the office of information technology in the governor's office; for a local government agency, the reporting agency is the city council, county commission, or other local government agency

vested with legislative powers. After filing the notice of intent, the agency must produce an accountability report that includes certain information and policies regarding the proposed use of the FRS. The act establishes requirements for the adoption, implementation, disclosure, and updating of accountability reports. The act also requires an agency using an FRS to subject to meaningful human review any decisions that result from such use and produce legal or similarly significant effects concerning individuals. An agency must test the FRS in operational conditions before deploying the FRS in a context in which it will be used to make such decisions. The act created a task force led and organized by Legislative Council staff. The task force started meeting in December 2022 and is in its early stages of addressing and implementing this law.

SB22-191 Procurement Of Information Technology Resources - (Ongoing)

This act clarifies the role of OIT and state agencies in the procurement of IT resources. The act requires state agencies to obtain written approval from OIT before moving forward with IT procurement and solicitation processes. This act built upon the OIT statutory refresh accomplished by HB21-1236 which updated and modernized OIT's roles and responsibilities in state government. OIT has been evaluating the current technical approval of procurement of IT in CORE and identifying ways it can be improved with SB22-191. Currently all procurement of IT is submitted in CORE and approved by OIT Technical and Procurement. OIT continues to create enterprise level agreements and vendor pools that are approved procurement paths by OIT that agencies can use. OIT is also launching pre approved hardware and software lists with the launch of ServiceHub Customer Portal.

- 4 *State revenues are projected to exceed the TABOR limit in each of the next two fiscal years. Thus, increases in cash fund revenues that are subject to TABOR will require an equivalent amount of General Fund for taxpayer refunds. Using the attached spreadsheet, please:*
- a. *List each source of non-tax revenue (e.g., fees, fines, parking revenue, etc.) collected by your department that is subject to TABOR and that exceeds \$100,000 annually. Describe the nature of the revenue, what drives the amount collected each year, and the associated fund where these revenues are deposited.*
 - b. *For each source, list actual revenues collected in FY 2020-21, and projected revenue collections for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23.*
 - c. *List each decision item that your department has submitted that, if approved, would increase revenues subject to TABOR collected in FY 2022-23.*

Please see Appendix A.

- 5 *Recent trends in funded and actual full time equivalent employee positions.*
- a. *Please use the attached spreadsheet to summarize the department's funded and actual FTE for the last three fiscal years.*
 - b. *Please use the attached spreadsheet to identify the origin of changes in funded FTE for FY 2021-22, including the number of new positions the Department has been able to fill.*
 - c. *If positions have not been filled, please respond to the following:*
 - i. *How have vacancy savings been utilized?*
 - ii. *What challenges are preventing positions from being filled?*

Please see Appendix B

DEPARTMENTAL QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AT DEPARTMENT HEARINGS ALL OFFICES

1. *[Sen. Kirkmeyer] Describe any recent drivers of new FTE in the agency/division.*

Within the **Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning & Budgeting** the biggest driver of FTE growth was from the need to manage federal stimulus activity such as ARPA-State and Local Fiscal Relief Funds. The offices also saw increases to FTE through legislation and budget requests.

Two passed bills appropriated 4.0 FTE to the Governor's Office. Those were SB22-206 "Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Resources," which appropriated 3.0 FTE for the new Disaster Preparedness Office, and HB22-1401 "Hospital Nurse Staffing Standards," which appropriated 1.0 FTE to the Office of Saving People Money on Health Care to conduct studies related to long COVID. The Governor's Office was granted two budget changes last year as well. FY23's R-01 (GOV), and FY23 R-02 (GOV) appropriated 7.0 FTE to the Governor's Office. The Governor's Commission on Community Service also received additional funding and FTE from the FY 2022-2023 Long Bill.

In addition to appropriated FTE, the Office's have twenty-two term-limited operations, budget, accounting, policy, and communications staff funded using federal ARPA - State and Local Fiscal Relief funds. SB21-288 left three hundred million dollars to the Governor to allocate for administrative and public health needs. A portion of those funds are used for statewide management of the ARPA-SLFRF federal grant. When hired, these federally funded employees know they are paid from temporary funds and are informed their positions are term-limited through the life of the grant.

The Colorado Energy Office saw increases to FTE through federal funding with the Investment and Infrastructure Jobs Act and Inflation Reduction Act and also with new legislation in FY21 and FY22 (mainly SB21-260, HB21-1266, HB21-1286, HB22-1304, HB22-1013, HB22-1249, SB22-193, HB22-1362, SB22-206, SB22-180, and HB22-1381).

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade currently has 121.0 FTE, which is 40% more FTE than pre-pandemic levels. The main driver for the increase in FTE are the number of legislated state and federal stimulus programs assigned to OEDIT, as well as direct to agency ARPA and CARES Act funding through the EDA. In order to effectively and efficiently implement these programs, OEDIT needed to increase FTE to manage the programmatic and operational workload. Along with these new programs, OEDIT also houses the Recovery Office. The Recovery Office has 14.0 FTE that are responsible for supporting the planning, development, and rollout of ARPA, CARES Act, and State Stimulus funding across all state agencies.

OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING AND BUDGET

CAPITAL IT/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS

1. *Describe the process OSPB utilizes to prioritize its information technology projects that are requested to be included in the IT Capital section of the Long Bill.*

OSPB is charged with supporting the Governor in submitting a balanced budget on November 1st and January 2nd each year. As part of the budget process, OSPB received IT capital construction requests from all departments, including some requests from the Department of Higher Education on behalf of IHEs. OSPB provides a list of IT capital projects which are recommended to be funded based on the following factors: (1) the value/risk to state operations, (2) if the project includes a non-state match requirement which reduces the need for state funds or is fully funded by a cash or federal funds, (3) the program or divisional process improvement ROI of a specific project, and (4) the statewide ROI of addressing IT tech debt.

2. *[Rep. Bird] Discuss the decision to not include a prioritization of Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE) by OSBP. Are the IT Capital Projects that are prioritized by CCHE included in the balanced budget submitted by the Governor on November 1.*

In addition to the four factors OSPB uses to prioritize funding for IT capital construction projects, the total amount of funds available for IT capital construction projects is dependent on the value of competing priorities and the revenue forecasts. Since the volume of IT capital construction requests for FY 2023-24 exceeded the amount of funds available for IT capital construction projects OSPB prioritized the projects which have a clear positive value to state or programmatic operations, utilize matching or cash funds, or reduce the long-term technical debt.

Recognizing that many capital construction projects have been delayed because of inflation and staffing related issues and that the capital budget this year could not sustain several large dollar continuation projects, OSPB's prioritization includes the recommendation that the multi-year projects not required for health, life and safety reasons be spread out over multiple years. Should additional one-time funds become available, additional General Fund could be considered for those projects funded in the FY 2022-23 Long Bill but not prioritized for FY 2023-24 funding, including CU Boulder Hellems, CSU Clarke, and the Auraria Higher Education Center.

3. *[Sen. Zenzinger] Did any multi-year Capital IT projects get funded in the FY 2022-23 Long Bill but are not included in the current year request? If yes, discuss the reasoning and the plan to complete the project.*

The General Assembly provided funding for four IT capital projects in FY 2022-23 Long Bill that were not prioritized by for funding in FY 2023-24. These projects have a specific value to the specific IHE which requested the funding and OSPB reviewed these projects using these four priorities outlined above and were unable to place them above the line due to budget constraints.

THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- 1. Please describe the OEDIT R1 request to reauthorize the Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant Program. Please explain the reasoning for renewal in the 2023 session given its statutory repeal date of January 1, 2025. Please detail the funding sources for the program and provide a history of economic impacts related to the program.*

Reauthorization Request

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) is requesting a reauthorization of the Advanced Industries Accelerator Act (AIAA) that is set to expire July 1, 2024.

OEDIT proposes that the AIAA be renewed for an additional 10-year period, maintaining the current funding sources, which include proceeds from bioscience and clean technology income tax withholding growth (C.R.S. 39-22-604.3) that vary year by year and a set \$5.5M annually in Gaming Revenue. We have provided year-by-year how much C.R.S. 39-22-604.3 has contributed to the program's funds in this list below:

FY14: \$2,020,221
FY15: \$6,774,855.22
FY16: \$7,280,138.22
FY17: \$5,341,654.15
FY18: \$4,362,210.59
FY19: \$6,882,935.30
FY20: \$20,603,806.94
FY21: \$7,105,351.69
FY22: \$14,613,089.62

OEDIT has two legislative sessions to pass a reauthorization before there are any gaps in programming. Given the importance of this program to Colorado's economy and the size of its impact, OEDIT recommends reauthorization in the 2023 legislative session. Should any unforeseeable circumstances occur in that session that ultimately prevent passage, there will be another opportunity to reauthorize it in the 2024 session.

The Advanced Industries Accelerator Act

The AIAA program supports three different grant opportunities to Colorado research institutions or businesses operating in one of seven advanced industries, which include advanced manufacturing, aerospace, bioscience, electronics, energy and natural resources, infrastructure engineering, and technology and information. The three grant opportunities are Proof of Concept (POC), Early Stage Capital and Retention (ESCR), and Collaborative Infrastructure (CINFR) grants.

POC grants fund commercialization of research at Colorado research universities, federal labs located in Colorado, and other Colorado labs with valid technology transfer offices. Funding helps pull technologies from the research institutions where they were discovered and connect them to the private sector where they can be developed into commercialized products. This acceleration of applied research leads to the rapid commercialization of products and services

and provides significant economic impact and competitive advantage for Colorado and the Advanced Industries.

ESCR grants fund Colorado companies that have created viable products that meet a market need. Grants support technology commercialization by funding product development in preparation for a product launch or the advancement of a product or technology to achieve a commercial milestone that significantly increases the company's value and stability and better positions the company for follow-on investment, including through the federal grant programs, angel funding, or venture capital. The resulting product or service must be manufactured or performed in Colorado.

CINFR grants fund Colorado-based teams of technology businesses and nonprofits that substantially build or utilize existing infrastructure to support or enhance the commercialization of advanced industry products, assist advanced industry start-ups with mentoring or access to outside capital, or contribute to the development of an advanced industry workforce. Projects must have multiple collaborative public-private partners, broad impacts across one or more advanced industries, and support capability growth within the identified industries through research, technology development, and manufacturing.

Program Impact

The seven advanced industries in Colorado are key drivers of the economy, accounting for nearly 30 percent of the state's total wage earnings, around 30 percent of total sales revenue, and almost 35 percent of the state's total exports. It is essential to promote growth and sustainability in these industries by driving innovation, commercialization, and public-private partnerships, while also increasing access to early-stage capital and creating a strong infrastructure that enhances the state's capacity to be globally competitive

The development and commercialization of innovative technologies requires significant investment. However, private industry is often not willing to invest in these technologies until the technology has been de-risked and the business model and ability to scale has been proven. In fact, according to studies 90 percent of early stage startups fail within the first three years due to lack of investment. The AIAA funding provides critical bridge funding for technologies to reach the stage of investor readiness, and for the creation of resources to support the continued growth and innovation of these technologies.

Additionally, many state institutions depend on this funding for technology development. POC grants are awarded to researchers at Colorado research institutions, including the three University of Colorado campuses, Colorado State University, Colorado School of Mines, the University of Denver, and National Jewish Health. POC funding, alongside institutional funds and federal grants, supports this research with the ultimate goal of commercializing or licensing the proven technology.

The AIAA's impact on Colorado's economy has been significant. Since inception the AIAA has resulted in the creation of 4,423 new jobs, retention of 4,597 jobs, creation of 124 new companies, filing of 624 patents and 24,536 licenses, and capital investments of \$173,596,885. Additionally, these funds have helped the technologies acquire an additional \$173,596,885 in third-party capital to commercialize further, and supported projected annual revenues of \$332,311,808.

If this reauthorization is not approved, OEDIT expects to see negative impacts to the Colorado economy. Without this critical funding, researchers and early stage businesses in Colorado will experience longer timelines to prove a concept or scale their business. This will ultimately result in reduced rate of innovative discoveries and startup creation, less high-skilled jobs being created and retained, and impacted ability to obtain third-party capital investments.

2. *Please detail the requirements of and describe the anticipated initiative and program impacts of funding provided through Proposition 123.*

OEDIT plans to contract with a third-party administrator to run the programs and program components enacted by Proposition 123 (see list below) but given the projected large amount of recurring annual funding (transfers to OEDIT are estimated at \$81M for FY 2023-24 and \$162M for FY 2024-25), the number of programs and components, and complexity of the program mechanisms, OEDIT will need internal staff resources for stakeholder engagement, high level program management, contracting, fiscal and program oversight and interagency coordination. These staff resources will likely be jointly deployed with other OEDIT housing related programs such as the Middle Income Housing Authority and the Innovative Housing Incentive Program. OEDIT believes that once the funding allowed for in Proposition 123 becomes available in July 2023, that both OEDIT and the third party Administrator's expenses can be covered within the existing 2% administrative expense allowance as long as OEDIT is allowed to draw from those funds via a statutory update or other means. Note this also assumes that the third party administrator will be able to charge fees for certain reasonable loan origination, legal, document production and servicing functions similar to those charged today for these types of financing products.

OEDIT is actively working to understand the full scope of the legislation, on a stakeholder engagement plan, and interagency coordination. In conjunction with the Governor's Office Legislative and Policy team and other stakeholders, we are also developing our thoughts on potential legislative proposals. OEDIT is also reviewing whether any of the Prop 123 programs could work through or with existing housing programs such as IHIP.

