

# JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE



## STAFF BUDGET BRIEFING FY 2020-21

### DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(Executive Director's Office, Division of Parks and Wildlife,  
Colorado Water Conservation Board, and the Division of Water  
Resources)

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# DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for developing, protecting, and enhancing Colorado's natural resources for the use and enjoyment of present and future residents and visitors. The Department is comprised of the following divisions:

- The **Executive Director's Office** (EDO) develops department-wide policies and provides administrative and technical support for Department divisions including: budgeting, accounting, financial management, human resources services, and the coordination of public information and environmental education. The EDO also contains the Colorado Avalanche Information Center.
- The **Division of Parks and Wildlife** (CPW) provides recreational opportunities at 42 state parks, manages more than 960 game and non-game wildlife species, issues hunting and fishing licenses, enforces wildlife regulations, and administers more than 350 state wildlife areas.
- The **Colorado Water Conservation Board** (CWCB) works to conserve, develop, and protect the state's water resources to ensure adequate water supply, maximize beneficial use, and reduce the impact of flooding and drought.
- The **Division of Water Resources** (State Engineer's Office) administers and enforces water rights, issues well permits, monitors streamflow and water use, regulates dam construction and safety, and represents Colorado in interstate water compact proceedings.

The three remaining divisions (the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety, the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, and the State Board of Land Commissioners) will be discussed in a separate staff briefing on December 9, 2019.

## DEPARTMENT BUDGET: RECENT APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDING SOURCE	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21*	Four-year change (%)
General Fund	\$30,864,532	\$32,005,418	\$43,464,597	\$35,196,322	14.0%
Cash Funds	230,795,872	238,857,665	260,148,716	244,267,527	5.8%
Reappropriated Funds	6,932,593	7,933,687	7,523,560	7,203,854	3.9%
Federal Funds	26,699,468	26,568,474	26,682,640	26,812,949	0.4%
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$295,292,465</b>	<b>\$305,365,244</b>	<b>\$337,819,513</b>	<b>\$313,480,652</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Annual percent change	11.0%	3.4%	10.6%	-7.2%	
Full Time Equiv. Staff	1,458.6	1,464.5	1,495.9	1,512.9	3.7%
Annual percent change	-0.3%	0.4%	2.1%	1.1%	

\*Requested appropriation

## SELECT DIVISIONS: RECENT APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDING SOURCE	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21*	Four-year change (%)
General Fund	\$30,864,532	\$32,005,418	\$43,464,597	\$35,196,322	14.0%
Cash Funds	209,101,326	211,449,002	229,997,738	214,489,817	2.6%
Reappropriated Funds	6,707,593	7,708,687	7,298,560	6,978,854	4.0%
Federal Funds	23,109,547	23,076,347	23,208,333	23,358,164	1.1%
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$269,782,998</b>	<b>\$274,239,454</b>	<b>\$303,969,228</b>	<b>\$280,023,157</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
Annual percent change	12.1%	1.7%	10.8%	-7.9%	
Full Time Equiv. Staff	1,239.4	1,240.4	1,247.8	1,258.8	1.6%
Annual percent change	-0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	

\*Requested appropriation

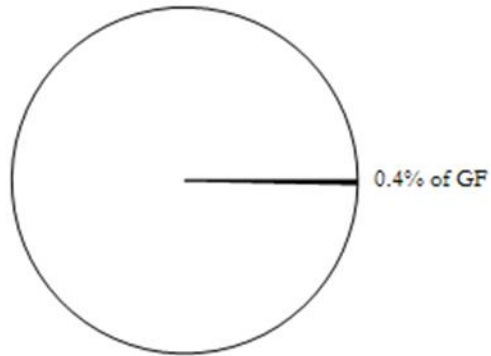
## SELECT DIVISIONS: FTE ADDITIONS

	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21*	DIVISION ADDITIONS	DIVISION TOTAL
EDO	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.0	7.1	58.6
CPW	0.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	9.0	895.5
CWCB	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	49.7
DWR	-5.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	-4.1	255.0

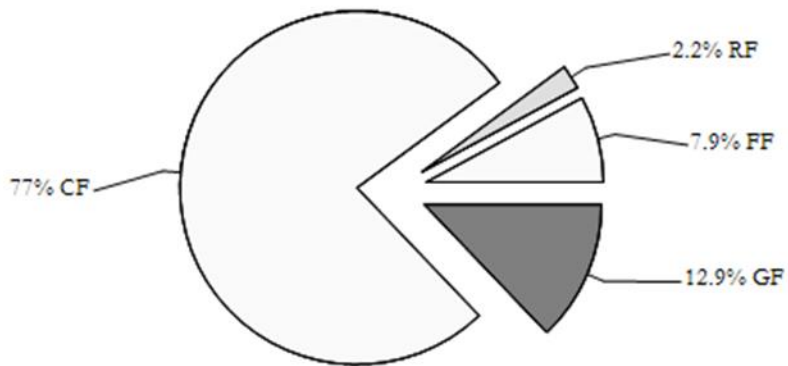
\*Requested appropriation

# DEPARTMENT BUDGET: GRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Department's Share of Statewide General Fund

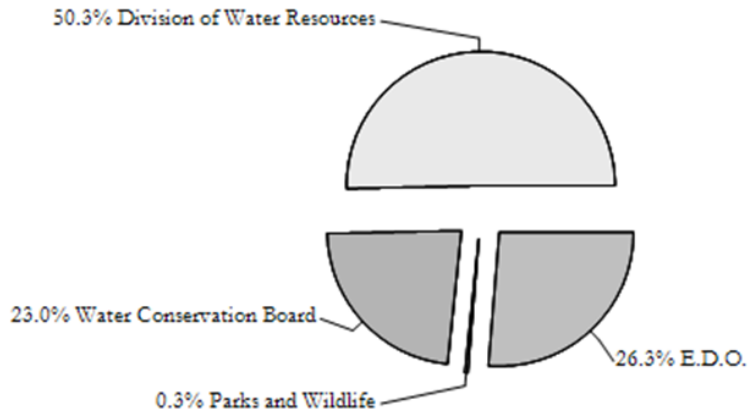


Department Funding Sources

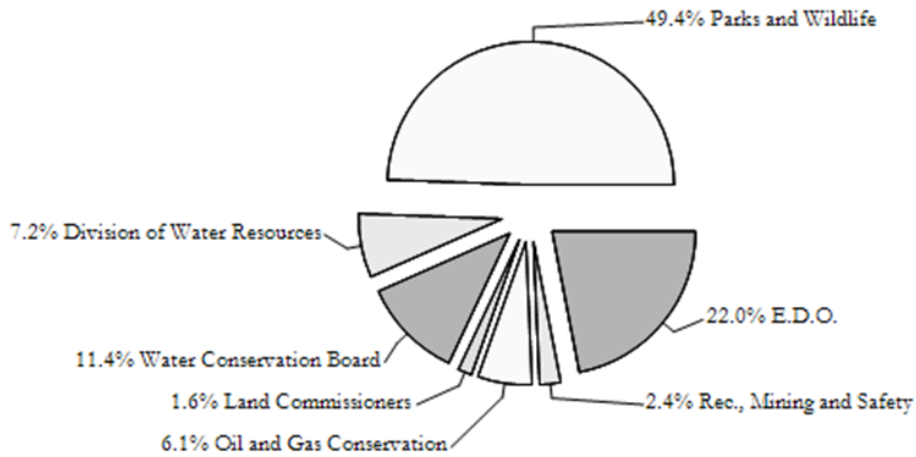


All charts are based on the FY 2019-20 appropriation.

### Distribution of General Fund by Division



### Distribution of Total Funds by Division



All charts are based on the FY 2019-20 appropriation.

## GENERAL FACTORS DRIVING THE BUDGET

### DIVISION OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

The Division, also known as Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW), makes up nearly 50 percent of the Department's total budget and, with the exception of a small General Fund appropriation to cover the cost of free park entrance for disabled veterans and free park entrance for all veterans on Veterans Day (Section 33-12-106, C.R.S.), is completely supported by cash and federal funds. CPW was formed by S.B. 11-208, which merged the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and the Division of Wildlife.

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission approved a number of fee changes initiated by S.B. 18-143 (Hunting, Fishing, and Parks for Future Generations Act), including changes to hunting and fishing licenses and parks passes. At this time, CPW is projecting flat revenue in FY 2019-20. Changes to fishing license fees and park passes resulted in new revenue in the second half of FY 2018-19. Changes to hunting license fees will not result in additional revenue until the fall of FY 2019-20.

### STATE PARKS

The State Parks section of CPW manages 42 state parks and several special purpose programs including: the snowmobile program, the off-highway vehicle program, river outfitters regulation, aquatic nuisance species control and prevention, and the distribution of grants.<sup>1</sup> Workload and some revenue for park operations (e.g. park passes, camping fees etc.) are driven by visitation. The increases shown in the following table are indicative of the long-term trend in visitation, which is driven by population growth and access.

STATE PARKS VISITATION				
	FY 16-17 ACTUAL	FY 17-18 ACTUAL	FY 18-19 ACTUAL	FY 19-20 ESTIMATE
State Parks Visitation	14,823,153	15,321,417	14,746,030	14,963,787
Annual Percent Change	8.70%	3.40%	-3.76%	1.48%

The two largest sources of revenue for State Parks are lottery funds (\$35.1 million, 30.7 percent in FY 2018-19) and usage fees (\$31.5 million, 27.6 percent), followed by other state and federal funds, including severance tax. These revenues are detailed in the table below:

STATE PARK REVENUES				
	FY 16-17 ACTUAL	FY 17-18 ACTUAL	FY 18-19 ACTUAL	FY 19-20 ESTIMATE
Licenses, passes, fees, and permits	\$28,793,086	\$28,839,784	\$31,536,637	\$31,536,637
Registrations	9,361,656	9,192,703	9,024,319	9,024,319
Federal and state grants	6,575,143	10,818,299	9,991,352	9,991,352
Lottery and Great Outdoors Colorado	26,543,314	24,597,636	35,073,948	35,073,948
Sale of goods, services, and assets	2,387,000	2,218,685	2,217,101	2,217,101

<sup>1</sup> The number of state parks includes the newly-created Fisher's Peak state park. The Committee posed a series of questions about Fisher's Peak during the Capital Construction staff briefing. These questions will be added to the hearing agenda for the Department.

STATE PARK REVENUES				
	FY 16-17 ACTUAL	FY 17-18 ACTUAL	FY 18-19 ACTUAL	FY 19-20 ESTIMATE
Donations	55,249	15,429	280,781	280,781
Interest income	545,905	819,243	1,191,158	1,191,158
Other revenues	3,424,831	4,482,757	4,148,048	4,148,048
General Fund and Severance Tax	2,869,670	5,089,609	5,219,827	5,219,827
<b>Revenues Before Transfers</b>	<b>\$80,555,854</b>	<b>\$86,074,145</b>	<b>\$98,683,171</b>	<b>\$98,683,171</b>
Intra-agency, Inter-fund transfers	12,721,180	6,748,208	15,647,570	15,647,570
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$93,277,034</b>	<b>\$92,822,353</b>	<b>\$114,330,741</b>	<b>\$114,330,741</b>

## WILDLIFE

The Wildlife section of CPW manages the state's more than 960 game and non-game wildlife species by issuing fishing and hunting licenses, enforcing wildlife regulations, protecting habitat and native wildlife populations, and managing more than 350 state wildlife areas. Funding for Wildlife operations and programs is a mixture of cash funds from usage fees, federal funds, grants from Great Outdoors Colorado, and various other sources.

