

# FY 2015-16 Budget Request

*November 3, 2014 | Governor John W. Hickenlooper*



# STATE OF COLORADO

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

136 State Capitol Building  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
(303) 866 - 2471  
(303) 866 - 2003 Fax



**John W. Hickenlooper**  
Governor

November 3, 2014

The Honorable Crisanta Duran  
Chair, Joint Budget Committee  
Colorado General Assembly  
200 E. 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Third Floor  
Legislative Services Building  
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Representative Duran:

We are pleased to present the economic context and highlights of the FY 2015-16 Colorado state budget request.

Colorado's economic activity continues to outperform the national expansion. Total employment and personal income have steadily increased for several years running. At the present time, the state's unemployment rate stands at 4.7 percent, the lowest since 2008. Employment gains have been consistent, and through September 2014, nonfarm payrolls increased for 35 consecutive months. Colorado's economy is tied to national growth and an unforeseen shock that affects national economic activity would affect the state. Looking ahead, the most likely scenario is for the momentum to continue at a steady pace.

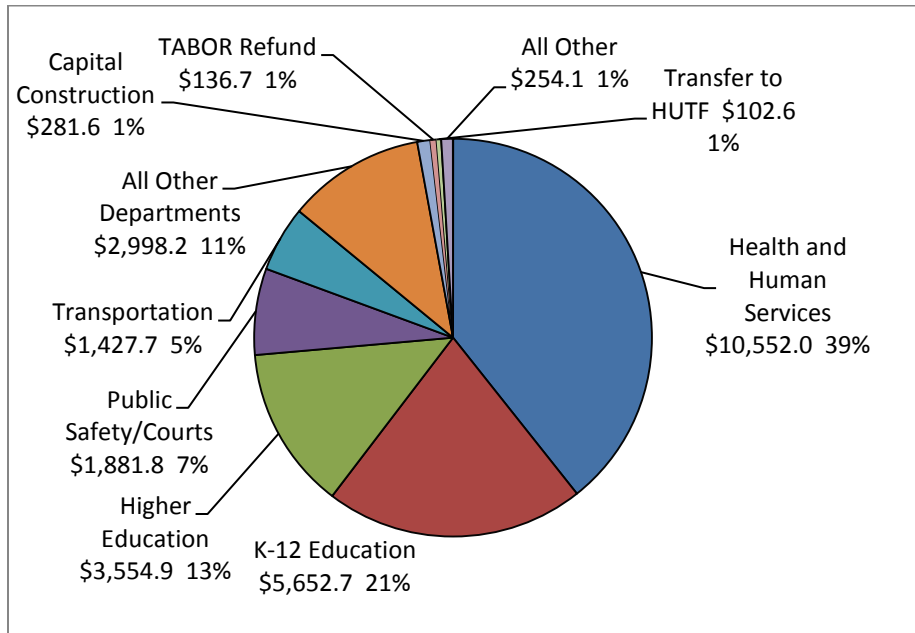
In recent years, Colorado income and sales tax revenue have reflected both the recovery of the general economy as well as the performance of the stock market. However, though we are collecting \$2.5 billion (or 32.5 percent) in nominal dollars above the pre-Great Recession peak (FY 2007-08), expected FY 2015-16 General Fund revenue when adjusted for population growth and inflation remains 2.4 percent below the peak amount.

The major factors at work in the budget request include: enrollment and inflation increases for K-12 education, the return of General Fund support for transportation for the first time since FY 2007-08 pursuant to S.B. 09-228, increased caseload in the State's Medicaid program, an anticipated decrease in the Federal Medicaid match rate, the continuation of existing capital construction projects, and essential projects for the State's information technology infrastructure. Additionally, assuming current law and the September OSPB economic forecast, the request accounts for two rebates required by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). From FY 2014-15 through FY 2015-16, these rebates total \$167.2 million (1.6 percent of our proposed FY 2015-16 General Fund budget).

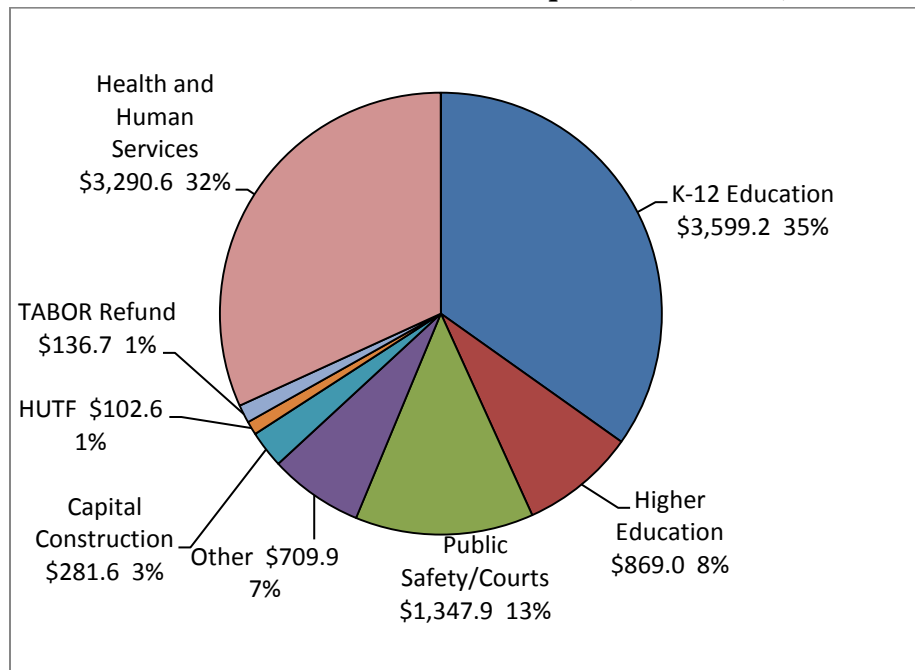
The request reflects \$26.8 billion in total funds, with \$10.3 billion from the General Fund. Relative to the expected appropriated FY 2014-15 budget, which includes the TABOR rebate liability from Proposition AA marijuana taxes and anticipated supplemental requests, these

amounts represent increases of \$1,746.1 million total funds (7.0 percent) and \$908.4 million General Fund (9.6 percent). The two pie charts below depict the distributions of Total Funds and General Fund in the request.

**FY 2015-16 Total Funds Request (In Millions)**



**FY 2015-16 General Fund Request (In Millions)**



In addition to the budgeted new spending, the State's General Fund reserve will grow from the current amount of \$575.8 million to \$613.0 million at the end of FY 2015-16.

### **Education**

Our budget request for K-12 education via the School Finance Act includes a \$480.3 million increase (8.1 percent) in total funds. Of this amount, \$99.7 million is from an increase in local property taxes, and \$380.6 million is from State sources. With this proposal, per pupil funding for K-12 education would increase \$475.58 to \$7,496.28, which is \$233.76 above funding only for enrollment and inflation. Under this plan the "negative factor" falls to 9.8 percent from 13.1 percent presently.

In recent years, we have had a goal of retaining a working balance of \$400 million in the State Education Fund, in approximate size to the 6.5 percent reserve in the General Fund. In recent months there has been significant attention about the issue of the negative factor. Thus, this plan includes an additional \$200 million from the State Education Fund intended as a one-time increase for school districts to allocate as their elected boards decide. This leaves an ending balance of \$135.8 million in the State Education Fund. We believe it is essential to leave a working balance in the Fund to account for revenue and student count fluctuations.

As we look beyond FY 2015-16, the ability of the State General Fund to protect the negative factor from rising above the FY 2014-15 level of \$894 million is uncertain. Under the current model and incorporating this proposal, the amount of new State General Fund monies in FY 2016-17 to keep the negative factor at the FY 2014-15 level will be \$560.4 million. This currently exceeds the expected total new General Fund money available. These issues are illustrated in Appendix A, at the end of the document.

### **Higher Education**

We have allocated \$107.1 million additional General Fund resources (a 14.1 percent increase over FY 2014-15) for the Department of Higher Education. Of this sum, an increase of \$75.6 million is provided for public institutions of higher education Governing Boards as the Department completes its work pursuant to the provisions of H.B. 14-1319 and continues to cap resident undergraduate tuition growth at no more than 6.0 percent. This lump sum amount for Governing Boards constitutes a 12.5 percent increase in General Fund appropriations. A portion of this increase (approximately \$15.0 million) is intended to provide stabilization funds as the system moves to a new formula; it does not reflect the expected average increase for each governing board. Nationwide research conducted by the DHE indicates that when states have migrated to performance funding a stabilization fund is an important component of a smooth transition.

As agreed in the budget negotiations earlier this year, FY 2015-16 undergraduate resident tuition rates will be capped at a maximum 6.0 percent increase. Each governing board will determine the rate for its institution within this cap.

Meanwhile, we are excited to allocate \$30.0 million General Fund to support the goals of HB 14-1384, which established the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative. Under this plan, the State would match private philanthropic dollars to provide financial aid for qualifying students. The program also provides counseling and other support mechanisms to assure degree attainment. With respect to the support mechanisms, the State has received 100 letters of intent from organizations interested in providing student success grants.

### **Health Care Policy and Financing**

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing administers the State Medicaid program and receives federal matching funds for State expenditures. The State sources of revenue to the Medicaid program include General Fund dollars, tobacco taxes from Amendment 35, and hospital provider fee revenue. Relative to the current appropriation for FY 2014-15, projections indicate that a supplemental appropriation is necessary to account for higher caseload. We estimate that an additional \$160 million total funds (\$82 million General Fund) will be required.

The Department's FY 2015-16 request includes an increase over current appropriations of \$654.7 million total funds (\$154.7 million General Fund) for caseload and per capita changes for Medicaid, the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+), and the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA). (These amounts include the impact of the estimated \$82 million General Fund supplemental for FY 2014-15.)

- In FY 2015-16, the expected Medicaid caseload is forecast to be 217,789 individuals higher than the FY 2014-15 appropriation, or 21.7 percent. The increase is predominantly driven by the implementation of S.B. 13-200, which expands the Medicaid income threshold from 100 percent FPL to 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).
- In FY 2015-16, the average CHP+ caseload is forecast to be 8,988 individuals lower than the FY 2014-15 appropriation, or 14.1 percent. The decrease in caseload is attributable to S.B. 11-008 and S.B. 11-250, which provided Medicaid eligibility to some clients previously eligible for CHP+. As a result, caseload declines in CHP+ are offset by caseload increases in Medicaid.
- There is also a great potential that the State will lose some enhanced FMAP funding in FY 2015-16, effective October 2015 (start of the federal fiscal year). This was narrated in the Budget Amendment submitted in January 2014, and could cause as much as a \$40 million General Fund need in FY 2015-16. The State will not know the full fiscal impact until January 2015. However, it is prudent to plan for this need now.

The budget also includes requests that will allow the Department to pursue innovations in both policy and technology that will improve clients' health and be responsive to the needs of clients, providers and other stakeholders. These include the following:

- \$1.7 million total funds (\$816,371) General Fund, to include Consumer Directed Attendant Support Services (CDASS) in the Supported Living Services (SLS) HCBS waiver to allow the expansion of participant direction to clients with intellectual and developmental disabilities, as well as to hire a third party contractor to provide technical assistance, cost modeling, and stakeholder engagement for continued Community First Choice implementation planning.
- \$10.6 million total funds (\$367,564) General Fund, to eliminate the current enrollment cap, allow for a one-time increase to the expenditure cap, and allow it to fluctuate; increase the age limit to eight and allow for three years on the Children with Autism Waiver; and to fund the CCBs for case management and utilization review.
- \$32.9 million total funds (\$11.4 million General Fund) in order to provide a 1.0 percent provider rate increase, and increase rates for targeted services such as physician administered drugs, preventive services not impacted by the ACA 1202 primary care physician increase, dental services, and eye care examinations.
- \$772,570 total funds (\$122,257 General Fund) to implement online health education resources and personal health record technology to allow Medicaid clients to access these services through a single online portal.

## **Human Services**

The request for the Department of Human Services reflects a total funds increase of \$16.5 million (0.9 percent), with \$25.0 million (3.2 percent increase) financed from the General Fund. A 1.0 percent provider rate increase is included in the request. Highlights of the request include:

- \$8.2 million Total Funds (\$6.6 million General Fund) for counties to hire 130 new child welfare caseworkers in FY 2015-16. This is the first step the Department plans to take to address high workloads for county child welfare employees.
- \$6.1 million Total Funds to assist seniors, including a \$4.0 million General Fund increase in State funding for Senior Services along with \$2.1 million in Cash Funds to provide a 1.7 percent cost of living adjustment to Old Age Pension program recipients.
- \$4.3 million General Fund to improve living and working conditions at the Mental Health Institutes, notably to handle extraordinary cases. This includes an increase of \$2.6 million and 36.7 FTE to ensure that proper staffing ratios exist to manage extremely violent patients transferred from the Department of Corrections.
- \$3.8 million in General Fund and 83.0 FTE to come into compliance with the federally mandated Prison Rape Elimination Act. This is the first step the Department will take to comply with staff-to-youth ratios required in the PREA.
- \$2.5 million Total Funds (\$1.1 million General Fund) to fund caseload growth of 5.3 percent in the Early Intervention program.

- \$743,140 (\$464,071 General Fund) to hire a Medical Director, nurses, and staff to oversee the medical needs and behavioral health of children involved in the child welfare and youth corrections systems.

### **Corrections / Public Safety**

In FY 2015-16, the Division of Criminal Justice projects that the population under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections will increase by 439 to 20,921. The request for DOC reflects a total funds increase of \$29.8 million (3.7 percent), with \$28.9 million (4.0 percent increase) coming from the General Fund. Recent additional funding to the DOC for augmentations to the Division of Parole including the fugitive responder unit continues at \$8.5 million total funds and 90.4 FTE. Highlights of the DOC request include:

- An increase of \$6.6 million General Fund due to an expected increase in the offender population, equating to a need for 332 additional beds.
- \$1.7 million General Fund and 22.9 FTE to enhance the Department's ability to treat offenders with mental health needs. At the end of FY 2013-14, 36.0 percent of offenders demonstrated moderate or higher mental health needs.
- \$2.1 million General Fund to begin replacing emergency communication radios that have aged beyond their useful life.
- A number of requests to improve the infrastructure and operations within its facilities, including \$834,000 General Fund for increased maintenance expenses at its facilities; \$665,000 General Fund to account for food inflation and to replace aging equipment; \$226,000 General Fund for increased utility costs; and \$149,000 General Fund to account for increased transportation costs.
- A 1.0 percent increase for provider rates in the DOC and the Department of Public Safety.

### **Economic Development**

For the Governor's Office of Economic Development and International Trade we are requesting:

- \$5.0 million General Fund for the Office of Film, Television and Media to continue the 20.0 percent rebate and loan guarantee programs for eligible film, television and other creative productions. This is equal to the current year's funding.
- \$1.6 million General Fund and 1.0 FTE to fund a new program designed to proactively and strategically market Colorado to businesses.
- \$3.0 million General Fund and 1.0 FTE to expand Colorado's current marketing efforts, focusing on agritourism, international promotion and the current "Come to Life" campaign.

- \$350,000 General Fund for continued funding for the Aerospace and Defense Industry Champion position in order to promote the interest of the aerospace and defense industry, with particular emphasis on coordinating BRAC-related issues.
- Several requests to provide enhanced job training skills and assist small business development, including: \$1.8 million General Fund to expand the Colorado First and Existing Industry Job Training Program; \$400,000 General Fund to continue the Colorado Credit Reserve, which is designed to increase the availability of credit to small businesses; and \$25,000 General Fund for the expansion of the Small Business Development Center Leading Edge Program.

### **Capital Construction, Controlled Maintenance, and Information Technology**

For FY 2015-16, the prevailing components of our Capital Construction and large Information Technology budget requests are continuation projects from prior years. Of our proposed General Fund transfer of \$281.6 million into the Capital Construction Fund, \$207.2 million is to continue projects begun in prior years. Highlights of our Capital Construction and IT project requests include:

#### *Capital Construction Building Projects*

- \$46.1 million for Certificate of Participation payments related to the Anschutz Medical Campus, Colorado State Penitentiary II, and Academic Facilities pursuant to section 23-19.9-102, C.R.S.
- \$76.6 million for continuation of Higher Education projects started in FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15.
- \$6.6 million for continuation of critical life-safety projects in the Department of Human Services' Mental Health and Youth Corrections divisions.
- \$17.2 million in several projects to address deteriorating infrastructure in buildings owned by the Departments of Corrections and Human Services.

#### *Information Technology Projects*

- \$52.4 million for the second phase of the Department of Revenue's effort to replace its systems related to the issuance of driver's licenses.
- \$15.9 million for the continuation of projects in the Departments of Corrections and Human Services related to electronic health records and offender management.
- \$11.2 million to begin a multi-year project to upgrade and replace the microwave infrastructure for the State's network of digital trunked radios.



- An anticipated supplemental request of \$9.4 million for a second phase of improvements to the State's systems used for payroll and human resources management.

### **Common Policies**

With respect to total compensation for State employees, including salary increases, shift differential, contributions to the Public Employees Retirement Association, and insurance for health care, life, and dental, we are requesting a total funds increase of \$72.7 million (3.8 percent above current base salaries and appropriations for total compensation), with \$50.9 million coming from the General Fund (4.7 percent above current base salaries and appropriations for total compensation). The specific adjustments include:

- Salary increases for State employees, including a 1.0 percent across the board salary increase for all state employees and an average performance-based merit increase of 1.0 percent (\$35.5 million total funds, \$20.3 million General Fund);
- Funding for Shift Differential at 100 percent of FY 2013-14 actual expenditures (\$452,110 total funds, \$503,056 General Fund);
- Funding for the existing and statutorily planned increases for the amortization equalization disbursements for the Public Employees Retirement Association (\$20.2 million total funds, \$13.9 million General Fund); and
- Increases in health, life, and dental insurance rates to match prevailing rates (\$16.5 million total funds, \$16.2 million General Fund).

The request also includes state fleet vehicle replacements (\$1.5 million total funds, with a \$322,815 million reduction in General Fund) for 751 new vehicles, 301 of which will be bi-fuel (able to run either on compressed natural gas or gasoline).

### **Transportation**

The budget request also reflects anticipated General Fund transfers to the State Highway Fund pursuant to S.B. 09-228, which requires transfers of 2.0 percent of General Fund revenue in each of five consecutive fiscal years following the first calendar year in which Colorado personal income grows by more than 5.0 percent. OSPB projects that Colorado personal income will grow more than 5.0 percent in 2014, which will cause these transfers to go into effect in FY 2015-16. However, S.B. 09-228 included certain exemptions to the transfer. Because TABOR refunds are projected to occur in FY 2015-16, the amount of the mandatory transfers will be reduced by half, to \$102.6 million. In the event that the required TABOR refund exceeds 3.0 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2015-16, there would be no transfer of General Fund revenue to the State Highway Fund.

## **Affordable Housing**

The Department of Local Affairs is requesting an increase of \$3.42 million General Fund per year to develop 300 additional affordable rental housing units and provide 200 rental vouchers for seniors and persons with disabilities. At proposed funding levels, 4,120 new affordable units can be developed annually. Outcomes include reduced recidivism, increased supply of accessible units and supportive housing for seniors or people with other disabilities to avoid costly institutions.

## **Marijuana Enforcement and Programming**

Our FY 2015-16 budget request includes a request for \$33.6 million from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund for enforcement and oversight of Colorado's new marijuana industry, including required reserves and addressing a shortfall in the current appropriation. The FY 2015-16 request includes a continuation of several initiatives that promote public health and public safety, robust regulatory oversight, law enforcement and the prevention and deterrence of youth marijuana use. To address lower projections of available revenue, we also propose some spending reductions to programs funded in FY 2014-15 that have less direct relationship to mitigating the direct impacts of legalized marijuana. For a summary of marijuana-related spending please see Appendix B.

We are proposing new spending of approximately \$740,000 to fund data collection and analysis on marijuana-related issues, public safety intelligence support for the Colorado Information Analysis Center, and funding for the Marijuana-Impaired Driving Campaign. We have also set aside a portion of the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund for potential 2015 legislation regarding regulation of edibles.

## **TABOR**

As mentioned earlier, two different rebates under TABOR are reflected in the budget request. First, Section 3(c) of TABOR governs voter-approved tax increases. The specific text reads:

*“Except by later voter approval, if a tax increase or fiscal year spending exceeds any estimate in [the blue book] for the same fiscal year, the tax increase is thereafter reduced up to 100% in proportion to the combined dollar excess, and the combined excess revenue refunded in the next fiscal year.”*

In November 2013, Colorado voters approved Proposition AA, which allowed a 10.0 percent retail sales tax and a 15.0 percent excise tax on recreational marijuana. In FY 2014-15, we expect fiscal year spending as defined by TABOR (in practice all the TABOR revenue the State collects), to be above the blue book estimate. New marijuana tax revenue is not projected to be above the blue book estimate. Therefore, we have earmarked a liability in FY 2014-15 of \$30.5 million to reflect the current forecast from Proposition AA taxes. If money is collected above this amount, we do not propose additional spending, and thus it would be available for rebate.

Second, under current law, the State is expected to collect revenues above the Referendum C excess revenues cap in FY 2015-16. In the plan for FY 2015-16, we have earmarked \$136.7 million for the expected rebate.

Third, the budget request includes fee increases totaling \$4.3 million. We have accounted for the increased refund in our balancing.

### **Law Changes Required to Fund this Request**

We are proposing several law changes to enable this request. We believe the Joint Budget Committee is the appropriate sponsor for these items.

We propose two law changes with regard to the expenditure of marijuana taxes. First, because of revenue shortfalls in FY 2013-14, which were intended to fund programs in FY 2014-15, revenue from the current year is necessary to make those appropriations whole. Second, in addition to the \$30.5 million General Fund liability we have earmarked for the rebate of marijuana taxes, we propose earmarking any additional amounts that are collected above this amount to pay the higher rebate.

In advance of an expected settlement of litigation regarding oil and gas leases on the Roan Plateau, we are proposing a repayment of monies owed to the federal government from the General Fund. We believe the approximate \$23 million repayment will occur over three years and we have earmarked \$8.0 million for the first installment. When such repayments are required, the Federal government withholds future revenue from the State, which would adversely affect schools and local governments. However, because we believe that the settlement structure should not affect these local priorities, we propose funding this repayment with General Fund. Additionally, during the Great Recession, some of these funds were used in the General Fund and thus we believe avoiding a "double hit" is appropriate. More information on this issue will be forthcoming to the General Assembly in the coming months.

The request for the Department of Higher Education requires an adjustment to existing law. The higher education request for operating resources (R-1) seeks a change to the statutory requirement for the financial aid calibration found in Section 23-3.3-103, C.R.S. This statute requires that annual appropriations for student financial assistance increase by at least the same percentage as the aggregate percentage increase of all General Fund appropriations to institutions of higher education. For FY 2015-16, this change is requested first to target limited resources to public institutions of higher education this year in keeping with the requirements of S.B. 14-001 and H.B. 14-1319, and second in light of the requested increase for the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative, which supports tuition assistance.

The request assumes that IT projects reviewed and recommended by the Joint Technology Committee pursuant to section 2-3-1701 (2.5) (a), C.R.S. will be paid with moneys in the Capital Construction Fund, just as similar IT projects reviewed by the Capital Development Committee in previous years were paid. The passage of H.B. 14-1395, which transferred the review of large IT projects to the JTC, removed this funding mechanism. A law change is necessary in order to

continue the longstanding practice of allowing large IT projects to be exempt from the 6.5 percent General Fund operating reserve requirement.

### Elected Officials and Other Branches

With the executive branch departments led by elected officials, and for the Judicial and Legislative branches, we have accounted for a \$38.9 million General Fund (6.3 percent) increase. This amount includes estimated growth for statewide common policies in addition to a 3.0 percent growth allowance for other items.