List of Programs and Program Components Enacted by Proposition 123

- Land Banking Program for Affordable Housing
 - Grants to Local Government
 - Loans to Non-Profit Organizations
- Affordable Housing Equity Program
 - Equity Investments in Low and Middle Income Multi-Family Rental Developments
 - Equity Investments in Existing Multi-Family Rental Projects to Ensure Affordability Preservation
 - Tenant Equity Vehicle Funding Tenant Down Payments for Tenants Living in Projects Funded by this Program
- Concessionary Debt Program
 - Debt Financing of Low-and Middle-Income Multi-Family Rental Developments
 - Gap Financing with Subordinate Debt for Projects That Qualify for Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits
 - Gap Financing with Predevelopment Loans for Projects That Qualify for Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits

- Debt Financing of Existing Affordable Housing Projects to Ensure Affordability Preservation
- Debt Financing for Modular and Factory Built Housing Manufacturers

COLORADO ENERGY OFFICE

VOLKSWAGON SETTLEMENT

1. *[Sen. Kirkmeyer] Can you speak to your involvement in coordinating the Beneficiary Mitigation Plan? How much funding flows through the Energy Office and is it accounted for anywhere in the budget?*

This funding is not included in the submitted budget as it is non-appropriated and is transferred to CEO through an interagency agreement from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Non-appropriated funding is not included in agencies' baseline budget calculations per guidelines.

While CEO worked with other agencies in developing the VW Beneficiary Mitigation Plan, CEO's role in deploying funding is limited to light duty charging infrastructure programming. VW funding has been used in Charge Ahead Colorado, which provides grants for community-based L2 and DCFC charging stations and CEO's DCFC Corridor Program, which provided funding to build high-speed charging at 34 locations across Colorado's major transportation corridors.

R-01 EPC FEASIBILITY STUDIES

2. *[Sen. Kirkmeyer] What kind of discussion or coordination has the CEO had with the Office of the State Architect related to EPCs?*

CEO has developed a scope of work (draft) with the Office of the State Architect (OSA) that uses their template language and policies. The CEO EPC program interacts with OSA on all state buildings including institutions of higher education projects. Since the focus of this request is state agencies, we will continue to coordinate with OSA, as is standard practice and follow established guidelines for procurement and execution of the contracts.

3. *[Sen. Kirkmeyer] Does the Energy Office plan to follow the procurement code when soliciting for this contract? If not, why not?*

Yes, the Energy Office plans to follow the procurement code when soliciting for this contract. The procurement and contracts for EPCs utilize longstanding standard processes and templates guided by Colorado statute and developed by CEO and OSA.

COMMUNITY ACCESS ENTERPRISE

4. *[Sen. Kirkmeyer] Would the Office please provide:*
 - *A short summary of what has been accomplished through the Community Access Enterprise;*
 - *How many FTE are associated with the Enterprise; and*
 - *A description of the governance model used in the Enterprise*

Summary of accomplishments: In Fiscal Year 2022, the Community Access Enterprise board of directors were appointed and the board met monthly beginning in November 2021; the board held a rulemaking hearing and approved the retail delivery fee in March 2022; and, the enterprise completed a Ten-Year Plan detailing how the enterprise will execute its business purpose during state fiscal years 2022-23 through 2031-32. The Ten-Year Plan and FY22 Annual Report can be found on the CAE webpage.

The Department of Revenue began collecting the retail delivery fee on July 1, 2022 on behalf of the enterprise. New programs are under development and will be launching in FY23 including a medium- and heavy-duty charging infrastructure program, a high-emitting vehicle replacement program for low- and moderate-income Coloradans, a community-based mobility program and a pilot eBike cargo program for deliveries and other uses. The enterprise is also providing funding to the existing Charge Ahead Colorado and the EV Fast Charging Plazas charging infrastructure programs. These programs provide enhanced incentives for projects serving income qualified multi-family housing units, projects in disproportionately impacted communities, and promoting geographic diversity through the state.

FTE: There are 5.5 FTEs associated with the enterprise

Governance: Pursuant to section 24-38.5-303, C.R.S. the Community Access Enterprise operates as a government-owned business within the Colorado Energy Office to execute its business purpose. The Enterprise is run by a governing board of seven members. Four of the members are appointed by the governor and are term-limited. The other three members consist of the director of the Colorado Energy Office, the executive director Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and the executive director of the Colorado Department of Transportation (or their designated representatives.) The board members serve as unpaid volunteers pursuant to section 24-38.5-303(2)(c), C.R.S. Section 24-38.5-303(6), C.R.S. allowed the governing board to adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business. All seven members have voting rights and a majority vote of the quorum is required for formal action. To date, the governing board has voted to approve the statutorily required Ten-Year Plan, establish the retail delivery fee, and approve an annual budget.

Current Budget Request

1. *[Sen. Zenzinger] Discuss the proposal to fund the myColorado app request utilizing the common policy to allocate costs. How does funding myColorado benefit all state agencies?*

myColorado was started with a skunkworks experimental approach that utilized a variety of one-time funding mechanisms to support. With COVID and the vaccine card, we were able to leverage recovery funds to keep the operations afloat. With current myColorado subscribers at over 1 million, the demand for all agencies to provide consistent digital access to, and experience of, government is clear. We therefore propose an apportioned “utility cost” for myColorado as a percentage of Common Policy IT Spend/allocation. Ultimately, the myColorado chargeback model should encourage - not penalize - agencies to migrate more systems and features to the app to encourage more digital state services and greater constituency adoption. There are more than a half dozen new agencies or functions planning to come online with the app in the coming months we need a model that mirrors the way we charge for our other services and creates ongoing financial stability for a critical state tool.

2. *[Rep. Sirotta] Provide a list of the services planned to be offered by the myColorado app if funding is approved as requested. Is development for all future additions to myColorado envisioned to be fulfilled with the current appropriation and additional resources requested for FY 2023-24?*

The requested funding will enable myColorado to stabilize the current infrastructure, support the current multiple agency features, continue to deliver enhancements, and create a model to help agencies “pay for use” as we add capabilities.

Without funding, we cannot keep myColorado operational and it will be shut down.

myColorado has dramatically increased its positioning to deliver value to the constituents of Colorado. In 2022, we achieved a significant milestone in crossing the 1,000,000 Coloradan user enrollment. We also completed an in-depth user-centered design analysis to help prioritize those features most needed by Coloradans.

With stable funding the myColorado team has the following updates, features and additions in the pipeline:

1. CDPHE

- myVaccine Record (digital COVID-19 CDC card)
- Colorado SMART® Health Card
- Boosters + additional rows

2. CDPS/CSP

- Colorado Digital ID™ adoption
- QR code share of identification

- Law enforcement portal
3. DNR/CPW
- Digital fishing license
4. DOR/Tax
- Sales tax lookup, geolocation, real-time calculator
5. DOR/DMV
- Driver license renewal
 - Vehicle registration
 - Digital driving permit for minors
 - Space Force and disability designation
 - Colorado Digital ID redesign
 - e-Title
 - Affinity Icon
6. Well Power (Mental Health Center of Denver)
- Identity verification service

3. *[Sen. Kirkmeyer] Is there a plan to expand locations that are compelled to accept the digital ID? Is the digital ID that is compatible with Apple's Wallet app anticipated to expand acceptance to places beyond the federal Transportation Security Agency?*

myColorado has reached over 1 million users with minimal to no marketing spend. As Sen. Kirkmeyer identified there are still some gaps in use due to a lack of awareness. For FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 we are requesting a 50% increase in marketing funds to grow adoption on both the presenter and approver side of the transaction. Furthermore, we plan to implement the new mDL protocol (Apple and Google Wallets) to support myColorado acceptance at TSA checkpoints. Finally, as part of a recent collaboration with the Colorado Digital Services (CDS) team, we are building out the myColorado roadmap to align with the Governor's Digital Government Strategic Plan with a specific focus on accessibility, equity, and user-friendly technology.

4. *[Sen. Bridges] Discuss the Office's approach to this year's technology debt (tech debt) request in the Capital IT section of the budget. If the current request is funded, how much tech debt remains unaddressed and thus anticipated to drive future funding requests?*

This year's technology debt funding request has been prioritized based on OIT's strategic plan (OIT's strategic plan developed with consideration of the needs of the agencies we support.) and what projects provide the greatest benefit to the state. In addition to funding the Enterprise Identity project (\$16.8M), the following requests are integral to OIT's next steps in reducing

technology debt: IT ServiceHub Phase 3 (\$2M), Infrastructure and Network Buildout, Core Network Refresh, and carry over/cost increases from last year's R-01 project (\$3.7M).

ServiceHub is our main automation tool enabling us to move away from manual processes and support modern IT operations, additional investment is required.

Infrastructure and Network Buildout and Core Network Refresh are projects as part of Phase 1 of tech debt and are underway. Due to the final stages of the budgeting process, the whole asks for those were cut, and they are underfunded today. They are essential for getting out of eFort and off the mainframe. Failure to invest in these requests will lead to greater costs and represents a significant step backwards in the reduction of the state's technology debt.

At least, approximately \$389M of unfunded technical debt remains unaddressed and unfunded.

5. *[Sen. Zenzinger] Distinguish the Office's R5 Data Driven Decisions request from the resources requested for the Center or Organizational Effectiveness. How does the administration intend to ensure activities of OIT and the Department of Personnel are not duplicative?*

Upon review for the Center of Organizational Effectiveness's (COE) request, the two requests do not overlap. Data Literacy efforts are not included in the COE request whereas OIT's R5 Data Driven Decisions request does.

The focus of R5, Data Driven Decisions is providing additional resources to promote data governance and data operations within OIT. While there is an educational component, geared at data literacy training, this training is not designed to be general and foundational for all state employees. Rather, this training development and delivery requires a highly specialized niche skillset and should be aligned to the data governance efforts in the Chief Data Office of OIT. The audience for this training would also be targeted to specific job functions, both at OIT and agencies. We confirmed with DPA/COE that this does not overlap with their efforts but we will work to align with their standards. We also wanted to clarify that data literacy educational piece is just one component of the Decision Item, the majority of the funding will be more operational in nature, working to facilitate data sharing, data governance and enabling the inventorying of data and the actual transfer and exchange of data between state agencies.

OIT will continue to partner with and update all agencies on our progress with our Data Literacy initiatives to ensure no duplicate efforts or requests for similar resources are occurring.

6. *[Sen. Bridges] The Department of Education has requested additional funding to address inflationary increases in IT contract services. Is OIT seeing similar inflationary increases for contract services or other operating costs?*

Current inflationary pressures continue to mount within the overall economy resulting in increased costs for OIT. OIT has identified specific information technology and security contracts that are essential to the running of required IT systems for the state that continue to be impacted by inflationary pressures.

As of June 2022, the national inflation rate was 9.1% and the rate for the Denver Aurora-Lakewood was 8.3% for the two month period ending in May. These inflationary pressures continue to put pressure on OIT's operating budgets. Examples of these operating

cost increases include hardware and software solutions purchased through CDW-G and World Wide Technology LLC. This pressure is leading to direct impacts on the ability of OIT to continue to maintain critical infrastructure and systems for the state.

Like the Department of Education, OIT has observed challenges with inflationary increases in information technology contracts. Examples of these contracts and subscriptions include: Google, Microsoft, Palo Alto subscription and support cost increases. As overall inflationary pressures have increased, the upward pressure has continued. The projection CPI increase for Colorado from the Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) for the previous calendar year was 8.3% after being revised up from the previous projection of 8.2%.

7. *[Rep. Bird] Discuss the varying degrees to which state agencies can seek IT support without cooperating with OIT. If the General Assembly were to consider expanding statutory requirements to utilize OIT at more of those currently exempt state agencies including independently elected officials such as Departments of Law, State, and Treasury, what position would the Office have on the concept? Provide a list of agencies that do not cooperate with the Office for the majority of its IT needs. Has or can any analysis be performed to estimate the financial impact of expanding required cooperation to more state-government entities?*

Most states with central IT service providers do not provide support to other elected offices, in line with separation of powers, however Colorado does provide some central IT services to currently exempt state agencies with independently elected officials. These non-consolidated agencies include: Department of Education, the General Assembly, Judicial, Department of Higher Education (unappropriated), Department of Law, Secretary of State, and the Department of the Treasury.

Website Accessibility Standard

1. *[JBC Staff] Discuss the Office's plan in assisting agencies in reaching compliance with OIT's official accessibility standards. What resources are necessary to ensure compliance by July 1, 2024.*

OIT's Technology Accessibility Program (TAP) provides assistance to agencies in order to help them with becoming compliant with the state's accessibility standards and national and state accessibility laws. The TAP provides assistance in the following ways:

- 1) Providing Accessibility Consulting: The Accessibility Consultants (Solutions Engineers) working in the Technology Accessibility Program (TAP) are focused on the shared goal to support the implementation of all agency IT Accessibility Adoption Plans in order to support the agencies to be compliant with state accessibility standards. Accessibility Consultants provide the following support:
 - a) Share information about standards, policy and guidelines and provide resources and share accessibility best practices
 - b) Offer accessibility software procurement, implementation, and training guidance
 - c) Collect and work through feedback on accessibility-related roadblocks
 - d) Support agencies with implementing the six core criteria within their agency plans
 - e) Guide agencies through website and application testing process and testing best practices including the use of Voluntary Product Accessibility Templates (VPATs)

- f) Track progress/status of accessibility plans and help agencies find opportunities for addressing accessibility needs
 - g) Consult on OIT projects with the agency customer engagement teams.
 - h) Serve as statewide accessibility subject matter experts (SMEs) for state employees on subjects such as accessibility standards, best practices, software tools, Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), etc.
 - i) Provide agency accessibility open office hours that include topics such as monthly TAP updates, software demos, budget discussions, strategy and plan implementation methodology.
 - j) Publishes a monthly tech accessibility newsletter
 - k) Provide support for a tool that helps identify issues with website accessibility (Siteimprove)
 - l) Consulting with vendors on improvements for colorado.gov and Google Sites platforms
- 2) Developing and Updating Accessibility Standards: Assisting OIT, agencies, and SIPA with updating web and application standards to include accessibility requirements.
 - 3) Assisting with Contract, Procurement, and Vendor Management: Assisting contract/procurement teams with adding language, processes, and guidance to include accessibility requirements for all technology purchases in the state. The staff works with OIT vendor management to address any accessibility issues with shared platforms, systems or software that impact multiple agencies (for example, systems like Kronos or Salesforce).
 - 4) Providing Training: The Technology Accessibility Program (TAP) provides our agencies a number of training resources, online sessions, and open office hour demos.
 - 5) Providing Accessibility Software: The Technology Accessibility Program (TAP) provides our agencies a number of software solutions in either limited or unlimited licensing.
 - a) Unlimited licenses to Siteimprove to monitor and remediate state websites. This tool is able to scan and capture about 30% of the accessibility errors (WCAG) on websites.
 - b) Unlimited licenses to JAWS/ZoomText/Fusion. JAWS is screen Reader software, ZoomText is Screen magnification software, and Fusion is a combination of both software solutions. This software is for screen reader users.
 - c) Unlimited licenses for JawsInspect Software for developers to test screen reader functionality without having to know how to use screen reader software.
 - d) Limited licenses for CommonLook which is a plug-in software tool for Adobe Acrobat, Microsoft Word, and PowerPoint to help make documents accessible and to remediate any outstanding document accessibility issues.