The largest source of funding is revenue generated from hunting and fishing license sales. In FY 2018-19, hunting and fishing licenses generated approximately \$96.2 million in revenue, a 19.3 percent increase from the previous year. A significant proportion of this revenue comes from out-of-state big game license sales. These sales represent about 5.2 percent of all licenses sold, yet they provide 52.5 percent of all license revenue (about \$50.5 million). Total licenses sold declined slightly in FY 2018-19. Approximately 1.72 million licenses were sold, a 2.3 percent decrease from the previous year. The following table shows Wildlife revenues by category:

WILDLIFE REVENUES				
	FY 2016-17 ACTUAL	FY 2017-18 ACTUAL	FY 2018-19 ACTUAL	FY 2019-20 ESTIMATE
Licenses, passes, fees, and permits	\$92,750,800	\$96,224,160	\$112,500,015	\$112,500,015
Federal and state grants	25,855,415	27,190,953	30,838,110	30,838,110
Lottery and Great Outdoors Colorado	12,015,621	9,635,343	13,206,990	13,206,990
Sale of goods, services, and assets	326,705	397,387	350,983	350,983
Donations	1,266,850	1,522,343	931,886	931,886
Interest income	1,013,990	1,300,022	2,078,760	2,078,760
Other revenues	2,885,198	4,616,679	4,517,429	4,517,429
General Fund and Severance Tax	2,033,625	2,963,817	1,184,171	1,184,171
<b>Revenues Before Transfers</b>	<b>\$138,148,204</b>	<b>\$143,850,704</b>	<b>\$165,608,344</b>	<b>\$165,608,344</b>
Intra-agency, Inter-fund transfers	10,474,711	13,158,321	13,455,521	13,455,521
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$148,622,915</b>	<b>\$157,009,025</b>	<b>\$179,063,865</b>	<b>\$179,063,865</b>

## LOTTERY PROCEEDS AND GREAT OUTDOORS COLORADO (GOCO) BOARD GRANTS

State Parks currently receives 10.0 percent of net lottery proceeds to develop, maintain, and improve state park properties and facilities. Another 50.0 percent of net lottery proceeds are allocated to the



Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund, which is split between grants for State Parks and Wildlife.<sup>2</sup> Grants for State Parks are used for developing new parks (capital) as well as enhancing and maintaining existing parks (operating). Wildlife grants are used for species protection, habitat development, watchable wildlife, and wildlife education. Pursuant to Article XXVII of the Colorado Constitution, GOCO grants are not subject to legislative appropriation. The following table shows recent GOCO awards:

GREAT OUTDOORS COLORADO (GOCO) BOARD GRANTS					
	FY 16-17 AWARD	FY 17-18 AWARD	FY 18-19 AWARD	FY 19-20 AWARD	FY 20-21 ESTIMATE
Parks Capital Budget	\$10,144,985	\$11,227,434	\$12,431,795	\$11,152,917	\$10,341,024
Parks Operating Budget	5,105,500	5,381,500	5,920,000	7,283,935	7,283,935
<b>Total GOCO Grants - State Parks</b>	<b>\$15,250,485</b>	<b>\$16,608,934</b>	<b>\$18,351,795</b>	<b>\$18,436,852</b>	<b>\$17,624,959</b>
Wildlife Base Capital Budget	\$7,660,085	\$7,220,000	\$7,900,000	\$12,520,000	\$10,548,589
Wildlife Operating Budget	7,590,500	7,965,000	8,440,500	9,640,500	9,640,500
<b>Total GOCO Grants - Wildlife</b>	<b>\$15,250,585</b>	<b>\$15,185,000</b>	<b>\$16,340,500</b>	<b>\$22,160,500</b>	<b>\$20,189,089</b>

## COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

The Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) is responsible for administering two major cash funds—the CWCB Construction Fund and the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund—both used for water project loans and grants.

### COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD CONSTRUCTION FUND

The CWCB Construction Fund (Section 37-60-121 (1)(a), C.R.S.) provides loans and grants for projects that will increase the beneficial consumptive use of Colorado's waters. Section 37-60-121 (1)(b)(IV), C.R.S., limits participation to projects that can repay the CWCB's investment, unless specifically authorized by the legislature, and authorizes the CWCB to approve loans of less than \$10.0 million without legislative approval.

Revenues for the Construction Fund are from interest earnings, transfers from the Severance Tax Operational and Perpetual Base Funds, and Federal Mineral Lease revenues. For FY 2019-20, S.B. 19-221 (CWCB Construction Fund Projects) appropriates \$19,355,000 cash funds from the CWCB Construction Fund to the Department of Natural Resources for various water-related projects, including \$17.5 million for the Colorado Water Plan.<sup>3</sup> The bill also authorizes the CWCB to make a loan of up to \$15.15 million from the CWCB Construction Fund for the Walker Recharge Project.<sup>4</sup> Lastly, the bill repeals an annual \$10 million transfer from the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund to the CWCB Construction Fund for implementation of the state water plan. The transfer occurred from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 but will not occur in FY 2020-21 and beyond.

<sup>2</sup> Please note the remaining 40.0 percent of net lottery proceeds goes to the Conservation Trust Fund administered by the Department of Local Affairs.

<sup>3</sup> For the full list of projects and transfers, see pages 2 and 3 of the final fiscal note from Legislative Council at [https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2019A/bills/fn/2019a\\_sb221\\_f1.pdf](https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2019A/bills/fn/2019a_sb221_f1.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> The Walker Recharge Project is a water supply effort that uses the alluvial aquifer of the South Platte River to increase irrigation opportunities for agricultural production.

The following table outlines fund activity from FY 2017-18 through estimates for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21:

COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD CONSTRUCTION FUND				
(CASH FLOW SUMMARY REPORT BASED ON SEPTEMBER 2019 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF REVENUE ESTIMATE)				
	FY 17-18 ACTUAL	FY 18-19 ACTUAL	FY 19-20 ESTIMATE	FY 20-21 ESTIMATE
Interest (Loans, Treasury, Miscellaneous)	\$11,389,593	\$12,739,432	\$10,825,917	\$11,909,369
Federal Mineral Lease (FML) Revenues	8,576,056	11,140,797	11,697,878	11,918,256
Other Revenues (including pass-through)	30,342,456	6,033,158	5,972,620	5,991,245
Water Plan Implementation	15,000,000	10,000,552	10,000,000	0
Chatfield Reservoir Reallocation Project	4,000,000	2,688,337	0	0
Windy Gap Reservoir Bypass Channel Project	200,000	0	0	0
Watershed Grants	6,500,000	0	0	0
Statewide Water Supply Initiative	1,000,000	0	0	0
Bear Creek Reservoir Reallocation Study	2,500,000	0	0	0
Rio Grande Cooperative Project	10,000,000	0	0	0
Transfers from other sources (Gen Fund and Nat Resources)	778,887	0	0	0
State Gov't Grant – Other State Depts	4,670,482	82,753	0	0
Operating Transfer	2,894,439	79,840	0	0
Governor's Executive Order for Forest Fires	0	454,716	282,054	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$97,851,913</b>	<b>\$43,219,585</b>	<b>\$38,778,469</b>	<b>\$29,818,870</b>
Cash Expenditures/CWCB Operating Costs <sup>1</sup>	\$11,303,206	\$11,827,486	\$13,112,067	\$13,112,067
Non-Reimbursable Expenditures	9,113,951	3,835,992	1,855,000	25,000,000
Transfer to Other CWCB Funds	5,971,638	2,298,398	2,000,000	2,149,199
Transfer to CDPHE	260,000	0	0	0
Water Plan Implementation	375,156	3,013,092	17,500,000	0
Flood Emergency Funds (from Dept of Public Safety)	6,482,599	71,294	2,179,620	0
Rio Grande Cooperative Project Expense	104,605	3,536,609	6,538,913	0
Windy Gap Reservoir Bypass Channel	0	0	2,200,000	0
Transfer to Water Supply Reserve Fund	0	2,000,000	0	0
Chatfield Reservoir Reallocation Project	12,443,768	-15,251,998	17,010,725	0
Republican River Matters (Trans from Nat Res)	0	6,000,000	2,000,000	0
Governor's Executive Order for Forest Fires	282,054	454,716	0	0
FEMA Federal Grants	25,476,848	1,252,368	5,000,000	5,000,000
Watershed Grants	954,789	1,356,585	643,415	0
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$72,768,614</b>	<b>\$20,394,542</b>	<b>\$70,039,740</b>	<b>\$45,261,266</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$25,083,299</b>	<b>\$22,825,043</b>	<b>(\$31,261,271)</b>	<b>(\$15,442,396)</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes cash expenditures for all Long Bill line items less non-reimbursable expenditures.

*WATER RESOURCES REVIEW COMMITTEE BILL: EMERGING TECHNOLOGY*

The interim Water Resources Review Committee has proposed a bill that would require an appropriation of \$270,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund. The bill authorizes and directs the CWCB to conduct six feasibility studies and pilot deployments of new and emerging technologies that have the potential to improve water management.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> For the full list of study topics, see page 2 of the fiscal note from Legislative Council [https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/committees/2017/fiscal\\_note\\_-\\_bill\\_3\\_0.pdf](https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/committees/2017/fiscal_note_-_bill_3_0.pdf)

## SEVERANCE TAX PERPETUAL BASE FUND

The Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund receives 50.0 percent of money credited to the Severance Tax Trust Fund (25.0 percent of total severance tax revenues) and provides loans or grants for construction, rehabilitation, enlargement, or improvement of water projects. This fund is a revolving loan account, and as such no permanent programs depend on this fund. The table below outlines recent fund activity:

SEVERANCE TAX PERPETUAL BASE FUND				
(CASH FLOW SUMMARY REPORT BASED ON SEPTEMBER 2019 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF REVENUE ESTIMATE)				
	FY 17-18 ACTUAL	FY 18-19 ACTUAL	FY 19-20 ESTIMATE	FY 20-21 ESTIMATE
Severance Tax Revenues	\$33,106,715	\$60,431,541	\$34,367,503	\$25,250,540
Interest (Loans and Treasury)	7,197,033	9,443,113	8,131,666	9,397,281
Transfer from Loan Guarantee Fund	30,000,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$70,303,748</b>	<b>\$69,874,654</b>	<b>\$42,499,169</b>	<b>\$34,647,821</b>
Agriculture Emergency Drought Grants	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Transfer to Construction Fund for Water Plan Implementation	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Watershed Grants	6,500,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Water Supply Reserve Fund	10,000,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Rio Grande Coop Project	10,000,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Windy Gap Project	200,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Statewide Water Supply Initiative	1,000,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Bear Creek Res Reallocation Study	2,500,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Construction Fund	0	0	10,000,000	0
Transfer to Construction Fund for Chatfield Res Reallocation Project	4,000,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Loan Guarantee Fund	30,000,000	0	0	0
Transfer to Public Health & Environment	0	10,000,000	0	0
Transfer to Augment General Fund	11,425,000	0	0	0
Governor's Energy Office	0	0	30,814	30,814
Chatfield Res Reallocation Project (2013 & 2018 Project Bills)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$90,625,000</b>	<b>\$20,000,000</b>	<b>\$21,030,814</b>	<b>\$1,030,814</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow</b>	<b>(\$20,321,252)</b>	<b>\$49,874,654</b>	<b>\$21,468,355</b>	<b>\$33,617,007</b>

The CWCB also receives funding from the Severance Tax Operational Fund. Pursuant to Section 39-29-109.3 (1) (d), C.R.S., the CWCB is a core program authorized to receive up to 5.0 percent of Operational Fund revenues for programs within the Division. The CWCB is requesting an appropriation of about \$1.3 million from Tier I of the Operational Fund for FY 2020-21, which is approximately 3.0 percent of total available Operational Fund revenue.

## COLORADO WATER PLAN

The Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) published the Colorado Water Plan on November 19, 2015. The Plan provides an extensive discussion on the current state of water supply and demand in Colorado, an assessment of the future water needs and availability of the State, and a roadmap for addressing critical water needs.

The Water Plan Implementation Cash Fund was created through H.B. 19-1327, which legalized sports betting in Colorado. Beginning on May 1, 2020, the Fund will receive transfers from revenues collected through taxes on sports betting. Colorado voters approved these taxes in November 2019 through the ballot measure Proposition DD, so the resulting revenue is exempt from TABOR.

The Department anticipates that the General Assembly will appropriate money from the Fund each year through the CWCB Projects Bill process. Pursuant to Section 37-60-123.3 (2), C.R.S., the Fund may be used for the following purposes:

- The water plan implementation grant program stipulated in Section 37-60-106.3 (6), C.R.S.
- Expenditures to ensure compliance with interstate water allocation compacts, equitable apportionment decrees, international treaties, and; federal laws relating to interstate storage and release, apportionment, and allocation of water, including to support projects and processes that may include compensation to water users for temporary and voluntary reductions in consumptive use that are regionally equitable and avoid disproportionate, negative economic or environmental impacts to any single subbasin or region
- Expenditures that may be necessary for the administration of the grants and compact expenditures listed above

The final fiscal note for H.B. 19-1327 expects transfers to the Fund totaling \$4.1 million in FY 2019-20 and \$6.4 million in FY 2020-21. The maximum allowable annual distribution from the Fund is \$27.2 million.

#### DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES (STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE)

The Division of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for the supervision and control of water resources in the state of Colorado (Section 37-80-102 (1)(h), C.R.S.), including the administration of over 154,000 surface and ground water rights, nine compacts, two U.S. Supreme Court decrees, and other interstate water allocation agreements. Approximately 90 percent of the FY 2019-20 appropriation for the DWR is General Fund, and the division accounts for almost half of the Department's total General Fund appropriation. Cash funds for special programs (e.g. the Water Resources Cash Fund, the Well Inspection Cash Fund, and the Satellite Monitoring System Cash Fund) and federal grants make up the remaining 10 percent of the DWR's total appropriation.

#### *WATER RESOURCES REVIEW COMMITTEE BILL: WELL INSPECTORS*

The interim Water Resources Review Committee has proposed a bill that would require an appropriation of \$217,432 from the Water Plan Implementation Cash Fund to DWR in FY 2020-21. Future years would be paid for through an increase in well permit fees totaling about \$270,000. These fees are deposited into the Well Inspection Cash Fund and are subject to TABOR. The bill establishes a minimum staffing level for the state's Well Inspection Program, directs the Board of Examiners to recommend fees to pay for the additional inspectors, and requires the identification and prioritization of high-risk wells.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> For more on this bill, see the fiscal note from Legislative Council  
[https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/committees/2017/fiscal\\_note\\_-\\_bill\\_5.pdf](https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/committees/2017/fiscal_note_-_bill_5.pdf)

## SUMMARY: FY 2019-20 APPROPRIATION & FY 2020-21 REQUEST

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (EDO, Parks and Wildlife, CWCB, DWR)						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
<b>FY 2019-20 APPROPRIATION:</b>						
SB 19-207 (Long Bill)	274,298,726	33,464,597	210,327,236	7,298,560	23,208,333	1,246.8
Other legislation	29,670,502	10,000,000	19,670,502	0	0	1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$303,969,228</b>	<b>\$43,464,597</b>	<b>\$229,997,738</b>	<b>\$7,298,560</b>	<b>\$23,208,333</b>	<b>1,247.8</b>
<b>FY 2020-21 REQUESTED APPROPRIATION:</b>						
FY 2019-20 Appropriation	\$303,969,228	43,464,597	\$229,997,738	\$7,298,560	\$23,208,333	1,247.8
R1 Electronic oil and gas filing system	147,840	0	147,840	0	0	0.0
R2 Improve public safety through avalanche forecasting	337,697	0	337,697	0	0	3.0
R3 South Platte River water accounting coordinator	96,309	96,309	0	0	0	1.0
R4 Accounting and procurement staff	288,323	0	0	288,323	0	3.0
R6 CPW legal services	191,880	0	191,880	0	0	0.0
R7 Water conservation specialist	116,524	0	116,524	0	0	1.0
R8 Watershed and flood protection specialist	0	0	0	0	0	1.0
R11 Vehicle for water commissioner	6,208	6,208	0	0	0	0.0
Centrally appropriated line items	4,517,155	696,532	3,468,411	206,404	145,808	0.0
Non-prioritized decision items	544,305	109,319	517,165	(83,325)	1,146	0.0
Technical adjustments	313,118	0	163,118	0	150,000	1.0
Indirect cost assessment	(277,657)	750,241	(216,487)	(750,241)	(61,170)	0.0
Annualize prior year budget actions	(1,458,293)	(1,165)	(1,370,257)	0	(86,871)	1.0
Annualize prior year legislation	(28,769,480)	(9,925,719)	(18,863,812)	19,133	918	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$280,023,157</b>	<b>\$35,196,322</b>	<b>\$214,489,817</b>	<b>\$6,978,854</b>	<b>\$23,358,164</b>	<b>1,258.8</b>
<b>INCREASE/(DECREASE)</b>	<b>(\$23,946,071)</b>	<b>(\$8,268,275)</b>	<b>(\$15,507,921)</b>	<b>(\$319,706)</b>	<b>\$149,831</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Percentage Change	(7.9%)	(19.0%)	(6.7%)	(4.4%)	0.6%	0.9%

**R1 Electronic oil and gas filing system:** *This request will be covered in a separate staff briefing on December 9, 2019.*

**R2 IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY THROUGH AVALANCHE FORECASTING:** The Department requests an increase of \$337,697 from the Severance Tax Operational Fund and 3.0 FTE for the Colorado Avalanche Information Center (CAIC) to improve public safety for recreationalists and the traveling

public. The request includes funding for three backcountry avalanche forecasters and three leased vehicles equipped for winter travel.

**R3 SOUTH PLATTE RIVER WATER ACCOUNTING COORDINATOR:** The Department requests an increase of \$96,309 General Fund and 1.0 FTE for the Division of Water Resources to hire a Water Accounting Coordinator for the South Platte River Basin (SPRB). The Department states that water accounting duties in the SPRB have exceeded the capacity of current staff, which increases the risk of injury to water rights holders and noncompliance with water compact agreements. Ongoing costs will annualize to \$91,606 in FY 2021-22 and beyond.

**R4 ACCOUNTING AND PROCUREMENT STAFF:** The Department requests an increase of \$288,323 reappropriated funds and 3.0 FTE for the Executive Director's Office to address increasing workload in its Accounting and Procurement offices. The request addresses a 50.8 percent increase in accounting transactions over the past ten years without any increases in FTE. The request also addresses a 30.4 percent increase in procurement orders without any increases in FTE. The Department anticipates that additional FTE will result in higher productivity and better customer service.

**R6 CPW LEGAL SERVICES:** The Department requests an increase of \$191,880 in ongoing cash spending authority to the Executive Director's office to support 1,800 hours of additional legal support for Colorado Parks and Wildlife. The legal support is required for a wide variety of legal issues, including a growing volume of Colorado Open Records Act requests.

**R7 WATER CONSERVATION SPECIALIST:** The request includes an increase of \$116,524 cash funds from the Colorado Water Conservation Board's (CWCB) Construction Fund and 1.0 FTE for the CWCB's Water Supply Planning Section beginning in FY 2020-21. The CWCB has determined that the one position currently dedicated to water conservation programming is insufficient for the volume of work needed to meet water conservation goals. The CWCB anticipates that the requested FTE will help to expand the State's existing water conservation programs and identify new areas for expansion. Ongoing costs will annualize to \$111,821 in FY 2021-22 and beyond.

**R8 WATERSHED AND FLOOD PROTECTION SPECIALIST:** The Department requests a budget neutral reallocation of \$108,643 in cash funds spending authority from the CWCB Intrastate Water Management and Development line item to the CWCB Personal Services and Operating Expenses line items to support the addition of 1.0 FTE for the Watershed and Flood Protection section. The purpose of the request is to bring staff capacity in line with the workload. The Department anticipates that the new FTE will assist with flood planning, mitigation, and recovery, thereby enhancing public safety, property protection, and watershed health. Ongoing costs will annualize to \$103,940 in FY 2021-22 and beyond.

**R11 VEHICLE FOR WATER COMMISSIONER:** The Department requests an increase of \$6,203 for the lease of one state vehicle for the Division of Water Resources (DWR). The vehicle will be used by the La Plata water commissioner to complete an essential requirement of their job and allow DWR to meet increased water administration requirements under the La Plata Compact. The La Plata water commissioner had previously used a personal vehicle for largely seasonal administration with less travel needs. The Department seeks a leased vehicle for the La Plata water commissioner as a way of lifting the financial burden of personal vehicle travel and maintenance associated with increased travel needs.

**CENTRALLY APPROPRIATED LINE ITEMS:** The request includes adjustments to centrally appropriated line items for the following line items.

CENTRALLY APPROPRIATED LINE ITEMS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
Salary survey	2,705,764	413,165	2,146,257	79,629	66,713	0.0
Health, life, and dental	1,436,219	27,148	1,162,632	206,029	40,410	0.0
Legal services	284,499	128,495	160,970	(20,539)	15,573	0.0
Paid family leave	209,401	31,979	166,095	6,163	5,164	0.0
AED	165,294	10,065	140,040	5,728	9,461	0.0
SAED adjustment	165,294	10,065	140,040	5,728	9,461	0.0
Payments to OIT	90,831	23,607	151,460	(80,877)	(3,359)	0.0
Leased space	89,266	22,690	68,642	130	(2,196)	0.0
Capitol Complex leased space	70,159	13,184	35,637	13,686	7,652	0.0
Short-term disability	6,332	3,574	1,771	523	464	0.0
Shift differential	3,914	0	3,914	0	0	0.0
ALJ	(615)	0	(615)	0	0	0.0
Workers' compensation	(80,115)	43,087	(114,800)	(4,106)	(4,296)	0.0
PERA Direct Distribution	(136,856)	(32,923)	(98,301)	(4,380)	(1,252)	0.0
Payment to risk management / property funds adjustment	(185,492)	(7,768)	(173,939)	(2,890)	(895)	0.0
CORE	(306,740)	10,164	(321,392)	1,580	2,908	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,517,155</b>	<b>\$696,532</b>	<b>\$3,468,411</b>	<b>\$206,404</b>	<b>\$145,808</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**NON-PRIORITIZED DECISION ITEMS:** The request includes an increase of \$544,305 total funds, including \$109,319 General Fund, for items requested by other agencies that impact this department. The table details each non-prioritized decision item for FY 2020-21.

NON-PRIORITIZED DECISION ITEMS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
NP1 FY 20-21 OIT Budget Request	358,533	91,841	346,237	(81,389)	1,844	0.0
DPA Annual fleet vehicle request	185,772	17,478	170,928	(1,936)	(698)	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$544,305</b>	<b>\$109,319</b>	<b>\$517,165</b>	<b>(\$83,325)</b>	<b>\$1,146</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS:** The request includes an increase of \$313,118 cash and federal funds for technical adjustments to the following line items.

TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE	
Depreciation Lease-Equivalent Payments	163,117	0	163,117	0	0.0	
CWCB FTE FEMA Supported	150,000	0	0	150,000	1.0	
CPW Beaver Park Dam Loan	1	0	1	0	0.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$313,118</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$163,118</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>1.0</b>	

**INDIRECT COST ASSESSMENT:** The request includes a decrease of \$277,657 total funds, including an increase of \$750,241 General Fund, to the Department’s indirect cost assessments to its various divisions.

**ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR BUDGET ACTIONS:** The request includes adjustments for the second year impact of prior year legislation.

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR BUDGET ACTIONS						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
FY 19-20 R4 Capital Development	94,801	0	94,801	0	0	1.0
FY 19-20 BA2 Additional Oil and Gas Inspectors	25,661	0	25,661	0	0	0.0
FY 19-20 R2 Additional Oil and Gas Staffing	8,553	0	8,553	0	0	0.0
FY 19-20 Oil and Gas FTE	4,277	0	4,277	0	0	0.0
FY 19-20 R5 Cameo SRA	(7,309)	0	(7,309)	0	0	0.0
Annualize prior year salary survey	(560,276)	(1,165)	(472,240)	0	(86,871)	0.0
FY 17-18 R2 Digital Radio Replacement	(1,024,000)	0	(1,024,000)	0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(\$1,458,293)</b>	<b>(\$1,165)</b>	<b>(\$1,370,257)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$86,871)</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR LEGISLATION:** The request includes adjustments for the second year impact of prior year legislation.