### Request Overview

The following tables show our total funds and General Fund request for FY 2015-16.

**Table 1. Total Funds (by major category)**

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Change	% Change
Health and Human Services	\$9,778,129,110	\$10,551,991,036	\$773,861,926	7.9%
K-12 Education	5,251,199,806	5,652,667,425	401,467,619	7.6%
Higher Education	3,442,742,629	3,554,901,035	112,158,406	3.3%
Public Safety/Courts	1,824,175,739	1,881,791,488	57,615,749	3.2%
Transportation	1,283,197,431	1,427,740,655	144,543,224	11.3%
All Other Departments	3,003,671,741	2,998,165,586	(5,506,155)	-0.2%
Total Departments	24,583,116,456	26,067,257,225	1,484,140,769	6.0%
Capital Construction	225,500,000	281,631,530	56,131,530	24.9%
TABOR Refund	30,500,000	136,700,000	106,200,000	348.2%
Other				
Rebates/Expenditures	103,951,245	117,100,000	13,148,755	12.6%
Transfer to HUTF	-	102,600,000	102,600,000	N/A
Transfers to Funds	59,221,079	75,621,079	16,400,000	27.7%
Other Adjustments	93,966,946	61,414,507	(32,552,439)	-34.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,096,255,726</b>	<b>26,842,324,341</b>	<b>1,746,068,615</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

Note: The category of Health and Human Services is comprised of the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. The category of Public Safety/Courts is comprised of the Departments of Corrections, Public Safety, and Judicial. Transfers to Funds reflect the OSPB September 2014 forecast.

**Table 2. General Fund (by major category)**

	<b>FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
K-12 Education	\$3,357,895,804	\$3,599,239,290	\$241,343,486	7.2%
Health and Human Services	3,046,472,962	3,290,553,914	244,080,952	8.0%
Public Safety/Courts	1,298,105,689	1,347,902,198	49,796,509	3.8%
Higher Education	761,983,052	869,042,723	107,059,671	14.1%
All Other Departments	<u>451,587,642</u>	<u>455,789,388</u>	<u>4,201,746</u>	<u>0.9%</u>
Total Departments	8,916,045,149	9,562,527,513	646,482,364	7.3%
Capital Construction	225,500,000	281,631,530	56,131,530	24.9%
TABOR Refund	30,500,000	136,700,000	106,200,000	348.2%
Old Age Pension/Older				
Coloradans Fund	111,800,000	116,200,000	4,400,000	3.9%
Other Rebates/Expenditures	(7,848,755)	900,000	8,748,755	-111.5%
Transfer to HUTF	-	102,600,000	102,600,000	N/A
Transfers to Funds	59,221,079	75,621,079	16,400,000	27.7%
Other Adjustments	<u>93,966,946</u>	<u>61,414,507</u>	<u>(32,552,439)</u>	<u>-34.6%</u>
Total	9,429,184,419	10,337,594,629	908,410,210	9.6%

Note: The category of Health and Human Services is comprised of the Department of Human Services and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. The category of Public Safety/Courts is comprised of the Departments of Corrections, Public Safety, and Judicial. Transfers to Funds reflect the OSPB September 2014 forecast.

Table 3 highlights the structure of the General Fund request:

**Table 3. General Fund Overview**

	<b>FY 2014-15 General Fund</b>	<b>FY 2015-16 General Fund</b>	<b>Change over FY 2014-15</b>	<b>FY 2015-16 % Change</b>
General Fund Available	\$10,107,100,000	\$10,950,615,581	\$843,515,581	8.3%
General Fund Expenditures	<u>9,429,184,419</u>	<u>10,337,594,629</u>	<u>908,410,210</u>	<u>9.6%</u>
Ending General Fund	677,915,581	613,020,952	(64,894,629)	-9.6%
General Fund Reserve Requirement	575,849,390	613,020,952	37,171,562	6.5%
GF Above (Below) Reserve Level	102,066,191	0	(102,066,191)	-100.0%

### **FY 2014-15 General Fund Overview**

Our budget uses the September 2014 General Fund revenue estimate provided by the Office of State Planning and Budgeting. The budget request factors in FY 2014-15 anticipated expenditures which affect available balances in FY 2015-16. First, we have built in \$30.5 million for a FY 2014-15 TABOR refund related to marijuana revenue that must be refunded pursuant to Article 10, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, unless voters authorize that it be retained. Second, we have set aside approximately \$94.0 million for supplemental appropriations and increases related to potential legislation. Among other items, this amount will support projected Medicaid caseload growth. The ending FY 2014-15 balance (\$677.9 million, or 7.7 percent of General Fund subject to the Section 24-75-201.1 (1) (d) (III), C.R.S. reserve requirement) is the beginning FY 2015-16 balance. Of this sum, \$575.8 million is the 6.5 percent General Fund appropriations reserve and \$102.1 million represents excess General Fund carried forward into FY 2015-16.

### **FY 2015-16 General Fund Overview**

#### *FY 2015-16 General Fund Revenue Available (\$10,950.6 million)*

Our FY 2015-16 General Fund budget assumes a beginning fund balance of \$677.9 million as indicated above. Added to this sum are General Fund revenue of \$10,257.3 million and transfers of \$15.4 million as outlined in the OSPB September 2014 forecast. Together, the FY 2015-16 budget request is based on General Fund available of \$10,950.6 million.

#### *FY 2015-16 General Fund Expenditures (\$10,337.6 million)*

Our FY 2015-16 General Fund expenditure request includes \$9,431.1 million subject to the General Fund reserve provisions of Section 24-75-201.1 (1) (d) (III), C.R.S. and \$906.5 million General Fund which is exempt from the limit. Note that this General Fund Exempt figure includes \$136.7 million of TABOR refunds and \$102.6 million for transfer to the HUTF pursuant to S.B. 09-228. The General Fund Exempt also includes \$281.6 million of capital construction transfers for FY 2015-16.

Other Adjustments totals \$61.4 million and includes placeholders for 2015 Session legislation and anticipated budget amendments. Included in this amount are \$40.0 million to account for an expected reduction in the Federal Medicaid matching rate (FMAP), \$8.0 million related to the settlement of oil and gas lease litigation on the Roan Plateau, \$6.9 million to finance health insurance for temporary State employees, and \$4.3 million to account for TABOR refunds caused by increased fees. Within the Other Adjustments category, \$12.3 million is General Fund Exempt. Together, the General Fund and General Fund Exempt total \$10,337.6 million.

#### *FY 2015-16 General Fund Reserve Requirement (\$613.0 million)*

Our budget continues the statutory requirement for a FY 2015-16 General Fund reserve level of 6.5 percent of General Fund expenditures subject to the statutory General Fund limit (\$9,431.1

million). The 6.5 percent reserve calculates to \$613.0 million, an increase of \$37.2 million over the FY 2014-15 reserve requirement amount. The difference between our FY 2015-16 budget's General Fund available (\$10,950.6 million) and General Fund spending (\$10,337.6 million) is \$613.0 million.

### Appendices

We have included t appendices for in-depth details regarding K-12 education funding (Appendix A) and funding for marijuana-related issues (Appendix B). Appendix C provides a department-level comparison of anticipated FY 2014-15 appropriations and this FY 2015-16 request.

### Closing Comments

We thank the leadership of the General Assembly and the members of the Joint Budget Committee for their hard work and partnership. We appreciate your consideration of our request. Should you have any questions, please contact Henry Sobanet, the Director of the Office of State Planning and Budgeting, at 303-866-3317.

Sincerely,



John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Cc: Senator Pat Steadman, Joint Budget Committee Vice-chairman  
Senator Mary Hodge, Joint Budget Committee  
Senator Kent Lambert, Joint Budget Committee  
Representative Jenise May, Joint Budget Committee  
Representative Bob Rankin, Joint Budget Committee  
Senate President Morgan Carroll  
Speaker of the House of Representatives Mark Ferrandino  
Mr. John Ziegler, Joint Budget Committee Staff Director  
Lt. Governor Joe Garcia  
Ms. Roxane White, Chief of Staff, Governor John W. Hickenlooper  
Mr. Alan Salazar, Chief Strategy Officer, Director of Policy and Research  
Mr. Kevin Patterson, Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief Administrative Officer, Governor John W. Hickenlooper  
Mr. David Padrino, Deputy Chief of Staff, Governor John W. Hickenlooper  
Mr. Scott Wasserman, Chief of Staff, Lt. Governor Joe Garcia  
Ms. Tracee Bentley, Director of Legislative Affairs, Governor John W. Hickenlooper  
Mr. Henry Sobanet, Director, Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting  
Mr. Erick Scheminske, Deputy Director, Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting

## **Appendix A: K-12 Education Finance and the State Education Fund**

This Appendix to the FY 2015-16 Colorado state budget request gives additional details regarding the funding request for K-12 public education.

The table on the following page contains the most pertinent information about how funding is allocated via the Public School Finance Act of 1994 (as amended), referred to as the SFA.

The first section details the enrollment forecast and inflation assumptions for the current year through FY 2016-17. Line 3 reflects the Total Program calculation, line 4 represents the current value of the negative factor adjustment. The negative factor has been in place since FY 2010-11 as a budget balancing mechanism. Line 5 reflects the net of Lines 3 and 4, and is the actual funding level distributed to the 178 districts in the State via the SFA. School districts also receive federal funds and local mill levy overrides that are not reflected here.

The second section reflects the three sources of State funds as well as the local share (property taxes) that comprise the funding allocated via the SFA. Line 6 shows the State Public School Fund (money earned from Federal Mineral Leasing revenue and interest from the Public School Permanent Fund). Line 7 shows spending from the State Education Fund. The SEF was created by Amendment 23 to the State Constitution; its primary revenue source is a diversion of income taxes each year. In recent years, surplus revenue from the General Fund has augmented the fund. Line 8 shows spending from the State General Fund (mostly State income and sales taxes). Line 9 totals the State sources of revenue and line 10 reflects local property taxes. As shown, State sources reflect two-thirds of the funding for K-12 education.

The third section reflects the balancing of the State Education Fund from year to year. The sequence is logical with a beginning balance to start a year, income and expenses during the year, and an ending balance to finish the year, and so forth. In FY 2014-15, we project an ending balance of \$666.0 million (Line 21). In the FY 2015-16 request, the ending balance would drop to \$135.8 million, which reflects a minimum amount needed for unexpected economic or enrollment fluctuations.

The FY 2015-16 request includes a \$200 million reduction in the negative factor from the current level of \$894.2 million, down to \$694.2 million. As we look ahead to FY 2016-17, the amount of State funds required to keep the negative factor at the dollar amount that exists in FY 2014-15 is substantial. Based on the various assumptions for inflation, enrollment, and various sources of revenue, the required General Fund support is projected to be \$560.4 million above the request for FY 2015-16 (Line 8). For context, that amount exceeds all the new General Fund revenue projected for that year.



## Summary of Public School Finance - Total Program (November 3, 2014)

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Difference	FY 2016-17	Difference
Inflation Assumption	2.80%	2.80%	0.00%	2.60%	-0.20%
Funded Pupil Assumption	845,136	855,589	10,453	868,423	12,834
Total Program Calculation	\$6,827,646,456	\$7,107,937,820	\$280,291,364	\$7,402,139,256	\$294,201,436
Negative Factor Adjustment	(894,202,067)	(694,202,067)	200,000,000	(894,202,067)	(200,000,000)
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM Requested</b>	<b>\$5,933,444,389</b>	<b>\$6,413,735,753</b>	<b>\$480,291,364</b>	<b>\$6,507,937,189</b>	<b>\$94,201,436</b>

	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Difference	FY 2016-17	Difference
State Public School Fund	\$98,977,700	\$94,910,156	(\$4,067,544)	\$94,910,156	\$0
State Education Fund	670,481,408	815,228,356	144,746,948	290,000,000	(525,228,356)
General Fund	3,184,047,461	3,423,942,876	239,895,415	3,984,318,265	560,375,389
Total State Share	3,953,506,569	4,334,081,388	380,574,819	4,369,228,421	35,147,033
Total Local Share	<u>1,979,937,820</u>	<u>2,079,654,365</u>	<u>99,716,545</u>	<u>2,138,708,768</u>	<u>59,054,403</u>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM Requested</b>	<b>\$5,933,444,389</b>	<b>\$6,413,735,753</b>	<b>\$480,291,364</b>	<b>\$6,507,937,189</b>	<b>\$94,201,436</b>

State Education Fund	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Difference	FY 2016-17	Difference
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$1,048,948,892</b>	<b>\$666,026,487</b>	<b>(\$382,922,405)</b>	<b>\$135,785,293</b>	<b>(\$530,241,194)</b>
<i>One-third of 1% of State Taxable Income</i>	\$520,800,000	\$558,400,000	\$37,600,000	\$589,100,000	\$30,700,000
<i>Money from Prior Year-end Excess Reserves</i>	34,378,921	0	(34,378,921)	0	0
<i>Transfers under SB 13-234</i>	25,321,079	25,321,079	0	25,321,079	0
<i>Other</i>	5,800,000	5,800,000	0	6,100,000	300,000
<b>State Education Fund Revenues</b>	<b>\$586,300,000</b>	<b>\$589,521,079</b>	<b>\$3,221,079</b>	<b>\$620,521,079</b>	<b>\$31,000,000</b>
Total Program (School Finance) Expenditures	670,481,408	815,228,356	144,746,948	290,000,000	(525,228,356)
Estimated Other Program Expenditures	298,740,997	304,533,917	5,792,920	312,915,300	8,381,383
<b>State Education Fund Expenditures</b>	<b>\$969,222,405</b>	<b>\$1,119,762,273</b>	<b>\$150,539,868</b>	<b>\$602,915,300</b>	<b>(\$516,846,973)</b>
				-	
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$666,026,487</b>	<b>\$135,785,293</b>	<b>(\$530,241,194)</b>	<b>\$153,391,072</b>	<b>(\$516,846,973)</b>

State Public School Fund	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	Difference	FY 2016-17	Difference
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>\$18,174,269</b>	<b>\$5,994,839</b>	<b>(\$12,179,430)</b>	<b>\$3,196,559</b>	<b>(\$2,798,280)</b>
<i>Federal Mineral Lease Revenues</i>	\$76,000,000	\$79,100,000	\$3,100,000	\$82,200,000	\$3,100,000
<i>Public School Fund interest earnings</i>	16,000,000	16,000,000	0	16,000,000	0
<i>Audit Recoveries and Other</i>	2,880,752	5,094,358	0	5,094,358	0
<b>Revenues Available</b>	<b>\$94,880,752</b>	<b>\$100,194,358</b>	<b>\$3,100,000</b>	<b>\$103,294,358</b>	<b>\$3,100,000</b>
Total Program (School Finance) Expenditures	98,977,700	94,910,156	(4,067,544)	94,910,156	0
Estimated Other Program Expenditures	8,082,482	8,082,482	0	8,082,482	0
<b>State Education Fund Expenditures</b>	<b>\$107,060,182</b>	<b>\$102,992,638</b>	<b>(\$4,067,544)</b>	<b>\$102,992,638</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b>	<b>\$5,994,839</b>	<b>\$3,196,559</b>	<b>(\$2,798,280)</b>	<b>\$3,498,279</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## **Appendix B: Request for Marijuana-Related Revenue and Spending**

### *Request Highlights*

The table on the next page details the Governor's requested funding for marijuana-related initiatives and programs. While the majority of the request continues programs funded in FY 2014-15, approximately \$740,000 is requested for new initiatives in FY 2015-16 and \$400,000 is set aside for potential legislative proposals. Of the total \$26.8 million for continued and new spending, appropriations and transfers from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund total \$24.4 million and another \$2.4 million is from federal funds.

New spending in FY 2015-16 from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund is limited by a number of restraints on the Fund. S.B. 14-215 requires a reserve equivalent to 6.5 percent of available revenue, totaling \$2.2 million for the request year. The request also assumes \$6.4 million set aside from currently available revenue in the cash fund to close the gap between FY 2013-14 tax collections and the FY 2014-15 appropriations made by the General Assembly in S.B. 14-215. This will require a legislative change to use current year revenue in FY 2014-15. Finally, the Department of Revenue Marijuana Enforcement Division receives an annual appropriation of \$7.6 million from the Fund, and other departments also plan to continue the work begun this year on marijuana-related initiatives outlined in S.B. 14-215. These annualized expenditures total \$23.2 million.

Much like last year, the focus of the request is on regulatory oversight, youth marijuana use prevention, general public health, law enforcement and public safety, substance abuse treatment, and statewide coordination.

### **New FY 2015-16 Funding**

- The Department of Public Safety requests approximately \$140,000 cash funds and 2.0 FTE to collect and analyze information that will help the State prevent the illegal diversion of marijuana out of the state or to other illicit markets, including underage youth.
- The Department of Transportation requests \$450,000 cash funds to fund a previously developed "Drive High, Get a DUI" campaign for marijuana impaired driving awareness targeting male recreational marijuana users between ages 18 to 34.
- The Governor's Office has included a set aside \$150,000 for marijuana-related data collection initiatives influenced by recommendations from the State's marijuana data discovery and gap analysis report produced by the State's consultant.
- The request also includes \$400,000 set aside for potential legislative initiatives in the Department of Public Health and Environment and the Department of Revenue.

**Governor's FY 2015-16 Requested Marijuana Tax Cash Fund Spending Plan**

<b>Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF) Projected to be Collected in FY 2014-15</b>		
State Share of 10% Special Sales Tax on Retail Marijuana		16,400,000
2.9% Sales Tax on Retail Marijuana		5,700,000
2.9% Sales Tax on Medical Marijuana		11,500,000
<b>Total Tax Revenue - Legislative Council Forecast</b>		<b>33,600,000</b>
<b>Requested Spending Plan (In Arrears)</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>FY 2015-16</b>
Required Reserve Equivalent to 6.5% of Available Revenue		2,184,000
Fund Prior Year SB 14-215 Appropriations with Current Year Revenue		6,424,672
Annualized Appropriations from 2014 Long Bill		601,371
Continuation of FY 2014-15 Appropriations from SB 14-215		
Behavioral Health Treatment in Schools	CDE	2,280,444
Governor's Office of Marijuana Coordination	GOV	190,097
Tony Grampas for the Prevention of Youth Marijuana Use	DHS	2,000,000
Transfer from MTCF to General Fund for CIRCLE and SBIRT	DHS/HCPF	2,000,000
School-Based Prevention and Intervention Services for Medicaid	HCPF	2,130,000
Develop In-House Legal Expertise and Training	LAW	436,766
Local Law Enforcement Training for DUID through the POST Board	LAW	1,168,000
Marijuana Public Awareness Campaign	CDPHE	4,650,000
Healthy Kids Colorado Survey	CDPHE	789,322
Marijuana Enforcement Division	DOR	7,600,000
New Spending Requested		
R-01 CDOT Marijuana-Impaired Driving Campaign	CDOT	450,000
DPS R-03 Public Safety Intelligence Support	DPS	145,328
Data Collection Placeholder in the Governor's Office	GOV	150,000
Set Aside for Potential Legislative Proposals	Multiple	400,000
<b>Total All MTCF Expenditures</b>		<b>33,600,000</b>

### **Marijuana Funding Continued into FY 2015-16**

- The Department of Education will continue providing grants to public schools to increase the availability of school health professionals to address mental health needs and educate students regarding marijuana use. The budgeted amount of \$2.3 million represents a \$0.2 million reduction over FY 2014-15.
- The Governor's Office will continue to coordinate the State's regulatory, road and public safety, and public health responses to adult-use legal marijuana.
- The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing will continue providing school based prevention and early intervention of marijuana substance use disorder services in schools through managed care organizations and behavioral health organization contracts. The budget continues \$4.4 million total funds (\$2 million General Fund with a corresponding transfer from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund, and \$2.4 million federal funds) appropriated in FY 2014-15.
- A transfer from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to the General Fund supports \$2 million of General Fund expenditures for the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) and CIRCLE substance abuse treatment programs.
- The Department of Human Services will continue to provide \$2 million in grants that target the prevention of marijuana use in the Tony Grampas Youth Services Program.
- The Department of Law will continue to strengthen its legal expertise developed in FY 2014-15 on state and local marijuana retail regulations and provisions and provide training for regulators and peace officers.
- The Department of Law Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board will continue to provide training for peace officers started in FY 2014-15 on advanced roadside impaired driving recognition and enforcement related to marijuana.
- The Department of Public Health and Environment will continue the second year of a three-year statewide marijuana education campaign. The total budget is \$4.7 million cash funds, or a reduction of \$1 million over FY 2014-15.
- The Department of Public Health and Environment has budgeted \$789,322 to continue an expanded effort to collect data on marijuana use and risk perception among Colorado youth. This is a reduction of \$114,239 from the FY 2014-15 funding for the Healthy Kids Colorado survey.
- The Department of Revenue continues to receive funding from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to support its regulatory functions in the Marijuana Enforcement Division. Additional sources of funding for the Division include medical and retail marijuana license and application fees. The Department expects at least \$3.4 million in fees deposited into the Marijuana Cash Fund will support the Division's operations in FY 2015-16.

### *Marijuana Revenue from Taxes and Fees*

After the public voted to legalize the possession and sale of retail adult-use marijuana in 2012, the General Assembly referred a measure to voters for approval to tax the product. Proposition AA was passed in 2013, approving a new 10.0 percent special sales tax on retail marijuana and a 15.0 percent excise tax on retail marijuana at the wholesale level. Of the new 10.0 percent special sales tax, 15.0 percent of the revenue collected is distributed to local governments proportionally based on marijuana sales in each jurisdiction, and 85 percent is retained by the state in the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF). Retail marijuana and medical marijuana are also subject to the general 2.9 percent sales tax, which is also deposited into the MTCF. These funds can be used to support the regulation of the marijuana industry and related costs of public awareness, safety, health, youth prevention and other costs as approved by the General Assembly. The first \$40 million of the 15.0 percent excise tax collected each fiscal year goes to the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program.

The Department of Revenue also assesses fees on businesses in the marijuana industry, including retail and medical marijuana cultivation facilities, infused products manufacturers, and retail stores. Revenue from fees is deposited into a separate cash fund called the Marijuana Cash Fund (MCF) and can be used only to support the operations of the Marijuana Enforcement Division in the Department of Revenue. The Division is responsible for regulating retail and medical marijuana businesses, including licensing, inspections and enforcement. Fees are expected to generate \$7.2 million in FY 2014-15.

### *Marijuana Tax Cash Fund Revenue*

In 2014, the General Assembly enacted S.B. 14-215, which states that marijuana tax revenue can be spent only in the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which it is collected, or in arrears. With the exception of funding for the Department of Revenue, marijuana tax revenue available to spend in FY 2015-16 is limited to collections made in FY 2014-15. The September 2014 Legislative Council economic forecast projects marijuana tax revenue to total \$33.6 million in FY 2014-15, which is the more conservative of available estimates. The Marijuana Tax Cash Fund also receives any collections in excess of \$40.0 million from the 15.0 percent excise tax on retail marijuana, after the first \$40 million is earmarked for the Building Excellent Schools Today program. However, excise tax revenue is projected to total \$11.2 million in FY 2014-15, and likely will not flow into the Fund this year.