- e) Limited licenses for Adobe Acrobat DC Pro which is a PDF software that includes an Accessibility Checker tool for remediation of any outstanding accessibility issues. This software works in tandem with CommonLook.
 - f) Limited licenses for Otter.ai which is a web-based software to add and edit live meeting and video transcripts/captioning.
- 6) Supporting Manual Testing Services: OIT's Testing Solutions will provide and/or coordinate manual testing efforts for agencies. As the state has inadequately tested websites and applications, there is a large backlog of manual testing that needs to be done in order for agencies to know how much remediation will be needed to get their systems into compliance with the law. Manual testing is needed for all websites and applications as the Siteimprove tool only captures 30% of accessibility issues. The state has 400+ websites and 1000+ applications.
- 7) Supporting Remediation Efforts: TAP will work with OIT and vendors on enterprise applications to ensure any needed remediation occurs as OIT is the product owner for the enterprise applications. TAP is also working with the Statewide Internet Portal Authority (SIPA) to ensure the website platform is accessible. Agencies are responsible to provide website and document remediation, although this work can also be done by one of OIT's contracted accessibility vendors. For application remediation needed, this will be completed with agencies, vendors and OIT depending on the support model. TAP Accessibility Consultants will work with agencies, OIT and vendors during remediation as needed.

The state needs to invest in agencies and OIT in order to implement the IT Accessibility Adoption plans, which includes the testing and remediation of websites, applications, documents, and systems to identify those that are not compliant with the state standards and correct the accessibility issues in order to be compliant with HB21-1110. Agencies and OIT used the IT Accessibility Adoption Plans, which included lists of all websites, applications, and related technology (like kiosks) to determine the funding needed to become compliant with HB21-1110. An investment of \$45M is being requested for OIT and agencies, as a budget amendment for FY 2023-24, based on the most recent calculations completed in 2022 that indicated funds were needed to be fully compliant. We anticipate this is the minimum amount of funding needed as additional needs may be discovered as agencies and OIT work on implementing their plans.

Additionally, it's important to remember that addressing accessibility issues is directly aligned with addressing technical debt, another top issue OIT is focused on. In cases where systems will be replaced as part of technical debt projects, those systems will not be tested and remediated for accessibility issues, but rather the focus will be on building or purchasing a modern system that is accessible from the start.

2. *[JBC Staff] Describe or provide an estimate for the state's current level of compliance with the accessibility standards. Provide a comparison between coming into compliance by July 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024,*

or July 1, 2025. Is the administration considering seeking legislation to delay the compliance data currently contained in statute?

There are several components to consider when looking at the state's level of compliance with the accessibility standards, and as the accessibility work across Colorado is currently maturing, the measurements used to track compliance are still in development in many areas. The data that is currently used to track compliance is focused on these areas: website compliance (measured by the automated testing tool, Siteimprove) and the percent of the IT Accessibility Adoption Plans that are completed across the state agencies.

- The current Siteimprove data shows that for the 421 websites, 83% of the websites are above the 80% threshold, 28% of websites are above 90%, and five (5) websites are at 100% (1% of sites). It's important to remember that SiteImprove only captures about 30% of accessibility issues. Manual testing is needed to fully assess a site's accessibility, much like applications that require manual testing.
- Currently, all agencies have completed their IT Accessibility Adoption Plans, as part of compliance for HB21-1110. The IT Accessibility Adoption Plans include a checklist which includes 54 separate activities that span the following sections: Governance, Evaluation, Skills, Communications and Support, Development Lifecycle, and Procurement. When looking collectively across all agency plans, as a whole we have completed only 23% of the plans. As agencies are all in different stages of their accessibility work, the range of plan completion is from 0% to 65% (OIT is currently at 23% completed). As agencies require funding to complete the majority of the plan, agencies are currently focused on completing activities that do not require additional funding or resources.

Other indicators that are currently being worked on, but are not fully ready to be measured at this time, include the accessibility of documents and also accessibility of the 1000+ applications used across the state. As all applications have not been tested, the % of applications that are in compliance is unknown at this time. Funding is being requested to assist with accessibility testing of the current applications that are in use, in addition to funding to remediate accessibility issues. Additionally, work is in progress around providing more training and professional development, including how we will measure progress and growth in abilities related to accessibility. After testing of applications and websites are completed, measuring progress on remediation will also need to occur.

Based on the measures and indicators we do have, it is well known that Colorado has considerable work to do in order to be compliant with HB21-1110. The current funding requested is a minimum investment needed to start to move forward with accessibility compliance. The speed and degree to which the state is compliant will be very closely correlated to the state's investment and the timeline for the funding. If 100% of the funding needs were provided on July 1, 2023, that would only allow for one year for all testing, remediation and accommodations to be completed. Given multiple factors, including staffing and completing priorities, it is anticipated that many agencies will need to focus on accommodations in order to be compliant with HB21-1110 as the testing and remediation will likely take up to 3 years to complete. Given that all agencies are also at different stages, some agencies will be on track to meet the current deadline (7/1/2024) while others will not.

Extending the due date to December 31, 2024 or July 1, 2025 will likely make little difference on the rate of compliance, but would allow for additional time for agencies to focus on testing and remediation versus focusing on accommodation (which is needed for non-compliant systems). At this time, given that agencies do not have the funding to fully start their testing and remediation, much is unknown about the rate of the work that will happen. More importantly though, extending the date for compliance sends the message that the state is ok with inaccessible services and extending the deadline does not move us closer to that goal.

The Administration is pursuing legislation to clean-up the language from HB21-1110 to allow OIT to promulgate rules outlining specifics of accessibility and allowing for reasonable accommodations to meet the needs of people with all types of disabilities. We believe this meets the intent of HB21-1110 and allows state agencies and local governments to prioritize the efforts of the most important websites, applications, and other technology used by their constituents and staff. A substantial investment to resolve the technology accessibility debt, combined with additional clarity on technology accessibility requirements will improve government access for all.

Appendix A: Non-Tax Revenues Collected by Department That Are Subject to TABOR

1. The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, Colorado Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade

Non-Tax Revenues Collected by Department That Are Subject to TABOR (excluding sources that amount to less than \$100,000/year)				
Revenue Source	Associated Cash Fund	Revenues Collected Annually		
		FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Projection	FY 2023-24 Projection
State Emergency Reserve Interest	State Emergency Reserve (10ER)	\$35,789,547	\$47,956,185	\$41,872,866
Benchmarking Fees	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (CCMA)	\$65,289	\$735,000	\$400,000
EV Registration Revenue	Electric Vehicle Grant Fund (28G0)	\$991,032	\$1,576,000	\$2,040,000
Utility Revenue	Clean and Renewable Energy Fund (21D0)	\$3,007,645	\$3,200,000	\$3,400,000
HB21-1105 Energy benefit charge	Clean and Renewable Energy Fund (21D0)	\$0	\$8,325,000	\$8,500,000
Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund Interest	Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund (13N0)	\$438,246	\$542,583	\$490,414
Economic Development Fund Interest	Economic Development Fund (1560)	\$4,715,633	\$13,558,819	\$9,137,226
Advance Industries Acceleration Fund Interest	Advance Industries Acceleration Fund (27L0)	\$15,059,660	\$15,443,320	\$15,251,490
TOTALS		\$60,067,051	\$91,336,907	\$81,091,996

2. The Office of Information Technology

Non-Tax Revenues Collected by Department That Are Subject to TABOR (excluding sources that amount to less than \$100,000/year)				
Revenue Source	Associated Cash Fund	Revenues Collected Annually		
		FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Projection	FY 2023-24 Projection
Digital Trunked Radio (DTR) Services provided to NOAA and weather stations	6130	\$299,422	\$299,422	\$0
Server Revenue - Provided for use of Server Racks in OIT Data Centers	6130	\$112,422	\$112,422	\$112,422
TOTALS		\$411,844	\$411,844	\$112,422

The nature of the Office of Information Technology's revenue is attributed to Digital Trunk Radio (DTR) services provided to NOAA and we provide maintenance to weather stations. In addition, OIT also receives TABOR revenue for server racks within our data centers. Those are charged per rack to RTD and a few counties.

For DTR services, OIT collected \$299,421.90 and for server racks, collected \$112,442.22 in FY 2021-22. OIT anticipates the revenues to be approximately the same for FY 2023. In FY 2024, the DTR program will be transferred over to CDPS and OIT will no longer collect revenue related to the program.

OIT did not have any decision items submitted that would increase revenues subject to TABOR collected in FY 2022-23.

Appendix B: Recent Trends in Funded and Actual Full Time Equivalent Employee Positions

1. The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, Colorado Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade

Part A: Please summarize the Department's funded and actual FTE for the last three fiscal years.

Trend Information: Funded FTE and Actual FTE				
Fiscal Year	Funded FTE*	Actual FTE	Actual Above/(Below) Funded FTE	% Difference
2019-20	148.7	187.3	38.6	26.0%
2020-21	152.1	205.8	53.7	35.3%
2021-22	157.8	244.8	87.0	55.1%
2022-23	203.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
FTE Change over 3 years	51.0			
% Change over 3 years	33.5%			

* "Funded FTE" equals the number of full time equivalent positions specified in the annual Long Bill or in appropriation clauses in other acts. These FTE figures reflect the number of positions that correspond to the amounts appropriated.

Part B: Please identify the origin of changes in funded FTE for FY 2021-22, including the number of new positions the Department has been able to fill.

FY 2021-22: Status of New Funded FTE				
Fiscal Year	Funded FTE	Actual FTE	Actual Above/(Below) Funded FTE	% Difference
TOTAL BASE: 2020-21	152	206	54	35%
<i>Decision Items:</i>				
N/A	0	0	0	0%
<i>Bills:</i>				
SB 21-229 - Rural Jump-start Zone Grant Program	1	1	0	0%
HB 21-1266 - Environmental Justice Disproportionate Impacted Communities	2	2	0	0%
HB 21-1304 - Early Childhood System	2	2	0	0%
HB 21-1311 - Income Tax	1	1	0	0%
<i>FTE changes unrelated to decision items or bills</i>	1	34	33	3340%
TOTAL: 2021-22	158	245	87	55%

2. The Office of Information Technology

Part A: Please summarize the Department's funded and actual FTE for the last three fiscal years.

Trend Information: Funded FTE and Actual FTE				
Fiscal Year	Funded FTE*	Actual FTE	Actual Above/(Below) Funded FTE	% Difference
2019-20	1,008.3	911.4	(96.9)	-9.6%
2020-21	1,026.8	926.4	(100.4)	-9.8%
2021-22	1,031.4	926.8	(104.6)	-10.1%
2022-23	1,103.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
FTE Change over 3 years	95.4			
% Change over 3 years	9.5%			

* "Funded FTE" equals the number of full time equivalent positions specified in the annual Long Bill or in appropriation clauses in other acts. These FTE figures reflect the number of positions that correspond to the amounts appropriated.

Part B: Please identify the origin of changes in funded FTE for FY 2021-22, including the number of new positions the Department has been able to fill.

FY 2021-22: Status of New Funded FTE				
Fiscal Year	Funded FTE	Actual FTE	Actual Above/(Below) Funded FTE	% Difference
TOTAL BASE: 2020-21	1,026.8	926.4	(100.4)	-9.8%
<i>Decision Items:</i>				
(OIT) FY 20-21 Data sharing pilot	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0%
NP-01 (OIT) DOR Printing and Mail Migration to IDS (DPA R-2)	(3.5)	(3.5)	0.0	0.0%
<i>Bills:</i>				
HB 19-1287 Opioids and Substance-use Treatment	(0.3)	(0.3)	0.0	0.0%
HB 21-1007 State Apprenticeship Agency	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
HB 21-1109 Broadband Board Changes to Expand Broadband Service	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%
HB 21-1110 Colorado Laws for Persons with Disabilities	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0%
HB 21-1230 Create User-Friendly State Internet Rules Portal	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0%
HB 21-1304 Early Childhood System	1.8	1.0	(0.8)	-44.4%
<i>FTE changes unrelated to decision items or bills</i>	0.0	(3.4)	(3.4)	#DIV/0!
TOTAL: 2021-22	1,031.4	926.8	(104.6)	-10.1%

As OIT has transitioned to Real-time Billing for Common Policy services beginning in FY 2021-22, OIT anticipates minimal vacancy savings under Real-time Billing as majority of positions will be filled based upon agency customer demand.

In general, careers within the information technology labor market are competitive and state funded salaries for these positions are typically well below market rates.