ANNUALIZE PRIOR YEAR LEGISLATION						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
SB18-200 PERA	546,323	99,281	426,991	19,133	918	0.0
SB 19-181 Protect Public Welfare Oil and Gas	64,197	0	64,197	0	0	0.0
HB 19-1045 Veterans Entrance Fee	(25,000)	(25,000)	0	0	0	0.0
SB 19-212 State Water Plan	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	0	0	0	0.0
SB 19-221 CWCB Projects	(19,355,000)	0	(19,355,000)	0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(\$28,769,480)</b>	<b>(\$9,925,719)</b>	<b>(\$18,863,812)</b>	<b>\$19,133</b>	<b>\$918</b>	<b>0.0</b>



## ISSUE: R2 IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY THROUGH AVALANCHE FORECASTING

The Department requests an increase of \$337,697 from the Severance Tax Operational Fund and 3.0 FTE for the Colorado Avalanche Information Center (CAIC) to improve public safety for recreationalists and the traveling public. The request includes 3.0 backcountry avalanche forecasters and three vehicles equipped for winter travel. This briefing issue provides an in-depth look at the request and context regarding avalanche risk in Colorado.

### SUMMARY

- The number of avalanche fatalities in Colorado is higher than any other state, but the avalanche fatality rate (fatalities/population) is still very low. Risk is higher for recreationalists than for the general public, but we cannot calculate the risk because we do not know the size of the recreational population.<sup>7</sup>
- Additional FTE would allow the CAIC to implement a flexible staffing model and improve its backcountry forecasting program. The former would allow the CAIC to shift backcountry forecasters to highway operations during big storms; the latter would expand the CAIC's geographic coverage during and beyond the active avalanche season (Nov. 1-Apr. 30).
- The CAIC has added just 0.4 FTE since FY 2016-17 and relies heavily on temporary staff, especially in its backcountry program. Turnover is high among temporary staff, who last an average of 2.5 avalanche seasons.

### POINTS TO CONSIDER

The request falls within the CAIC's mandate to "promote safety by reducing the impact of avalanches on recreation, industry, and transportation in the state through a program of avalanche forecasting and education." (Section 24-33-116 (1), C.R.S.) Two challenges make it difficult for the CAIC to fulfill this mandate: (1) having too few staff to provide adequate geographic coverage, especially outside of the active avalanche season, and (2) relying heavily on temporary staff to perform duties that require more expertise than can be acquired during the average 2.5 year tenure. The current request would enhance the CAIC's ability to fulfill its mandate by providing more coverage and information to Colorado's backcountry recreationalists. Staff therefore anticipates a recommendation to approve this request.

However, the CAIC does not control avalanche outcomes among recreationalists. Many recreationalists consume the information and training provided by the CAIC, but it is unknown if or how much this impacts the overall number or rate of fatal and non-fatal avalanche incidents. Staff therefore cautions that the Committee should not expect a decline in the number or rate of avalanche incidents or fatalities with the addition of new staff for the CAIC.

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<sup>7</sup> Backcountry recreational activities include: backcountry skiing, snowmobiling, climbing, hiking, hunting, etc.

## DISCUSSION

The Department is aiming to address an increasing need for avalanche forecasts by: (1) acquiring the flexibility to move permanent backcountry forecasters between highway and backcountry operations as weather conditions require, and (2) providing backcountry avalanche forecasters for the northern, central and southern mountains year-round.

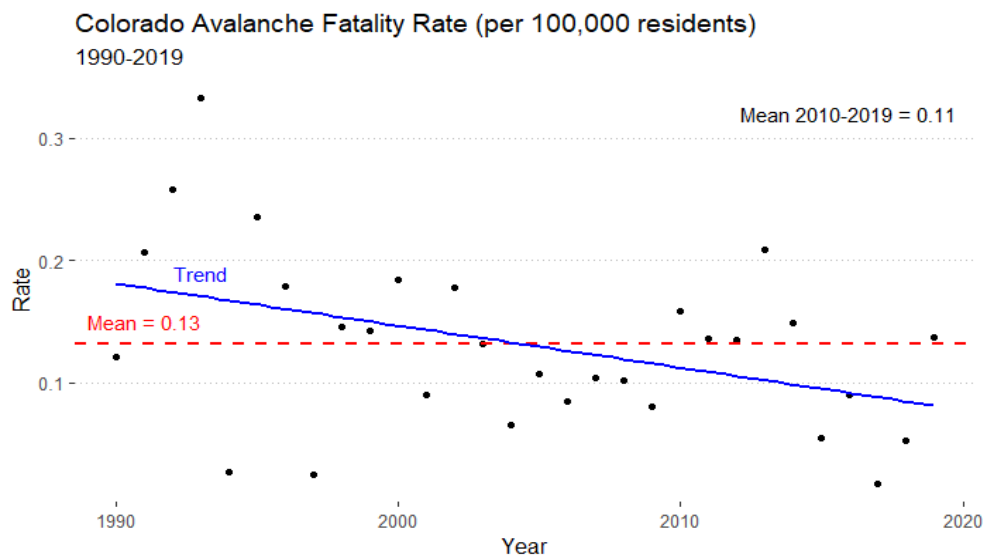
The Department is seeking \$337,697 from the Severance Tax Operational Fund. If the request is approved, the CAIC would account for approximately 2.2 percent of available revenues in the Operational Fund, well below the statutory maximum of 5 percent (Section 39-29-109.3, (1) (b.5), C.R.S.). The table below reflects the current appropriation and the Department's total FY 2020-21 request for the CAIC.

COLORADO AVALANCHE INFORMATION CENTER						
FY 2020-21 REQUEST:	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
FY 2019-20 Appropriation	\$1,203,588	\$0	\$533,678	\$650,939	\$18,971	11.3
R2 Improve public safety through avalanche forecasting	284,234	0	284,234	0	0	3.0
Annualize prior year legislation	4,870	0	2,435	2,435	0	0.0
Annualize prior year budget actions	24,594	0	12,297	12,297	0	0.0
Indirect cost assessment	(1,588)	0	(1,588)	0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,515,698</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$831,056</b>	<b>\$665,671</b>	<b>\$18,971</b>	<b>14.3</b>
<b>INCREASE/(DECREASE)</b>	<b>\$312,110</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$297,378</b>	<b>\$14,732</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Percentage Change	25.9%	0.0%	55.7%	2.3%	0.0%	26.5%

## AVALANCHE RISK IN COLORADO

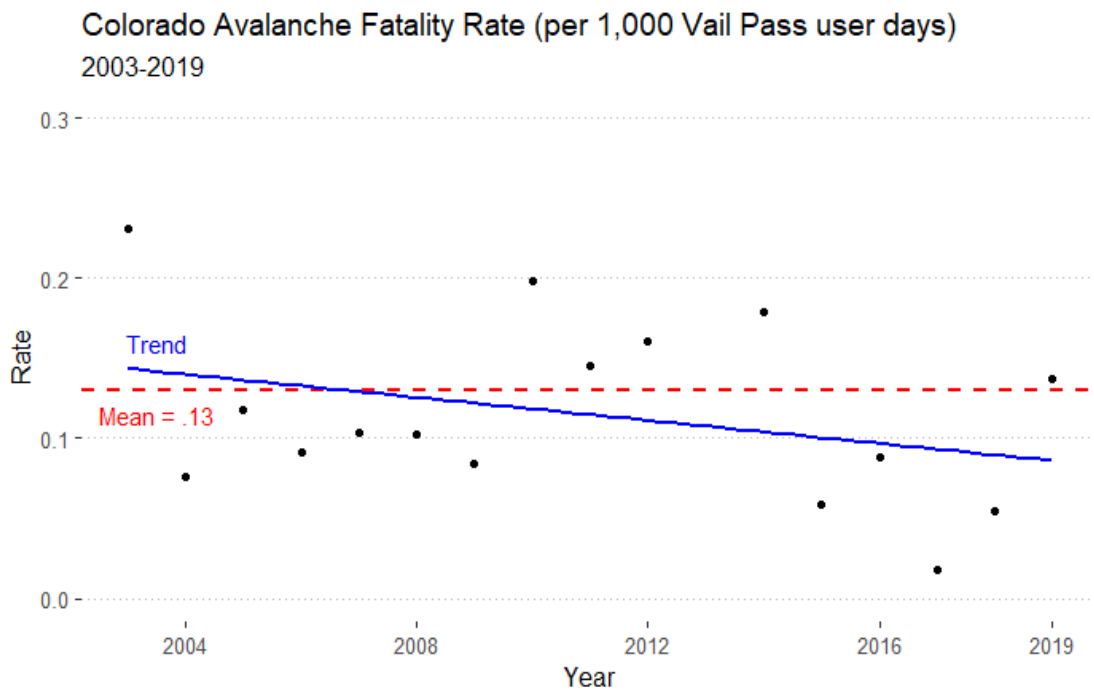
### FATALITIES

Colorado has experienced an average of 5.8 avalanche-related fatalities per year since 1990 (175 total fatalities). In the same time period, the rate (fatalities/population) of avalanche fatalities has declined. The following graph shows the avalanche fatality rate per 100,000 Colorado residents from 1990 through 2019. Population figures are estimates and do not include out-of-state visitors or travelers.



Since 1990, Colorado has experienced more avalanche fatalities than any other U.S. state, followed by Alaska (118) and Montana (101). There are two things to note about this statistic. First, the avalanche fatality rate in Alaska and Montana is higher than Colorado because they have significantly smaller populations. Second, most of these fatalities are recreationalists. Of the 175 fatalities in Colorado since 1990, 164 have been recreationalists. Backcountry touring (68), snowmobiling (28), and sidecountry riding (28) accounted for the majority of fatalities.<sup>8</sup>

Avalanche fatality risk is therefore higher for backcountry recreationalists than it is for the general public, but the fatality rate for the recreational population is unknown because the total size of the population is unknown. However, the Department does have data that can serve as a rough proxy for the overall number of backcountry recreationalists in Colorado: the number of user days in the Vail Pass Recreation Area.<sup>9</sup> According to the Department, user days at the Vail Pass Recreation area have increased by 125.0 percent since 2003. This suggests, but does not confirm, an increase in the overall number of backcountry recreationalists in Colorado. Using the Vail Pass data as a proxy for the overall number of backcountry users, we can see a decline in the avalanche fatality rate since 2003.



*Sources: JBC staff, CAIC, and U.S. Forest Service*

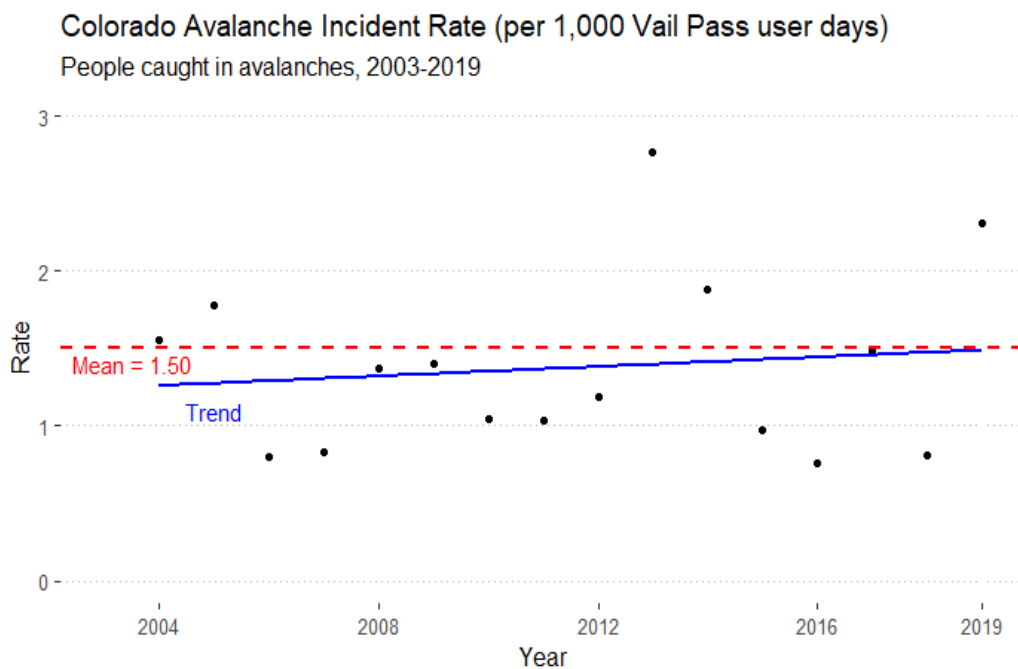
<sup>8</sup> Point of access differentiates sidecountry from backcountry. Sidecountry terrain is accessed via ski lifts at resorts, but is not maintained by the resort. Backcountry terrain is accessed by foot.