## Comparison of Total Funds

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	44,184,405	44,636,763	452,358	1.02%
Department of Corrections	808,028,400	837,814,550	29,786,150	3.69%
Department of Education	5,251,199,806	5,652,667,425	401,467,619	7.65%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	284,943,658	260,153,860	(24,789,798)	-8.70%
01. Office of the Governor	41,475,882	44,170,228	2,694,346	6.50%
02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor	317,407	330,570	13,163	4.15%
03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting	2,163,472	2,134,686	(28,786)	-1.33%
04. Economic Development Programs	54,540,833	62,571,183	8,030,350	14.72%
05. Office of Information Technology	186,446,064	150,947,193	(35,498,871)	-19.04%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	7,876,855,463	8,634,264,686	757,409,223	9.62%
Department of Higher Education	3,442,742,629	3,554,901,035	112,158,406	3.26%
Department of Human Services	1,901,273,647	1,917,726,350	16,452,703	0.87%
Judicial Department	614,943,426	644,727,101	29,783,675	4.84%
Department of Labor and Employment	167,437,131	177,415,250	9,978,119	5.96%
Department of Law	73,966,331	76,391,066	2,424,735	3.28%
Legislative Department	42,029,278	44,437,400	2,408,122	5.73%
Department of Local Affairs	310,257,918	315,484,916	5,226,998	1.68%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	225,304,185	225,287,422	(16,763)	-0.01%
Department of National Resources	256,122,267	246,476,800	(9,645,467)	-3.77%
Department of Personnel & Administration	173,354,939	173,687,997	333,058	0.19%
Department of Public Health and Environment	551,305,467	548,628,367	(2,677,100)	-0.49%
Department of Public Safety	401,203,913	399,249,837	(1,954,076)	-0.49%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	86,666,820	86,798,725	131,905	0.15%
Department of Revenue	327,080,067	316,893,473	(10,186,594)	-3.11%
Department of State	22,136,875	22,697,673	560,798	2.53%
Department of Transportation	1,283,197,431	1,427,740,655	144,543,224	11.26%
Department of the Treasury	438,771,136	459,175,874	20,404,738	4.65%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	111,264	-	(111,264)	-100.00%
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$24,583,116,456</b>	<b>\$26,067,257,225</b>	<b>\$1,484,140,769</b>	<b>6.04%</b>
<b>TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	<b>\$225,500,000</b>	<b>\$281,631,530</b>	<b>\$56,131,530</b>	<b>24.89%</b>
<b>OTHER OBLIGATIONS</b>				
TABOR Refund	30,500,000	136,700,000	106,200,000	348.20%
Cigarette Rebate	(200,000)	-	200,000	-100.00%
Marijuana Rebate to Local Governments	(4,291,790)	-	4,291,790	-100.00%
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	111,800,000	116,200,000	4,400,000	3.94%
Aged Property Tax and Heating Credit	(856,965)	-	856,965	-100.00%
Homestead Exemption	(3,300,000)	-	3,300,000	-100.00%
Interest on School Loans	800,000	900,000	100,000	12.50%
Volunteer FPPA	-	-	-	n/a
Amendment 35 General Fund	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to Highway Users Tax Fund	-	102,600,000	102,600,000	n/a
Transfers to State Education Fund (SB 13-234)	25,321,079	25,321,079	-	0.00%
Transfers to Other Funds	33,900,000	50,300,000	16,400,000	48.38%
Transfers to Controlled Maintenance	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Total Other Obligations</b>	<b>\$193,672,324</b>	<b>\$432,021,079</b>	<b>\$238,348,755</b>	<b>123.07%</b>
<b>OTHER ADJUSTMENTS</b>				
Other Adjustments	<b>\$93,966,946</b>	<b>\$61,414,507</b>	<b>(\$32,552,439)</b>	<b>-34.64%</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>	<b>\$25,096,255,726</b>	<b>\$26,842,324,341</b>	<b>\$1,746,068,615</b>	<b>6.96%</b>

## All General Fund

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	9,311,389	9,661,265	349,876	3.76%
Department of Corrections	720,429,597	749,311,106	28,881,509	4.01%
Department of Education	3,357,895,804	3,599,239,290	241,343,486	7.19%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	34,366,530	50,934,022	16,567,492	48.21%
<i>01. Office of the Governor</i>	6,522,050	6,998,182	476,132	7.30%
<i>02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor</i>	316,223	329,386	13,163	4.16%
<i>03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting</i>	467,297	588,032	120,735	25.84%
<i>04. Economic Development Programs</i>	23,132,094	31,158,031	8,025,937	34.70%
<i>05. Office of Information Technology</i>	3,928,866	11,860,391	7,931,525	201.88%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	2,264,471,263	2,483,538,376	219,067,113	9.67%
Department of Higher Education	761,983,052	869,042,723	107,059,671	14.05%
Department of Human Services	782,001,699	807,015,538	25,013,839	3.20%
Judicial Department	444,077,692	476,294,155	32,216,463	7.25%
Department of Labor and Employment	637,353	1,254,499	617,146	96.83%
Department of Law	13,534,300	14,640,155	1,105,855	8.17%
Legislative Department	40,946,462	43,354,584	2,408,122	5.88%
Department of Local Affairs	21,655,439	25,838,962	4,183,523	19.32%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	8,185,530	8,252,334	66,804	0.82%
Department of National Resources	26,226,310	26,425,027	198,717	0.76%
Department of Personnel & Administration	6,767,176	8,448,709	1,681,533	24.85%
Department of Public Health and Environment	63,968,977	45,643,291	(18,325,686)	-28.65%
Department of Public Safety	133,598,400	122,296,937	(11,301,463)	-8.46%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	1,882,646	1,978,717	96,071	5.10%
Department of Revenue	101,668,190	94,548,059	(7,120,131)	-7.00%
Department of State	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Transportation	700,000	-	(700,000)	-100.00%
Department of the Treasury	121,626,076	124,809,764	3,183,688	2.62%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	111,264	-	(111,264)	-100.00%
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$8,916,045,149</b>	<b>\$9,562,527,513</b>	<b>\$646,482,364</b>	<b>7.25%</b>
<b>TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	<b>\$225,500,000</b>	<b>\$281,631,530</b>	<b>\$56,131,530</b>	<b>24.89%</b>
<b>OTHER OBLIGATIONS</b>				
TABOR Refund	30,500,000	136,700,000	106,200,000	348.20%
Cigarette Rebate	(200,000)	-	200,000	-100.00%
Marijuana Rebate to Local Governments	(4,291,790)	-	4,291,790	-100.00%
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	111,800,000	116,200,000	4,400,000	3.94%
Aged Property Tax and Heating Credit	(856,965)	-	856,965	-100.00%
Homestead Exemption	(3,300,000)	-	3,300,000	-100.00%
Interest on School Loans	800,000	900,000	100,000	12.50%
Volunteer FPPA	-	-	-	n/a
Amendment 35 General Fund	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to Highway Users Tax Fund	-	102,600,000	102,600,000	n/a
Transfers to State Education Fund (SB 13-234)	25,321,079	25,321,079	-	0.00%
Transfers to Other Funds	33,900,000	50,300,000	16,400,000	48.38%
Transfers to Controlled Maintenance	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Total Other Obligations</b>	<b>\$193,672,324</b>	<b>\$432,021,079</b>	<b>\$238,348,755</b>	<b>123.07%</b>
<b>OTHER ADJUSTMENTS</b>				
Other Adjustments	<b>\$93,966,946</b>	<b>\$61,414,507</b>	<b>(\$32,552,439)</b>	<b>-34.64%</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>	<b>\$9,429,184,419</b>	<b>\$10,337,594,629</b>	<b>\$908,410,210</b>	<b>9.63%</b>

## General Fund Subject to the SB 09-228 Limit

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	9,311,389	9,610,454	299,065	3.21%
Department of Corrections	720,429,597	737,157,413	16,727,816	2.32%
Department of Education	3,357,895,804	3,655,966,690	298,070,886	8.88%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	34,366,530	50,127,539	15,761,009	45.86%
<i>01. Office of the Governor</i>	6,522,050	6,729,601	207,551	3.18%
<i>02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor</i>	316,223	316,223	-	0.00%
<i>03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting</i>	467,297	430,232	(37,065)	-7.93%
<i>04. Economic Development Programs</i>	23,132,094	30,723,862	7,591,768	32.82%
<i>05. Office of Information Technology</i>	3,928,866	11,927,621	7,998,755	203.59%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	2,264,047,663	2,483,385,340	219,337,677	9.69%
Department of Human Services	781,751,699	801,512,555	19,760,856	2.53%
Department of Higher Education	761,983,052	886,010,075	124,027,023	16.28%
Judicial Department	444,077,692	457,400,003	13,322,311	3.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	637,353	332,050	(305,303)	-47.90%
Department of Law	13,534,300	13,954,167	419,867	3.10%
Legislative Department	40,946,462	42,174,856	1,228,394	3.00%
Department of Local Affairs	17,360,686	21,096,429	3,735,743	21.52%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	8,185,530	8,435,392	249,862	3.05%
Department of National Resources	26,226,310	26,437,099	210,789	0.80%
Department of Personnel	6,767,176	6,731,028	(36,148)	-0.53%
Department of Public Health and Environment	63,545,377	44,287,223	(19,258,154)	-30.31%
Department of Public Safety	133,598,400	114,185,182	(19,413,218)	-14.53%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	1,882,646	1,887,393	4,747	0.25%
Department of Revenue	74,419,435	72,181,136	(2,238,299)	-3.01%
Department of State	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Transportation	700,000	-	(700,000)	-100.00%
Department of the Treasury	3,226,076	3,248,767	22,691	0.70%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	111,264	111,264	-	0.00%
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$8,765,004,441</b>	<b>\$9,436,232,055</b>	<b>\$671,227,614</b>	<b>7.66%</b>
<b>TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	-	-	-	n/a
<b>OTHER OBLIGATIONS</b>				
TABOR Refund	-	-	-	n/a
Cigarette Rebate	-	-	-	n/a
Marijuana Rebate to Local Governments	-	-	-	n/a
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	-	-	-	n/a
Aged Property Tax and Heating Credit	-	-	-	n/a
Homestead Exemption	-	-	-	n/a
Interest on School Loans	-	-	-	n/a
Volunteer FPPA	-	-	-	n/a
Amendment 35 General Fund	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to Highway Users Tax Fund	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to State Education Fund (SB 13-234)	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to Other Funds	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to Controlled Maintenance	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Total Other Obligations</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>OTHER ADJUSTMENTS</b>				
Other Adjustments	\$88,615,946	\$29,493	(\$88,586,453)	-99.97%
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>	<b>\$8,853,620,387</b>	<b>\$9,436,261,548</b>	<b>\$582,641,161</b>	<b>6.58%</b>



## General Fund Exempt from the SB 09-228 Limit

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Corrections	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Education	-	-	-	n/a
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	-	-	-	n/a
01. Office of the Governor	-	-	-	n/a
02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	n/a
03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting	-	-	-	n/a
04. Economic Development Programs	-	-	-	n/a
05. Office of Information Technology	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	423,600	423,600	-	0.00%
Department of Higher Education	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	n/a
Department of Human Services	-	-	-	n/a
Judicial Department	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Labor and Employment	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Law	-	-	-	n/a
Legislative Department	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Local Affairs	4,294,753	4,294,753	-	0.00%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	-	-	-	n/a
Department of National Resources	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Personnel & Administration	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Public Health and Environment	423,600	423,600	-	0.00%
Department of Public Safety	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Regulatory Agencies	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Revenue	27,248,755	23,900,000	(3,348,755)	-12.29%
Department of State	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Transportation	-	-	-	n/a
Department of the Treasury	118,400,000	121,529,942	3,129,942	2.64%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$150,790,708</b>	<b>\$180,571,895</b>	<b>\$29,781,187</b>	<b>19.75%</b>
<b>TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	<b>\$225,500,000</b>	<b>\$281,631,530</b>	<b>\$56,131,530</b>	<b>24.89%</b>
<b>OTHER OBLIGATIONS</b>				
TABOR Refund	30,500,000	136,700,000	106,200,000	348.20%
Cigarette Rebate	(200,000)	-	200,000	-100.00%
Marijuana Rebate to Local Governments	(4,291,790)	-	4,291,790	-100.00%
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	111,800,000	116,200,000	4,400,000	3.94%
Aged Property Tax and Heating Credit	(856,965)	-	856,965	-100.00%
Homestead Exemption	(3,300,000)	-	3,300,000	-100.00%
Interest on School Loans	800,000	900,000	100,000	12.50%
Volunteer FPPA	-	-	-	n/a
Amendment 35 General Fund	-	-	-	n/a
Transfers to Highway Users Tax Fund	-	102,600,000	102,600,000	n/a
Transfers to State Education Fund (SB 13-234)	25,321,079	25,321,079	-	0.00%
Transfers to Other Funds	33,900,000	50,300,000	16,400,000	48.38%
Transfers to Controlled Maintenance	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Total Other Obligations</b>	<b>\$193,672,324</b>	<b>\$432,021,079</b>	<b>\$238,348,755</b>	<b>123.07%</b>
<b>OTHER ADJUSTMENTS</b>				
Other Adjustments	-	12,278,560	12,278,560	n/a
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>	<b>\$569,963,032</b>	<b>\$906,503,064</b>	<b>\$336,540,032</b>	<b>59.05%</b>

## Cash Funds

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	29,141,578	29,157,802	16,224	0.06%
Department of Corrections	39,979,286	40,620,581	641,295	1.60%
Department of Education	1,195,887,249	1,354,855,504	158,968,255	13.29%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	41,625,618	41,885,685	260,067	0.62%
<i>01. Office of the Governor</i>	11,420,363	11,815,539	395,176	3.46%
<i>02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor</i>	1,184	1,184	-	0.00%
<i>03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting</i>	176,454	-	(176,454)	-100.00%
<i>04. Economic Development Programs</i>	28,776,689	28,818,034	41,345	0.14%
<i>05. Office of Information Technology</i>	1,250,928	1,250,928	-	0.00%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	952,277,490	1,006,274,704	53,997,214	5.67%
Department of Higher Education	2,023,919,592	2,025,700,751	1,781,159	0.09%
Department of Human Services	347,236,592	345,960,572	(1,276,020)	-0.37%
Judicial Department	135,792,639	133,359,851	(2,432,788)	-1.79%
Department of Labor and Employment	66,027,071	74,140,293	8,113,222	12.29%
Department of Law	15,652,579	15,894,862	242,283	1.55%
Legislative Department	179,000	179,000	-	0.00%
Department of Local Affairs	209,046,119	209,133,687	87,568	0.04%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	1,282,783	1,283,450	667	0.05%
Department of National Resources	192,978,621	182,420,509	(10,558,112)	-5.47%
Department of Personnel & Administration	13,231,074	13,770,260	539,186	4.08%
Department of Public Health and Environment	160,444,430	158,233,356	(2,211,074)	-1.38%
Department of Public Safety	175,885,160	184,325,069	8,439,909	4.80%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	78,674,683	78,665,024	(9,659)	-0.01%
Department of Revenue	219,053,032	216,206,856	(2,846,176)	-1.30%
Department of State	22,136,875	22,697,673	560,798	2.53%
Department of Transportation	748,363,814	834,905,104	86,541,290	11.56%
Department of the Treasury	317,145,060	334,366,110	17,221,050	5.43%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$6,985,960,345</b>	<b>\$7,304,036,703</b>	<b>\$318,076,358</b>	<b>4.55%</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>	<b>\$6,985,960,345</b>	<b>\$7,304,036,703</b>	<b>\$318,076,358</b>	<b>4.55%</b>

## Reappropriated Funds

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	1,629,526	1,656,548	27,022	1.66%
Department of Corrections	46,380,247	46,608,823	228,576	0.49%
Department of Education	61,153,725	61,628,791	475,066	0.78%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	202,523,283	160,885,576	(41,637,707)	-20.56%
<i>01. Office of the Governor</i>	19,668,956	21,532,528	1,863,572	9.47%
<i>02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor</i>	-	-	-	n/a
<i>03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting</i>	1,519,721	1,546,654	26,933	1.77%
<i>04. Economic Development Programs</i>	189,336	91,520	(97,816)	-51.66%
<i>05. Office of Information Technology</i>	181,145,270	137,714,874	(43,430,396)	-23.98%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	7,782,578	7,913,669	131,091	1.68%
Department of Higher Education	634,406,378	637,580,544	3,174,166	0.50%
Department of Human Services	144,373,402	139,475,327	(4,898,075)	-3.39%
Judicial Department	30,648,095	30,648,095	-	0.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	650,740	750,440	99,700	15.32%
Department of Law	43,031,041	44,064,495	1,033,454	2.40%
Legislative Department	903,816	903,816	-	0.00%
Department of Local Affairs	9,260,768	10,112,011	851,243	9.19%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	1,100,000	800,000	(300,000)	-27.27%
Department of National Resources	8,026,022	8,668,345	642,323	8.00%
Department of Personnel & Administration	153,356,689	151,469,028	(1,887,661)	-1.23%
Department of Public Health and Environment	35,574,429	51,935,698	16,361,269	45.99%
Department of Public Safety	33,284,468	33,910,446	625,978	1.88%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	4,722,507	4,740,621	18,114	0.38%
Department of Revenue	5,534,457	5,314,170	(220,287)	-3.98%
Department of State	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Transportation	19,773,476	19,773,476	-	0.00%
Department of the Treasury	-	-	-	n/a
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$1,444,115,647</b>	<b>\$1,418,839,919</b>	<b>(\$25,275,728)</b>	<b>-1.75%</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>				
	<b>\$1,444,115,647</b>	<b>\$1,418,839,919</b>	<b>(\$25,275,728)</b>	<b>-1.75%</b>

## Federal Funds

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	Dollar Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	4,101,912	4,161,148	59,236	1.44%
Department of Corrections	1,239,270	1,274,040	34,770	2.81%
Department of Education	636,263,028	636,943,840	680,812	0.11%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	6,428,227	6,448,577	20,350	0.32%
<i>01. Office of the Governor</i>	3,864,513	3,823,979	(40,534)	-1.05%
<i>02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor</i>	-	-	-	n/a
<i>03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting</i>	-	-	-	n/a
<i>04. Economic Development Programs</i>	2,442,714	2,503,598	60,884	2.49%
<i>05. Office of Information Technology</i>	121,000	121,000	-	0.00%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	4,652,324,132	5,136,537,937	484,213,805	10.41%
Department of Higher Education	22,433,607	22,577,017	143,410	0.64%
Department of Human Services	627,661,954	625,274,913	(2,387,041)	-0.38%
Judicial Department	4,425,000	4,425,000	-	0.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	100,121,967	101,270,018	1,148,051	1.15%
Department of Law	1,748,411	1,791,554	43,143	2.47%
Legislative Department	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Local Affairs	70,295,592	70,400,256	104,664	0.15%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	214,735,872	214,951,638	215,766	0.10%
Department of National Resources	28,891,314	28,962,919	71,605	0.25%
Department of Personnel & Administration	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Public Health and Environment	291,317,631	292,816,022	1,498,391	0.51%
Department of Public Safety	58,435,885	58,717,385	281,500	0.48%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	1,386,984	1,414,363	27,379	1.97%
Department of Revenue	824,388	824,388	-	0.00%
Department of State	-	-	-	n/a
Department of Transportation	514,360,141	573,062,075	58,701,934	11.41%
Department of the Treasury	-	-	-	n/a
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>\$7,236,995,315</b>	<b>\$7,781,853,090</b>	<b>\$544,857,775</b>	<b>7.53%</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>	<b>\$7,236,995,315</b>	<b>\$7,781,853,090</b>	<b>\$544,857,775</b>	<b>7.53%</b>

## FTE

	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Governor's Request	FTE Change	Percent Change
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>				
Department of Agriculture	274.1	274.1	-	0.00%
Department of Corrections	6,212.2	6,242.8	30.6	0.49%
Department of Education	582.0	607.8	25.8	4.43%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	1,071.6	1,087.9	16.3	1.52%
<i>01. Office of the Governor</i>	67.1	67.1	-	0.00%
<i>02. Office of the Lieutenant Governor</i>	5.0	5.0	-	0.00%
<i>03. Office of State Planning and Budgeting</i>	19.5	21.5	2.0	10.26%
<i>04. Economic Development Programs</i>	54.1	56.8	2.7	4.99%
<i>05. Office of Information Technology</i>	925.9	937.5	11.6	1.25%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	390.9	412.8	21.9	5.60%
Department of Higher Education	23,455.2	23,456.2	1.0	0.00%
Department of Human Services	4,906.1	5,038.9	132.8	2.71%
Judicial Department	4,528.3	4,528.3	-	0.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	1,016.5	1,023.5	7.0	0.69%
Department of Law	464.4	463.9	(0.5)	-0.11%
Legislative Department	278.6	278.6	-	0.00%
Department of Local Affairs	168.4	169.7	1.3	0.77%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	1,391.2	1,392.3	1.1	0.08%
Department of National Resources	1,444.0	1,450.1	6.1	0.42%
Department of Personnel & Administration	393.6	389.5	(4.1)	-1.04%
Department of Public Health and Environment	1,265.0	1,278.7	13.7	1.08%
Department of Public Safety	1,688.3	1,710.9	22.6	1.34%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	587.6	583.6	(4.0)	-0.68%
Department of Revenue	1,322.0	1,328.6	6.6	0.50%
Department of State	137.3	137.3	-	0.00%
Department of Transportation	3,326.9	3,326.8	(0.1)	0.00%
Department of the Treasury	31.9	31.9	-	0.00%
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	n/a
<b>Operating Appropriations</b>	<b>54,936.1</b>	<b>55,214.2</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>0.51%</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE</b>				
	<b>54,936.1</b>	<b>55,214.2</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>0.51%</b>



# EXECUTIVE BUDGET REQUEST

## Statewide Budget Overview FY 2015-16

### Major Budget Highlights -- General Fund Reserve & Major Issues (in Millions)

Issue	Major General Fund Issues	
	FY 2014-15	FY 2014-15
TABOR Refund	\$30.50	\$136.70
SB 09-228 Transfer to HUTF (Highways Fund)	0.00	102.60

### FY 2015-16 Major Budget Highlights (in Millions, except for FTE)

Budget Highlights	GF /1	TF	FTE	Budget Highlights	GF /1	TF	FTE
K-12 Negative Factor Buy-Down	\$200.00	\$200.00	0.0	<i>Economic Development Issues</i>			
Medicaid Program Caseload Growth	159.93	653.42	0.0	Film Incentive Rebate Program	5.00	5.00	0.0
Public Colleges and University Increase	75.59	75.59	0.0	Colorado Tourism Office	3.00	3.00	0.0
Transfer to Capital Construction	56.13	56.13	0.0	Competitive Intelligence and Marketing Plan	1.60	1.60	1.0
K-12 Formula Funding	39.90	181.09	0.0	<i>Statewide Issues</i>			
CO Opportunity Scholarship Initiative	30.00	30.00	0.0	Salary Survey and Merit Pay Request	19.83	34.28	0.0
Correction Caseload Growth	6.63	6.63	0.0	Provider Rate Increase	17.38	41.91	0.0
Child Welfare County Work Study	6.58	8.23	0.9	<b>Budget Changes By Major Area</b>	<b>GF</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>FTE</b>
DYC Staffing Enhancement	3.83	3.83	83.0	Base Budget Changes	(\$16.37)	\$69.13	34.6
School Based Early Intervention	2.00	4.22	0.0	Common Policy Issues	42.14	65.88	0.0
Early Intervention Caseload Growth	1.10	2.45	0.0	Mandatory Funding and Caseload Issues	313.14	956.97	0.0
				Other Request Items	<u>307.58</u>	<u>392.16</u>	<u>243.5</u>
				<b>Total Department Operating Change</b>	<b>\$646.48</b>	<b>\$1,484.14</b>	<b>278.1</b>

/1 General Fund columns throughout this document include both General Fund and General Fund Exempt.  
/2 Includes caseload increases for the Medicaid program, Children's Basic Health Plan, and Medicare Modernization Act payments.