CO L O R A D O

FY 2023-24 Office of the Governor's JBC Hearing

Governor Jared Polis

January 6, 2023

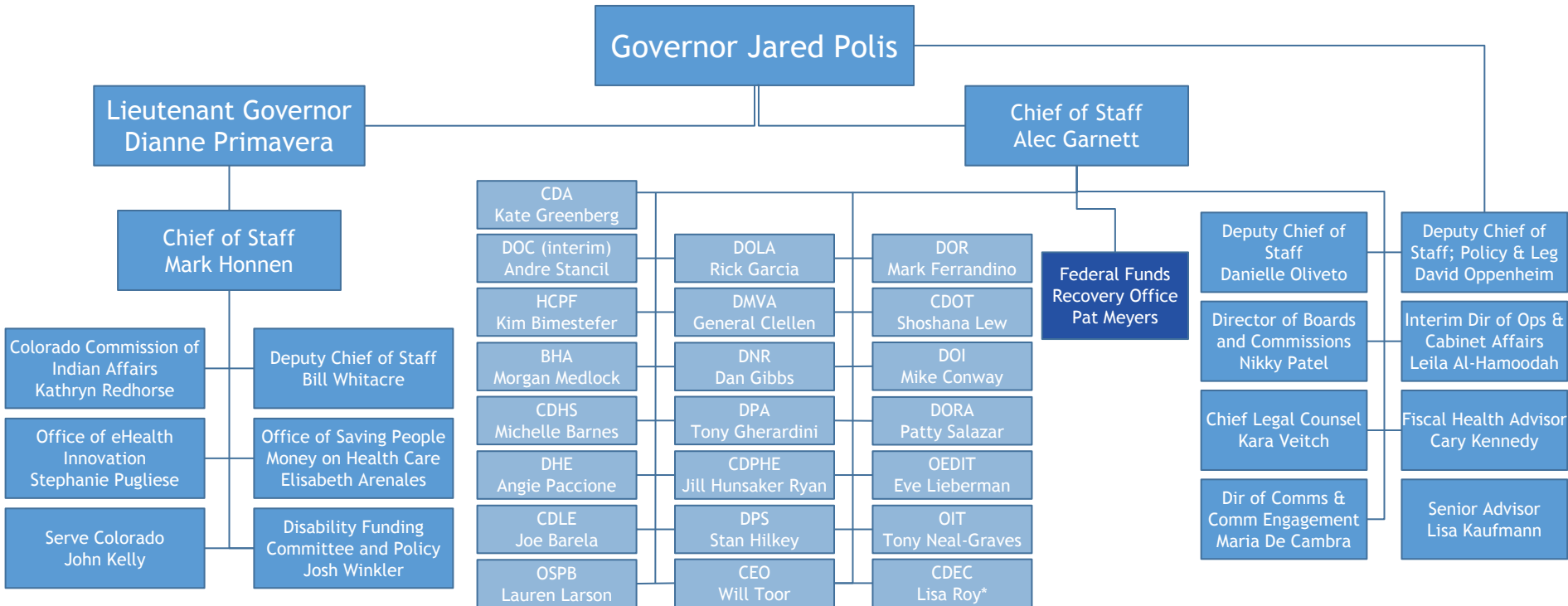
Introduction & Common Questions

Office of the Governor



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis



Statewide Performance Management

Office of the Governor

Performance Management in State Government

The State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive, and Transparent (SMART) Government Act, Section 2-7-200s, C.R.S., requires us to:

- Establish a **performance management system** for managing state agencies
- Incorporate continuous process improvement
- Ensure state employees are trained in performance management and process improvement



The collage features three overlapping documents:

- Theory of Change Model:** A diagram with a central box asking "What problem are you trying to solve?" and "What is the problem or opportunity you see in your agency or with your stakeholders?". To the right, it asks "What is (inputs to solve) problem?" with an example: "Example: person(s) funding state(s) relation". Below, it lists "Assumptions: [Assumption-1], [Assumption-2], [Assumption-3]" and "Assump: [Ass], [Ass], [Ass]".
- Colorado Performance Management Guidelines:** A document cover with a scenic mountain landscape. The title is "Colorado Performance Management Guidelines" and it is "Updated January 2021".
- Table of Contents:** A list of sections including: Introduction, What's New, Key Deadlines, Overview of Colorado's Performance Management System (The SMART Act, The Governor's Office of Open Government, The Governor's Dashboard, Wildly Important Goals (WIGs)), WIG Development (WIG Content & Format, FY 2021-22 & FY 2022-23 WIGs, Developing Lead Measures, Developing a Theory of Change, WIG Maturity Continuum, Identifying Appropriate Data, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, Reimagine State Government Process for Modifying WIGs), Performance Plan Development (Performance Plan Timeline, SMART Act Checklist, Developing Plan Components), Performance Plan Evaluations & Reporting (Performance Evaluations, Annual Reports), and Appendices (Appendix A - Governor Polls, Appendix B - Organizational Chart, Appendix C - Customer Identification, Appendix D - Process Improvement, Appendix E - Definitions of Terms, Appendix F - WIG & Annual Report, Appendix G - SMART Act Reporting, Appendix H - Theory of Change, Appendix I - Key Questions).

Drive Performance by Setting Wildly Important Goals

Consistent with the teachings of the 4 Disciplines of Execution (4DX), the executive branch drives performance through Wildly Important Goals (WIGs) at three levels:



Goal Progress is Tracked on the Governor's Dashboard

Department of Labor and Employment Wildly Important Goals FY 22-23

Green indicates goal was met | Gray indicates goal was not met



Select a goal area to view the wildly important goal and leading indicators:

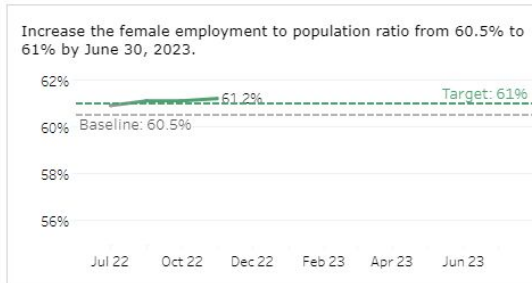
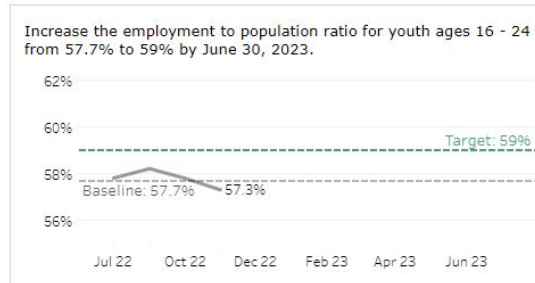
Maintain Top Labor Force Participation	Healthcare Workforce Training	Unemployment Insurance Payment Speed	Apprenticeships in Priority Industries	State Paid Family Leave Plan Participation
---	-------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	--

Wildly Important Goal:
Maintain Colorado's rank among the top 5 states in labor force participation through June 30, 2023.

Month	Rank	Target	Comparison
Sep 2022	2	Below 5	4th state

Successful completion of this goal will benefit employers and job seekers by ensuring an adequate supply of individuals to engage in the labor force, including populations who have experienced greater impacts to participation since the pandemic.

The Department of Labor and Employment will achieve this goal through the following leading indicators:





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Governor Jared Polis

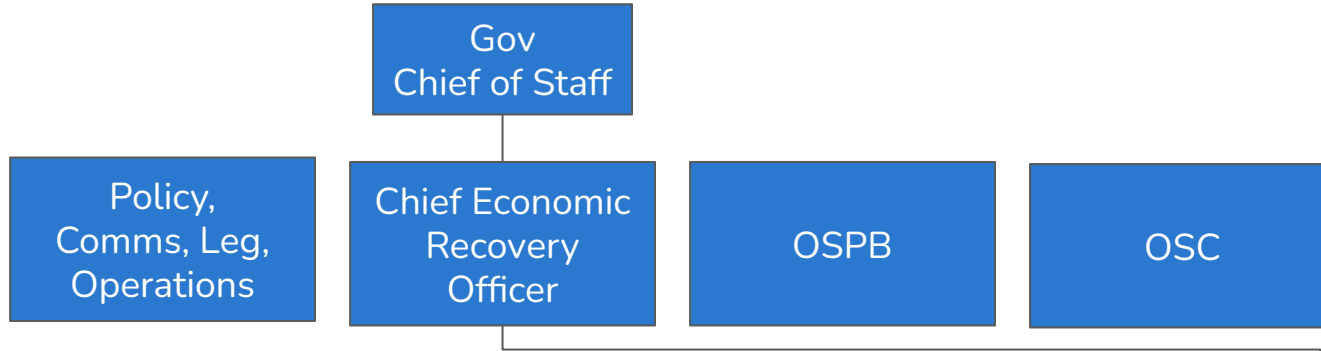
Bold Priorities for the Next Four Years:

- **Universal Preschool**
 - Implement free universal preschool to support the education and development of Colorado's kids
- **Healthcare Savings**
 - Save Coloradans money on health care
- **Property Taxes**
 - Provide immediate property tax relief and stabilize Colorado's residential property tax collections while supporting Colorado's schools
- **Housing**
 - Attack the root cause of rising housing costs in order to ensure Coloradans of any budget can attain housing
- **Crime Prevention**
 - Make Colorado one of the safest states in the nation
- **Renewable Energy**
 - Set Colorado on a path to 100% renewable energy by 2040

Economic Recovery Management

Office of the Governor

Economic Recovery Management Framework



Key ARPA Funded Staff From Gov Office Teams:

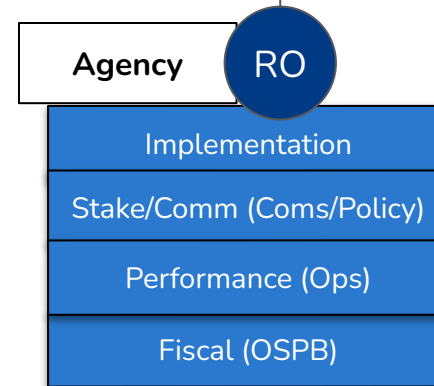
Ops: Deputy Dir., Ops Advisor (2), Program Assistant, Data Manager

OSPB: CFF, Fed Fund Analysts (3)

Communications: Comms Coordinator

Gov: Grant & Fiscal Compliance Officer

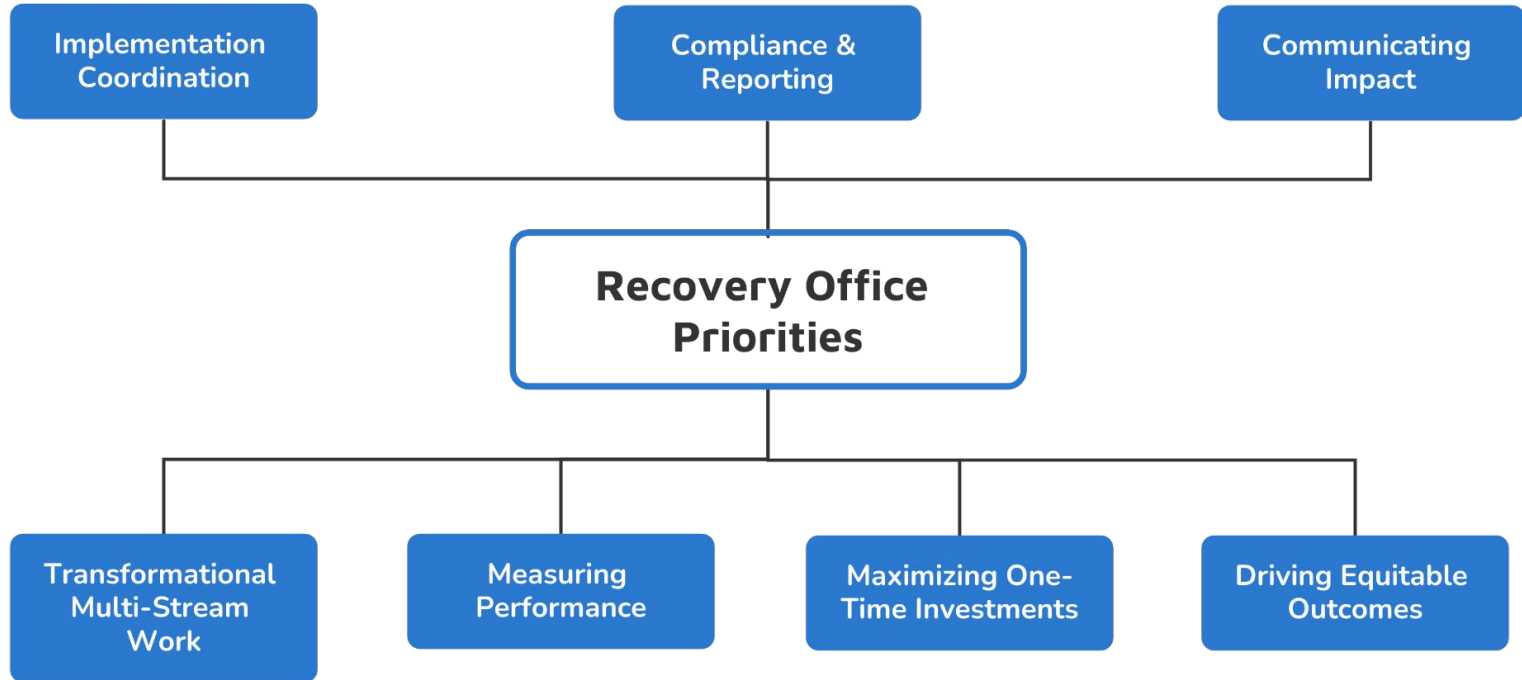
Recovery Office: Deputy, Managing Dir., Economist, Recovery Officers, IJA Coordinator



Agencies with ROs:

CDLE, DOLA, OIT, DEC, DHE, CDPHE, BHA, CEO, HCPF, CDA, CDHS, CDOT, CDE, DNR

Recovery Office Priorities



Transparency

The Governor's Office is committed to transparency on how the one-time stimulus programming is going. COforward.colorado.gov will provide interactive quarterly spending updates, periodic blog posts, and will be adding annual performance information around our major program groups by August 7th.