<sup>9</sup> The Vail Pass Recreation Area is a popular access area for backcountry recreationalists. The data comes from the U.S. Forest Service, who charges fees for area usage and tracks the number of user days. For example, if three people purchase a pass for one day, that equals three user days.

### AVALANCHE INCIDENTS INVOLVING PEOPLE

The CAIC records the reported number of people caught in avalanches each year. This number reflects only the number of incidents that are reported and verified by the CAIC. The CAIC therefore believes that the actual number of non-fatal avalanche incidents is likely higher due to underreporting. Despite this, the CAIC also believes the trend in reported incidents is reflective of the trend in total (reported and unreported) incidents.

The total number of people caught in avalanches each year is roughly ten times higher than the total number of avalanche-related fatalities (not accounting for underreporting). On average, about 67 people get caught in avalanches in the State each year. However, the rate of avalanche incidents involving people—for the entire State—has declined slightly since 1999, while the rate of incidents relative to Vail Pass user days has increased slightly since 2003 (shown below).



Sources: JBC staff, CAIC, and U.S. Forest Service

### CAIC'S IMPACT ON PUBLIC SAFETY

The data show that the avalanche fatality rate has declined since 1990. The data also suggests that the rate at which people are caught in avalanches has also declined, relative to the entire population, but is increasing slightly for recreationalists. The Department states that the data show that the State's avalanche program is having a positive effect on public safety. Staff cannot confirm or refute this claim. To attribute changes in the rate/number of avalanche incidents to a specific program, alternative explanations must be eliminated and, at minimum, a strong correlation must be established between program-related variables (e.g. funding, staffing, number of avalanche danger ratings provided, etc.) and avalanche-related variables (e.g. fatal and non-fatal incidents).

Furthermore, available data suggest the current avalanche fatality rate is consistent with historical rates. From 2010-2019, the average annual avalanche fatality rate is 0.11 fatalities per 100,000 residents. This is consistent with the historical mean of 0.11 derived from more than a half century of data (1960-

2019).<sup>10</sup> It is possible that avalanche fatality rates would be higher without the CAIC’s efforts. It is also possible that they would be the same, particularly among recreationalists.

The CAIC’s impact on the State’s mountain pass highways is more measurable. Data provided by the Department show that mountain passes with active avalanche mitigation programs have an average risk reduction of 70 percent. This number is calculated by comparing the unmitigated Avalanche Hazard Index (AHI) with the mitigated AHI.<sup>11</sup> The table below shows the impact of mitigation efforts on avalanche risk for select number of mountain pass highways.

<b>Avalanche Hazard Index (AHI) for Selected Colorado Highways</b>				
<b>Pass</b>	<b>Highway</b>	<b>Unmitigated AHI</b>	<b>Mitigated AHI</b>	<b>Risk Reduction</b>
Berthoud Pass	US 40	42.6	12.0	72%
Cameron Pass	CO 14	0.1	0.1	0%
Cumbres Pass	CO 17	0.7	0.4	50%
Douglas Pass	CO 139	17.6	8.8	50%
EJMT Approaches	I-70	36.3	11.2	69%

*Sources: CAIC, Hamre and Associates 2016*

### **REQUEST BACKGROUND**

The CAIC has a staff of 21, including 17 avalanche forecasters. Forecasters collect and analyze data, communicate weather and avalanche conditions, and provide avalanche safety training. Many of these employees are part-time, which translates to a total of 11.3 FTE. Funding for the CAIC comes primarily from the Severance Tax Operational Fund and reappropriated funds from the Colorado Department of Transportation. The Center also receives donations from the non-profit Friends of the CAIC.

The CAIC is currently broken into two programs: highway and backcountry. The highway program has eight permanent staff equaling 5.8 FTE. These staff monitor 30 highway sections threatened by 522 avalanche paths (278 of which require regular attention). The backcountry program has 3.5 permanent and 6 temporary staff equaling 3.2 FTE. These staff issue backcountry avalanche forecasts for 10 regions/zones comprising over 28,000 square miles of terrain.

<sup>10</sup> An average ten-year fatality rate was calculated by taking the average number of annual avalanche fatalities for the decade preceding the decennial census and dividing that number by census population of Colorado (e.g. average annual fatalities for 1951-1960/population in 1960). The long-term mean was calculated using these rates.

<sup>11</sup> The Avalanche Hazard Index is a numerical expression of damage and loss that results from an interaction between snow avalanches and vehicles on a road.

The CAIC has added 2.9 FTE since it was established in its current form in 2013 (H.B. 13-1057).<sup>12</sup> Most of these additions occurred in the first two fiscal years. From FY 2015-16 to present, the Center has added 0.4 FTE. This occurred in FY 2019-20 through a budget amendment to support maintenance efforts on state-owned avalanche control equipment.

#### **REQUEST PURPOSE: STAFFING FLEXIBILITY**

The current request seeks three backcountry forecasters who could flex to highway operations in large storm scenarios. A flexible staffing plan represents a shift in current practice. Forecasters currently work on either the highway or backcountry program; most work in the highway program. In a flexible staffing model, forecasters would be allocated between both programs based on need. The Department states that this requires enough permanent staff (e.g. regionally located forecasters) with knowledge of highway operations that are close enough to respond. When geographically large storms create avalanche hazards in multiple road corridors at the same time, the Center would disperse forecasters accordingly. When highway hazard risk subsides, these permanent forecasters would return to backcountry operations.

The Department states that a flexible staffing model cannot be implemented with the current number of FTE. Specifically, the Center relies heavily on part-time, temporary staff who lack the local and operational knowledge to shift between programs. This knowledge takes time to acquire, and temporary staff do not stay long enough to acquire it; temporary staff stay with the CAIC for an average of 2.5 avalanche seasons (Nov. 1 to April 30). The Department also states that having few permanent staff makes it more difficult to adjust for absences due to illness, injury, or other unforeseen circumstances. During the avalanche season of 2016-17, permanent staff worked an average of 143 hours of overtime each month.

The Department also argues that is not fair to ask temporary staff to perform work that is similar to the work performed by permanent staff. Temporary staff receive less pay than permanent employees and are not eligible for a number of benefits, including retirement benefits; health, life, and dental benefits; and paid leave. The combination of demanding work and the difference in pay and benefits makes it difficult to retain qualified people in temporary positions.

#### **REQUEST PURPOSE: BACKCOUNTRY PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT**

CAIC backcountry forecasters—both permanent and temporary—currently cover an average of 2,707 square miles per forecaster. The Department states that this area is too large for a single forecaster to collect adequate data to assess avalanche hazard. CAIC forecasters must therefore augment their own observations with data and information provided by other avalanche safety groups, such as ski patrols and mountain guides. Given the high turnover among temporary staff, it is difficult to for the CAIC to develop the institutional knowledge and professional relationships that come with expertise—and permanence—in a given region. With the addition of three permanent backcountry forecasters, the average coverage area would come down to 2,000 square miles per forecaster. The Department notes

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<sup>12</sup> The CAIC was first brought into the Department of Natural Resources in 1983. It received its first base funding of \$80,000 from the Severance Tax fund in 2000.

that this area is still much larger than the average of 601 square miles per forecaster for ten regionally-oriented avalanche safety programs run by the U.S. Forest Service

Additionally, permanent forecasters would allow the CAIC to provide more coverage outside of the most active part of the avalanche season, especially in the central and southern mountains. Currently there are no backcountry avalanche forecasters dedicated to the central and southern mountains between May 1 and November 1. The Department notes that off-season avalanche activity depends on late-spring storm cycles, but that the data suggest avalanche accidents can and do occur during this time period. Since 2000, the central and southern mountain regions accounted for nearly 75 percent of the avalanche accidents in Colorado, 18 percent of which occurred from May 1 to November 1. This means that approximately 13 percent of all avalanche accidents in Colorado occur in the central and southern mountains outside of the active avalanche season when the CAIC is unable to provide coverage.

#### **STAFF CONCLUSION**

The State has asked the CAIC to provide a service. The Department has demonstrated that current staffing levels impede the CAIC's ability to provide that service. Specifically, the CAIC does not have enough permanent FTE to meet recreational avalanche forecasting needs related to space (geographic coverage) and time (outside the active avalanche season). For these reasons, staff anticipates a recommendation to approve this request.

However, the CAIC does not control avalanche outcomes among recreationalists. Many recreationalists consume the information and training provided by the CAIC, but it is unknown if or how much this impacts the overall number or rate of fatal and non-fatal avalanche incidents. Staff therefore cautions that the Committee should not expect a decline in the number or rate of avalanche incidents or fatalities with the addition of new staff for the CAIC.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**Dan Gibbs, Executive Director**

**(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE**

**A) Administration**

Personal Services	<u>3,835,086</u>	<u>3,772,814</u>	<u>4,010,447</u>	<u>4,350,073</u> *
FTE	38.2	36.5	41.3	44.3
Reappropriated Funds	3,835,086	3,772,814	4,010,447	4,350,073
Health, Life, and Dental	<u>14,157,819</u>	<u>14,844,337</u>	<u>16,667,226</u>	<u>18,201,750</u> *
General Fund	2,665,836	2,146,703	3,239,669	3,491,072
Cash Funds	10,773,085	11,585,159	12,782,471	14,003,240
Reappropriated Funds	382,739	1,112,475	312,561	334,503
Federal Funds	336,159	0	332,525	372,935
Short-term Disability	<u>182,489</u>	<u>(164,541)</u>	<u>179,974</u>	<u>187,517</u> *
General Fund	29,655	(26,798)	28,127	31,813
Cash Funds	142,767	(132,513)	142,236	144,771
Reappropriated Funds	4,986	(5,230)	5,306	6,164
Federal Funds	5,081	0	4,305	4,769

\*Line item includes a decision item.



## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>5,410,905</u>	<u>(5,451,218)</u>	<u>5,976,962</u>	<u>6,177,367</u>	*
General Fund	879,485	(887,519)	927,662	941,017	
Cash Funds	4,233,366	(4,390,476)	4,732,346	4,894,362	
Reappropriated Funds	147,874	(173,223)	174,989	190,562	
Federal Funds	150,180	0	141,965	151,426	
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>5,410,905</u>	<u>(5,451,218)</u>	<u>5,976,962</u>	<u>6,177,367</u>	*
General Fund	879,485	(887,519)	927,662	941,017	
Cash Funds	4,233,366	(4,390,476)	4,732,346	4,894,362	
Reappropriated Funds	147,874	(173,223)	174,989	190,562	
Federal Funds	150,180	0	141,965	151,426	
PERA Direct Distribution	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,072,937</u>	<u>2,936,081</u>	
General Fund	0	0	481,169	448,246	
Cash Funds	0	0	2,427,367	2,329,066	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	90,765	86,385	
Federal Funds	0	0	73,636	72,384	
Salary Survey	<u>2,063,897</u>	<u>(3,336,662)</u>	<u>4,875,623</u>	<u>2,705,764</u>	
General Fund	335,391	(519,288)	607,187	413,165	
Cash Funds	1,614,654	(2,710,380)	4,061,941	2,146,257	
Reappropriated Funds	56,393	(106,994)	114,012	79,629	
Federal Funds	57,459	0	92,483	66,713	

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Paid Family Leave	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>209,401</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	31,979	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	166,095	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	6,163	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	5,164	
Shift Differential	<u>42,863</u>	<u>(41,331)</u>	<u>35,039</u>	<u>38,953</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	42,863	(41,331)	35,039	38,953	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Workers' Compensation	<u>1,270,162</u>	<u>1,555,469</u>	<u>1,447,792</u>	<u>1,367,677</u>	
General Fund	41,113	338,354	64,639	107,726	
Cash Funds	1,221,238	1,201,783	1,360,005	1,245,205	
Reappropriated Funds	7,621	14,122	14,324	10,218	
Federal Funds	190	1,210	8,824	4,528	
Operating Expenses	<u>870,977</u>	<u>185,956</u>	<u>184,371</u>	<u>201,330</u>	
Cash Funds	684,772	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	181,735	185,956	184,371	201,330	
Federal Funds	4,470	0	0	0	
Legal Services	<u>5,433,175</u>	<u>5,508,277</u>	<u>5,452,733</u>	<u>5,929,112</u>	*
General Fund	1,393,575	1,363,983	1,366,765	1,495,260	
Cash Funds	3,912,690	4,020,098	3,990,334	4,343,184	
Reappropriated Funds	55,640	54,363	20,539	0	
Federal Funds	71,270	69,833	75,095	90,668	