### FY 2015-16 Department Budgets Request -- November 3, 2014 (in Millions)

General Fund				Total Funds			
Department	FY 2014-15 Approp	FY 2015-16 Request	\$ Change	Department	FY 2014-15 Approp	FY 2015-16 Request	\$ Change
Agriculture	\$9.31	\$9.66	\$0.35	Agriculture	\$44.18	\$44.64	\$0.46
Corrections	\$720.43	\$749.31	28.88	Corrections	808.03	837.81	29.78
Education	\$3,357.90	\$3,599.24	241.34	Education	5,251.20	5,652.67	401.47
Governor	\$34.37	\$50.93	16.57	Governor	284.94	260.15	(24.79)
Health Care Policy and Financing	2,264.47	2,483.54	219.07	Health Care Policy and Financing	7,876.86	8,634.26	757.40
Higher Education	761.98	869.04	107.06	Higher Education	3,442.74	3,554.90	112.16
Human Services	782.00	807.02	25.01	Human Services	1,901.27	1,917.73	16.46
Judicial /3	444.08	476.29	32.22	Judicial /3	614.94	644.73	29.79
Labor and Employment	0.64	1.25	0.62	Labor and Employment	167.44	177.42	9.98
Law /3	13.53	14.64	1.11	Law /3	73.97	76.39	2.42
Legislature /3	40.95	43.35	2.41	Legislature /3	42.03	44.44	2.41
Local Affairs	21.66	25.84	4.18	Local Affairs	310.26	315.48	5.22
Military and Veterans Affairs	8.19	8.25	0.07	Military and Veterans Affairs	225.30	225.29	(0.01)
Natural Resources	26.23	26.43	0.20	Natural Resources	256.12	246.48	(9.64)
Personnel and Administration	6.77	8.45	1.68	Personnel and Administration	173.35	173.69	0.34
Public Health and Environment	63.97	45.64	(18.33)	Public Health and Environment	551.31	548.63	(2.68)
Public Safety	133.60	122.30	(11.30)	Public Safety	401.20	399.25	(1.95)
Regulatory Agencies	1.88	1.98	0.10	Regulatory Agencies	86.67	86.80	0.13
Revenue	101.67	94.55	(7.12)	Revenue	327.08	316.89	(10.19)
State /3	0.00	0.00	0.00	State /3	22.14	22.70	0.56
Transportation	0.70	0.00	(0.70)	Transportation	1,283.20	1,427.74	144.54
Treasury /3	121.63	124.81	3.18	Treasury /3	438.77	459.18	20.41
Controlled Maintenance Operating	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(0.11)</u>	Controlled Maintenance Operating	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(0.11)</u>
<b>TOTAL /4</b>	<b>\$8,916.05</b>	<b>\$9,562.53</b>	<b>\$646.48</b>	<b>TOTAL /4</b>	<b>\$24,583.12</b>	<b>\$26,067.26</b>	<b>\$1,484.14</b>

/3 Placeholder assumption contained in the Governor's Request.  
/4 May not add due to rounding errors.

### Other General Fund Issues -- Currently Outside of Operating and Revenue Requests (in Millions)

Issue	FY 2013-14 Approp	Request	\$ Change
Other General Fund Adjustments Outside Operating Budgets	\$193.67	\$432.02	\$238.35
General Fund Transfers for Capital Construction	225.50	281.63	56.13
All Other (Supplemental, Budget Amendments and Legislation Placeholder)	<u>93.97</u>	<u>61.41</u>	<u>(32.56)</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$513.14</b>	<b>\$775.07</b>	<b>\$261.93</b>
<b>Total FY 2015-16 General Fund Request (operating request plus items outside of operating request)</b>	<b>\$9,429.18</b>	<b>\$10,337.59</b>	<b>\$908.41</b>



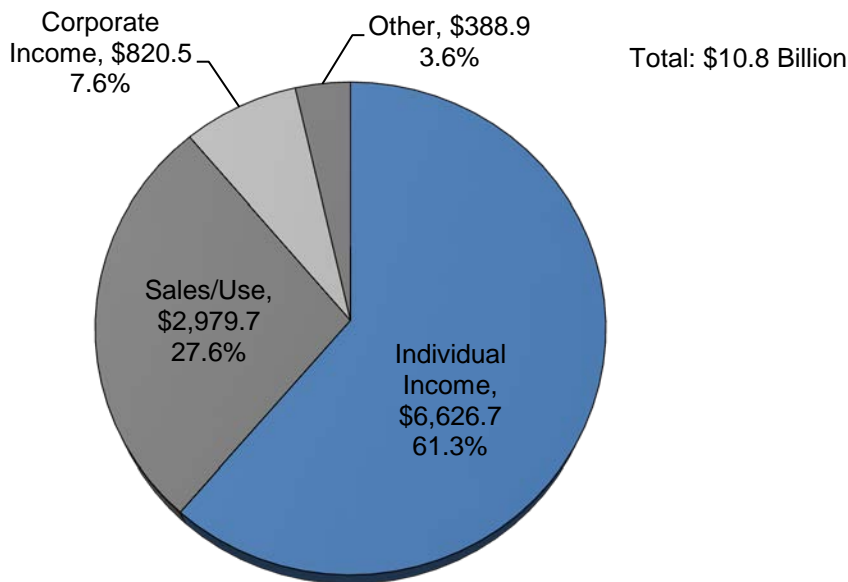
## General Fund and State Education Fund Revenue

The General Fund is the State’s main account for funding its core programs and services such as education, health and human services, public safety, and courts. It also helps fund capital construction and maintenance needs for State facilities, and in some years, transportation projects. The largest revenue sources for the General Fund are income and sales taxes paid by households and businesses in the state, which are heavily influenced by the performance of the economy.

In addition to the General Fund, some State programs and services are funded from the federal government and various “cash funds.” Cash funds receive revenue from certain taxes, user fees, and charges that are generally designated for specific programs. The State Education Fund is a cash fund that receives a portion of income taxes to help fund K-12 education. In this way, the State Education Fund is more like a special account in the General Fund. Federal government money is also designated for specific programs.

***Income and sales taxes are the largest sources of money used by the General Fund and State Education Fund*** — The following pie chart shows the composition of the revenue sources that go to both the State General Fund and State Education Fund, projected for FY 2015-16. Income, sales, and use taxes make up 96 percent of the total.

**Graph 1. Projected Revenue for the General Fund and State Education Fund in FY 2015-16, \$s in Millions**



***General Fund money credited to the State Education Fund*** — The State Education Fund (SEF) annually receives one-third of one-percent of total taxable income under the Colorado Constitution. Therefore, a portion of revenue from income taxes is diverted from the General Fund to the SEF every year. Because this revenue comes from taxable income, it follows the trends in the State’s individual income and corporate income tax revenue collections. The diversion is forecasted at \$558.5 million in FY 2015-16, an expected increase of 7.2 percent from FY 2014-15. The SEF also receives money from other sources, most notably transfers of other

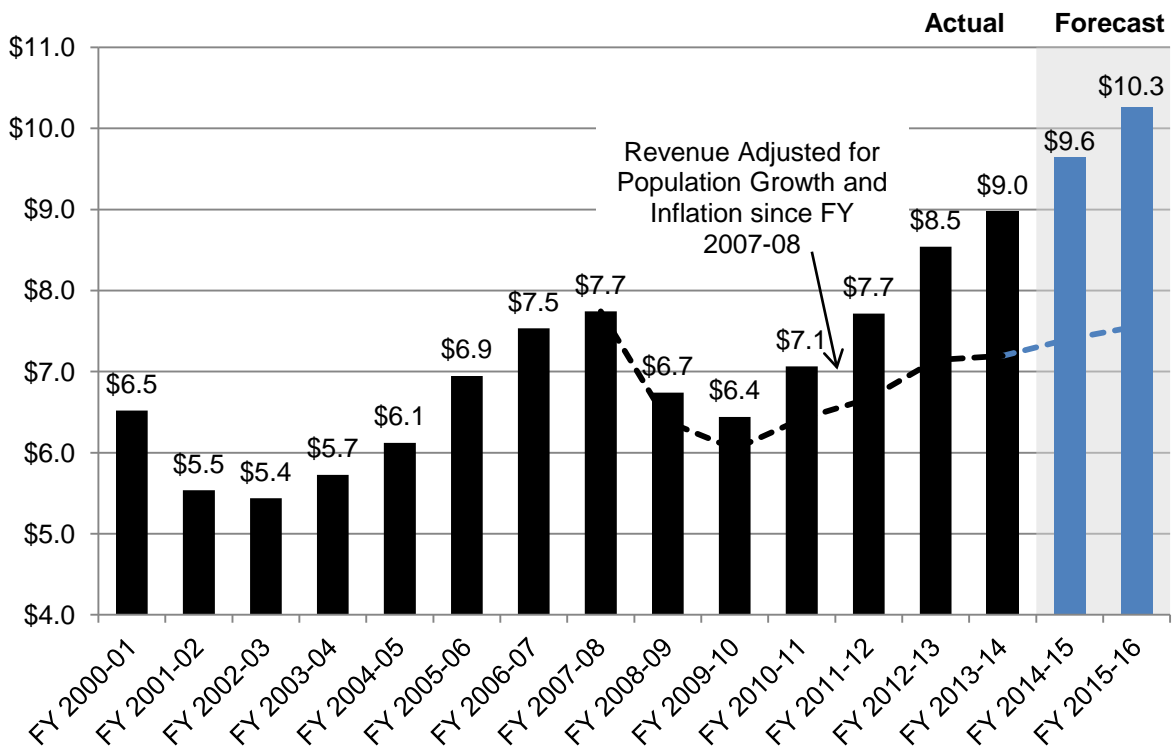


money from the General Fund as specifically authorized by statute. In recent years, transfers of money in excess of the required General Fund ending reserve have caused a large increase in the balance of the State Education Fund.

***Economic conditions affect revenue to the General Fund and State Education Fund*** — Income and sales tax collections are heavily influenced by the performance of the economy. When more people earn and spend larger amounts of money, and businesses experience better conditions, tax revenue grows. During economic downturns, revenue declines, sometimes by large amounts as income and spending levels fall.

Revenue to the General Fund is illustrated in the graph below. Since 2000, Colorado’s economy was affected by two major recessions — one during the 2001 to 2002 period and one in 2008 to 2009. During each of those recessions, revenue fell by over \$1 billion, or around 16 percent. The graph includes the OSPB September 2014 forecast for General Fund revenue in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. Colorado’s diverse mix of industries that produce highly-demanded goods and services in today’s economy and its high skilled, entrepreneurial population will contribute to continued revenue growth during this time. Still, as depicted in the graph, after being adjusted for population growth and inflation, General Fund revenue in FY 2015-16 is expected to remain below FY 2007-08 levels.

**Graph 2. General Fund Revenue, Actual and Forecast, with Revenue Adjusted for Population Growth and Inflation since FY 2007-08, \$s in Billions**



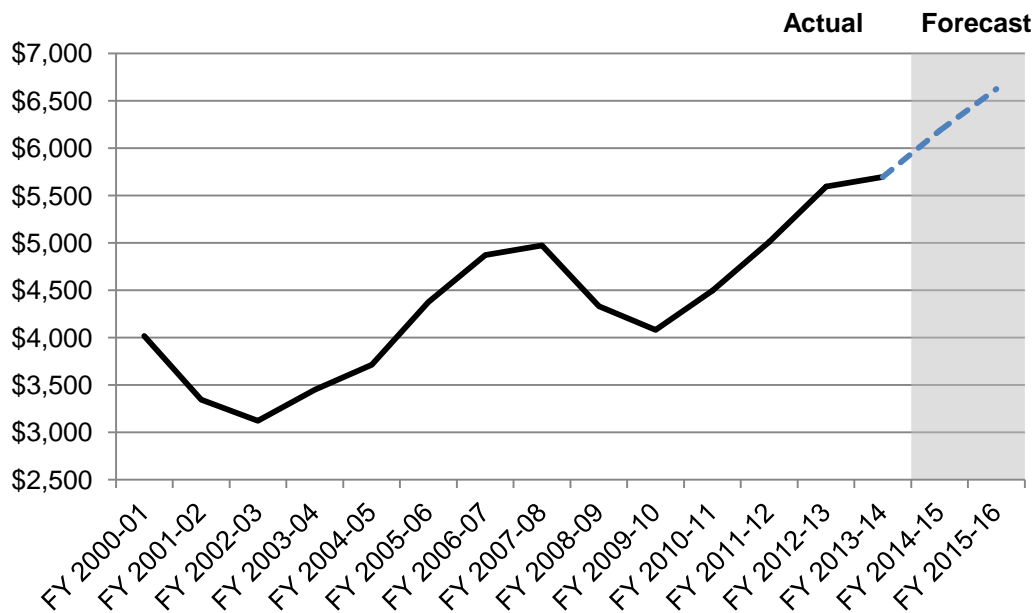
## Individual Income Tax

Income tax paid by individuals is by far the largest source of tax revenue to the State. In FY 2015-16, income tax revenue is projected to total \$6.6 billion, representing 65 percent of total General Fund revenue. Individual income tax is paid on most sources of household income, such as wages, investments, and royalties. The income that individuals receive from their businesses, except businesses that are organized as C-corporations, is generally subject to the individual income tax.

In a growing economy, income tax revenue increases at a relatively steady pace from job growth and expanding business activity. Investment income received by individuals, however, can fluctuate more than the overall economy from year to year, contributing to volatility in income tax revenue. Changes to federal and State tax deductions and exemptions, as well as to State tax credits, can also contribute to volatility.

The graph below shows the trends in individual income tax revenue since FY 2000-01 and includes the OSPB September 2014 forecast through FY 2015-16. The modest growth in FY 2013-14 was due to a one-time decrease in investment income as some taxpayers shifted income from investment gains into the prior year before increases in federal income tax rates took effect. Income tax collections are rebounding in FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 due to the resumption in investment income growth and as the economic expansion continues to provide income-earning opportunities for Coloradans.

**Graph 3. Individual Income Tax Revenue, History and Forecast, \$s in Millions**



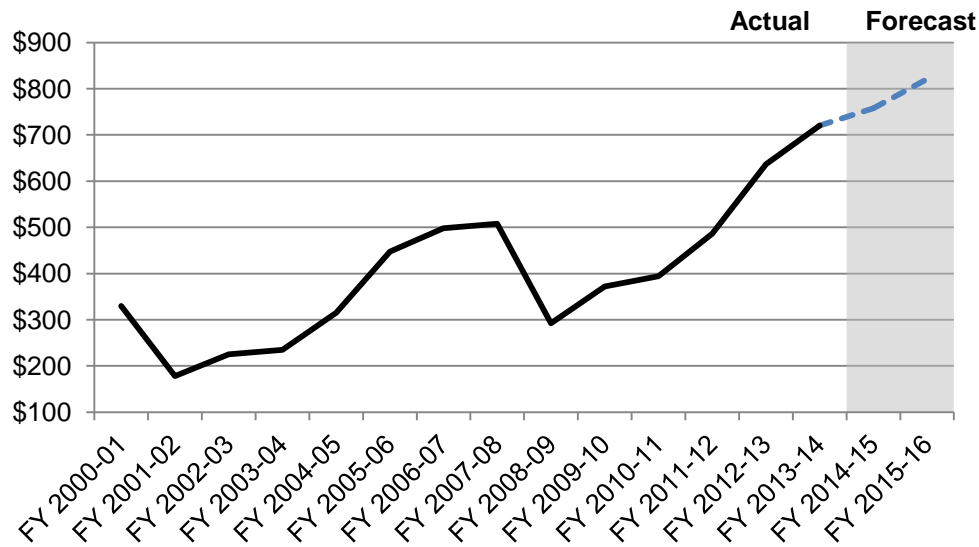
## Corporate Income Tax

Certain corporations, called C-corporations, pay income tax through the corporate income tax system if they are doing business in the state. Corporate income tax revenue is expected to total \$820.5 million in FY 2015-16. Corporate income tax collections are driven by corporate profit

levels and sales in Colorado. Similar to the individual income tax, changes to federal and State tax deductions and exemptions, such as on expenses and losses, as well as to State tax credits, can make corporate tax collections more volatile, especially during changes in broader economic conditions.

As shown in the graph below, corporate income tax revenue has been the fastest growing source of General Fund revenue over the past several fiscal years as a result of increasing sales in the growing economy and leaner business operations that have increased profits. Corporate tax revenue growth has begun to moderate, however, due to rising business costs that are lowering profit margins as the economic expansion matures. Also, tax policies are tempering corporate tax collections, such as the ending of the cap on the amount of net operating losses that corporations can deduct.

**Graph 4. Corporate Income Tax Revenue, History and Forecast, \$s in Millions**

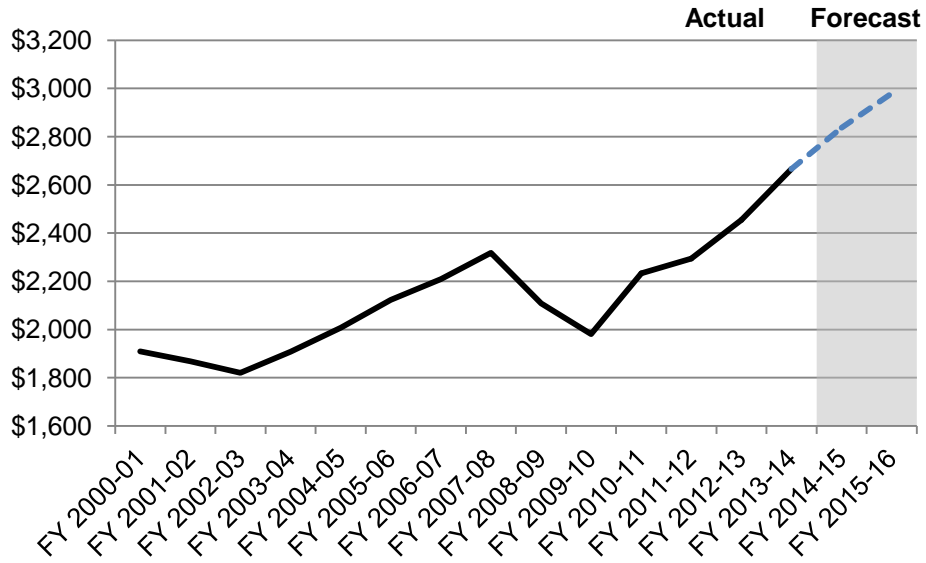


### Sales and Use Taxes

The State's sales and use tax makes up around 30 percent of General Fund revenue. Most products and a small number of services are subject to the tax, and both households and businesses pay sales and use taxes. Sales and use tax revenue is expected to total nearly \$3.0 billion in FY 2015-16, which equates to over \$100 billion in taxable purchases.

As shown in the graph below, sales and use tax revenue grows at a steady pace when the economy is expanding and declines during recessions. Due to continued income growth and positive expectations for the economy, state sales and use tax revenue will grow through FY 2015-16. A growing housing market, vehicle purchases, tourist activity, business investment, and the growing oil and gas industry will particularly boost sales and use tax collections over this period.

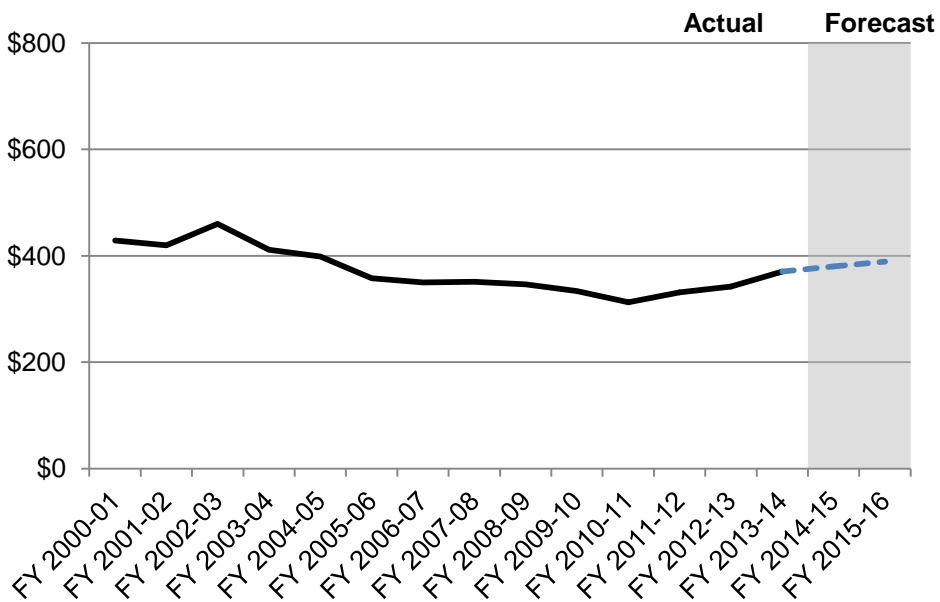
**Graph 5. Sales and Use Tax Revenue, History and Forecast, \$s in Millions**



**Other Revenue to the General Fund**

Several smaller revenue sources make up the rest of the money that goes to the General Fund. These include excise taxes on cigarette, tobacco, and liquor products, taxes paid by insurers on premiums, pari-mutuel wagering, interest income, fines and fees. As shown in the graph below, revenue to these sources has been relatively flat since FY 2000-01, and is projected to total \$388.9 million in FY 2015-16.

**Graph 6. Other General Fund Revenue, History and Forecast, \$s in Millions**





# COLORADO

Department of Agriculture

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

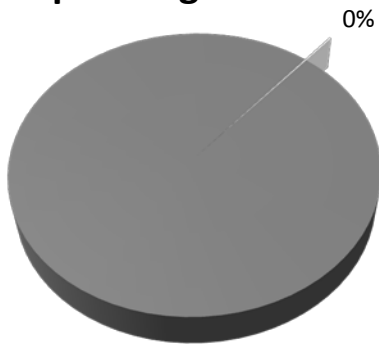
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Agriculture				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	44,184,405	44,636,763	\$452,358	1.0%
<b>General Fund</b>	9,311,389	9,661,265	\$349,876	3.8%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	29,141,578	29,157,802	\$16,224	0.1%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	1,629,526	1,656,548	\$27,022	1.7%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	4,101,912	4,161,148	\$59,236	1.4%
<b>FTE</b>	274.1	274.1	0.0	0.0%

### Department Description

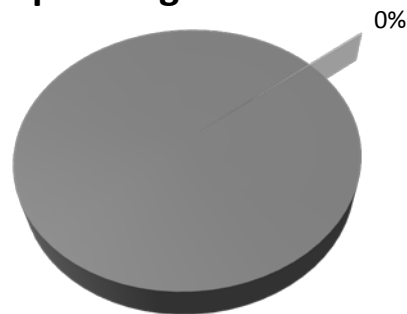
Colorado's agriculture industry contributes significantly to the state's overall economy, creates employment for more than 173,000 Coloradans, and generates an estimated \$40 billion in economic activity annually. The Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) supports the industry and all of Colorado's citizens through a wide range of regulatory and service related activities that are delivered through the Office of the Commissioner and CDA's seven operating divisions. These divisions include the Animal Health Division, the Brands Division, the Colorado State Fair, the Conservation Services Division, the Inspection and Consumer Services Division, the Markets Division, and the Plant Industry Division.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 CDA Budget**

- The Department of Agriculture is requesting an increase of \$0.45 million total funds (1.0 percent) in its FY 2015-16 budget. This includes a \$0.35 million General Fund increase (3.8 percent). No new FTE are requested in FY 2015-16.
- Colorado State Fair facilities continue to deteriorate without a dedicated source of funding to contribute to regular maintenance. Dilapidated horse stalls, inadequate wash stations, and leaky or unsecure roofs pose health and safety risks to animals and their owners. Maintenance issues not only negatively impact Fair participants' experience, but also undermine the Fair's marketability for off-season events - an additional source of revenue for the Fair. The Department requests \$300,000 General Fund to support facility maintenance at the Colorado State Fair. The request would secure ongoing funding for a proactive strategy to maintain facilities that impact 4-H and FFA participants, and Fair attendees.