Please visit the Dept. of Local Affairs for available funding opportunities. [Click Here](#)



Search 

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[Data](#) >

[American Rescue Plan Act](#) >

[Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act](#)

[Colorado Recovery Framework](#)

[Funding Opportunities](#)

[Blog](#)



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Questions?



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FY 2023-24 Lieutenant Governor's Office JBC Hearing

Lieutenant Governor Dianne Primavera

Chief of Staff Mark Honnen

January 6, 2023

Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs

- Strengthened government-to-government relationships with Southern Ute Indian Tribe and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- Expanded engagement with American Indian/Alaska Native communities statewide
- Historic Legislative Session:
 - HB22-1327 - Indian Boarding School Research Program
 - SB22-104 - Tribal Governments Included In State Programs
- Facilitated consultations and meetings with Tribal and AI/AN partners
- CCIA requests funding to support:
 - 1.0 FTE - Interagency Tribal Liaison
 - Two in-person CCIA quarterly meetings in Southwest Colorado
 - Operations and community engagement support



Aerospace

- #1 private aerospace employer per capita
 - 35,000+ direct employment
 - 240,000+ direct and indirect employment
 - 30% growth over 5 years, outpacing national average by 12%
 - \$5.3 billion in payroll
 - 63% of Colorado's aerospace companies have 10 or fewer employees



Disability Policy

- Collaborated with agencies to improve community living and accessibility
- Contributed to Behavioral Health reform including access for those with co-occurring disabilities
- Colorado Disability Funding Committee
 - Raised \$127,450 from the sale of the rights to unique license plate configurations
 - Awarded \$100,000 in grants
 - Implemented SB22-217



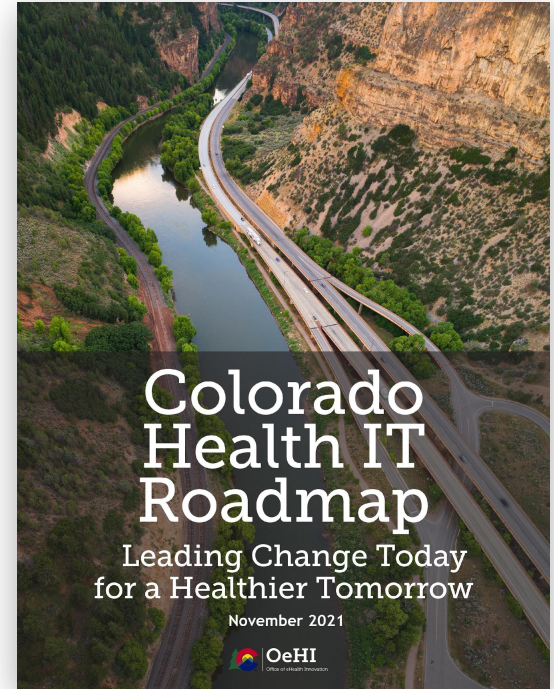
Serve Colorado

- Led by John Kelly—America’s Service Commission’s 2022 Outstanding Executive Director
- 7 new AmeriCorps programs supporting workforce development, including:
 - Healthcare Corps
 - Community Health Registered Apprenticeship
 - Teacher Residency & Licensure
- 660 Colorado Climate Corps members performed wildfire mitigation, energy/water efficiency upgrades, and supported local municipalities with resiliency plans
- 300+ AmeriCorps member currently supporting students and families at 241 school communities



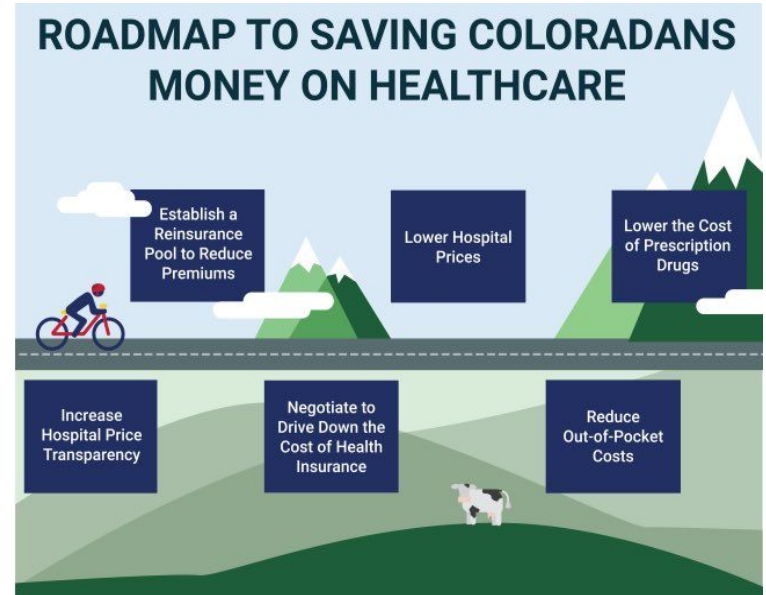
Office of eHealth Innovation

- Gathered requirements and conducted stakeholder engagement for social determinants of health technology infrastructure
- Supported development of State Agency Data Sharing Agreement
- Supported broadband expansion and telehealth utilization through grant awards



Office of Saving People Money on Health Care

- Championed historic ARPA investments in health care workforce, behavioral health, public health, and primary care
- Provided key technical assistance on legislation
- Published first annual report on long COVID in Colorado
- Developed and tracked Health Cabinet goals
- Supported DOI and HCPF's work on Alternative Payment Methodologies (APMs)



Office of State Planning and Budgeting

Office of the Governor

Lauren Larson, Executive Director

Sherry Wolfe, Deputy Director for Programs

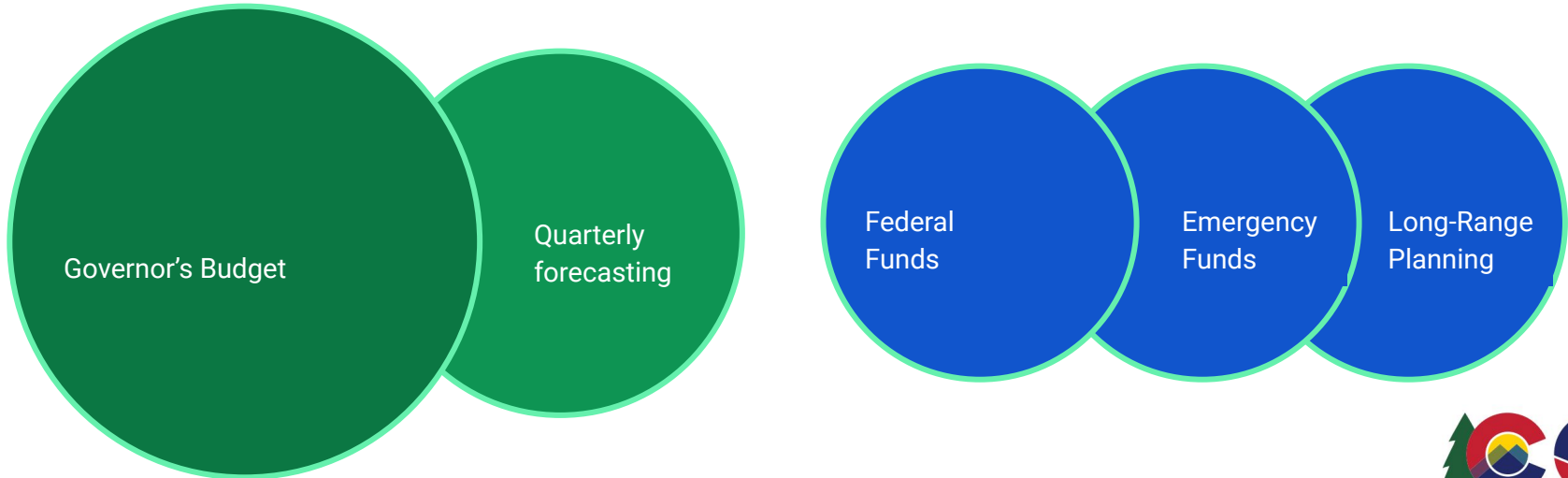
Megan Davisson, Deputy Director for Budget



OSPB Mission and Core Responsibilities

Mission: OSPB provides the Governor with timely and complete information and recommendations necessary to make sound public policy and budget decisions. Our mission is to foster the responsible use of state resources through effective and efficient planning, budgeting, and evaluation of state programs in a manner that is performance and outcome-focused.

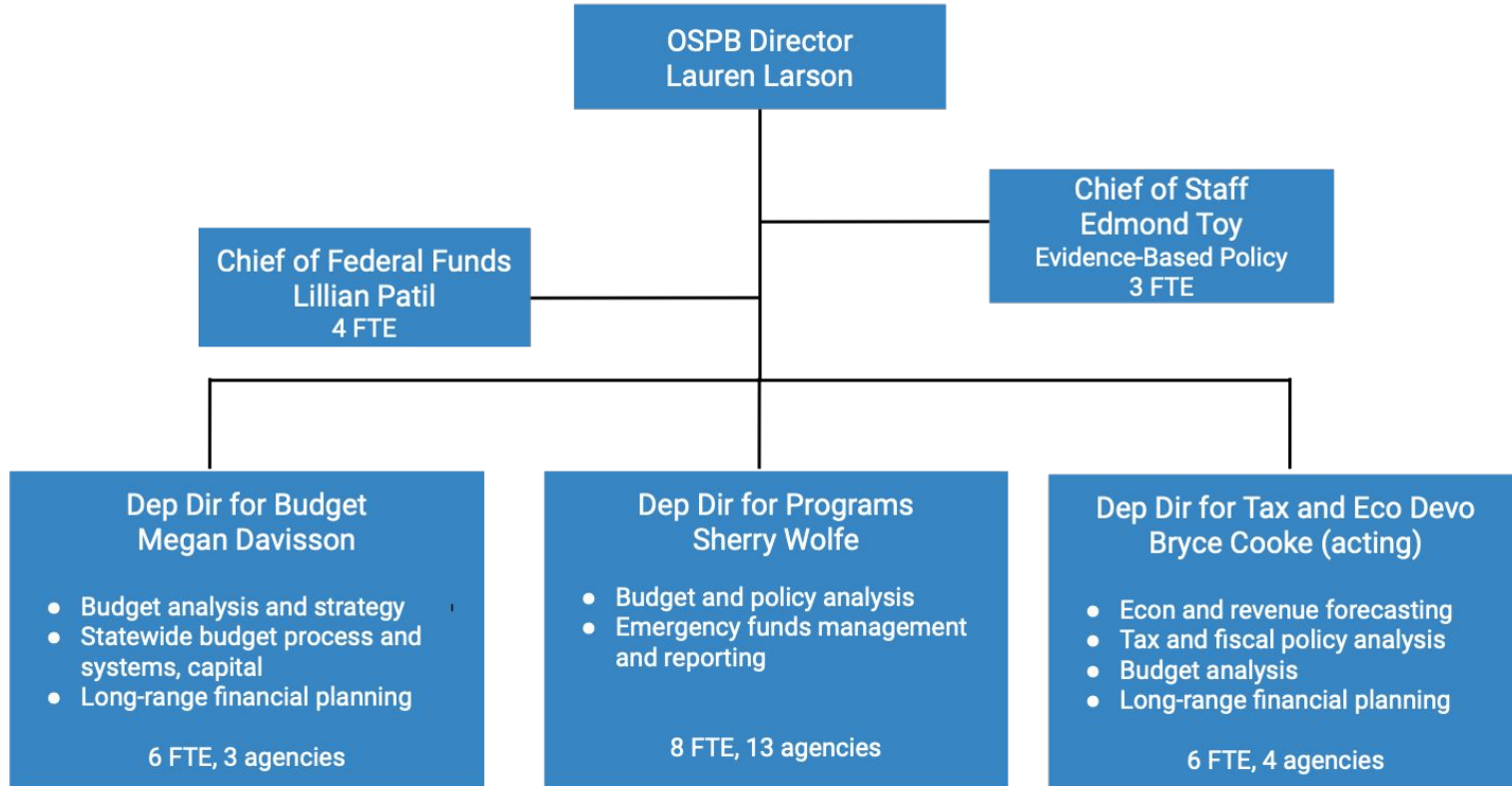
Core Responsibilities





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Office of State Planning & Budgeting



Budgeting for Results

- *Results for America* recognized Colorado in its 2022 State Standard of Excellence.
 - A national benchmark – a “north star” – for how state governments invest in what works.
 - Colorado promotes a culture of using data and evidence to deliver results, including in the budget process.
- *Pew Charitable Trusts*
 - Highlights Colorado as leading state in budgeting for results.
- Director Lauren Larson elected President of the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO)



Increasing Emergency Funds Complexity

- The frequency of high-cost, high-impact disasters in Colorado has significantly heightened the complexity and burden of OSPB's emergency funds management.
- The COVID-19 pandemic highlights that the scope of emergencies extend beyond natural disasters such as floods, wildfires, landslides and storms.

Recent Emergencies

- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
- Infant Formula Shortage
- Civil Unrest
- Cybersecurity
- The three largest wildfires by area in the State of Colorado (Cameron Peak, East Troublesome, and Pine Gulch Fires)
- The costliest wildfire in Colorado's history (Marshall Fire)
- Ongoing burden of the COVID-19 pandemic

OSPB Statutory Responsibilities for Emergency Funds

- Ensuring there is sufficient money in the Disaster Emergency Fund (DEF) to cover known and estimated future costs for declared disasters.
- Tracking federal reimbursements by emergency and returning reimbursements for expenditures back to the funds within the State Emergency Reserve ([S.B. 21-227](#)).
- Reporting quarterly on DEF expenditures ([H.B. 20-1426](#)).
- Ensuring disaster specific funds are available to be allocated to future disasters after CDPS confirms that a disaster is closed with all expenses paid and reimbursements received.