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Administrative Law Judge Services	<u>0</u>	<u>556</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	0	556	615	0	
Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds	<u>1,024,433</u>	<u>1,410,962</u>	<u>1,200,854</u>	<u>1,015,362</u>	
General Fund	86,349	76,851	73,847	66,079	
Cash Funds	915,073	1,316,047	1,107,217	933,278	
Reappropriated Funds	13,247	10,199	11,831	8,941	
Federal Funds	9,764	7,865	7,959	7,064	
Vehicle Lease Payments	<u>3,807,379</u>	<u>3,704,703</u>	<u>4,244,598</u>	<u>4,490,629</u>	*
General Fund	270,629	265,164	294,479	313,262	
Cash Funds	3,433,585	3,341,351	3,851,667	4,081,549	
Reappropriated Funds	45,590	39,910	43,439	41,503	
Federal Funds	57,575	58,278	55,013	54,315	
Capital Outlay	<u>0</u>	<u>857,399</u>	<u>1,062,343</u>	<u>1,062,343</u>	
Cash Funds	0	857,399	1,057,006	1,057,006	
Federal Funds	0	0	5,337	5,337	
Information Technology Asset Maintenance	<u>207,127</u>	<u>251,586</u>	<u>263,159</u>	<u>263,159</u>	
General Fund	31,628	31,628	31,628	31,628	
Cash Funds	85,555	131,110	140,993	140,993	
Reappropriated Funds	89,944	88,848	90,538	90,538	
Leased Space	<u>1,385,393</u>	<u>1,462,924</u>	<u>1,706,689</u>	<u>1,864,855</u>	
General Fund	602,371	631,177	666,432	689,122	
Cash Funds	746,951	802,295	1,008,540	1,146,082	
Reappropriated Funds	13,041	7,089	7,158	7,288	
Federal Funds	23,030	22,363	24,559	22,363	

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Capitol Complex Leased Space	<u>1,587,773</u>	<u>1,458,663</u>	<u>1,307,278</u>	<u>1,377,437</u>	
General Fund	304,537	274,106	245,658	258,842	
Cash Funds	807,789	740,905	664,011	699,648	
Reappropriated Funds	302,277	284,556	255,024	268,710	
Federal Funds	173,170	159,096	142,585	150,237	
CORE Operations	<u>2,968,967</u>	<u>3,538,654</u>	<u>923,668</u>	<u>616,928</u>	
General Fund	436,451	520,198	35,534	45,698	
Cash Funds	2,354,326	2,806,075	861,012	539,620	
Reappropriated Funds	97,464	116,165	11,112	12,692	
Federal Funds	80,726	96,216	16,010	18,918	
Payments to OIT	<u>11,466,417</u>	<u>14,959,627</u>	<u>14,395,585</u>	<u>14,992,789</u>	*
General Fund	1,802,797	2,498,414	2,441,650	3,093,126	
Cash Funds	8,844,447	11,494,623	10,694,784	11,340,321	
Reappropriated Funds	704,084	822,577	1,126,216	427,922	
Federal Funds	115,089	144,013	132,935	131,420	
Merit Pay	<u>728,888</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	129,970	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	565,621	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	22,113	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	11,184	0	0	0	
Species Conservation Trust Fund	<u>4,613,306</u>	<u>4,340,977</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	4,613,306	4,340,977	0	0	

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>SUBTOTAL - (A) Administration</b>	66,467,961	43,407,934	72,984,855	74,165,894	1.6%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>7.3%</u>
General Fund	9,889,272	5,825,454	11,432,108	12,399,052	8.5%
Cash Funds	49,225,454	30,973,202	53,649,930	54,143,992	0.9%
Reappropriated Funds	6,107,708	6,050,404	6,647,621	6,313,183	(5.0%)
Federal Funds	1,245,527	558,874	1,255,196	1,309,667	4.3%
<b>(B) Special Programs</b>					
Colorado Avalanche Information Center	<u>1,018,181</u>	<u>1,608,246</u>	<u>1,148,011</u>	<u>1,461,709</u> *	
<i>FTE</i>	9.9	10.4	11.3	14.3	
Cash Funds	379,975	655,333	478,101	777,067	
Reappropriated Funds	587,655	862,654	650,939	665,671	
Federal Funds	50,551	90,259	18,971	18,971	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>48,554</u>	<u>62,838</u>	<u>55,577</u>	<u>53,989</u>	
Cash Funds	46,266	61,818	55,577	53,989	
Federal Funds	2,288	1,020	0	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (B) Special Programs</b>	1,066,735	1,671,084	1,203,588	1,515,698	25.9%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>26.5%</u>
Cash Funds	426,241	717,151	533,678	831,056	55.7%
Reappropriated Funds	587,655	862,654	650,939	665,671	2.3%
Federal Funds	52,839	91,279	18,971	18,971	0.0%
<b>TOTAL - (1) Executive Director's Office</b>	67,534,696	45,079,018	74,188,443	75,681,592	2.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>46.9</u>	<u>52.6</u>	<u>58.6</u>	<u>11.4%</u>
General Fund	9,889,272	5,825,454	11,432,108	12,399,052	8.5%
Cash Funds	49,651,695	31,690,353	54,183,608	54,975,048	1.5%
Reappropriated Funds	6,695,363	6,913,058	7,298,560	6,978,854	(4.4%)
Federal Funds	1,298,366	650,153	1,274,167	1,328,638	4.3%

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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### (5) DIVISION OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

#### (A) Colorado Parks and Wildlife Operations

State Park Operations	<u>29,215,893</u>	<u>36,722,635</u>	<u>36,876,174</u>	<u>37,617,761</u>	
FTE	257.2	277.5	260.1	260.1	
General Fund	150,000	150,000	150,000	125,000	
Cash Funds	28,967,632	35,236,505	36,281,368	37,047,955	
Federal Funds	98,261	1,336,130	444,806	444,806	
Wildlife Operations	<u>80,426,512</u>	<u>79,523,083</u>	<u>84,461,644</u>	<u>86,488,207</u>	
FTE	620.3	611.1	622.6	623.6	
Cash Funds	60,147,163	57,956,477	65,286,961	67,313,524	
Federal Funds	20,279,349	21,566,606	19,174,683	19,174,683	
Vendor commissions, fulfillment fees, and credit card fees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14,555,758</u>	<u>14,555,758</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	14,555,758	14,555,758	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

<b>SUBTOTAL - (A) Colorado Parks and Wildlife Operations</b>	109,642,405	116,245,718	135,893,576	138,661,726	2.0%
FTE	<u>877.5</u>	<u>888.6</u>	<u>882.7</u>	<u>883.7</u>	0.1%
General Fund	150,000	150,000	150,000	125,000	(16.7%)
Cash Funds	89,114,795	93,192,982	116,124,087	118,917,237	2.4%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	20,377,610	22,902,736	19,619,489	19,619,489	0.0%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(B) Special Purpose</b>					
Snowmobile Program	<u>756,224</u>	<u>864,939</u>	<u>1,015,295</u>	<u>1,020,818</u>	
FTE	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	
Cash Funds	756,224	864,939	1,015,295	1,020,818	
River Outfitters Regulation	<u>25,969</u>	<u>41,825</u>	<u>150,541</u>	<u>150,651</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	
Cash Funds	25,969	41,825	150,541	150,651	
Off-highway Vehicle Program	<u>421,028</u>	<u>359,615</u>	<u>570,631</u>	<u>583,447</u>	
FTE	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	
Cash Funds	421,028	359,615	570,631	583,447	
Off-highway Vehicle Grants	<u>3,575,411</u>	<u>3,524,856</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	
Cash Funds	3,575,411	3,524,856	4,000,000	4,000,000	
Federal Grants	<u>601,122</u> 0.8	<u>843,894</u> 1.0	<u>750,000</u>	<u>750,000</u>	
Federal Funds	601,122	843,894	750,000	750,000	
Stores Revolving Fund	<u>291,170</u>	<u>430,829</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	
Cash Funds	291,170	430,829	200,000	200,000	
Information Technology	<u>1,655,272</u>	<u>1,623,857</u>	<u>2,605,016</u>	<u>2,605,016</u>	
Cash Funds	1,655,272	1,623,857	2,605,016	2,605,016	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Trails Grants	<u>3,456,880</u>	<u>3,840,511</u>	<u>2,200,000</u>	<u>2,200,000</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	1,471,561	2,080,623	1,800,000	1,800,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	1,985,319	1,759,888	400,000	400,000	
Aquatic Nuisance Species Program	<u>1,176,357</u>	<u>6,805,165</u>	<u>3,916,497</u>	<u>3,936,264</u>	
FTE	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.0	
Cash Funds	1,176,357	6,805,165	3,916,497	3,936,264	
Game Damage Claims and Prevention	<u>1,028,629</u>	<u>1,168,354</u>	<u>1,282,500</u>	<u>1,282,500</u>	
Cash Funds	1,028,629	1,168,354	1,282,500	1,282,500	
Habitat Partnership Program	<u>2,975,428</u>	<u>1,934,470</u>	<u>2,517,245</u>	<u>2,537,572</u>	
FTE	5.0	5.3	3.0	3.0	
Cash Funds	2,975,428	1,934,470	2,517,245	2,537,572	
Grants and Habitat Partnerships	<u>602,911</u>	<u>276,921</u>	<u>1,625,000</u>	<u>1,625,000</u>	
Cash Funds	602,911	276,921	1,625,000	1,625,000	
Asset Maintenance and Repairs	<u>3,404,805</u>	<u>2,896,808</u>	<u>5,100,000</u>	<u>5,100,000</u>	
Cash Funds	3,404,805	2,896,808	5,100,000	5,100,000	
Annual Depreciation-lease Equivalent Payment	<u>0</u>	<u>16,365</u>	<u>31,680</u>	<u>194,797</u>	
Cash Funds	0	16,365	31,680	194,797	



## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Beaver Park Dam Repayment	<u>0</u>	<u>333,333</u>	<u>333,333</u>	<u>333,334</u>	
Cash Funds	0	333,333	333,333	333,334	
Chatfield Reallocation Project Loan Repayment	<u>0</u>	<u>276,699</u>	<u>276,700</u>	<u>276,700</u>	
Cash Funds	0	276,699	276,700	276,700	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>7,888,652</u>	<u>8,012,950</u>	<u>4,527,546</u>	<u>4,295,260</u>	
Cash Funds	2,894,376	3,434,016	3,826,037	3,644,053	
Federal Funds	4,994,276	4,578,934	701,509	651,207	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (B) Special Purpose</b>	27,859,858	33,251,391	31,101,984	31,091,359	(0.0%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>11.8</u>	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	20,279,141	26,068,675	29,250,475	29,290,152	0.1%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	7,580,717	7,182,716	1,851,509	1,801,207	(2.7%)
<b>TOTAL - (5) Division of Parks and Wildlife</b>	137,502,263	149,497,109	166,995,560	169,753,085	1.7%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>891.3</u>	<u>903.0</u>	<u>894.5</u>	<u>895.5</u>	0.1%
General Fund	150,000	150,000	150,000	125,000	(16.7%)
Cash Funds	109,393,936	119,261,657	145,374,562	148,207,389	1.9%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	27,958,327	30,085,452	21,470,998	21,420,696	(0.2%)

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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### (6) COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD<sup>T</sup>

#### (A) Administration

Personal Services	<u>2,736,410</u>	<u>2,996,093</u>	<u>3,355,784</u>	<u>3,549,623</u> *	
FTE	30.1	30.3	31.0	32.0	
Cash Funds	2,736,410	2,996,093	3,355,784	3,549,623	
Operating Expenses	<u>478,192</u>	<u>534,687</u>	<u>536,887</u>	<u>542,540</u> *	
Cash Funds	478,192	534,687	536,887	542,540	
River Decision Support Systems	<u>383,841</u>	<u>410,024</u>	<u>492,071</u>	<u>504,373</u>	
FTE	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.0	
Cash Funds	383,841	410,024	492,071	504,373	