# COLORADO

## Department of Corrections

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

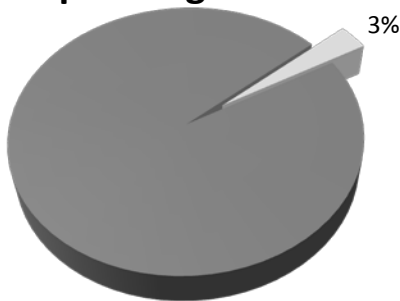
### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Corrections				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	808,028,400	837,814,550	\$29,786,150	3.7%
<b>General Fund</b>	720,429,597	749,311,106	\$28,881,509	4.0%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	39,979,286	40,620,581	\$641,295	1.6%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	46,380,247	46,608,823	\$228,576	0.5%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	1,239,270	1,274,040	\$34,770	2.8%
<b>FTE</b>	6,212.2	6,242.8	30.6	0.5%

#### Department Description

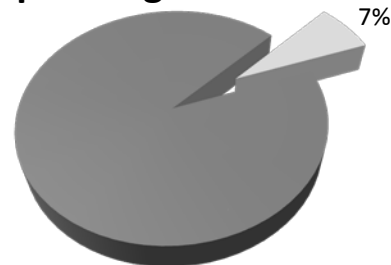
The Colorado Department of Corrections (DOC) manages, supervises and operates 19 state-owned correctional facilities and contracts with private providers for additional bed space at four correctional facilities. As of September 30, 2014, the DOC is responsible for housing and supervising a total of 20,702 offenders in both state and private facilities and for supervising 7,988 parolees. The DOC budget includes 6,212.2 FTE in FY 2014-15, including correctional officers, teachers, maintenance staff, medical providers, food service staff, and administrators. The DOC also operates the Youthful Offender System which serves as a middle tier sentencing option for violent youthful offenders. In addition, the DOC operates treatment and education programs for offenders who are incarcerated and on parole to help reduce the likelihood that an offender returns to prison. The Department also operates the Colorado Correctional Industries (CCI) which is a self-funded enterprise agency within the DOC that employs offenders in various businesses.

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds**



■ State Total ■ Department Total

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund**



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DOC Budget**

In FY 2015-16, the Division of Criminal Justice projects that the population under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections will increase by 439 to 20,921 by the end of the fiscal year. The request for the Department of Corrections reflects a total funds increase of \$29.8 million (3.7%), with \$28.9 million (4.0% increase) coming from the General Fund. Highlights of the DOC request include:

- An increase of \$6.6 million General Fund due to an expected increase in the offender population, equating to a need for 332 additional beds.
- \$1.7 million General Fund and 22.9 FTE to enhance the Department's ability to treat offenders with mental health needs. At the end of FY 2013-14, 36 percent of offenders demonstrated moderate or higher mental health needs.
- \$2.1 million General Fund to begin replacing emergency communication radios that have aged beyond their useful life.
- A number of requests to improve the infrastructure and operations within its facilities, including \$834,000 General Fund for increased maintenance expenses; \$665,000 General Fund to account for food inflation and to replace aging equipment; \$226,000 General Fund for increased utility costs; and \$149,000 General Fund to account for increased transportation costs.
- \$1.1 million General Fund for a one percent provider rate increase. This will support external providers that house offenders, provide clinical treatment, and conduct parole community service programs.





# COLORADO

Department of Education

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

November 3, 2014

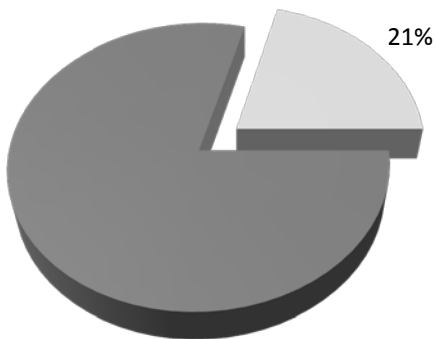
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Education				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	5,251,199,806	5,652,667,425	\$401,467,619	7.7%
<b>General Fund</b>	3,357,895,804	3,599,239,290	\$241,343,486	7.2%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	1,195,887,249	1,354,855,504	\$158,968,255	13.3%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	61,153,725	61,628,791	\$475,066	0.8%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	636,263,028	636,943,840	\$680,812	0.1%
<b>FTE</b>	582.0	607.8	25.8	4.4%

### Department Description

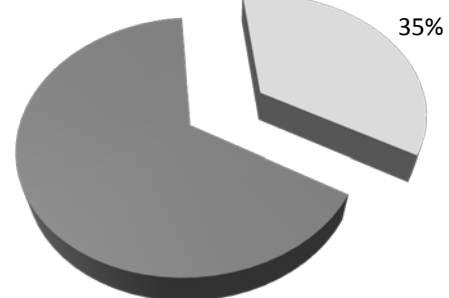
The Colorado Department of Education (CDE) is the administrative arm of the Colorado State Board of Education. CDE provides leadership, resources, support, and monitoring for the state's 178 school districts, 1,600 schools, and over 130,000 educators to meet the needs of the state's 855,600 plus public school students. CDE also provides services and support to boards of cooperative educational services (BOCES), to early learning centers, state correctional facility schools and libraries, the state's library system, adult/family literacy centers, and General Education Diploma (GED) testing centers. In addition, CDE supports the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind and the Charter School Institute.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 CDE Budget**

- Our budget request for K-12 education Total Program (school finance formula funding) includes a \$480.3 million increase (8.1%) in total funds. Of this amount, \$99.7 million is from an increase in local property taxes, and \$380.6 from State sources (9.6% state share increase). With this proposal, average per pupil funding for K-12 education would increase \$475.58 to \$7,496.28, \$233.76 above funding only for enrollment and inflation. Under this plan the “negative factor” falls to 9.8% from 13.1% presently.
- In recent years, we have had a goal of retaining a working balance of \$400 million in the State Education Fund, in approximate size to the 6.5 percent reserve in the General Fund. In recent months there has been significant attention about the issue of the negative factor, which represents unfunded enrollment and inflation increases. Thus, this plan includes an additional \$200 million from the State Education Fund intended as a one-time increase for school districts to allocate as their elected boards decide. This leaves an ending balance of \$135.8 million in the State Education Fund. We believe reducing the State Education Fund projected balance below \$100 million allows little room for even normal revenue fluctuations.
- As we look beyond FY 2015-16, the ability of the State General Fund to protect the negative factor from rising above the proposed FY 2014-15 level of 13.1% is uncertain. Under the current model and incorporating this proposal, the amount of General Fund monies needed to keep the negative factor at 13.1% will be \$560.4 million. This currently exceeds the expected total new money available.
- The budget request includes an increase approximately \$7.8 million from the State Education Fund in FY 2015-16 and subsequent fiscal years to fund a 2.8 percent inflationary increase for the education programs commonly referred to as “categorical programs”. Consistent with past year requests, the request allocates the \$7.8 million increase amongst the different categorical programs based on the “gap” in funding between the actual reported revenue received by the programs versus the actual reported expenditures as reported to the Department of Education by individual districts.
- The budget request includes an increase of \$1.1 million General Fund and 11.5 FTE to increase funding at the School for the Deaf and the Blind. The increase in funding will support increasing their school year from 174 days of instruction to 184 days of instruction. Funding will also provide updated equipment and improve technology infrastructure for the campus.
- The budget request also includes an increase of \$3.5 million cash funds and 6.0 FTE to address performance audit findings for the BEST (Build Excellent Schools Today) program. Specifically, the request will allow the Department to reconfigure the BEST program’s assessment database to align it with the statutory criteria used to make informed decisions regarding health and safety facility needs and will allow the Department to provide additional assistance to schools and school districts applying for grants.



# COLORADO

Offices of the Governor

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

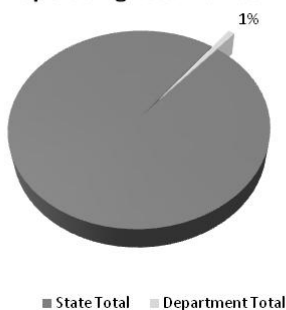
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Governor's Offices				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	284,943,658	260,153,860	(\$24,789,798)	-8.7%
<b>General Fund</b>	34,366,530	50,934,022	\$16,567,492	48.2%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	41,625,618	41,885,685	\$260,067	0.6%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	202,523,283	160,885,576	(\$41,637,707)	-20.6%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	6,428,227	6,448,577	\$20,350	0.3%
<b>FTE</b>	1,071.6	1,087.9	16.3	1.5%

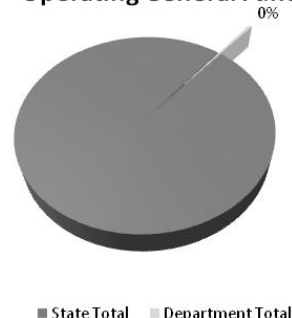
### Department Description

The Governor's Office is the administrative head of the executive branch of Colorado State Government. As Chief Executive, the Governor works to deliver services to the citizens of Colorado and to ensure effective agency operations in the Executive Branch. Offices within the Governor's Office include the Colorado Energy Office, the Lieutenant Governor's Office, the Office of State Planning and Budgeting, the Office of Economic Development and International Trade, and the Office of Information Technology. The Colorado Energy Office promotes market-based solutions for economic development in the energy industry. The Lieutenant Governor acts in the capacity of the Governor when the Governor is out of the state or is otherwise unable to perform his constitutional responsibilities. The Office of State Planning and Budgeting provides the Governor with information and recommendations to make sound public policy and budget decisions. The Office of Economic Development and International Trade assists in strengthening Colorado's prospects for long-term economic growth by providing broad-based support to Colorado businesses. Finally, the Office of Information Technology oversees technology initiatives throughout the state and implements strategies to maximize efficiencies in information technology service delivery. These strategies are provided through the application of a centralized enterprise system.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 Governor's Office Budget**

- The Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) is requesting \$1.6 million General Fund and 1.0 FTE to fund and staff a new program designed to proactively and strategically market Colorado to businesses.
- OEDIT is requesting an additional \$3.0 million General Fund to expand Colorado's current marketing efforts, focusing on agritourism, international promotion and the current "Come to Life" campaign.
- OEDIT is requesting \$350,000 General Fund and 1.0 FTE for continued funding for the Aerospace and Defense Industry Champion position in order to promote the interests of the aerospace and defense industry with particular emphasis on coordinating BRAC-related issues.
- OEDIT is requesting \$5.0 million General Fund for the Office of Film, Television and Media to continue the 20% rebate and loan guarantee programs for eligible film, television and other creative productions.
- OEDIT has a number of requests to provide enhanced job training skills and assist small business development, including: \$1.8 million General Fund to expand the Colorado First and Existing Industry Job Training Program; \$400,000 General Fund to continue the Colorado Credit Reserve which is designed to increase the availability of credit to small businesses; and \$25,000 General Fund for the expansion of the Small Business Development Center Leading Edge Program.
- The Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) is requesting \$158,000 General Fund and 2.0 FTE to continue work on the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative.
- The Office of Information Technology's (OIT) top two priority requests are to upgrade network and systems infrastructure statewide, and to augment its central systems infrastructure team to improve its service performance to state departments:
  - **R-1** is for \$3,407,200 General Fund in FY 2015-16 (and \$3,172,200 General Fund in FY 2016-17 ongoing) to develop a statewide refresh life cycle that would replace 20 percent of existing network and systems infrastructure each year in order to keep the State's technology current and under warranty.
  - **R-2** is for \$796,726 General Fund and 7.3 FTE in FY 2015-16 (and \$827,318 General Fund and 8.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 ongoing) to augment the OIT central systems infrastructure team with additional FTE to improve the performance and capacity management of servers, reduce delivery time for customer service requests and agency projects, and reduce completion times for server related service desk tickets.
- OIT requests \$2,574,716 General Fund and 3.7 FTE in FY 2015-16 (annualized to \$456,858 and 4.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond), for the acquisition of elevation data, and for additional personnel to fully develop a robust and efficient organizational and technical infrastructure, including a repository to make geographic data transparent and available in the State.



# COLORADO

Department of Health Care Policy  
and Financing

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

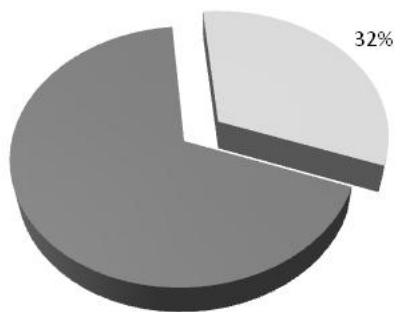
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Health Care Policy and Financing				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	7,876,855,463	8,634,264,686	\$757,409,223	9.6%
<b>General Fund</b>	2,264,471,263	2,483,538,376	\$219,067,113	9.7%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	952,277,490	1,006,274,704	\$53,997,214	5.7%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	7,782,578	7,913,669	\$131,091	1.7%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	4,652,324,132	5,136,537,937	\$484,213,805	10.4%
<b>FTE</b>	390.9	412.8	21.9	5.6%

### Department Description

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing receives federal funding as the single state agency responsible for administering the Medicaid program (Title XIX) and the State Child Health Insurance Program (Title XXI), known as the Children's Basic Health Plan. In addition to these programs, the Department administers the Colorado Indigent Care Program, the Old Age Pension State Medical Program, as well as the Home and Community-Based Services Medicaid Waivers. The Department also provides health care policy leadership for the state's Executive Branch. Most of the Department's programs are funded in part by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). The Medicaid program receives approximately 50% of its funding from the federal government and the Children's Basic Health Plan receives approximately 65% of its funding from the federal government.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 HCPF Budget**

- The Department's FY 2015-16 request includes an increase of \$654.7 million total funds, \$154.7 million General Fund, for caseload and per capita changes for Medicaid, the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+), and the Medicare Modernization Act (MMA), which includes a total out-year impact of \$82 million General Fund supplemental for FY 2014-15 estimated increased caseload forecast.
  - In FY 2015-16, the average Medicaid caseload is forecast to be 217,789 higher than the FY 2014-15 appropriation, or 21.7%. The increase is predominantly driven by the implementation of SB 13-200, which expands the Medicaid income threshold from 100% FPL to 133% FPL.
  - In FY 2015-16, the average CHP+ caseload is forecast to be 8,988 lower than the FY 2014-15 appropriation, or 14.1%. The decrease in caseload is attributable to SB 11-008 and SB 11-250, which provided Medicaid eligibility to some clients previously eligible for CHP+. Caseload declines in CHP+ are offset by caseload increases in Medicaid as a result.
  - There is also a great potential that the state will lose partial enhanced FMAP funding in FY 2015-16, effective October 2015 (start of the federal fiscal year). This was narrated in the Budget Amendment submitted January 2014. This could cause as much as a \$40 million General Fund need in FY 15-16. The Department will not know the full fiscal impact until January 2015, however it is fiscally prudent to plan for this need now.
- The budget includes requests that will allow the Department to pursue innovations in both policy and technology that will improve clients' health and be responsive to the needs of clients, providers and other stakeholders. These include the following:
  - \$1.7 million total funds, \$816,371 General Fund, to include Consumer Directed Attendant Support Services (CDASS) in the Supported Living Services (SLS) HCBS waiver to allow the expansion of participant direction to clients with intellectual and developmental disabilities, as well as to hire a third party contractor to provide technical assistance, cost modeling, and stakeholder engagement for continued Community First Choice implementation planning.
  - \$10.6 million total funds, \$367,564 General Fund, to eliminate the current enrollment cap, allow for a one-time increase to the expenditure cap, and allow it to fluctuate; increase the age limit to eight and allow for three years on the Children with Autism Waiver, and to fund the CCBs for case management and utilization review.
  - \$32.9 million total funds, \$11.4 million General Fund, in order to provide a 1.0% rate increase, and increase rates for targeted services such as physician administered drugs, preventive services not impacted by the ACA 1202 primary care physician increase, dental services, and eye care examinations.
  - \$773,570 total funds, \$122,257 General Fund, to implement online health education resources and personal health record technology for Medicaid clients to access these services through a single online portal.



# COLORADO

## Department of Higher Education

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

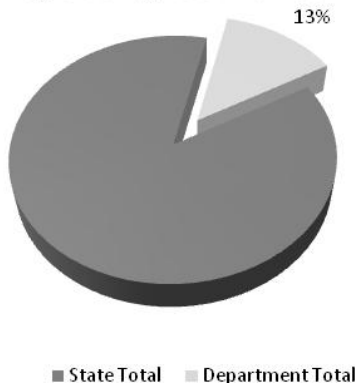
Department of Higher Education				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	3,442,742,629	3,554,901,035	\$112,158,406	3.3%
<b>General Fund</b>	761,983,052	869,042,723	\$107,059,671	14.1%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	2,023,919,592	2,025,700,751	\$1,781,159	0.1%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	634,406,378	637,580,544	\$3,174,166	0.5%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	22,433,607	22,577,017	\$143,410	0.6%
<b>FTE</b>	23,455.2	23,456.2	1.0	0.0%

#### Department Description

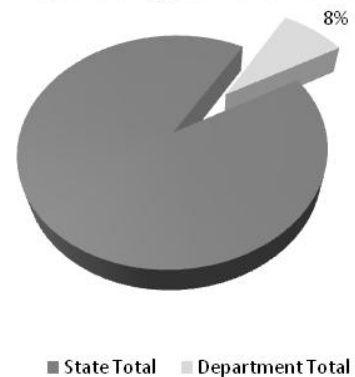
The Department of Higher Education serves as the central administrative and coordinating agency for higher education (comprised of 29 public institutions, three area vocational schools, over 330 occupational schools, and over 100 private degree authorizing institutions). Over 160,000 resident full-time FTE attend Colorado public institutions, with 45 percent of the students attending two-year and certificate granting institutions.

The Department oversees system-wide planning, financial aid allocations, degree and program authorizations; recommends state funding allocations to the institutions; and coordinates statewide tuition policies. The Department collects and analyzes data to help inform decision makers, colleges, students, and the public and collaborates with other state agencies including the Colorado Department of Education on P-20 alignment and the Department of Labor and Employment on workforce training.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 Higher Education Budget**

- The Department of Higher Education requests \$3,554.9 million total funds, including \$869.0 million General Fund for FY 2015-16. This request is \$107.1 million General Fund (14.1 percent) higher than the FY 2014-15 appropriation. The primary components of this request are described below:
- **\$75.6 million General Fund for Public Institutions of Higher Education.** The Department of Higher Education requests a total of \$75.6 million General Fund in keeping with the provisions of SB14-001 and HB14-1319. This request was built based on two components: (1) \$60.6 million (10%) General Fund for continuation of the 6.0 percent or lower tuition cap and (2) a five-year implementation “guard-rail”/performance transition sum estimated at \$15.0 million to implement HB14-1319. The HB14-1319 performance funding model is still being developed as of this date; as such, these proportions are currently estimates and may change within this \$75.6 million General Fund request for the January 15<sup>th</sup> allocation of the request.
- **\$30.0 million General Fund for the College Opportunity Scholarship Initiative.** The Colorado Department of Higher Education requests \$30.0 million General Fund Exempt for transfer to the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative in FY 2015-16. This sum will increase the State’s seed investment which is intended to incentivize contributions from the non-profit and private community and build up the Scholarship corpus in order to provide tuition assistance to students.
- **\$0.2 million Reappropriated Funds to maintain research and data functions.** The Department of Higher Education requests \$190,268 reappropriated funds (0.0 FTE) to ensure sustainable funding for portions of four data and research positions’ salary and benefits. These critical Department positions have been funded with grants that are not continuing, the loss of which threatens the availability of essential research and data which support critical State initiatives. The source of the reappropriated funds is department indirect costs.
- **\$0.1 million for Colorado School of Mines – Colorado Geological Survey.** The Colorado Geological Survey at the Colorado School of Mines requests \$105,494 General Fund and 1.0 FTE to improve assistance to local governments and agencies on geologic hazard maps, providing post-disaster response and recovery technical assistance and the provision of hazard planning technical assistance. The Colorado Geological Survey has the responsibility of creating and disseminating geologic hazard information about Colorado to its citizens, schools, private sector, and government.
- **\$1.1 million General Fund for the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver.** The Department requests an increase of \$1,169,115 General Fund to fund the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver in FY 2015-16. Colorado is required via Federal treaty and state law to provide full tuition assistance to any qualified Native American student who attends Fort Lewis College.





# COLORADO

## Department of Human Services

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

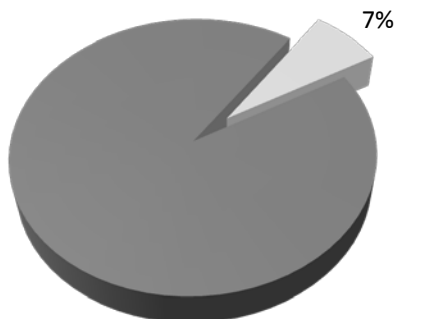
### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Human Services				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	1,901,273,647	1,917,726,350	\$16,452,703	0.9%
<b>General Fund</b>	782,001,699	807,015,538	\$25,013,839	3.2%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	347,236,592	345,960,572	(\$1,276,020)	-0.4%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	144,373,402	139,475,327	(\$4,898,075)	-3.4%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	627,661,954	625,274,913	(\$2,387,041)	-0.4%
<b>FTE</b>	4,906.1	5,038.9	132.8	2.7%

#### Department Description

The Colorado Department of Human Services serves Colorado's most vulnerable populations. It assists struggling Colorado families who need food, cash, and energy assistance to provide for their families; families in need of safe and affordable child care; children at risk of abuse or neglect; families who struggle to provide care for their adult children with developmental disabilities; youth who have violated the law; Coloradans who need effective treatment for mental illness or substance abuse issues; and families who need resources to care for their elderly parents or nursing home care for their veteran parents. The Department of Human Services has approximately 5,000 employees and a budget of \$1.9 billion in FY 2014-15.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DHS Budget**

The request for the Department of Human Services reflects a total funds increase of \$16.5 million (0.9 percent), with \$25.0 million (3.2 percent increase) coming from the General Fund. Highlights of the request include:

- \$8.2 million (\$6.5 million General Fund) for counties to hire 130 new child welfare caseworkers in FY 2015-16 and beyond. This is the first step the Department plans to take to address high workloads for these county employees.
- \$6.1 million Total Funds to assist seniors, including a \$4.0 million General Fund increase in State Funding for Senior Services along with \$2.1 million in cash funds to provide a 1.7 percent cost of living adjustment to Old Age Pension program recipients.
- \$4.3 million General Fund to improve living and working conditions at the Mental Health Institutes, notably to handle extraordinary cases. This includes an increase of \$2.6 million and 36.7 FTE to ensure that proper staffing ratios exist to manage extremely violent patients transferred from the Department of Corrections.
- \$3.8 million in General Fund and 83.0 FTE to hire additional staff in Youth Corrections facilities Prison Rape Elimination Act. This is the first step the Department will take to comply with staff-to-youth ratios required in the Prison Rape Elimination Act.
- \$2.5 million (\$1.1 million General Fund) to fund caseload growth of 5.3 percent in the Early Intervention program.
- \$743,140 (\$464,071 General Fund) to hire a Medical Director, nurses, and staff to oversee the medical, behavioral health, and dental well-being of children involved in the child welfare and youth corrections systems.