Emergency Funds Management

- Over 30 open emergencies in 2022
- 58 Executive Orders (EO) with emergency funding since March 2020
- 60+ interagency agreements and amendments to preserve emergency funds by leveraging FEMA and ARPA funds for the public health emergency
- 13 emergency funds reports since May 2020
- 12 emergency funds presentations to the Legislature since May 2020
- Weekly emergency funds meetings with agencies
- Daily (now weekly) COVID policy and update meetings
- Monthly emergency funds guidance and reporting instructions to agencies
- Countless touchpoints with agencies to ensure funds are available to save lives and to respond and recover from disaster emergencies

All emergency fund briefings, reports, and agency guidance can be found on OSPB's website:

www.colorado.gov/ospb/emergency_funds



Emergency Funds Request

- [H.B. 20-1426](#) added new OSPB statutory requirement to provide quarterly reports on DEF expenditures, encumbrances and transfers.
- New requirements require significantly more resources than anticipated.
- The December 2022 Colorado Office of the State Auditor (OSA) performance audit made recommendations on how OSPB can increase the accuracy, thoroughness, usefulness and transparency of the reports, which will require additional resources.
- Therefore OSPB's budget amendment BA-01 requests \$515K GF and 3.7 FTE for sufficient resources to fulfill obligations under [H.B. 20-1426](#) and provide emergency funds briefings to the legislature without detracting from other OSPB statutory responsibilities.

OSPB's Budget Cycle

February and March

- OSPB issues budget instructions for the next FY budget submission
- OSPB prepares the March revenue forecast

April Through November

- OSPB works with departments to prepare the next fiscal year budget
- September Forecast

November through January

- Submit Nov 1 budget to JBC
- Submit Jan 2 supplementals and budget amendments to JBC

Long-Range Financial Planning

- OSPB has adopted a multi-year budget preparation process in order to incorporate scenarios that seek to account for economic uncertainties and operational challenges such as:
 - Constitutional fiscal restraints and requirements
 - A global pandemic leading to unprecedented supply chain challenges,
 - A rapidly evolving labor market,
 - The highest inflation in a generation, and
 - An influx of billions of federal stimulus dollars which required agencies to navigate changing federal policies and regulations
- The multi-year look during budget preparation seeks to quantify the impacts of current year decisions on the future fiscal outlook for the state.
- Preventing a structural deficit that would negatively impact state services requires extensive modeling of revenue and expenditure scenarios.

Long-Range Financial Planning Request

- The work OSPB has undertaken to manage the state's long-term structural deficit necessitates the continuation of increased coordination with state agencies to prepare for caseload changes, revenue volatility, and other long-term budget drivers and the existing resources through H.B. 18-1430 are insufficient to support robust long-term planning.
- Therefore, OSPB budget amendment BA-02 requests \$346K GF and 2.8 FTE to more fully consider and develop interactive tools and funding scenarios to display options on operational ongoing expenditure growth, one-time expenditure growth, as well as transfers of funds over the course of the next five fiscal years.

Questions?



Office of Economic Development & International Trade

Joint Budget Committee
Hearing
January 6, 2023





Eve Lieberman
Executive Director

OEDIT Mission

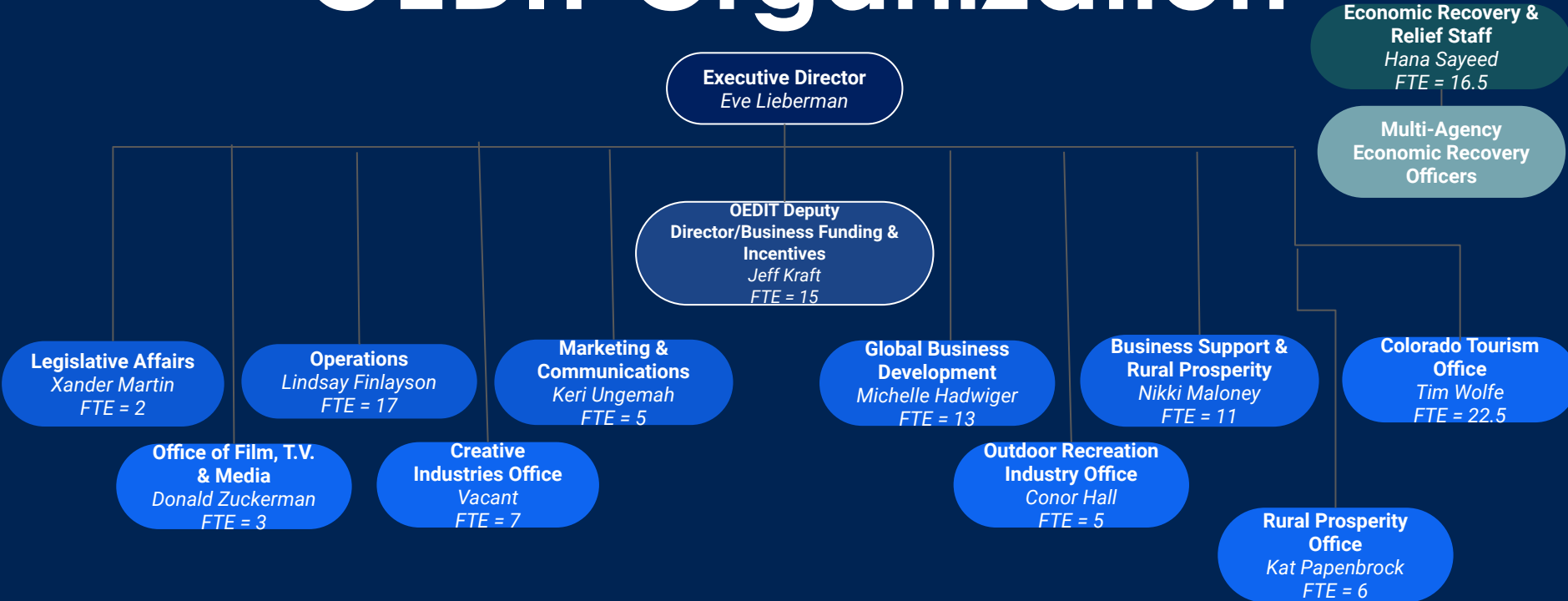
To achieve and sustain a healthy Colorado economy that works for everyone and protects what makes Colorado the best state in the country to live, work, start a business, raise a family, and retire. By growing our economy with jobs that cannot be outsourced, employee owned business creation and infrastructure to enable entrepreneurship in all parts of the state, we strive to grow a resilient economy where everyone not only gets by, but thrives.

OEDIT FY23 Long Bill Budget

\$88,942,310	Total Funds
\$27,528,226	General Funds
\$52,728,779	Cash Funds
\$6,260,291	Re-appropriated Funds
\$2,425,014	Federal Funds

****NOTE: the above budget numbers do not include supplementals or budget amendments***

OEDIT Organization



Total FTE = 121.75

FTE Allocation

- In FY22 and FY23, OEDIT increased FTE to manage the increased programmatic and operational workload resulting from the the dozens of newly legislated state and federal stimulus programs assigned to OEDIT.
- OEDIT currently has 121.75 FTE, which is 40% more FTE than pre-pandemic levels. Of the total number of FTE, x number are funded through one-time funding and are term limited.
 - Recovery Office - 16 FTE
 - Regional Talent Development (HB22-1350) - 1.5 FTE
 - Small Business Accelerated Growth
 - Community Revitalization Grant
 - EDA CARES + ARPA Grants -

OEDIT FY23 Goals

1. Increase the number of jobs created and retained in rural communities from 2,665 in fiscal year 2021-22 to 3,100 jobs by June 30, 2023.
2. Increase the percentage of economic recovery funding and services for disproportionately impacted businesses, communities and industries from 24% to 50% by June 30, 2023

To view monthly updates on Wildly Important Goals and corresponding lead measures, please visit the [Governor's Dashboard](#).

For more information on additional OEDIT goals, view our FY 2022-23 Performance Plan at: operations.colorado.gov/performance-management/departments-performance-plans

FY24 Legislative, Budget and Supplemental Requests

- **R1: Reauthorization of the Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant**
- **Legislative Agenda:**
 - Codify Rural Opportunity Office in Statute
 - Employee Ownership Tax Credit Eligibility Expansion
 - Film Incentive Program Technical Fix
- **Supplementals:**
 - Proposition 123 Administrative Costs
 - CHIPS Act State Investments for Federal Grants

Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant

Reauthorization Request

- The Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) is requesting a reauthorization of the Advanced Industries Accelerator Act (AIAA) that is set to expire July 1, 2024.

Why this Session?

- OEDIT has two legislative sessions to pass a reauthorization before there are any gaps in programming.
- Program is of great importance to the Colorado's economy

Funding Sources

- Proceeds from bioscience and clean technology income tax withholding growth (C.R.S. 39-22-604.3) that vary year by year and a set \$5.5M annually in Gaming Revenue.

Program Impact

- Creation of 4,423 new jobs, retention of 4,597 jobs, creation of 124 new companies, filing of 624 patents and 24,536 licenses, and capital investments of \$173,596,885.
- Additionally, these funds have helped the technologies acquire an additional \$173,596,885 in third-party capital to commercialize further, and supported projected annual revenues of \$332,311,808.

Proposition 123 Administrative Costs

- Dedicates (.1%) of State Income Tax Revenue to Fund Affordable Housing Projects (approved by votes 11/22)
- Estimated funding ~\$150M in FY23 and 300M in FY24 of which 40% is provided to DOLA and 60% to OEDIT
- OEDIT funding supports three programs: land banking, affordable housing equity funding and concessionary debt financing with half a dozen sub-programs
- OEDIT to hire third party administrator to run the programs (CHFA)
- Statute allows 2% for administrative costs by the third party but OEDIT also needs some of these funds for staff to perform: stakeholder engagement, high level program management, contracting, fiscal and program oversight and interagency coordination.



CHIPS Act // State Investments For Federal Grants

- The Chips and Science Act is the largest investment in American industrial policy in over 50 years – \$280 billion in spending in the next 5 years. The State of Colorado must develop a matching funds strategy to maximize the state's access to federal funds. Based on past federal programs, it is estimated that Colorado may be eligible for \$5 billion over five years.
- OEDIT is requesting \$5 million in supplemental funding from the General Fund to be transferred to the Economic Development Cash Fund to build upon the currently dedicated \$1.5M from the Economic Development Fund to diversify the state's matching funds investments, allowing more entities to pursue funding that may otherwise face barriers to accessing federal funds through the CHIPS Act.
- OEDIT is actively building a strategy around using OEDIT-based tax credits as a part of the state's matching funds approach for maximizing Colorado's pull down on federal funds.



COLORADO

**Office of Economic Development
& International Trade**

Colorado Energy Office

FY 2023-24 Joint Budget Committee Hearing

January 6, 2023

Will Toor, Executive Director



CEO Mission & Vision



Mission

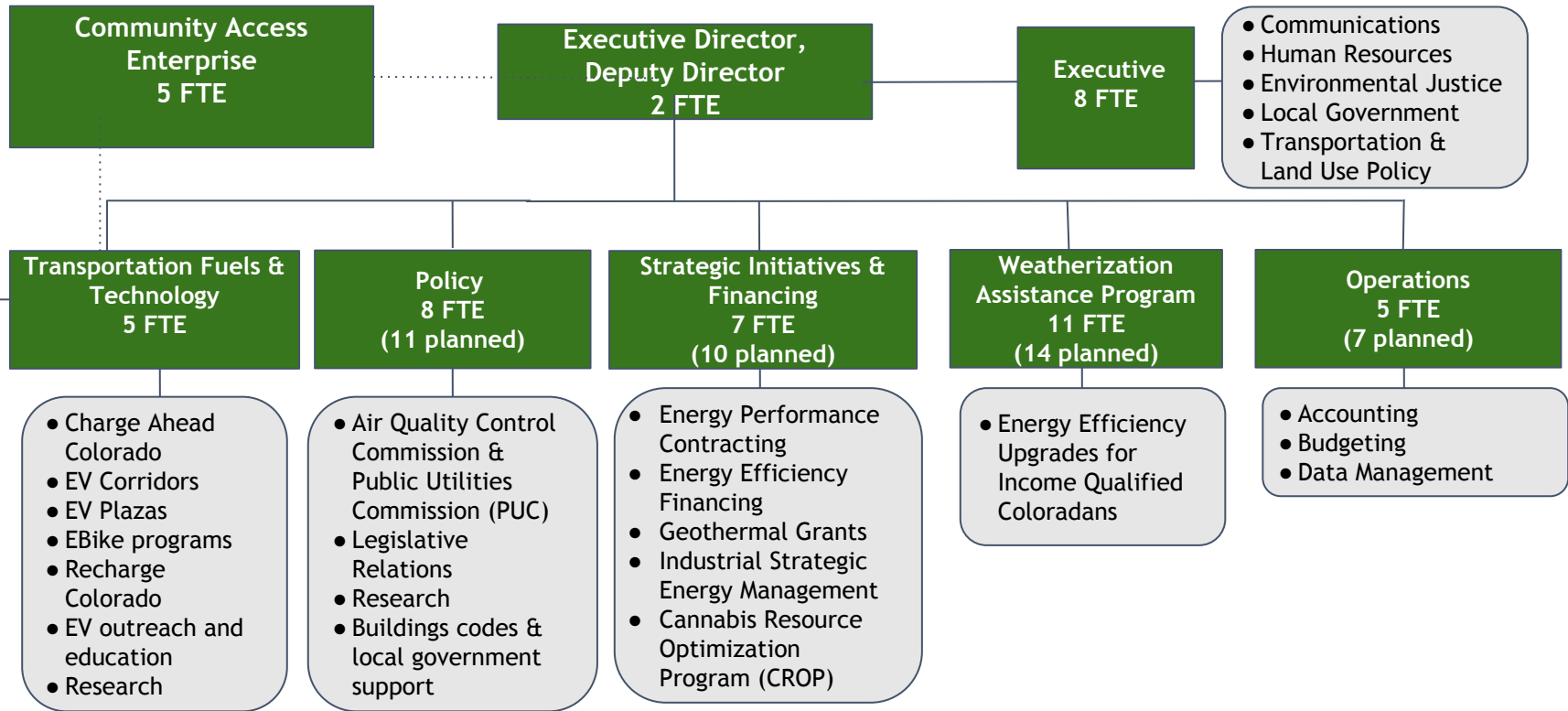
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consumer energy costs by advancing clean energy, energy efficiency and zero emission vehicles to benefit all Coloradans.