<b>SUBTOTAL - (A) Administration</b>	3,598,443	3,940,804	4,384,742	4,596,536	4.8%
FTE	<u>33.0</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
Cash Funds	3,598,443	3,940,804	4,384,742	4,596,536	4.8%

#### (B) Special Purpose

Colorado Water Plan Implementation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	10,000,000	0	
Intrastate Water Management and Development	<u>217,375</u>	<u>301,841</u>	<u>470,464</u>	<u>361,821</u> *	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cash Funds	217,375	301,841	470,464	361,821	

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Federal Emergency Management Assistance	<u>3,459,757</u>	<u>3,990,220</u>	<u>165,912</u>	<u>322,442</u>	
FTE	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.0	
Cash Funds	0	0	13,732	13,732	
Federal Funds	3,459,757	3,990,220	152,180	308,710	
Weather Modification	<u>24,215</u>	<u>16,974</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>26,852</u>	
Cash Funds	24,215	16,974	25,000	26,852	
Water Conservation Program	<u>287,884</u>	<u>267,085</u>	<u>397,740</u>	<u>507,119</u> *	
FTE	3.8	3.2	4.0	5.0	
Cash Funds	287,884	267,085	397,740	507,119	
Water Efficiency Grant Program	<u>434,051</u>	<u>606,045</u>	<u>604,956</u>	<u>607,798</u>	
FTE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Cash Funds	434,051	606,045	604,956	607,798	
Severance Tax Fund	<u>1,230,257</u>	<u>1,225,052</u>	<u>1,275,500</u>	<u>1,275,500</u>	
Cash Funds	1,230,257	1,225,052	1,275,500	1,275,500	
Interbasin Compacts	<u>703,194</u>	<u>522,315</u>	<u>1,168,169</u>	<u>1,179,458</u>	
FTE	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	
Cash Funds	703,194	522,315	1,168,169	1,179,458	
Platte River Basin Cooperative Agreement	<u>185,941</u>	<u>224,865</u>	<u>246,212</u>	<u>249,812</u>	
FTE	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Cash Funds	185,941	224,865	246,212	249,812	
Colorado Watershed Protection Fund	<u>1,234</u>	<u>9,034</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	
Cash Funds	1,234	9,034	90,000	90,000	

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
CWCB Projects Bill	<u>8,139,015</u>	<u>34,516,193</u>	<u>18,975,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	8,139,015	34,516,193	18,975,000	0	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>520,748</u>	<u>817,769</u>	<u>669,339</u>	<u>655,870</u>	
Cash Funds	447,507	758,714	597,145	589,722	
Federal Funds	73,241	59,055	72,194	66,148	
H.B. 15-1006 Invasive Phreatopyhte Grants	<u>1,522,128</u>	<u>625,329</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	1,522,128	625,329	0	0	
H.B. 15-1178 Emergency Pumping of High Groundwater	<u>80,443</u>	<u>13,869</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	80,443	13,869	0	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (B) Special Purpose</b>	16,806,242	43,136,591	34,088,292	5,276,672	(84.5%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>17.1%</u>
General Fund	0	0	10,000,000	0	(100.0%)
Cash Funds	13,273,244	39,087,316	23,863,918	4,901,814	(79.5%)
Federal Funds	3,532,998	4,049,275	224,374	374,858	67.1%
<b>TOTAL - (6) Colorado Water Conservation Board</b>	20,404,685	47,077,395	38,473,034	9,873,208	(74.3%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>6.4%</u>
General Fund	0	0	10,000,000	0	(100.0%)
Cash Funds	16,871,687	43,028,120	28,248,660	9,498,350	(66.4%)
Federal Funds	3,532,998	4,049,275	224,374	374,858	67.1%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(7) DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES</b>					
<b>(A) Division Operations</b>					
Water Administration	<u>21,130,244</u>	<u>21,239,657</u>	<u>22,409,122</u>	<u>23,222,517</u> *	
FTE	240.6	239.6	247.0	248.0	
General Fund	20,606,084	21,029,411	21,687,521	22,477,302	
Cash Funds	524,160	220,725	721,601	745,215	
Reappropriated Funds	0	(10,479)	0	0	
Well Inspection	<u>359,877</u>	<u>292,508</u>	<u>379,038</u>	<u>379,038</u>	
FTE	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Cash Funds	359,877	292,508	379,038	379,038	
Satellite Monitoring System	<u>574,645</u>	<u>457,038</u>	<u>955,204</u>	<u>575,204</u>	
FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
General Fund	194,839	189,424	194,968	194,968	
Cash Funds	379,806	267,614	760,236	380,236	
Federal Grants	<u>270,352</u>	<u>183,520</u>	<u>230,000</u>	<u>230,000</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Federal Funds	270,352	183,520	230,000	230,000	
River Decision Support Systems	<u>210,831</u>	<u>211,527</u>	<u>212,467</u>	<u>212,467</u>	
FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Cash Funds	210,831	211,527	212,467	212,467	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (A) Division Operations</b>	<b>22,545,949</b>	<b>22,384,250</b>	<b>24,185,831</b>	<b>24,619,226</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
FTE	<u>247.6</u>	<u>246.6</u>	<u>254.0</u>	<u>255.0</u>	<b>0.4%</b>
General Fund	20,800,923	21,218,835	21,882,489	22,672,270	<b>3.6%</b>
Cash Funds	1,474,674	992,374	2,073,342	1,716,956	<b>(17.2%)</b>
Reappropriated Funds	0	(10,479)	0	0	<b>0.0%</b>
Federal Funds	270,352	183,520	230,000	230,000	<b>0.0%</b>

\*Line item includes a decision item.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2017-18 Actual	FY 2018-19 Actual	FY 2019-20 Appropriation	FY 2020-21 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(B) Special Purpose</b>					
Dam Emergency Repair	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	50,000	50,000	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>58,110</u>	<u>57,412</u>	<u>76,360</u>	<u>46,046</u>	
Cash Funds	55,212	55,575	67,566	42,074	
Federal Funds	2,898	1,837	8,794	3,972	
CWCB Projects Bill	<u>505,075</u>	<u>379,632</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	505,075	379,632	0	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (B) Special Purpose</b>	563,185	437,044	126,360	96,046	(24.0%)
<i>FTE</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Cash Funds	560,287	435,207	117,566	92,074	(21.7%)
Federal Funds	2,898	1,837	8,794	3,972	(54.8%)
<b>TOTAL - (7) Division of Water Resources</b>	23,109,134	22,821,294	24,312,191	24,715,272	1.7%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>247.6</u>	<u>246.6</u>	<u>254.0</u>	<u>255.0</u>	0.4%
General Fund	20,800,923	21,218,835	21,882,489	22,672,270	3.6%
Cash Funds	2,034,961	1,427,581	2,190,908	1,809,030	(17.4%)
Reappropriated Funds	0	(10,479)	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	273,250	185,357	238,794	233,972	(2.0%)
<b>TOTAL - Department of Natural Resources</b>	248,550,778	264,474,816	303,969,228	280,023,157	(7.9%)
<i>FTE</i>	<u>1,230.9</u>	<u>1,240.3</u>	<u>1,247.8</u>	<u>1,258.8</u>	0.9%
General Fund	30,840,195	27,194,289	43,464,597	35,196,322	(19.0%)
Cash Funds	177,952,279	195,407,711	229,997,738	214,489,817	(6.7%)
Reappropriated Funds	6,695,363	6,902,579	7,298,560	6,978,854	(4.4%)
Federal Funds	33,062,941	34,970,237	23,208,333	23,358,164	0.6%

## APPENDIX B RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING DEPARTMENT BUDGET

### 2018 SESSION BILLS

**S.B. 18-143 (PARKS AND WILDLIFE MEASURES TO INCREASE REVENUE):** Increases fees for the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Division (CPW) for certain hunting and fishing licenses and park passes. In addition, the bill:

- Authorizes CPW to apply a consumer price index to hunting and fishing licenses;
- Creates a new annual resident youth fishing license;
- Authorizes CPW to create a license for young adult hunters and anglers;
- Requires CPW to prepare an annual report on the impact of the fee increases by March 1, 2022; and
- Requires CPW to require individuals entering state parks by means other than motor vehicles to purchase an entrance pass.

**S.B. 18-170 (RESERVOIR RELEASES FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION):** Establishes a water court process by which a storage water right owner may dedicate releases from new capacity in a reservoir to the CWCB in order to reasonably avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts on fish and wildlife within a qualifying stream reach, if certain conditions are met.

**S.B. 18-218 (CWCB CONSTRUCTION FUND PROJECTS):** Appropriates \$24,716,894 cash funds from the CWCB Construction Fund in FY 2018-19 for various water-related projects. The bill also authorizes the following transfers:

- \$30,000,000 from the Loan Guarantee Fund to the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund;
- \$4,000,000 from the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund to the CWCB Construction Fund to support appropriations made in other sections of the bill;
- \$2,000,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to the Water Supply Reserve Fund to support water basin roundtable approved projects;
- \$2,000,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to replenish the continuously-appropriated Litigation Fund;
- \$500,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to replenish the continuously-appropriated Flood and Drought Response Fund; and
- \$500,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to replenish the continuously-appropriated Feasibility Study Small Grant Fund.

**H.B. 18-1008 (MUSSEL-FREE COLORADO ACT):** Creates new financing mechanisms for the Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Program and increases cash fund revenue to the program beginning January 1, 2019, and thereafter from fees on boats. Combines the balances of two existing ANS cash funds.

**H.B. 18-1338 (MEASURES TO ADDRESS REDUCED REVENUE SEVERANCE TAX REVENUES):** Makes a number of transfers to support programs historically funded with Tier 1 or Tier 2 severance

tax revenue from the Severance Tax Operational Fund. General descriptions of each transfer are provided below. The fiscal impact of the bill is dependent upon revenue forecasts. The fiscal impact in this bill summary is based on the Governor's Office of Planning and Budgeting March Revenue Forecast, which estimated severance tax revenue in FY 2018-19 will total \$113.0 million. The bill contains the following provisions.

- Transfers a total of \$2,973,869 out of Tier 2 cash funds administered by the Department of Natural Resources back into the Severance Tax Operational Fund, effective upon enactment. This reverses or "claws back" the transfers made to the Department's Tier 2 programs in July 2017. These transfers were based on the June 2017 LCS Forecast which did not fully account for the state's outstanding refund liability associated with *BP America* Supreme Court of Colorado decision. The transfers would not have occurred without the favorable forecast and the revenue would have been allocated to Tier 1 agencies.
- Eliminates the statutory transfer of \$11.4 million required by S.B. 17-260 (Section 39-29-109.3 (1.7), C.R.S.). A transfer of this magnitude would guarantee the Operational Fund would go bankrupt at the end of FY 2017-18.
- Accounts for severance tax refunds attributable to the operational account by diverting income tax revenue to a reserve used to pay these refunds. Refunds count as a reduction in state revenue (thus not fiscal year spending).
- Transfers General Fund into the Operational Fund on July 1, 2018, in an amount equal to total Tier 1 appropriations in FY 2018-19 Long Bill.
- Transfers General Fund into the Operational Fund on January 1 and July 1, 2019, in an amount equal to total Tier 1 appropriations in FY 2019-20 to fulfill the Tier 1 reserve requirement. The transfer on July 1, 2019, is estimated to total \$14,214,854 but is dependent on funding decisions made for Tier 1 programs in the 2019 Long Bill. This estimated figure also serves as the maximum amount that may be transferred for this purpose.
- Transfers General Fund into specific cash funds continuously appropriated to Tier 2 severance tax programs:

TIER 2 PROGRAMS TARGETED WITH TRANSFERS	
TIER 2 PROGRAM	TRANSFER INCLUDED
Aquatic Nuisance Species	\$3,636,364
Species Conservation Trust Fund	3,000,000
Forestry and Wildfire Grants	2,272,727
Soil Conservation Districts Matching Grants	450,000
Forfeited Mine Site Reclamation	127,000
<b>TOTAL TIER 2 TRANSFERS</b>	<b>\$9,486,091</b>

- Diverts all severance tax revenue that would otherwise be distributed to the Operational Fund between February 1, 2018, and June 30, 2019, to the General Fund up to a cap of just under \$41.0 million. If revenue exceeds the cap during the period specified, the excess should be directed back to the Operational Fund. This functions as a "repayment" mechanism to minimize the impact of



the legislation on the General Fund. Some severance tax revenue will be realized but it is unclear how much or the timing of it.