# COLORADO

## Judicial and Elected Officials

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

### *FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet*

<b>Judicial Department and Elected Officials</b>					
	<b>Judicial</b>	<b>Law</b>	<b>Legislature</b>	<b>Treasury</b>	<b>State</b>
Total Funds	\$644,727,101	\$76,391,066	\$44,437,400	\$459,175,874	\$22,697,673
General Funds	\$476,294,155	\$14,640,155	\$43,354,584	\$124,809,764	\$0
Cash Funds	\$133,359,851	\$15,894,862	\$179,000	\$334,366,110	\$22,697,673
Reappropriated Funds	\$30,648,095	\$44,064,495	\$903,816	\$0	\$0
Federal Funds	\$4,425,000	\$1,791,554	\$0	\$0	\$0
FTE	4,528.3	463.9	278.6	31.9	137.3

- The Governor does not submit budget requests for the Judicial Department or for the elected officials (Law, Legislature, Treasury, and State). The budgets are directly submitted by those respective departments. However, in order to build the Governor's FY 2015-16 budget, OSPB estimates the costs for those departments in the Governor's overall budget request.
- In estimating the FY 2015-16 costs, OSPB used each department's total FY 2014-15 appropriation to estimate a continuing FY 2015-16 base budget. For the Department of Law and the Department of Treasury, OSPB used special bill annualizations plus any other base adjustments provided by those departments.
- To this base budget estimate, OSPB made additional adjustments. These adjustments include a 3.0 percent increase on the FY 2015-16 continuing base estimate of General Fund subject to the spending provisions of Section 24-75-201.1, C.R.S. This inflator drives a combined General Fund cost of \$15.0 million for these departments. In addition to the inflator, OSPB included estimated common policy costs for each department. Total compensation common policies were estimated using unadjusted July 2014 payroll data that was distributed by the Department of Personnel & Administration (DPA). Operating common policies reflect actual FY 2015-16 allocations provided by DPA and the Governor's Office of Information Technology; fund splits for all common policies were estimated using the FY 2014-15 Long Bill. In total, \$20.8 million total funds (\$21.2 million General Fund) was added for the common policy costs for Judicial and the elected officials.
- These estimates do not try to anticipate caseload or other requested increases for the Judicial Department, Law, Legislature, Treasury, or State Department, nor do they represent the official budget for these departments.

*This page is intentionally left blank.*



# COLORADO

Department of Labor and  
Employment

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

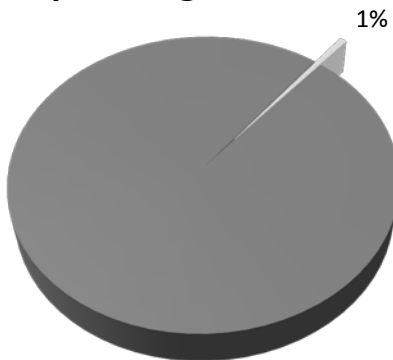
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Labor and Employment				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	167,437,131	177,415,250	\$9,978,119	6.0%
<b>General Fund</b>	637,353	1,254,499	\$617,146	96.8%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	66,027,071	74,140,293	\$8,113,222	12.3%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	650,740	750,440	\$99,700	15.3%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	100,121,967	101,270,018	\$1,148,051	1.1%
<b>FTE</b>	1,016.5	1,023.5	7.0	0.7%

### Department Description

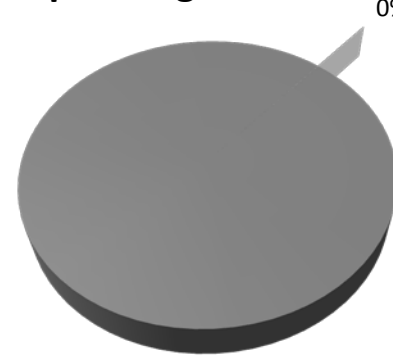
The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) provides information and tools to help Colorado businesses and workers remain competitive. CDLE is comprised of five main divisions. These include the Division of Labor, which administers Colorado employment and labor laws; the Division of Oil and Public Safety, which is responsible for a variety of regulatory functions related to public health and safety; the Division of Workers' Compensation, which administers and enforces the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act; the Division of Employment and Training, which includes Workforce Development Programs, the Colorado Workforce Development Council and Labor Market Information; and the newly created Division of Unemployment Insurance.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 CDLE Budget**

- The Department of Labor and Employment requests a total budget of \$177.4 million in FY 2015-16, which represents an increase of \$10.0 million total funds or 6.0 percent over FY 2014-15. Base-related changes in the Department reflect an increase of \$3.4 million total funds and 7.0 FTE for statewide common policy adjustments and annualized appropriations from 2014 legislation. The FTE increase corresponds to an increased workload in the Division of Labor to investigate and adjudicate all wage claim cases pursuant to S.B. 14-005, the Wage Protection Act.
- The remaining increase to the total budget is driven by the Department's prioritized decision item request for a net increase of \$6.6 million cash funds. The additional spending authority will allow the Division of Unemployment Insurance to continue working to modernize the state's now 29-year-old unemployment insurance system, to provide a quality online experience for both employers paying premiums and for claimants filing for benefits. The Division is working with the WyCAN four-state consortium, made up of the unemployment programs of Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and North Dakota. The Consortium is leveraging the inherent commonalities between the WyCAN states to reduce overall development costs of the new computer systems for each state. Multi-state design and programming has been completed with funds appropriated in FY 2013-14. The added spending authority from the Employment and Training Technology Fund will continue the project into the next phase of implementing premium and benefit programming specific to Colorado. A transfer of FTE from the Program Costs to the technology initiatives line will allow the appropriate highly skilled staff to perform work on the project.



# COLORADO

## Department of Local Affairs

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

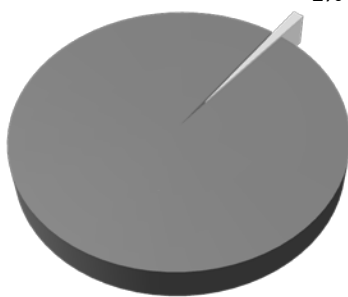
### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Local Affairs				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	310,257,918	315,484,916	\$5,226,998	1.7%
<b>General Fund</b>	21,655,439	25,838,962	\$4,183,523	19.3%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	209,046,119	209,133,687	\$87,568	0.0%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	9,260,768	10,112,011	\$851,243	9.2%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	70,295,592	70,400,256	\$104,664	0.1%
<b>FTE</b>	168.4	169.7	1.3	0.8%

#### Department Description

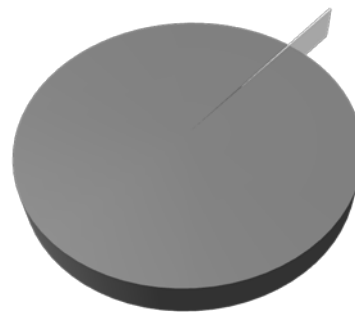
The Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) serves as the State agency interface between the State and local communities primarily focused on strengthening these communities and enhancing livability. DOLA provides financial support to local communities for community needs and professional technical services (including training and technical assistance) to community leaders in the areas of governance, affordable housing, and property tax administration. Financial resources are made available to communities either through statutory formula distributions or through competitive grants at the discretion of the Executive Director with guidance from citizen boards. Roughly 90 percent of the Department's annual budget is invested directly in local communities in the form of grants, distributions, or low interest loans.

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds**



■ State Total ■ Department Total

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund**



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DOLA Budget**

- The Department of Local Affairs is requesting an increase of \$5.2 million total funds (1.7 percent) in its FY 2015-16 budget. This includes a \$4.2 million increase (19.3 percent) in General Fund.
- The Department is requesting an annual increase of \$250,000 General Fund to maintain the consumer protection and industry regulatory programs in the Division of Housing. The sole source of revenue for the program is fees paid for residential and commercial plant inspections, registrations and plan reviews. Fees are paid into the Building Regulation Cash Fund; however, program expenditures exceed revenue from fees and the Fund is projected to be in deficit beginning in FY 2014-15.
- The Department is requesting \$462,500 Reappropriated Fund spending authority to expand the Main Street Program. The program is unable to meet growing demand while continuing to provide a high level of service to existing Main Street communities. Since FY 2010-11, the program has created a cumulative total of 1,377 net new direct, indirect, and induced jobs and 131 net new businesses. Over the last 3.5 years the Department has worked with over 100 communities both in and out of the program; however, there is still considerable opportunity for growth.
- The Department is requesting \$61,150 General Fund and 0.9 FTE for Local Government Services staff to handle increased workload caused by the growth in the number of local governments. The additional FTE will be used to annually evaluate and process the increased caseload of filings and return Division professional staff to proactively providing assistance to local government boards, staff, and volunteers.
- The Department is requesting an increase of \$3.42 million General Fund per year to develop 300 additional affordable rental housing units and provide 200 rental vouchers for seniors and persons with disabilities. At proposed funding levels, 4,120 new affordable units can be developed annually. Outcomes include reduced recidivism, increased supply of accessible units and supportive housing for persons with mental illness instead of costly institutions. This request will help the State meet the housing priorities established in the Pathways Home Plan, the Olmstead Plan and S.B. 14-021.





# COLORADO

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

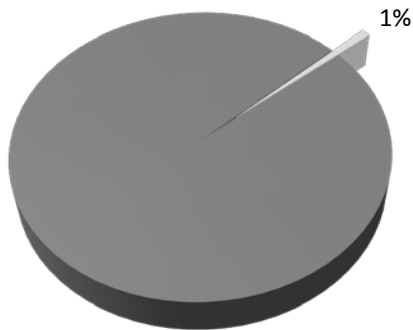
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	225,304,185	225,287,422	(\$16,763)	0.0%
<b>General Fund</b>	8,185,530	8,252,334	\$66,804	0.8%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	1,282,783	1,283,450	\$667	0.1%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	1,100,000	800,000	(\$300,000)	-27.3%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	214,735,872	214,951,638	\$215,766	0.1%
<b>FTE</b>	1,391.2	1,392.3	1.1	0.1%

### Department Description

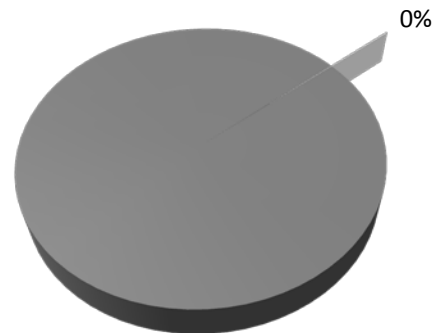
The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs provides assistance and protection in the event of emergencies and disasters for the citizens of Colorado, provides assistance for Colorado veterans, and houses the state's Civil Air Patrol. The National Guard maintains a ready military force that can augment the active duty military, and is available to the State for assistance during emergencies and disasters.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DMVA Budget**

- The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs is requesting a decrease of \$16,763 total funds (0.0 percent) in its FY 2015-16 budget. This includes a \$66,804 increase (0.8 percent) in General Fund.
- The Department is requesting \$76,707 General Fund and 0.9 FTE for FY 2015-16 for strategic planning, process improvement and safety review. The Department does not currently have a dedicated position to conduct strategic planning, address special projects and issues designated by the senior executive team and management, or successfully implement process improvement projects which must include the required follow-up, monitoring, analyzing, and adjustment to achieve the desired outcome(s).
- The Department is requesting \$466,626 General Fund to increase the State's reimbursement to counties in support of their County Veterans Service Officer (CVSO) program. Many counties, particularly in rural areas, are unable to supplement the funding for their CVSO at a level that provides a reasonable salary or allows the CVSO to operate full time. The additional funding will help veterans and their families receive more timely assistance in applying for and obtaining benefits provided by federal, state, and local legislation. It would also demonstrate a commitment to helping veterans rise out of poverty, starting with those on the frontlines of helping other veterans onto a path of prosperity and stability.
- The Department is requesting \$3,146 General Fund in FY 2015-16 to add one state fleet vehicle for the Department's Protocol Office. The Protocol Office does not have a state-owned vehicle needed to carry supplies and equipment to and from events. Since March 2014 a vehicle has been requested weekly from the State Motor Pool at a rental cost of \$72 per day.
- The Department is requesting \$5 million Capital Construction Funds for the Buckley Conservation Easement project. The Department of Defense Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) Program protects military sustainability by addressing and removing restrictions to allow commanders the greatest flexibility to ensure their military men and women can test, train, and operate now and into the future. The Buckley Air Force Base (BAFB) compatible use buffer project is a plan to combat encroachment around BAFB within the auspices of the REPI, protecting the BAFB mission and its assets with the secondary benefits of a wildlife corridor, storm water mitigation, and a recreational trails system. This project, consisting of easements, land exchanges and land purchases will encompass property on the eastern and southwestern borders of BAFB.



# COLORADO

## Department of Natural Resources

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

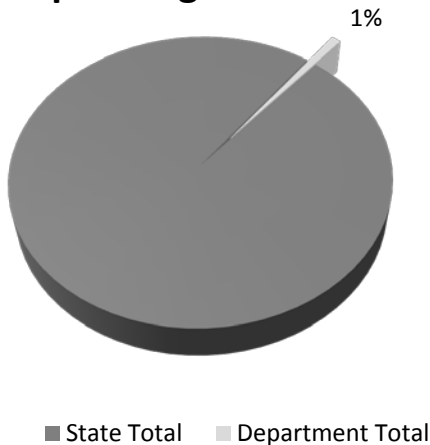
### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Natural Resources				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	256,122,267	246,476,800	(\$9,645,467)	-3.8%
<b>General Fund</b>	26,226,310	26,425,027	\$198,717	0.8%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	192,978,621	182,420,509	(\$10,558,112)	-5.5%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	8,026,022	8,668,345	\$642,323	8.0%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	28,891,314	28,962,919	\$71,605	0.2%
<b>FTE</b>	1,444.0	1,450.1	6.1	0.4%

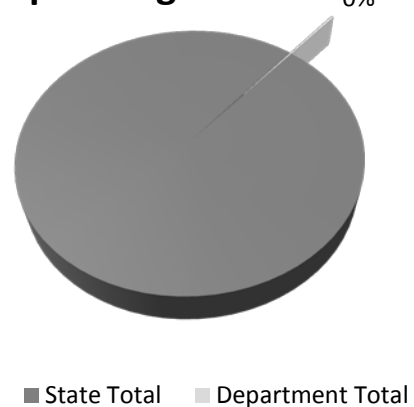
#### Department Description

The Colorado Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for the management of the water, land, wildlife, minerals and energy, oil & gas, state trust lands, and outdoor recreation resources of the State. Its mission is to develop, preserve, and enhance Colorado's natural resources for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future citizens and visitors. This includes use or access to some resources, promotion of the responsible development of select resources, and the protection or preservation of other resources.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DNR Budget**

- The Department of Natural Resources is requesting a net decrease of \$9.6 million total funds (-3.8 percent) in FY 2015-16. Included in this net decrease is a \$200,000 net increase (0.8 percent) in General Fund. The Department's FY 2015-16 request reflects a reduction of \$11.8 million cash funds associated with one-time funding provided in FY 2014-15 for water projects in HB14-1333 (\$5.4 million) and for species conservation projects in SB14-188 (\$6.5 million). In total, base related changes account for a decrease of \$10.5 million total funds from the FY 2014-15 appropriation. These base decreases are offset somewhat by net increases of \$0.9 million total funds associated with FY 2015-16 decision items. The Department's four prioritized decision items are described below:
- The Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (OGCC) requests an increase of \$403,450 Cash Funds from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund in FY 2015-16, and \$404,440 in FY 2016-17 for 2.0 FTE in its permitting and hearings units, contract services, and additional leased space. The ongoing funding will help the OGCC keep pace with the increasing complexity and volume of oil and gas operations. Oil and gas operations continue to grow in both number and complexity. In FY 2013-14, Colorado's active well count grew to more than 52,000 wells. Further, due to horizontal drilling and other technologies designed to capture more of the resource and minimize waste products, today's drilling plans and proposals to construct new oil and gas facilities are far more complex than industry activity just five years ago. An estimated 94 percent of wells drilled in the Denver Julesburg Basin in FY 2014-15 will be horizontal; five years ago, this number was about 2 percent.
- The Department requests \$213,140 General Fund to fund 2.4 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$202,073 and 2.5 FTE ongoing for the Division of Water Resources (DWR) to: (1) accommodate increased groundwater administration in the Arkansas River basin; (2) address new demands for water administration in the Yampa River basin; and (3) tabulate, track and report on increasingly complex water rights consistent with recommendations in the H.B. 12-1278 study.
- The Colorado Avalanche Information Center (CAIC) is requesting \$189,926 in FY 2015-16 and \$238,343 in FY 2016-17 to support two forecasters, administrative assistance, and equipment in order to maintain and improve avalanche forecasting and hazard mitigation. This request includes \$128,325 for personal services and operating funding, \$61,600 of funding for equipment, and 1.4 FTE primarily funded by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT).
- The Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety - Inactive Mine Reclamation Program requests reauthorization of funding to reclaim forfeited mine sites at a reduced level of \$127,000 Cash Funds from the current \$171,000 funding level that ends in FY 2014-15. Due to economic stress on vulnerable mine operators and financial institutions, DRMS continues to face up to five under-bonded mine sites annually at an average shortfall of \$12,600 each. Reauthorization of \$127,000 annual severance tax funding for the Reclamation of Forfeited Mine Sites enables IMRP to address the eight sites void of bond funding over three years (\$28,819/year) and up to five under-bonded sites at an estimated \$63,000 per year.



# COLORADO

Department of Personnel & Administration

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

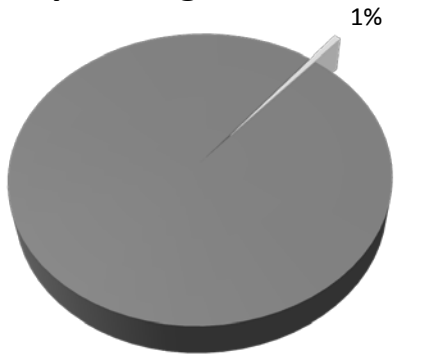
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Personnel and Administration				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	173,354,939	173,687,997	\$333,058	0.2%
<b>General Fund</b>	6,767,176	8,448,709	\$1,681,533	24.8%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	13,231,074	13,770,260	\$539,186	4.1%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	153,356,689	151,469,028	(\$1,887,661)	-1.2%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	-	-	\$0	#DIV/0!
<b>FTE</b>	393.6	389.5	(4.1)	-1.0%

### Department Description

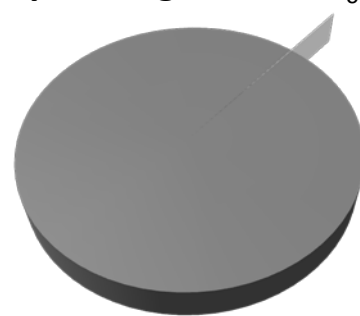
The Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA) provides centralized services to State agencies that are necessary for the operation of Colorado State government. These services include: supporting and maintaining the integrity of the State personnel system; managing the State's insurance pool; providing management, monitoring, and oversight of the State's financial and purchasing operations; providing administrative law judge services statewide; developing statewide total compensation and operating expense policies common to all departments; and providing statewide central services such as travel, mail, data entry, reprographics, facility maintenance and fleet.

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds**



■ State Total ■ Department Total

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund**



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DPA Budget**

- The Department of Personnel & Administration is requesting an increase of \$333,058 total funds (0.2 percent) in its FY 2015-16 budget. This includes a \$1.7 million increase (24.8 percent) in General Fund.
- The Department is requesting \$50,902 General Fund and 1.4 FTE to address expanding caseload in the Address Confidentiality Program. The Department completed a Lean project in March 2014 which resulted in a number of efficiencies but did not invalidate the need for FTE.
- The Department is requesting \$78,584 in Cash Fund spending authority for FY 2015-16 and ongoing for its Private Collections Agency Fees line item. This line item was reduced 27.6 percent in FY 2013-14 based upon the historical spending patterns but the amount of debt collected by private agencies is increasing.
- The Department is requesting to consolidate the operating and personal services line items for the Training Services program within the Division of Human Resources into a single program line. The program line would total \$680,788, which includes \$40,305 Cash Funds and \$640,483 Reappropriated Funds. Realigning spending authority within the Training Services Long Bill group will result in more efficiently executed customer-focused operations.
- The Department is requesting to replace 751 fleet vehicles (301 of which are designated as potential compressed natural gas), which will require an increase of \$1,452,298 for state agencies' vehicle lease appropriations, and a decrease of \$98,868 for the Department's Vehicle Replacement line item for FY 2015-16.
- The Department is working with the Office of Information Technology to submit a request related to CORE for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 that trues-up prior year appropriations, transfers resources from OIT's capital budget to DPA's operating budget, establishes a new statewide common policy in DPA to bill agencies for ongoing costs to maintain the system, and reorganizes the Long Bill to match the State Controller's new organizational structure. This request requires legislation during the 2015 session.
- The Capitol Complex Master Plan will be completed with a report ready for review in December 2014. The Department may submit a supplemental request associated with the plan for FY 2014-15.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and Environment

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

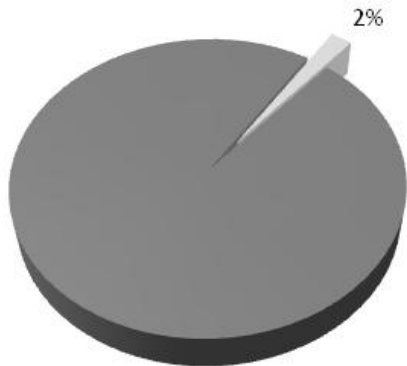
## FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Public Health and Environment				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	551,305,467	548,628,367	(\$2,677,100)	-0.5%
<b>General Fund</b>	63,968,977	45,643,291	(\$18,325,686)	-28.6%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	160,444,430	158,233,356	(\$2,211,074)	-1.4%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	35,574,429	51,935,698	\$16,361,269	46.0%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	291,317,631	292,816,022	\$1,498,391	0.5%
<b>FTE</b>	1,265.0	1,278.7	13.7	1.1%

### Department Description

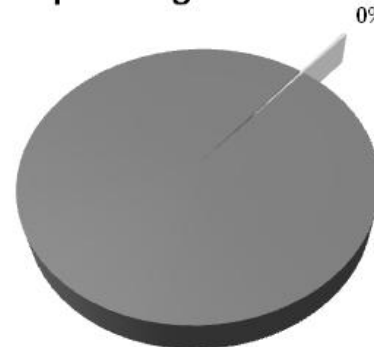
The Department of Public Health and Environment is comprised of 11 divisions. These divisions are organized into two groups: 1) Administration and Support; and 2) Environmental Programs consisting of the Air Pollution Control Division, Water Quality Control Division, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, and Environmental Health and Sustainability. Health Programs include the Center for Health and Environmental Information, Laboratory Services, Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology, Prevention Services, Health Facilities and EMS, and the Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response. The Department of Public Health and Environment's mission is to protect and improve the health of Colorado's people and the quality of its environment.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 CDPHE Budget**

- The Department of Public Health and Environment is requesting new decision items that \$24.8 million total funds, including \$7.1 million General Fund in its FY 2015-16 budget request.
- The Department is requesting \$5.0 million General Fund for the Family Planning Program to prevent unintended pregnancies and provide Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives to low-income women.
- The Department is requesting \$1.8 million General Fund and 3.0 FTE to increase health care services to underserved Coloradans. The Department is requesting funding to continue and expand a loan repayment program for health care providers that are willing to serve low-income Coloradans in rural areas of the state.
- The Department is requesting \$530,036 cash funds to improve food safety. The Department is requesting funding to increase inspections, replace outdated equipment and to implement an information exchange network.
- The Department is requesting \$249,407 cash funds to improve the safety and quality of life for residents in assisted living facilities. The request will fund 3.0 additional staff to increase visits to assisted living facilities, and to work with high-risk facilities more frequently to improve quality of care.
- The Department is requesting \$989,393 cash funds to improve the air inspection and permitting process in Colorado. The request will fund positions to reduce the air inspection, permit and modeling backlog, as well as the Title V permitting backlog.