Vision

A prosperous, clean energy future for Colorado.

Colorado Energy Office Structure



CEO FY 2023-24 Budget Request

FY 2023-24 Budget Snapshot

*FY 2023-24 Total Funds: \$88,222,609

FY 2023-24 General Fund: \$4,350,180

**Planned FY 2023-24 FTE: 57

*Estimates for new legislation funding as some are in planning stages

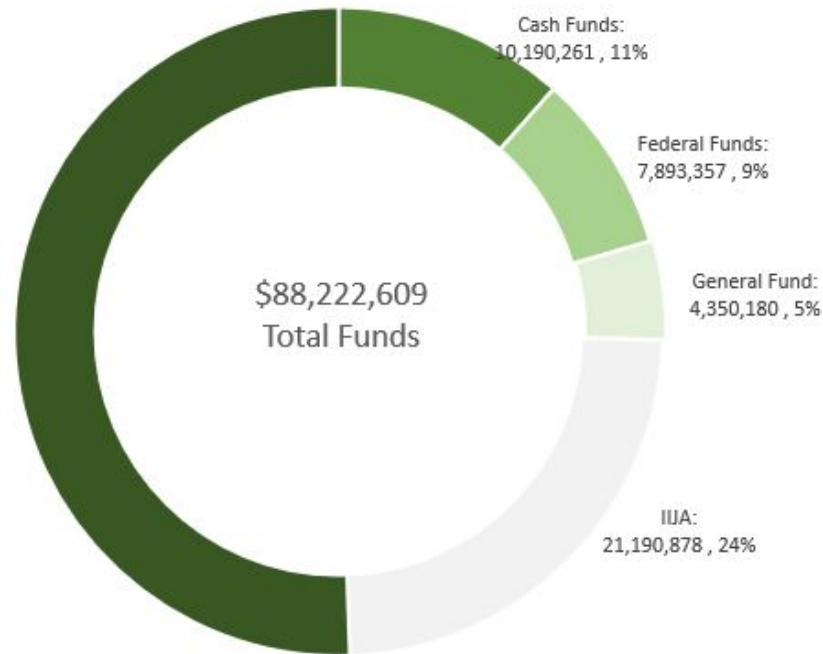
*IJA totals only include known funding that is incoming FY23

**Does not include Community Access Enterprise Staff



COLORADO
Energy Office

Cash Funds (new
Legislation only):
44,597,609 , 51%



CEO Informational Budget Detail

- CEO has received and will receive additional federal formula funds from the IIJA and IRA, but the timing of disbursement to CEO is uncertain.
- In addition, the office has applied and plans on applying for additional numerous competitive federal grants through the IIJA and IRA, such as the Hydrogen Hub, and Transmission funding.

CEO Informational Budget Detail

- The Office has a number of new cash funds created through legislation in the last two fiscal years to fund a variety of programs. These cash funds have continuous spending authority, which all sunset in various years.
- CEO receives a number of non-appropriated funding (such as funding through other agencies) that is not included in the budget packet submission per guidelines. Some of that funding includes CMAQ and VW Settlement funding through CDOT for electric vehicle charging.

CEO Select FY 2023-24 Budget Requests

CEO's FY 2023-24 Budget Request includes the following:

- R-01 EPC Feasibility Studies (\$750,000)
 - \$750k in General Funds as a one-time investment to conduct targeted feasibility studies to identify the best state-owned buildings to undergo Energy Performance Contracting (EPC). EPC is a model for funding and implementing efficiency capital improvement upgrades, which allows entities to use future cost savings to fund projects.

Legislative Agenda

CEO's Legislative Agenda includes the following priorities:

- EV Charging & Parking Requirements
- Colorado Property Assessed Clean Energy Program (CPACE) Improvements
- Geothermal Energy Opportunity
- Advancing Clean Hydrogen



Questions?





COLORADO

**Governor's Office of
Information Technology**

Joint Budget Committee Hearing

January 2022

Anthony Neal-Graves, Chief Information Officer & Executive Director

Julia Richman, Deputy Executive Director

Michael McReynolds, Legislative Liaison



Agenda

- **Organizational Structure & WIGs**
- **Big Three - Technical Debt, IT Transformation, Digital Government**
- **FY 2023-24 Budget Package**
 - Capital IT Request
 - R-01 Secure Colorado: Meet the Current & Future Threats
 - R-02 myColorado™ Platform: Continued Support and Growth
 - R-03 IT Asset Management: Audit and Compliance
 - R-04 Interagency Spending Authority
 - R-05 Road to Data Driven Decisions
- **Other Topics**
 - Colorado Broadband Office
 - Accessibility

OIT Executive Staff



Chief Information Officer & Executive Director, Anthony Neal-Graves



**Deputy Executive
Director
Julia Richman**



**Chief Customer
Officer
William Chumley**



**Broadband Office
Executive Director
Brandy Reitter**



**Chief Technology
Officer
Alex Pettit**



**Chief Financial
Officer
Alex Monts**



**Chief Information
Security Officer
Ray Yepes**



**Director Colorado
Digital Service
Matthew
McAllister**



**Chief
Communications
Officer
Brandi Wildfang
Simmons**



**Chief People
Officer
Bob Nogueira**



**Chief Revenue
Officer
Laura Calder**

WILDLY IMPORTANT GOALS

WIG 1



Transform
Technology
in the State

WIG 2



Expand
Broadband
Access

WIG 3



Advance
Digital
Government
Services

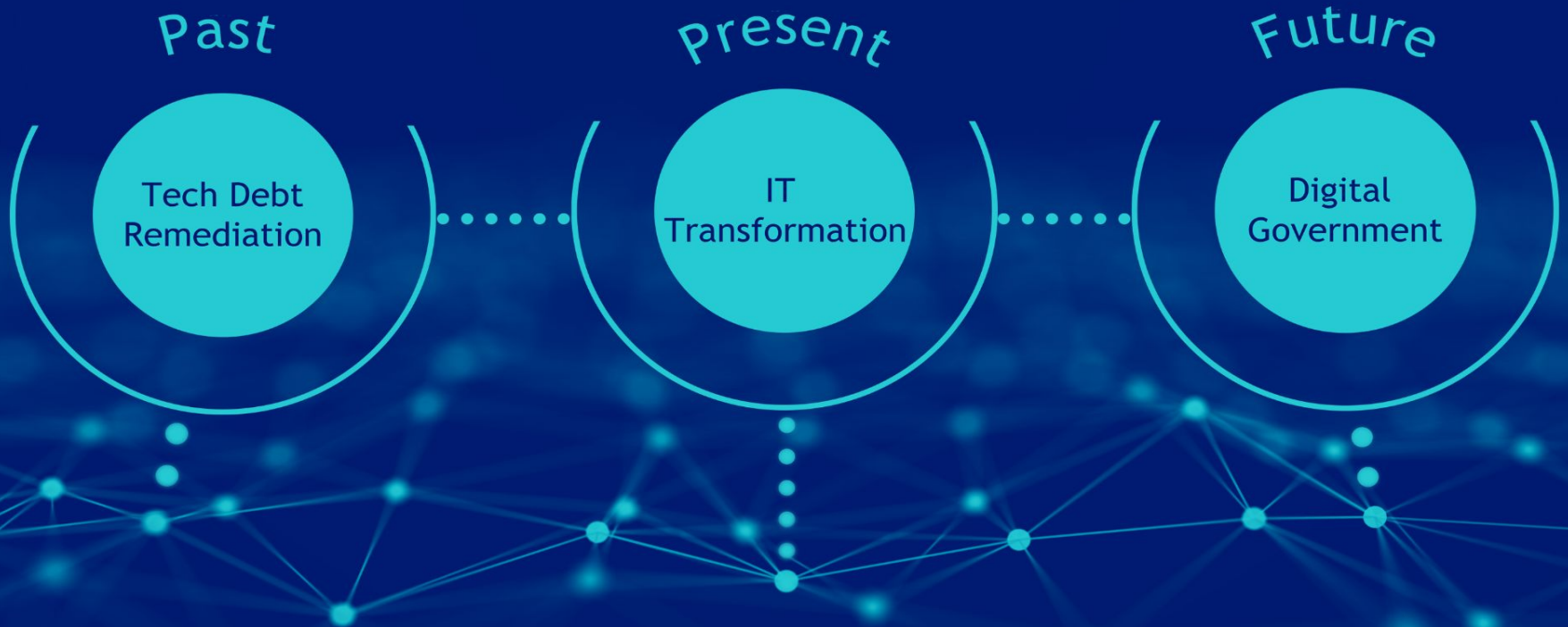
WIG 4



Increase
Employee
Engagement



Connecting the Dots Between OIT's "Big Three" Initiatives



*As of December 2021

Technical Debt

A growing threat to the state's ability to advance and transform services

\$465.1M

UNFUNDED TECH DEBT ACROSS EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES

RESEARCH SUGGESTS

23%

DEVELOPER TIME WASTED ON TECH DEBT

1 in 4

TECH DEBT CASES FORCE DEVELOPERS TO INTRODUCE NEW DEBT

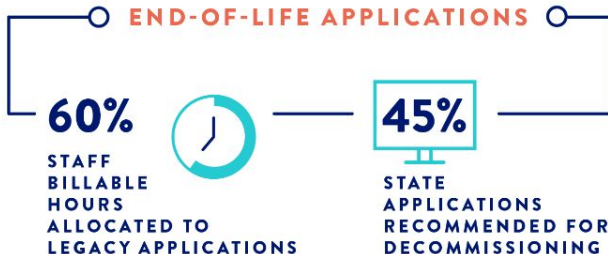
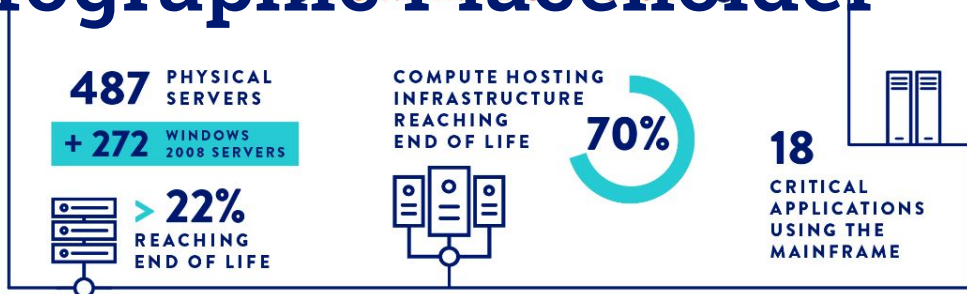
AVG. COST OF IT DOWNTIME

\$5.6K = \$336K

PER MINUTE

PER HOUR

Infographic Placeholder



IMPACTS OF REDUCING TECH DEBT



SAVE **\$10M+** IN STATE DOLLARS ANNUALLY

DECREASE IT FOOTPRINT BY **12K** SQUARE FEET

REDUCE CYBER RISKS

IMPROVE TECH ACCESS FOR **1 in 5** COLORADO ADULTS



IT Transformation Program Overview



IT Transformation Program: align and standardize OIT's service offerings and processes, improve collaboration, and empower customer agencies to better own business strategies supported with technology.

Structure

5 work streams enable comprehensive problem-solving:
Governance, Finance, Talent, Services and Technology

Project teams composed mostly of OIT and agency staff
lead to sticky solutions and lasting change in 3-4 years

Outcomes

Transparency

- Align IT resources with priorities
- Improve oversight of IT

Efficiency

- Bolster IT flexibility
- Enhance IT management

Customer Satisfaction

- Improve leadership of IT business decisions
- Improve accountability over spend and outcomes



1: CO ranks in the top 10 of CX nationally, with opportunities to improve digital services at the later stages of the customer journey (e.g., renew, appeal, resolve)

In a survey of 1,921 Colorado residents, respondents expressed satisfaction with state services (average CSAT¹ 7.4 out of 10 among 21 state services surveyed)

Journey	Service	Journey (CSAT)								Update / Appeal	Resolve	Trend Past 3 years	
		Learn / Plan	Apply / Submit	Wait / Check	Obtain approval	Enroll / Access	Receive / Use	Renew					
1	Income Support	1	Employment benefits (UI & WC)	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Red	→	
		2	Food assistance	Yellow	Yellow	Green	White	Green	Orange	Yellow	→		
		3	Affordable housing assistance	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	White	Orange	Red	→	
		4	Temporary assistance for needy families	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	→	
Healthcare and Coverage	5	Medicaid	Yellow	Yellow	White	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	↗	
		6	Mental / behavioral health services	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Orange	Yellow	↗
		7	Public health (vaccinations)	Green	White	White	White	Green	Green	White	-	Yellow	↗
Human Services	8	Aging benefits & financial assistance	Orange	Yellow	Orange	White	White	Yellow	Green	Green	Orange	→	
		9	Childcare support	Yellow	Yellow	White	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	↗
Labor and workforce	10	Retirement benefits	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	↗	
		11	Small business financial support	Yellow	Yellow	White	Green	Yellow	Green	White	Green	Orange	→
		12	Professional licenses	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	White	Green	Green	Green	-	Green	↗
		13	Economic development permits	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	↗
		14	Business registration & permits	Yellow	Green	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	↗
Veterans Services	15	Vocational / occupational training	Yellow	White	White	White	Orange	Orange	Yellow	-	Orange	↗	
		16	Veteran services	Green	Green	Yellow	White	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	↗
Transportation	17	Vehicle services	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Orange	Red	↗	
		18	Public transit	Yellow	White	White	White	Yellow	Yellow	White	-	Red	→
Tax	19	Tax return filing (business and individual)	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green	White	Green	Green	Orange	Red	→	
Tourism and Leisure	20	Sporting licenses	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	White	Green	Green	-	Orange	↗	
		21	State Parks and/or recreation licenses	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	-	Yellow	↗

1 **Focus on income support / health services:** Opportunities for improvement exist among more complex services in income support, healthcare, and human services

2 **Improve later stages of the journey:** Satisfaction scores decline toward the end of the user journey –which is typically the most salient (e.g., memorable) part of their experience

3 **Maintain positive trajectory:** Of the 21 services assessed, resident reported that their experience has either improved (66%) or stayed the same (33%) over the last 3 years

Aspirations for digital government



Connect all Coloradans

Bolster economic opportunity by connecting 99% of residents, particularly those in growing rural communities, to high-speed internet.