- Includes authorizations for species conservation projects submitted by the Director of the Department of Natural Resources that are designed to conserve native species that have been listed as threatened or endangered under state or federal law, or are likely to become candidate species as determined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The funds appropriated are available in FY 2018-19 and remain available for the designated purposes until they are fully expended.

## 2019 SESSION BILLS

**S.B. 19-016 (SEVERANCE TAX OPERATIONAL FUND DISTRIBUTION METHODOLOGY):** Changes the timing and budgeting of severance tax revenue to several grant programs administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Generally, the bill:

- Consolidates three transfers made to grant programs based on a forecast to a single transfer made annually on August 15 after severance taxes have been collected;
- Formally names programs in DNR funded with severance tax revenue as either Core Departmental Programs or Natural Resources and Energy Grant Programs;
- Increases the statutory reserve for Energy Grant Programs from 15 percent to 100 percent of authorized distributions; and
- Transfers any unspent revenue to the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund.

**S.B. 19-181 (PROTECT PUBLIC WELFARE OIL & GAS OPERATIONS):** Modifies the composition and the regulatory charge of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) in the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), expands the regulatory charge of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), imposes new requirements on oil and gas operators, and provides additional regulatory authority over oil and gas operations to local governments. Requires the COGCC to promulgate rules that may result in future workload changes, which cannot be quantified with current data. Appropriates a total of \$851,010 total funds including:

- \$763,180 cash funds from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund to the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission in the Department of Natural Resources, which amount is based on the assumption it will need an additional 5.0 FTE;
- \$186,534 reappropriated funds from the previous appropriation to the Department of Law for the provision of legal services primarily for rulemaking guidance and is based on the assumption it will require 1.0 FTE; and
- \$87,830 cash funds from the Wildlife Cash Fund to the Colorado Parks and Wildlife, which is based on the assumption it will require 1.0 FTE

**S.B. 19-212 (APPROP GENERAL FUND IMPLEMENT STATE WATER PLAN):** Appropriates \$8.3 million General Fund to the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) for FY 2019-20 to fund the Water Plan Implementation Grant Program. This appropriation comes with a three-year roll-forward spending authority provision to accommodate the Program's reimbursement schedules and project timelines. The bill also appropriates \$1.7 million General Fund to the CWCB for FY 2019-20 for stakeholder outreach and technical analysis to develop a water resources demand management program.

**S.B. 19-221 (CWCB CONSTRUCTION FUND PROJECTS):** Appropriates \$19,355,000 cash funds from the CWCB Construction Fund to the Department of Natural Resources for various water-related projects. Authorizes the CWCB to make a loan of up to \$15.2 million from the CWCB Construction Fund for the Walker Recharge Project. The bill also authorizes the following transfers:

- \$10,000,000 from the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund to the CWCB Construction Fund to support studies, programs, or projects that assist in implementing the Colorado Water Plan;
- \$2,500,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to the Water Supply Reserve Fund to support water basin roundtable approved projects;
- Up to \$2,000,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to replenish the continuously-appropriated Litigation Fund;
- Up to \$500,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to replenish the continuously-appropriated Flood and Drought Response Fund; and
- Up to \$500,000 from the CWCB Construction Fund to replenish the continuously-appropriated Feasibility Study Small Grant Fund.

**H.B. 19-1026 (PARKS & WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS OF LAW):** Increases fines for violations of law in the Division of Parks and Wildlife and grants the Parks and Wildlife Commission the authority to allow exceptions to prohibitions on both the possession, import, export, and transport of an aquatic nuisance species and the transfer or sale of certain passes or registrations.

## APPENDIX C FOOTNOTES AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

### UPDATE ON LONG BILL FOOTNOTES

75 Department of Natural Resources, Executive Director's Office, Administration -- In addition to the transfer authority provided in Section 24-75-108, C.R.S., the Department may transfer up to 5.0 percent of the total appropriation between the line items for Personal Services and Operating Expenses.

**COMMENT:** This footnote authorizes the Department to use appropriations from either EDO's Personal Services or Operating Expenses line item to cover over expenditures in the two line items.

81 Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, Special Purpose, Off-highway Vehicle Direct Services -- This appropriation shall remain available until the completion of the project or the close of FY 2021-22, whichever comes first.

**COMMENT:** This footnote authorizes three years of spending authority in order to allow the Division enough time to select grant recipients and to account for weather events that may extend the project completion time to more than a year.

82 Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, Special Purpose, Grants and Habitat Partnerships -- This appropriation shall remain available until the completion of the project or the close of FY 2021-22, whichever comes first.

**COMMENT:** This footnote authorizes three years of spending authority in order to allow the Division enough time to select grant recipients and to account for weather events that may extend the project completion time to more than a year.

83 Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, Special Purpose, Asset Maintenance and Repairs -- This appropriation shall remain available until the completion of the project or the close of FY 2021-22, whichever comes first.

**COMMENT:** This footnote authorizes three years of spending authority in order to allow the Division enough time to select grant recipients and to account for weather events that may extend the project completion time to more than a year.

## UPDATE ON REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

- 6 Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife -- The Division of Parks and Wildlife is requested to provide the Joint Budget Committee with a report on Parks and Outdoor Recreation and Wildlife sources of revenue, as well as the expenditures of revenues by revenue type. The report should provide an analysis of lottery funds Great Outdoors Colorado Board Grants used for operations and capital projects. The report is requested to be submitted by November 1, 2019.

**COMMENT:** The Department provided a response for this request for information, which was consolidated and displayed in the General Factors Driving the Budget section on page 6 of this document.

- 7 Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB), and Division of Water Resources (DWR)-- The Department and Divisions are requested to provide a report on the impact of the staff recommended line item reorganization for the FY 2020-21 budget. The report should identify any unresolved problems stemming from the reorganization and suggest any additional actions. The report is requested to be submitted by November 1, 2019.

**COMMENT:** In the Division of Parks and Wildlife, the reorganization proposal would move the following line items from subsection (B) to subsection (A): Information Technology, Asset Maintenance and Repairs, Annual Depreciation-lease Equivalent Payments, and Indirect Cost Assessment. In the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the Indirect Cost Assessment line item would be moved from subsection (B) to subsection (A). In the Division of Water Resources, subsection (B) would be consolidated with subsection (A), eliminating the need for subsections.

For CWCB and DWR, the proposed line item reorganization would have a minimal workload impact because the coding structure of the line items involved is very simple and the codes are only used for a small number of transactions. This is also the case for the CPW Annual Depreciation-lease Equivalent Payments line item.

However, the other three CPW line items— Information Technology, Asset Maintenance and Repairs, and Indirect Cost Assessment—would create significant workload issues for CPW and DNR. Changes in Long Bill structure requires new coding in CORE and revisions to any transactions or templates that use those codes. These coding changes would require the involvement of program staff, division-level administrative staff, and department-wide accounting and budget staff, as well as action from the Office of the State Controller.

The Department's full response can be found on the following two pages.

**Department of Natural Resources FY 2019-20 RFI #7**

**Long Bill Line Item Reorganization for Colorado Parks and Wildlife, the Colorado Water Conservation Board, and the Division of Water Resources**

During the figure setting process for the FY 2019-20 budget, JBC staff proposed that the following line items be relocated from the (B) Special Purpose Long Bill subsections to the (A) Administration or Operations Long Bill subsections in three divisions, starting in FY 2020-21:

- Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) - Information Technology, Asset Maintenance and Repairs, Annual Depreciation-lease Equivalent Payments, and Indirect Cost Assessment;
- Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) - Indirect Cost Assessment; and
- Division of Water Resources (DWR) - Dam Emergency Repair and Indirect Cost Assessment

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) submitted an initial assessment of the impact of the proposal in March 2019. Overall, the Department's conclusions in response to this request for information remain largely unchanged. For CWCB and DWR, the proposed line item reorganization would have a minimal workload impact because the coding structure of the line items involved is very simple and the codes are only used for a small number transactions or templates. This is also the case for the CPW Annual Depreciation-lease Equivalent Payments line item.

However, the other three CPW line items have complex multi-layered coding that is used for a high volume of transactions, salary templates, contracts, and federal grants. Although a the proposed reorganization looks straightforward from a Long Bill perspective, the effect of moving the Information Technology, Asset Maintenance and Repairs, and Indirect Cost Assessment line items is expected to be significant for CPW and DNR staff (details below). Given that the line items would simply be changing location, the benefits of the reorganization in terms of transparency or efficiency are unclear compared to the workload required to successfully implement the proposed CPW Long Bill structure.

***Background***

In order to implement the state budget, every Long Bill line item has a unique set of detailed codes in the state's accounting system (CORE) that identify the structure of each appropriation. These codes are referenced in every transaction and template involving a particular line item. Any time new line items are created or existing line items change locations the Long Bill—e.g., from subsection (B) Special Purpose to subsection (A) Administration—it requires new coding in CORE and revisions to any transactions or templates that use those codes. Coding changes of this nature require the involvement of program staff, division-level administrative staff, and department-wide accounting and budget staff, as well as action from the Office of the State Controller. The complexity of the coding in a particular line item determines the relative magnitude of the workload impact of a reorganization.



## *Colorado Parks and Wildlife*

The CPW line items in the proposed reorganization—Information Technology, Asset Maintenance and Repairs, Annual Depreciation-Lease Equivalent Payments, and Indirect Cost Assessment—currently have a total of 19 major codes, called appropriation units, assigned to them. Developing and implementing 19 new appropriation units as a result of a line item reorganization will significantly impact several operational areas for CPW:

- CPW has a significant number of contracts and purchase orders that reference the existing appropriation units. The Information Technology and the Asset Maintenance and Repairs line items, in particular, have large numbers of contracts referring to existing appropriation units. The proposed line item reorganization would require CPW staff to modify every contract and purchase order that uses an appropriation unit that is changed. Because the Asset Maintenance and Repair line item is a three year line, two years of projects would require midstream changes to update all underlying contracts, purchase orders, and grants.
- The Indirect Cost Assessment line item is particularly problematic. This line item's six existing appropriation units are tied to numerous large and complex federal grants. New appropriation units will result in changes to the set-up for all of these grants in CORE. Because many of these grants cross fiscal years, CPW staff expects implementation of the necessary grant set-up modifications will be especially challenging.

Although DNR and CPW have a clearer understanding of the steps required to implement the line item reorganization, the changes will be time consuming and require a great deal of coordination between the Department, Division, and Office of the State Controller. DNR estimates each affected grant or project will require at least one hour of set-up work and three people to make the changes: one person to enter the modification to the contract or purchase order; one person to review and approve the modification; and one person to update the grant setup in CORE and process the various table updates and associated documents. Additionally, the accounting structure changes necessary for implementation are not used very often, increasing the possibility of errors or omissions and leading to delayed vendor payments or grant billing. Because these potential changes to the Information Technology, Asset Maintenance and Repairs, and Indirect Cost Assessment line items would affect so many projects and grants, CPW expects it would take a significant number of staff hours dedicated to careful data entry to accommodate moving them from one Long Bill group or subsection to another.

## APPENDIX D

### DEPARTMENT ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Pursuant to Section 2-7-205 (1)(a)(I), C.R.S., by November 1 of each year, the Office of State Planning and Budgeting is required to publish an **Annual Performance Report** for the *previous fiscal year* for the Department of Natural Resources. This report is to include a summary of the Department's performance plan and most recent performance evaluation for the designated fiscal year. In addition, pursuant to Section 2-7-204 (3)(a)(I), C.R.S., the Department of Natural Resources is required to develop a **Performance Plan** and submit the plan for the *current fiscal year* to the Joint Budget Committee and appropriate Joint Committee of Reference by July 1 of each year.

For consideration by the Joint Budget Committee in prioritizing the Department's FY 2019-20 budget request, the FY 2018-19 Annual Performance Report dated November 2018 and the FY 2019-20 Performance Plan dated November 2019 can be found at the following link:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/performancemanagement/natural-resources>