# COLORADO

## Department of Public Safety

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

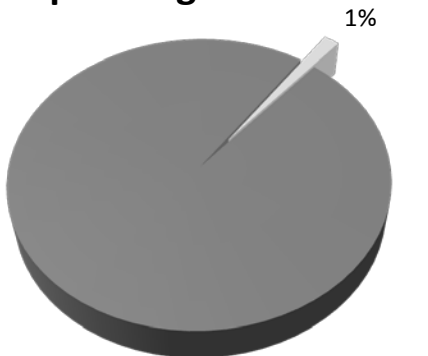
### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Public Safety				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	401,203,913	399,249,837	(\$1,954,076)	-0.5%
<b>General Fund</b>	133,598,400	122,296,937	(\$11,301,463)	-8.5%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	175,885,160	184,325,069	\$8,439,909	4.8%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	33,284,468	33,910,446	\$625,978	1.9%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	58,435,885	58,717,385	\$281,500	0.5%
<b>FTE</b>	1,688.3	1,710.9	22.6	1.3%

#### Department Description

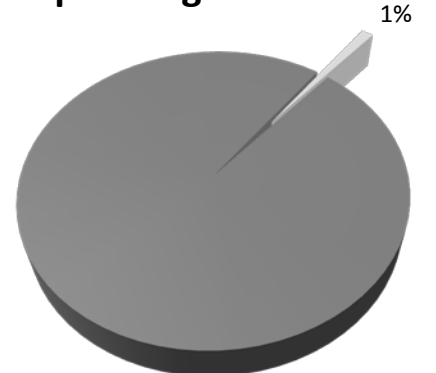
The mission of the Colorado Department of Public Safety is to provide a safe environment in Colorado by maintaining, promoting, and enhancing public safety through law enforcement, criminal investigations, fire and crime prevention, emergency management, recidivism reduction, and victim advocacy. The Department also provides professional support of the criminal justice system, fire safety and emergency response communities, other governmental agencies, and private entities. The Department's goal is to serve the public through an organization that emphasizes quality and integrity.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 CDPS Budget**

- The Department of Public Safety is requesting \$399.2 million total funds in FY 2015-16, a net decrease of \$2.0 million total funds (-0.5 percent) over FY 2014-15, and an increase of 22.6 FTE. Included in the net decrease is a reduction of \$11.3 million General Fund (-8.5 percent). The change in General Fund is due in part to a \$9.8 million base reduction from funds appropriated in the FY 2014-15 Long Bill for the Division of Fire Prevention and Control to purchase helicopters, planes and other equipment for an aerial firefighting fleet as outlined in S.B. 14-164. The continuing budget of \$10.5 million for the aviation program in FY 2015-16 will allow the Division to contract for required staffing levels and provide the proper level of operating and maintenance for the aircraft. The Department's base request also includes an increase of 7.7 FTE for the aviation program to fill several permanent and temporary seasonal positions. Other FTE increases in the base are to fulfill requirements from 2014 legislation, including an additional 10.7 FTE for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (H.B. 14-1340 and H.B. 14-1037). In total, base-related changes for the Department account for a reduction of \$4.7 million total funds (-1.2 percent) over FY 2014-15. This reduction is partially offset by an increase of \$2.7 million total funds related to FY 2015-16 decision items. Highlights of the prioritized decision items are included below.
- The Department requests operating and maintenance costs totaling \$264,750 per year for two new Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) forensic laboratory buildings located in Pueblo and Arvada, Colorado. The facility expansions are partially the result of legislation requiring the CBI to eliminate a backlog of untested medical evidence connected to alleged sexual assaults pursuant to H.B. 13-1020 and to process DUI/DUID blood samples received pursuant to H.B. 14-1340.
- The Division of Fire Prevention and Control requests \$36,370 General Fund and 0.5 FTE for a centralized purchasing agent to help local fire departments obtain wild land firefighting equipment from federal agencies at a discounted price.
- The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management requests approximately \$140,000 cash funds from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund and 2.0 FTE to hire additional criminal intelligence analysts for the Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC). The new analysts will provide data and intelligence specifically related to the diversion of legal marijuana to other states or to other illicit markets, including underage youth. This request represents a first step toward a foundation for timely information sharing between local law enforcement and other state agencies that will ultimately drive enforcement actions to reduce diversion.
- The Division of Criminal Justice requests \$67,360 General Fund to help support an increased workload on state-related efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in Colorado. The state's juvenile justice specialist is currently funded only by federal grants but now spends approximately 52 percent of time on state mandated committees, task forces, and other collaborations with state agencies. The added funds will allow this work to continue for the state, which reduces duplication and better aligns juvenile justice services for the benefit of consumers and the public.
- The Department also requests an increase of \$659,000 General Fund for a 1 percent rate increase for community corrections providers. The 1 percent rate increase represents an increase of per diem rates paid to providers in both the standard and specialized community corrections programs.



**COLORADO**  
 Department of Regulatory  
 Agencies

John W. Hickenlooper  
 Governor

Henry Sobanet  
 Director, OSPB

November 3, 2014

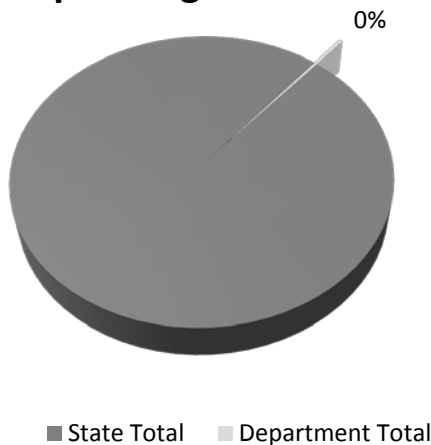
**FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet**

Department of Regulatory Agencies				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	86,666,820	86,798,725	\$131,905	0.2%
<b>General Fund</b>	1,882,646	1,978,717	\$96,071	5.1%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	78,674,683	78,665,024	(\$9,659)	0.0%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	4,722,507	4,740,621	\$18,114	0.4%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	1,386,984	1,414,363	\$27,379	2.0%
<b>FTE</b>	587.6	583.6	(4.0)	-0.7%

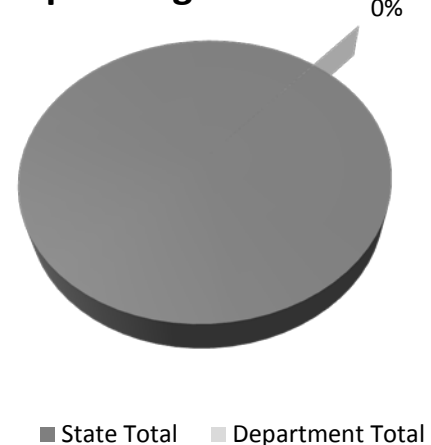
*Department Description*

The Colorado Department of Regulatory Agencies protects the citizens of Colorado from fraudulent or dangerous businesses and professionals by regulating state-chartered financial institutions, public utilities, insurance providers, and a host of professional occupations, and it enforces state civil rights laws. The Department is primarily cash funded by regulated entities and collects fees from professional licensing, registration, and public utilities, which are set based on legislative appropriations specific to operating and regulatory oversight expenses.

**Share of FY15 Statewide  
 Operating Total Funds**



**Share of FY15 Statewide  
 Operating General Fund**



## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DORA Budget**

- The Department of Regulatory Agencies is requesting an increase of \$0.1 million total funds (0.2 percent) in its FY 2015-16 budget. This includes a \$96,000 General Fund increase (5.1 percent). No new FTE are requested in FY 2015-16.
- The Division of Professions and Occupations (DPO) has executed an effective reorganization of its staff and resources to eliminate overlap within the Division's operations, and to increase the efficiencies of its various processes. Additionally, the DPO continues to revert funding from its Personal Services allocation, which is primarily due to vacancy savings. The long-term efficiencies gained by the reorganization work enables the Division to request a permanent reduction of \$250,000 - the salary and associated overhead for 3.5 FTE - from the Personal Services allocation beginning in FY 2015-16.



# COLORADO

## Department of Revenue

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

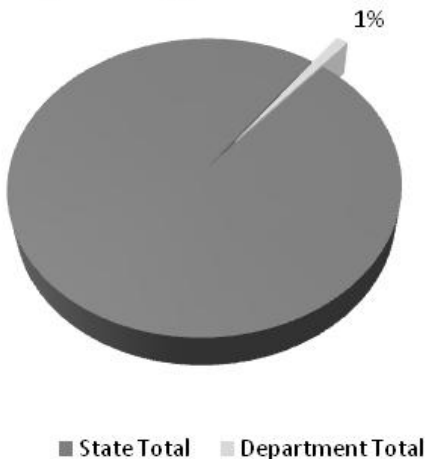
### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

Department of Revenue				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	327,080,067	316,893,473	(\$10,186,594)	-3.1%
<b>General Fund</b>	101,668,190	94,548,059	(\$7,120,131)	-7.0%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	219,053,032	216,206,856	(\$2,846,176)	-1.3%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	5,534,457	5,314,170	(\$220,287)	-4.0%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	824,388	824,388	\$0	0.0%
<b>FTE</b>	1,322.0	1,328.6	6.6	0.5%

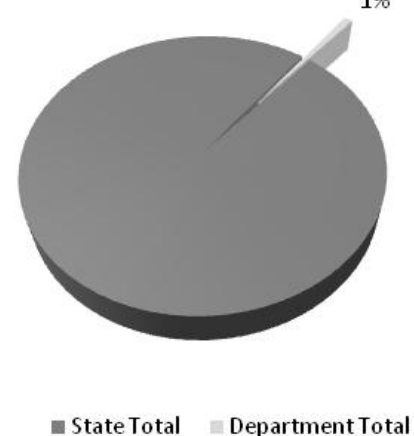
#### Department Description

The Department of Revenue's mission is to provide quality service to customers in fulfillment of its fiduciary and statutory responsibilities while instilling public confidence through professional and responsive employees. The Department's key responsibilities are to (1) administer, audit, and enforce taxes, fees, and licenses covered under Colorado's laws, including the collection and distribution of more than \$12.5 billion annually; (2) issue driver licenses and identification cards, oversee the statewide vehicle titling and registration system, maintain driver records, and enforce the State's auto emissions program through the Division of Motor Vehicles; (3) regulate individuals and entities in the liquor, tobacco, gaming, racing, auto, and marijuana industries through the Enforcement Business Group; and (4) administer the Colorado Lottery.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 DOR Budget**

- The Department of Revenue is requesting a total budget of \$316.9 million for FY 2015-16, a reduction of \$10.2 million total funds (-3.1 percent) over FY 2014-15. Included in the reduction is a decrease of \$7.1 million General Fund (-7.0 percent).
- The Department's request continues initiatives begun in FY 2014-15 aimed to improve customer service, reduce wait times, and modernize the operations and financing of the DMV. In FY 2014-15, a one-time subsidy of \$6.2 million General Fund was provided to the Department to offset declining revenue streams from driver's license, identification document and other DMV fees. Because revenue from driver's licenses and other fees is still projected to be insufficient to support the Division's expenditures, a budget neutral request for \$4.2 million General Fund (and a reduction of \$4.2 million cash funds) in FY 2015-16 will help fill the funding gap and keep DMV offices operating with proper staffing levels. The requested funds will allow other customer service initiatives funded in last year's budget to continue, including expanded staffing of offices, rolling out automated kiosks for customers, and reclassifying certain DMV positions to minimize turnover.
- An additional \$179,000 requested would provide needed maintenance and software support for automated driver's license testing machines at the DMV. These machines will take the place of more than 270,000 paper-based tests, which will decrease the risk of fraud, lower the chance of data entry and scoring errors, and provide automated test results that can be used to enhance driver education materials and processes. This request also supports the Division's strategic plan to continue streamlining operations and increasing effectiveness in serving costumers.



# COLORADO

## Department of Transportation

November 3, 2014

John W. Hickenlooper  
Governor

Henry Sobanet  
Director, OSPB

### FY 2015-16 Budget Request Fact Sheet

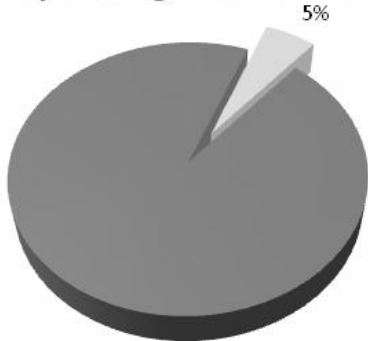
Department of Transportation				
	FY 2014-15 Appropriation	FY 2015-16 Request	FY 2015-16 Change	Percent Change
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	1,283,197,431	1,427,740,655	\$144,543,224	11.3%
<b>General Fund</b>	700,000	-	(\$700,000)	-100.0%
<b>Cash Funds</b>	748,363,814	834,905,104	\$86,541,290	11.6%
<b>Reappropriated Funds</b>	19,773,476	19,773,476	\$0	0.0%
<b>Federal Funds</b>	514,360,141	573,062,075	\$58,701,934	11.4%
<b>FTE</b>	3,326.9	3,326.8	(0.1)	0.0%

#### Department Description

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is the cabinet department that plans for, operates, maintains, and constructs the state-owned transportation system, including state highways and bridges. The Department coordinates modes of transportation and integrates governmental functions in order to reduce the costs incurred by the state and the public in transportation matters.

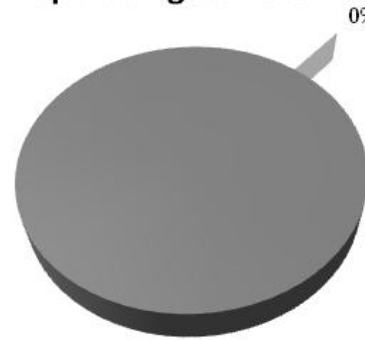
The state's transportation system is managed by CDOT under the direction of the Colorado Transportation Commission, composed of eleven members who represent specific districts. Each commissioner, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, serves a four-year term. The commission directs policy and adopts departmental budgets and programs.

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating Total Funds



■ State Total ■ Department Total

Share of FY15 Statewide  
Operating General Fund



■ State Total ■ Department Total

## **Major Factors Affecting the FY 2015-16 CDOT Budget**

- The Department of Transportation is requesting an increase of \$144.5 million total funds (11.3 percent) in its FY 2015-16 budget. The Department is not requesting any General Fund in this budget.
- **Flood Recovery:** Flooding of historic proportion in September 2013 severely damaged the transportation infrastructure in multiple regions of Colorado. More than 30 highways at one point were closed due to infrastructure damage, destruction, or water standing on the highways. The flooding was the largest natural disaster affecting Colorado infrastructure since the 1965 South Platte flood. CDOT worked hard to restore access to all areas impacted by flooding through the installation of temporary infrastructure followed by construction of permanent replacement roadways. A portion of CDOT's increased projections of federal funds in FY 2015-16 reflects receipts of disaster recovery funds that were awarded to Colorado for the replacement of roads that were destroyed by flooding.
- **Portfolio, Cash, and Program Management:** The Portfolio, Cash, and Program Management initiative provides the management infrastructure to implement the cash-based programming and budgeting that makes possible the accelerated funding for construction related to the five-year Responsible Acceleration of Maintenance and Partnerships program (see the following bullet point for additional information about RAMP). The initiative also provides management for scheduling and monitoring the one-time, 50 percent increase in the total capital construction program using the new cash-based programming and budgeting methodology.
- **Responsible Acceleration of Maintenance and Partnerships (RAMP):** With its move to a new cash-management system for programming and budgeting, CDOT has begun funding multi-year projects based on year of expenditure. In contrast, previous practice required that the Department save up for the full amount of a project before construction began, meaning that money would often sit unspent when it could be used sooner. The new cash-management system provides CDOT the opportunity to develop the RAMP funding program, supported by accelerated funding for project construction of about \$1.5 billion total. This acceleration in construction activity is one-time and from existing, already encumbered dollars, not new funding sources or new transportation revenues.
- **Asset Management Focus:** CDOT's first Risk-Based Asset Management Plan is scheduled to be introduced before January 2014. The plan will focus on efficient and effective preservation of the transportation system using a risk-based/lowest lifecycle cost approach to assets including bridges, pavement, maintenance assets, buildings, vehicle fleet, tunnels, culverts, rockfall-mitigation sites, and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) equipment.
- **General Fund Transfer:** CDOT's FY 2015-16 budget request reflects a projected transfer of \$102.6 million from the General Fund as required by Senate Bill 09-228. This projection is based on the most recent forecast from the Office of State Planning and Budgeting and reflects a reduction of the transfer by half, from \$205.1 million, because of the projected TABOR refund of 1.3 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2015-16.



FY 2015-16 Executive Branch  
Funding Change Requests by Department

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 State Fair Facilities Maintenance	\$300,000	0.0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	\$15,775	0.0	\$0	\$15,775	\$0	\$0
	<b>\$315,775</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>	<b>\$15,775</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 External Capacity	\$6,626,765	0.0	\$6,626,765	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Mental Health Staffing	\$1,740,565	22.9	\$1,740,565	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 Transportation Operating	\$148,744	0.0	\$148,744	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Radio Replacement Plan	\$2,081,665	0.0	\$2,081,665	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Buena Vista Wastewater	\$225,924	0.0	\$225,924	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 Food Service Equipment and Inflation	\$665,230	0.0	\$665,230	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-07 Maintenance Operating Increase	\$834,175	0.0	\$834,175	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-08 Correctional Industries/Canteen Spending Authorities	\$517,490	0.0	\$0	\$367,490	\$150,000	\$0
R-09 Technical Adjustments	(\$400,000)	0.0	(\$400,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-10 Provider Rate Increase	\$1,128,941	0.0	\$1,128,941	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(\$6,706)	0.0	(\$141,742)	\$135,036	\$0	\$0
	<b>\$13,562,793</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>\$12,910,267</b>	<b>\$502,526</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Total Program Funding for FY 2015-16	\$381,088,678	0.0	\$239,895,415	\$141,193,263	\$0	\$0
R-02 Constitutionally Req'd Increase fo Categorical Prgms	\$7,792,138	0.0	\$0	\$7,792,138	\$0	\$0
R-03 Field Impl. Support for Educator Effct. and Inst. Sup.	\$1,266,535	7.3	\$1,266,535	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 State Review Panel Online Portal	\$77,375	0.0	\$77,375	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Resources to Implement CSDB Strategic Plan	\$1,087,179	11.5	\$1,087,179	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 CSDB FY 2015-16 Teacher Salary	\$102,391	0.0	\$102,391	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-07 BEST Statewide Financial Assistance Priority Assessment	\$3,472,914	6.0	\$0	\$3,472,914	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Workers' Comp	(\$203,324)	0.0	(\$68,697)	\$4,821	(\$36,568)	(\$102,880)
NPR-02 Administrative Law Judge Services	\$28,125	0.0	\$0	\$23,271	\$4,854	\$0
NPR-03 Payments to Risk Management and Property Funds	(\$7,753)	0.0	(\$7,753)	\$0	\$0	\$0
NPR-04 Capitol Complex	\$290,467	0.0	\$99,186	\$28,543	\$34,529	\$128,209
NPR-05 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(\$2,173)	0.0	(\$2,173)	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>\$394,992,552</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>\$242,449,458</b>	<b>\$152,514,950</b>	<b>\$2,815</b>	<b>\$25,329</b>

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICES**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 (OEDIT) Comp Intel & Marketing Plan	\$1,600,000	1.0	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-01 (OIT) IT Infrastructure Refresh	\$3,407,200	0.0	\$3,407,200	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-01 (OSPB) Ongoing Staffing for Results 1st & Perform Plan	\$157,800	2.0	\$157,800	\$0	\$0	\$0

FY 2015-16 Exeutive Branch  
Funding Change Requests by Department

R-02 (OEDIT) Colorado Tourism Office	\$3,000,000	0.0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 (OIT) Systems Infrastructure Staff	\$796,726	7.3	\$796,726	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 (OEDIT) Aerospace & Defense Champion	\$298,393	1.0	\$298,393	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 (OIT) Active Directory Consolidation	\$606,956	0.0	\$606,956	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 (OEDIT) Colordo First & Existing Industry Program	\$1,774,978	0.0	\$1,774,978	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 (OIT) Enterprise Wireless	\$300,000	0.0	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 (OEDIT) Colorado Credit Reserve	\$400,000	0.0	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 (OIT) Elevation Data Acq. & Comprehensive GIS Coord	\$2,574,716	3.7	\$2,574,716	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 (OEDIT) COFTM Film Incentive Rebate Program	\$5,000,000	0.0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 (OIT) CDPHE Network Infrastructure	\$508,200	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$508,200	\$0
R-07 (OEDIT) Leading Edge Program	\$25,000	0.0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-07 (OIT) Colorado Information Marketplace	\$65,000	0.0	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-08 (OIT) Data Governance and Analytics Planning	\$226,800	0.0	\$226,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Fleet Adjustment	\$7,155	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$7,155	\$0
	<b>\$20,748,924</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>\$20,233,569</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$515,355</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING**

<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>Reapprop. Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Medical Services Premiums	\$557,958,547	0.0	\$130,769,564	\$54,975,173	\$0	\$372,213,810
R-02 Behavioral Health Request	\$72,784,265	0.0	\$19,340,878	\$467,470	\$0	\$52,975,917
R-03 Children's Basic Health Plan Medical and Dental Costs	(\$15,392,141)	0.0	(\$21,502,903)	(\$12,922,721)	\$0	\$19,033,483
R-04 Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 State Contr. Payment	\$15,613,436	0.0	\$20,315,956	\$0	\$0	(\$4,702,520)
R-05 Office of Community Living Cost and Caseload Adjustment	\$22,459,283	0.0	\$11,002,803	\$0	\$0	\$11,456,480
R-06 Medicaid & CHP+ Enrollment Simplification	\$1,050,191	0.0	\$147,729	\$213,004	\$0	\$689,458
R-07 Participant Directed Programs Expansion	\$1,708,633	0.9	\$816,371	\$0	\$0	\$892,262
R-08 Children With Autism Waiver Expansion	\$10,616,568	0.0	\$367,564	\$4,840,203	\$0	\$5,408,801
R-09 Personal Health Records and Online Health Education	\$772,570	0.0	\$122,257	\$0	\$0	\$650,313
R-10 Customer Service Center	\$2,077,065	20.8	\$674,424	\$364,111	\$0	\$1,038,530
R-11 Public Health and Medicaid Alignment	\$1,400,000	0.0	\$495,740	\$190,120	\$0	\$714,140
R-12 Community and Targeted Provider Rate Increase	\$32,910,761	0.0	\$11,389,124	\$716,803	\$0	\$20,804,834
R-13 ACC Reprocurement Preparation	\$250,000	0.0	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
R-14 Primary Care Fund Audit	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-15 Managed Care Organization Audits	\$300,000	0.0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
R-16 Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative Funding	\$84,952	0.0	\$42,476	\$0	\$0	\$42,476
R-17 School Based Early Intervention and Prevention	\$4,216,324	0.0	\$1,999,674	\$0	\$0	\$2,216,650
R-18 DDDWeb Stabilization	\$205,260	0.0	\$102,629	\$0	\$0	\$102,631
R-19 Public School Health Services	\$5,476,888	0.0	\$0	\$2,683,127	\$0	\$2,793,761
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Funding for Food Inflation	\$20,455	0.0	\$10,021	\$0	\$0	\$10,434
NPR-02 Regional Center Depreciation	(\$10,634)	0.0	(\$5,210)	\$0	\$0	(\$5,424)
NPR-03 DPA's Fleet Request for DHS	(\$33,700)	0.0	(\$16,595)	\$0	\$0	(\$17,105)
NPR-04 Medical Oversight DHS	\$279,069	0.0	\$139,535	\$0	\$0	\$139,534
NPR-05 Provider Rate Increase DHS	\$229,508	0.0	\$113,847	\$0	\$0	\$115,661
NPR-06 Early Intervention Caseload DHS	\$292,746	0.0	\$143,416	\$0	\$0	\$149,330
	<b>\$715,270,046</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>\$176,744,300</b>	<b>\$51,527,290</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$486,998,456</b>