Expand opportunity and reduce poverty

Ensure every resident understands and easily accesses the programs and services for which they are eligible to improve income security, health outcomes and overall wellness.



Make government easy

Make interacting with state government simple, less time consuming, and more digital, especially for the most essential services and programs.

Six strategies can enable Colorado to deliver on these aspirations



2 Design around the life experiences of Colorado residents

Design and build digital experiences that are easy to use, secure, and available in a single state app

3 Use technology to improve service for residents

Better leverage enterprise scale services to ensure a secure consistent experience for all Coloradans

1 Ensure all Coloradans have access to high-speed internet

Build and implement deployment and adoption strategies that ensure universal access to high-speed internet

4 Harness data to improve resident journeys and outcomes

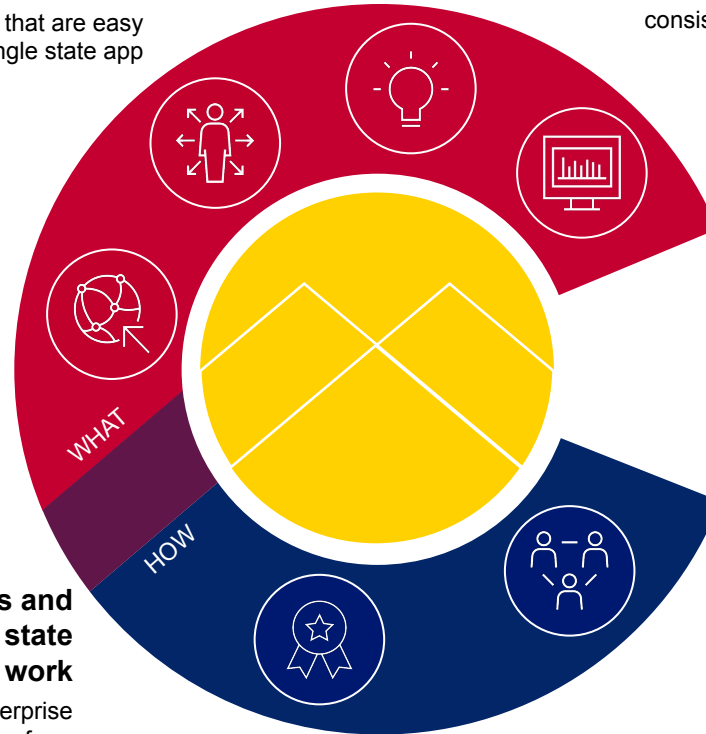
Build the infrastructure for a robust and secure data sharing ecosystem that supports integrated benefit enrollment, identity management, and improved customer experiences

6 Bring best-in-class tools and technologies to how state agencies work

Prioritize modern and high-quality enterprise services that enable agencies to better perform job functions and securely serve customers

5 Cultivate analytics, business intelligence, and product leadership

Develop clear guidance for technology roles in OIT and technology-interfacing roles in agencies





FY 2023-2024 Budget Package

FY 2023-2024 Budget Package



Priority	Title	FTE	FY23 Amount	Funding Type	Alignment w/ Big 3
CC-IT 01	Modernizing Aging IT Systems Continued Investment	0	\$22,655,995	IT Capital Funding (One-time)	Tech Debt Remediation
R-01	Secure Colorado: Meet the Current & Future Threats	0	\$6,269,000	Reappropriated (Ongoing)	Tech Debt Remediation
R-02	myColorado™ Platform: Continued Support and Growth	18	\$4,510,981	Reappropriated (Ongoing)	Digital Government
R-03	IT Asset Management: Audit and Compliance	3	\$1,114,000	Reappropriated (Ongoing)	IT Transformation
R-04	Interagency Spending Authority	0	\$14,794,611	Reappropriated (Ongoing)	IT Transformation
R-05	Road to Data Driven Decisions	10	\$2,851,062	Reappropriated (Ongoing)	Digital Government



CC-IT 01 Modernizing Aging IT Systems Continued Investment

Requesting \$22,655,995

- Continuing investment in remediating technical debt and the associated risk it poses to the state

Supports

- \$16.8M Security - Enterprise Identity
- \$3.7M 40% Carry over & cost increases from R-01 (last year) for Infrastructure and Network Buildout & Core Network Refresh
- \$2M IT ServiceHub Phase 3-Business automation





R-01 Secure Colorado: Meet the Current & Future Threats

Requesting \$6,269,000

- Ongoing - Reappropriated Funds
- No FTE
- Secure Colorado Strategy cont.

Supports

- ➔ Subscriptions for modern Firewalls
- ➔ Transition the state's email domain from
 - ◆ .co.us to .gov.

Sources of attack against the State of Colorado as captured by OIT firewalls for January 2022:

- Russia: 231,752 attempts
- China: 62,738 attempts
- Iran: 2,027 attempts

.gov is a more secure domain

.com

.net

.es

.org

.eu

.biz

.us

.info

.fr



R-02 myColorado™ Platform: Continued Support and Growth

Requesting \$4,510,981

- Ongoing - Reappropriated Funds
- 18 FTE
 - Existing staff paid for using mostly ARPA funds

Supports

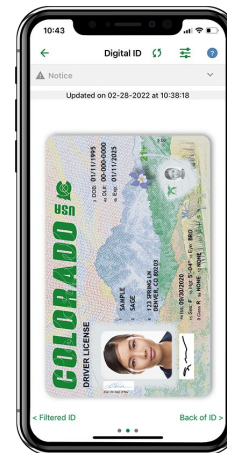
- Ensures the continuance of the platform
- Stabilizes the funding model
 - ◆ Pay for use model
 - ◆ Platform operations, call center

We achieved more than 1 million users!

1,016,904 Coloradans have created an account with the myColorado mobile app

The Colorado Digital ID™ has been viewed more than 10,900,800 times since launch

On average, the Digital ID was viewed 27,000 a day in the last six months





myColorado - Features by Agency Partner

1. CDPHE

- myVaccine Record (digital COVID-19 CDC card)
- Colorado SMART® Health Card
- Boosters + additional rows

2. CDPS/CSP

- Colorado Digital ID™ adoption
- QR code share of identification
- Law enforcement portal

3. DNR/CPW

- Digital fishing license

4. DOR/Tax

- Sales tax lookup, geolocation, real-time calculator

5. DOR/DMV

- Driver license renewal
- Vehicle registration
- Digital driving permit for minors
- Space Force and disability designation
- Colorado Digital ID redesign
- e-Title
- Affinity Icon

6. Well Power (Mental Health Center of Denver)

- Identity verification service



R-03 IT Asset Management: Audit and Compliance

Requesting \$1,114,000

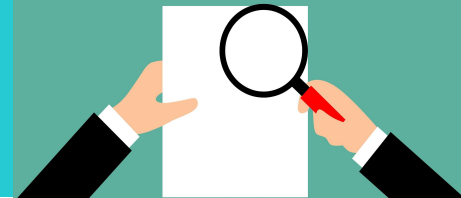
- Ongoing - Reappropriated Funds
- 3 FTE

Project

- Adequately resources the IT Asset Management Program
 - ◆ Ensure all state assets are tracked and secure, and that potential savings can be realized

A Fully staffed IT Asset Management Program will:

- Reduce assets and software costs
- Strategically plan for asset refreshes
- Mitigate the risk of unmanaged assets
- Optimize use of software





R-04 Interagency Spending Authority

Requesting \$14,794,611

- Net Zero
 - No new funding
 - No new FTE

Project

- Shifts away from budgeting and billing agencies for OIT Enterprise products and services through interagency agreements (IA) and cash appropriations

- Increases transparency of IT Spend
- Supports OIT's complete transition to Real Time Billing
- Improves JBC budget controls





R-05 Road to Data Driven Decisions

Requesting \$2,851,062

- Ongoing - Reappropriated Funds
- 10 FTE

Project

- ➔ Development of Enterprise Data Governance and Management Services
- ➔ Enables the Chief Data Office to become the Data Center of Excellence

- Supports digital government strategic plan
- Benefits the entire state of Colorado
- Enables shift for data to be a true state asset



Other Topics



Colorado Broadband Office

Funding & Program Milestones

- **Capital Projects Fund** - awarded \$170.8M for Broadband Infrastructure serving 18,000 locations which represents 15% of locations still lacking high-speed internet
- **Broadband, Equity, Access and Deployment** - awarded \$4.9M for planning funds to support the development of the 5-year action plan, staffing, technical assistance, and public outreach
- **State Digital Equity** - awarded \$897K in planning funds to create a digital equity plan, support capacity for public outreach, and data collection
- **Broadband Deployment Fund** - to-date the Broadband Deployment Board has allocated \$51M in grants totaling 63 projects that will connect 29,024 rural households
- **Ute Mountain Ute Tribe** - awarded \$22.7M from the Tribal Broadband Connectivity program of the NTIA to connect 817 households, 7 Tribal businesses and 36 community anchor institutions
- **Southern Ute Indian Tribe** - awarded \$44M from the Tribal Broadband Connectivity program of the NTIA to connect 1,800 households, 16 community anchor institutions and 14 Tribal businesses
- **Affordable Connective Program** - 172,597 households participate totaling approximately \$31.7M in subsidies
- **Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF)** - awarded \$24.9M to 8 companies to connect 76,216 locations
- **USDA ReConnect** - awarded \$34.57M in broadband infrastructure for the following communities:
 - San Luis Valley Electric Cooperative - awarded \$1.99M to connect 129 people, 8 businesses, public schools and 20 farms
 - Delta-Montrose Electric Association - awarded \$13.88M to connect 3,577 people, 148 businesses, 1 school, and 765 farms
 - Eastern Slope Rural Telephone Association, Inc. - awarded \$18.7M to connect 2,284 people, 898 farms, 110 businesses, and 14 schools



Colorado Broadband Office

Projects

- **Broadband Roadmap (Completed)**
- **FCC Mapping Challenge Process** - launched a statewide crowdsourcing data campaign to encourage residents to assist in challenging their broadband availability for the FCC maps - the process closes January 13, 2023
- **Broadband Ready Program and Certification** - launching program in January to assist communities in preparing to deploy broadband efficiently and effectively. Certification is 3 years with recertification process
- **Industry Workforce Plan** - developing a plan to improve labor participation in the industry to accelerate broadband deployment. Partnering with higher education, agencies and trade associations to promote the program in 2023
- **BEAD 5-Year Action Plan** - draft plan 50% complete, contracting with a vendor to complete technical sections, estimated completion 2QRT of 2023, due to NTIA August 28, 2023
- **CBOT Initiative** - effort to improve broadband coordination and operation efficiency between CBO/CDOT on dark fiber leases, P3 agreements, governance, and fees structures
- **Broadband Deployment Board** - new policies adopted by board and the winter grant cycle application due January 15, 2023 with \$4.5M available in funding
- **Community Engagement:**
 - January 17, 2023: Advance Industry Roundtable - 9:30am - 10:30am
 - January 18, 2023: Advance Community Leaders Roundtable - 9:30am - 10:30am

Legislation

- Working with JTC on legislation to address SB05152 which limits and restricts broadband deployment



Accessibility - Standards & Compliance

What OIT Does

Technology Accessibility Program (TAP) provides assistance to agencies helping them with compliance with accessibility standards and national & state accessibility laws

1. Accessibility Consulting
2. Developing and Updating Accessibility Standards
3. Assisting with Contract, Procurement, and Vendor Management
4. Providing Training
5. Providing Accessibility Software
6. Supporting Manual Testing Services
7. Supporting Remediation Efforts

State Compliance

Considerable work to do in order to be compliant with HB21-1110

OIT tracks these areas:

- Website compliance (measured by the automated testing tool, Siteimprove)
- The percent of the IT Accessibility Adoption Plans that are completed across the state agencies

Speed and degree to which the state is compliant will be very closely correlated to the state's investment and funding timeline



Accessibility - What Comes Next

- Current funding requested is a minimum investment needed to start to move forward with accessibility compliance
- **Administration pursuing legislation to clean-up the language from HB21-1110 to:**
 - allow OIT to promulgate rules outlining specifics of accessibility
 - allowing for reasonable accommodations to meet the needs of people with all types of disabilities
- A substantial investment to resolve the technology accessibility debt, combined with additional clarity on technology accessibility requirements will improve government access for all



COLORADO
Governor's Office of
Information Technology

Questions