FY 2015-16 Executive Branch  
Funding Change Requests by Department

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Operating Increase for Public Colleges and Universities	\$75,588,527	0.0	\$75,588,527	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative	\$30,000,000	0.0	\$30,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 Data and Research Personnel Shore Up	\$190,268	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$190,268	\$0
R-04 Geologic Hazard Mitigation FTE - CO Geological Survey	\$105,494	1.0	\$105,494	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver	\$1,169,115	0.0	\$1,169,115	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NP-01 CO First/Existing Industry Job Training	\$1,774,978	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$1,774,978	\$0
	<b>\$108,828,382</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>\$106,863,136</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,965,246</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 MHI Treatment Unit for Patients Previously Transferred	\$2,614,238	36.7	\$2,614,238	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Early Intervention Caseload Growth	\$2,453,204	0.0	\$1,098,960	\$680,961	\$292,746	\$380,537
R-03 OAP COLA	\$2,056,969	0.0	\$0	\$2,056,969	\$0	\$0
R-04 DYC Staffing Enhancements	\$3,828,057	83.0	\$3,828,057	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Collaborative Management Program	\$2,139,104	1.8	\$2,139,104	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 Modernizing the Child Welfare Case Management System	\$191,758	2.7	\$159,159	\$0	\$0	\$32,599
R-07 Office of Children, Youth & Families Medical Oversight	\$743,140	3.6	\$464,071	\$0	\$279,069	\$0
R-08 Child Welfare County Workload Study	\$8,227,138	0.9	\$6,578,035	\$1,551,685	\$0	\$97,418
R-09 Micro Loans to Increase Access to Child Care	\$338,200	0.0	\$338,200	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-10 Increase Access to Licensed Family, Friend, and Neighbo	\$250,000	0.0	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-11 Gerontology Stipend Program	\$179,438	0.0	\$179,438	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-12 Business Enterprise Program Spending Authority	\$300,000	0.0	\$0	\$63,900	\$0	\$236,100
R-13 Circle Program Business Plan Analysis	\$225,000	0.0	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-14 Institute Equipment Replacement and Minor Renovations	\$1,711,403	0.0	\$1,711,403	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-15 Department Wide Food Inflation	\$91,723	0.0	\$71,268	\$0	\$20,455	\$0
R-16 Regional Center Depreciation Spending Authority	\$932,429	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$932,429	\$0
R-17 Provider Rate Spending Authority	\$228,794	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$228,794
R-18 State Funding for Senior Services	\$4,000,000	0.0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-19 Title IV-E Technical Correction	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-20 Provider Rate Increase	\$7,206,903	0.0	\$4,198,450	\$964,565	\$234,013	\$1,809,875
R-21 Prevention and Intervention Services for At-Risk Youth	\$1,651,107	0.0	\$1,651,107	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(\$149,923)	0.0	(\$76,071)	(\$10,525)	(\$39,692)	(\$23,635)
NPR-02 DOC's Food Inflation Increase for CMHIP	\$51,130	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$51,130	\$0
NPR-03 DOC's Maintenance Operating Increase	\$134,175	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$134,175	\$0
	<b>\$39,403,987</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>\$29,430,419</b>	<b>\$5,307,555</b>	<b>\$1,904,325</b>	<b>\$2,761,688</b>

FY 2015-16 Executive Branch  
Funding Change Requests by Department

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Unemployment Insurance Automation Initiatives	\$6,565,464	0.0	\$0	\$6,565,464	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	\$13,550	0.0	\$0	\$10,217	\$0	\$3,333
	<b>\$6,579,014</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$6,575,681</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,333</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Building Regulation Fund Structural Deficit Resolution	\$250,000	0.0	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Colorado Main Street Program	\$462,500	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$462,500	\$0
R-03 Improve Statutory Compliance	\$61,150	0.9	\$61,150	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Housing Development Grants	\$3,420,000	0.0	\$3,420,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Request	\$11,315	0.0	\$10,184	\$0	\$1,131	\$0
	<b>\$4,204,965</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>\$3,741,334</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$463,631</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Process Improvement and Safety Champion	\$76,707	0.9	\$76,707	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 County Veteran Service Officer Reimbursement Increase	\$466,626	0.0	\$466,626	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 State Protocol Vehicle	\$3,146	0.0	\$3,146	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(\$578)	0.0	(\$578)	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>\$545,901</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>\$545,901</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Additional Staffing for Field Operations and Hearings	\$403,450	2.0	\$0	\$403,450	\$0	\$0
R-02 Enhanced Water Administration	\$213,140	2.4	\$213,140	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 CAIC Administrative Changes	\$189,926	1.4	(\$28,210)	\$28,210	\$189,926	\$0
R-04 Reauthorize Funding to Reclaim Forfeited Mine Sites	\$127,000	0.0	\$0	\$127,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(\$29,212)	0.0	(\$4,783)	(\$20,184)	\$3,319	(\$7,564)
	<b>\$904,304</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>\$180,147</b>	<b>\$538,476</b>	<b>\$193,245</b>	<b>(\$7,564)</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION**

Budget Request	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Address Confidentiality Program Resources	\$50,902	1.4	\$50,902	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Private Collection Agency Fees	\$78,584	0.0	\$0	\$78,584	\$0	\$0
R-03 Statewide Training and Development Program Line Item	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Annual Fleet Request	(\$98,868)	0.0	\$0	\$0	(\$98,868)	\$0

FY 2015-16 Executive Branch  
Funding Change Requests by Department

<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 DPA Annual Fleet Request	\$28,641	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$28,641	\$0
NPR-02 State Protocol Vehicle	\$3,146	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$3,146	\$0
NPR-03 Fleet Vehicles	\$9,464	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$9,464	\$0
NPR-04 CAIC Administrative Changes	\$14,400	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$14,400	\$0
	<b>\$86,269</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>\$50,902</b>	<b>\$78,584</b>	<b>(\$43,217)</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>Reapprop. Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Family planning	\$5,000,000	0.0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Air Inspection and Permitting Improvements	\$989,393	11.0	\$0	\$989,393	\$0	\$0
R-03 Primary Care Workforce Data and Development	\$1,752,451	2.7	\$1,752,451	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Food Safety Programs	\$530,036	2.0	\$0	\$530,036	\$0	\$0
R-05 Solid Waste Landfill Study	\$261,000	0.0	\$0	\$261,000	\$0	\$0
R-06 CIIS Optimization and Sustainability	\$379,021	2.7	\$379,021	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-07 Assisted Living Staffing	\$249,407	3.0	\$0	\$249,407	\$0	\$0
R-08 Divisional Indirect Cost Recoveries	\$15,126,539	(0.0)	\$0	\$0	\$15,126,539	\$0
R-09 EPR General Fund Stabilization	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	\$23,563	0.0	\$0	\$21,647	\$6,922	(\$5,006)
NPR-02 Network Refresh	\$508,200	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$508,200	\$0
	<b>\$24,819,610</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>\$7,131,472</b>	<b>\$2,051,483</b>	<b>\$15,641,661</b>	<b>(\$5,006)</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>Reapprop. Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 Operating and Maintenance for New CBI Facilities	\$264,754	0.0	\$264,754	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Fire Equipment Purchasing Agent	\$36,371	0.5	\$36,371	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 Public Safety Intelligence Support	\$138,012	2.0	\$0	\$138,012	\$0	\$0
R-04 Juvenile Justice Specialist Funding	\$67,363	0.0	\$67,363	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Community Corrections Provider Rate Increase	\$659,252	0.0	\$659,252	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	\$1,550,044	0.0	(\$118,674)	\$1,385,186	\$236,062	\$47,470
	<b>\$2,715,796</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>\$909,066</b>	<b>\$1,523,198</b>	<b>\$236,062</b>	<b>\$47,470</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES**

<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>Reapprop. Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 DPO Personal Services Reduction	(\$250,000)	(3.5)	\$0	(\$250,000)	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	\$1,445	0.0	\$0	\$1,445	\$0	\$0
	<b>(\$248,555)</b>	<b>(3.5)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$248,555)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>Reapprop. Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01 DMV Funding Deficit	\$0	0.0	\$4,199,062	(\$4,199,062)	\$0	\$0
R-02 CATS Maintenance and Support	\$179,010	0.0	\$179,010	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 DMV Long Bill Technical Adjustments	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Non-Prioritized Request</b>						
NPR-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	(\$21,630)	0.0	(\$5,386)	(\$16,244)	\$0	\$0
	<b>\$157,380</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$4,372,686</b>	<b>(\$4,215,306)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

FY 2015-16 Executive Branch  
Funding Change Requests by Department

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Budget Request</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Cash Funds</b>	<b>Reapprop. Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>
<b>Prioritized Request</b>						
R-01: Marijuana Impaired Driving Program Funding	\$450,000	0.0	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$0
	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department is requesting \$300,000 General Fund to support State Fair facilities maintenance expenses. This request would be a 3.5 percent increase for the State Fair.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Colorado State Fair has been in existence for over 140 years, providing opportunities for 4-H and FFA youth through the annual junior livestock sale, breeding competitions, agriculture outreach and education, shooting sports, camper rallies, local high school and college events, and the National Little Britches Rodeo.
- The Colorado State Fair resides on approximately 100 acres with over 50 separate facilities ranging from the events center to the various box offices located throughout the fairgrounds.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The grounds and facilities experience a tremendous amount of wear and tear that requires consistent maintenance. Maintenance is needed throughout the grounds to include repair of the horse stalls, ceilings in several facilities, paving, wash racks, walls and flooring, and minor infrastructure improvements.
- The Fair lacks sufficient resources to maintain the grounds and facilities. Budget cuts are required in order to reduce the existing cash deficit and maintenance and personal services are the only viable options to reduce spending. Reducing personnel results in fewer FTE available to perform the work and reducing the maintenance budget limits the amount of equipment and supplies needed by the personnel to perform maintenance activities.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Colorado State Fair relies heavily on off-season rentals of its facilities, for events such as the National Little Britches Rodeo. Failure to address the maintenance funding will result in loss of rentals, which negatively affects the cash position of the Fair.
- Continued degradation of the facilities will lead to code violations, permanent closure of buildings, and increased emergency maintenance costs resulting from lack of repair.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- Providing the additional \$300,000 General Fund will allow the Fair to perform the facilities maintenance needed to prevent further degradation of facilities, which will improve the marketability of rental space for off-season events and the annual State Fair.
- The Fair will be able to leverage this funding with sponsorships to increase the amount of maintenance dollars going in to the fairgrounds, and for grant requests for specific renovation and maintenance projects that do not meet the Office of the State Architect's requirements for controlled maintenance.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests \$6,626,765 General Fund to house a growing offender population. The request represents a 7.2 percent increase to the External Capacity/Payments to House State Prisoners program and is an ongoing request.

### ***Current Program***

- DOC protects the citizens of Colorado with the effective management of criminal offenders in controlled environments that also provide meaningful work and self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders with community re-entry.
- Private prison providers are utilized for housing offenders in excess of DOC's physical capacity. In addition, local jails hold offenders that are awaiting a prison bed.
- The Department's budget supports an operational capacity of 17,770 state and private prison beds and 631 jail backlog beds.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The population projection from the July 2014 Colorado Division of Criminal Justice forecast indicates the prison population is increasing through 2020.
- The forecasted population increases from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16, as well as continued growth in the number of occupied prison beds as a percentage of the male jurisdictional population, combine to drive a need for 276 private prison beds to house male offenders and 56 local jail beds for female offenders.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Department does not have sufficient beds for housing male and female offenders based on the most recent population forecast for FY 2015-16.
- Housing offenders in overcrowded units or at inappropriate custody levels decreases safety levels for both offenders and staff.
- A delay in assigning an offender to a bed can also slow placement into treatment and training programs that facilitate an offender's eventual re-entry into the community.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This request will add 276 private prison beds and 56 jail backlog beds to meet offender bed requirements in FY 2015-16.
- DOC applied the same methodology as used in the FY 2014-15 budget request to determine operational capacity requirements.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests a General Fund (GF) increase of \$1,740,565 and 22.9 FTE in fiscal year (FY) 2015-16 (annualized to \$1,798,776 and 25.0 FTE in FY 2016-17) in order to increase staffing to support mental health Residential Treatment Programs (RTPs). This ongoing request represents a 6.0% increase in funding for the Mental Health subprogram, and a 0.01% increase in funding for the Housing and Security subprogram.

### ***Current Program***

- The Mental Health subprogram provides a range of mental health treatment services to offenders. Services include clinical treatment and management of offenders with mental illnesses and developmental disabilities, crisis intervention, and rehabilitative programs.
- The Housing and Security subprogram is responsible for the safety and security of the facility by managing and communicating with offenders while maintaining a secure environment.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- DOC houses a significant number of offenders with mental health needs. As of June 30, 2014, 36 percent of offenders within DOC facilities demonstrated assessments of moderate or higher mental health needs. This percentage has increased from 34 percent at the end of FY 2011-12.
- San Carlos Correctional Facility (SCCF) houses offenders with the most acute mental health needs, as well as those with developmental disabilities. Due to the unique nature of this population, there is a need for more correctional officers (COs) to assist with the supervision of offenders.
- Officers are present with mental health staff during therapy sessions in order to ensure the safety of the clinicians. Additionally, officers are responsible for escorting offenders to and from their cells in order to attend therapy sessions. Lack of adequate CO resources in the facility at a given time can result in the cancellation of therapy sessions.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Offenders' mental health needs have increased, while the numbers of mental health staff have not. Instances of mental health crisis contacts are on the rise (7 percent increase in FY 2013-14 over FY 2012-13), and suicides have increased to six in FY 2013-14 from one in FY 2011-12.
- SCCF has a higher rate of fights and assaults (measured by incidents per 100 offenders) than any other state correctional facility. These incidents cause CO resources to be prioritized to such events, often leading to cancellation of therapy sessions. The frequency of incidents (per 100 offenders) has increased from 15.2 in FY 2011-12 to 38.3 in FY 2013-14.
- Current mental health staffing levels do not allow the Department to fulfill goals related to the number of therapeutic contact hours per offender.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Additional mental health staff (10.0 Social Worker IIIs, and 3.0 Social Worker IVs [annualized FTE]) would allow for more increased amounts of therapeutic contact time.
- Additional CO staff (10.0 CO Is and 2.0 CO IIs [annualized FTE]) at SCCF would allow for more security presence when moving offenders to and from therapy sessions and minimize disruption to and cancellation of therapy sessions due to disturbances within the facility.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests \$148,744 General Fund in FY 2015-16 for the Transportation Operating subprogram in order to match the appropriation with actual expenditures. The request is ongoing and represents a 52.2 percent increase to the current program.

### ***Current Program***

- The Transportation Operating subprogram supports the Central Transportation Unit (CTU). CTU is responsible for transporting offenders between facilities, as well as getting offenders to medical appointments and court appearances.
- A centralized offender transport function allows DOC to maximize efficiencies by closely coordinating trips and reducing overall staffing needs compared to having each facility conduct transport operations.
- Operational actions such as closing facilities, taking beds offline, population fluctuations, and housing policy changes are major factors in determining the number of offender movements from year to year and subsequent variable mileage charges.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Since the primary purpose of the program is to move offenders, variable mileage is the single largest expenditure. Annual mileage charges routinely exceed the appropriation on their own and do not include the other operating expenses required for the safe transport of offenders.
- DOC has not received a fuel inflation adjustment since FY 2007-08 despite experiencing variable mileage rate increases of 37.6 percent for vans and 21.4 percent for buses in the intervening years.
- The Department incurs other expenses to support offender movements including insurance coverage on leased vehicles, safety and communications equipment, and out-of-state travel for offender movements carried out under the Interstate Compact for Corrections. Many of these expenses have evolved and increased since the operating base was established for this program.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The current appropriation does not provide an accurate picture of offender movement costs. This situation hinders DOC's ability to measure performance and make future projections based on offender population, inflation, or operational changes.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The requested \$148,744 General Fund increase would serve to true-up the Transportation Operating subprogram and provide an accurate portrayal of the cost of offender movements.
- A realistic operating budget will strengthen accountability for efficient operations and help quantify potential savings in line with the performance goal of reducing institutional movement of offenders.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) requests an ongoing base increase of \$2,081,665 General Fund in the Superintendents operating expense line to support a seven year, 15 percent radio replacement plan and annual battery replacements for 3,314 state-issued Digital Trunked Radios (DTR).

### ***Current Program***

- The DTR radios are standard staff safety equipment used by all areas in the Department for staff communication within facilities and outside law enforcement.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The existing inventory of the Department's state-issued DTR radios needs to be replaced as the current model will not be available for purchase after December 2014 (no longer manufactured) and will lose manufacturer support after 2019. The support from the manufacturer during the interim period will be limited to technical issues as any parts required for repair must be purchased through a secondary market.
- DOC state-issued portable radio inventory is approximately 3,600. Of those radios, 52 percent are over 10 years old, 77 percent are over 7 years old, and 90 percent are over 5 years old.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the Department does not receive additional funding for radio replacement, the Department faces a dwindling inventory of working radios due to discontinued support from the manufacturer and no available parts for repair. If the Department maintains the same level of repairs as previous years, which requires parts that are not available or not manufactured any longer, then there is a substantial risk that 600 to 700 radios per year will become inoperable in the next five years.
- The Department does not have a dedicated fund source to maintain radio replacements. Lack of radio repair could pose serious security and safety issues for staff and offenders in the custody of DOC.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department is proposing an annual 15 percent replacement cycle for radios beginning in FY 2015-16. The batteries for the radios have a useful life of one year and need to be replaced annually. The current inventory for the Department is approximately 3,600. However, HB 14-1355 provided safety equipment for the Division of Adult Parole and included funding to replace approximately 43 DTR radios per year (286 radios total with a 15 percent per year replacement plan). This request is reduced by the 286 radios.
- The Department state-issued radio equipment replacement plan is a critical component to maintain the required radio inventory to provide a safe, secure environment and reduce the risk level of staff and offender safety within the Department.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) is requesting a base-building funding increase of \$225,924 General Fund in FY 2015-16 in the Utilities subprogram (1.1 percent increase). This is to address the recent Buena Vista Sanitation District's (BVSD) rate increase for wastewater management services at Buena Vista Correctional Complex (BVCC).
- In addition, for clarification, the Department is requesting a technical correction to the Energy Management Program line item with no changes to funding but changing the name to Personal Services.

### ***Current Program***

- The Utilities subprogram facilitates delivery of reliable, cost-effective utility services to all DOC buildings, equipment and other systems to provide a secure and safe living and work environment. Wastewater services are one component of necessary utilities provided to staff and offenders housed in DOC facilities.
- DOC is part of the regional Publicly Owned Treatment Works BVSD, and the rates charged for BVCC wastewater management services are established by this special district.
- Under the Utilities subprogram, the line item titled Energy Management Program is funding personal services but is not identified as such.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The BVSD utility user charge for wastewater will increase to a combined rate of \$4.899 kGal flow unit cost starting in June 2015.
- Based upon historical charges for BVCC and the proposed rate increase, the Department estimates increased utility costs of \$225,924 in FY 2015-16. The Utilities subprogram does not have the flexibility to absorb an increase of this magnitude.
- The Long Bill line item Energy Management Program is personal services but is not identified correctly.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the program does not receive the increased funding, the utilities budget line will be overspent.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department proposes an ongoing Utilities subprogram request of \$225,924 General Fund in FY 2015-16 to address the BVSD increased wastewater management services expenses for BVCC.
- The Department is requesting a technical correction under the Utilities subprogram. The line item Energy Management Program, which funds personal services, is not identified as such; the request is to change the line item name to Personal Services for consistency with other personal services line items and budget transparency.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) is requesting a base-building increase of \$665,230 General Fund (GF) in FY 2015-16 for food service equipment replacement, a 3 percent increase for food inflation, and 3% increase in the Purchases of Services line of the Food Service subprogram for meals prepared by the Department of Human Services (DHS) at the Colorado Mental Health Institute-Pueblo (CMHIP). This represents a 3.8 percent increase in the Food Service operating line, and a 3.0 percent increase in the Purchase of Services line.

### ***Current Program***

- The Food Service subprogram at DOC is responsible for providing quality, nutritious meals to over 13,637 offenders, 3 meals per day, and 365 days per year. This equates to approximately 14,932,515 meals being prepared every year. The food service program at CMHIP prepares meals for the offenders housed at the Pueblo campus including San Carlos Correctional Facility, LaVista Correctional Facility, and the Youthful Offender System. The Department reimburses CMHIP for these costs under the Purchase of Services line in the Food Service subprogram.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Following several years where the DOC fell behind as food inflation eroded the purchasing ability of the food budget, the General Assembly granted food inflation adjustments to compensate for ongoing food increases over the past two years greatly assisting the Department's ability to feed offenders. However, notwithstanding these increases, food inflation continues and is projected to increase by 2.5% to 3.5% during the upcoming year (source: US Department of Agriculture).
- The DOC has a total investment in kitchen equipment of approximately \$12 million. The estimated cost to replace food service equipment that is beyond its projected life of service exceeds \$6 million. The food service program has set a goal to spend a minimum of \$750,000 per year starting in 2016 to replace equipment.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without additional operating funds, DOC and CMHIP will continue to absorb increasing food costs and restrict spending in other operating areas, such as deferring necessary critical equipment replacement or face increased repair and maintenance. For CMHIP this may also affect other critical areas, such as patient transportation, durable medical goods, and work-therapy supplies.
- The continued deferral of equipment replacement beyond the range of acknowledged standards will expand obsolescence to where negative returns accumulate. The Department will experience higher maintenance on worn out machines, equipment break downs resulting in the purchase of higher cost convenience foods, and more staff time to deal with disruptive situations.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- DOC is requesting an inflationary increase of \$465,230 related to raw food prices split between DOC and DHS. The Department is also requesting an additional appropriation of \$200,000 in FY 2015-16 to facilitate an on-going equipment replacement program.
- The funding request benefits DOC and DHS by providing an additional level of funding to support the food service needs provided to offenders. If funded, both Departments would be able to manage equipment replacement that would not be possible if existing funds are used to cover raw food increases. The increase to keep pace with raw food increases so that both Departments can provide quality meals.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- In order to meet the demands of aging facilities and equipment, the Department of Corrections (DOC) requests an \$834,175 General Fund (GF) ongoing base increase for FY 2015-16 including \$134,175 for the Colorado Mental Health Institute - Pueblo (CMHI-P) to assist building repair and maintenance, equipment replacement, and variable mileage expenses. There will be a corresponding increase to Department of Human Services (DHS) reappropriated funds (RF) for \$134,175 in spending authority in the CMHI-P operating expense line item.

### ***Current Program***

- The program supports 24/7/365 un-interrupted operation of the overall physical facilities within the DOC. This includes physical plant management of basic building services and systems such as heating, power, lighting, security hardware and fire alarms. All are absolutely essential to the operation of a correctional facility.
- The variable mileage rate for facility vehicles (perimeter and all motor pool vehicles) has increased over the years, driven largely by increasing fuel costs. The cost is paid from maintenance operating funding.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The maintenance operating appropriation has not received an inflationary funding increase in well over a decade. Due to inflation and overall cost increases, the appropriated amount does not adequately provide for needed goods, services, upkeep, repair, and preventative maintenance needs for 443 buildings funded by this appropriation. Compounding the strain on the maintenance operating budget is the aging of facilities. All are over 13 years old; 6 are over 50 years old; and 2 over 100 years old. These require substantial maintenance related expenses for basic upkeep, and replacement and/or repair of essential equipment.
- There are a growing number of maintenance projects in need of completion that have been set aside because of other emergency maintenance requirements that facilitate the safe and secure operation of prisons.
- In addition, the variable mileage rate for facility vehicles (perimeter and motor pool vehicles) has increased over the years, driven largely by increasing fuel costs paid from maintenance operating funding and has placed a significant strain on the operating budget eroding funds needed for maintenance and repair projects.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Department will continue to defer needed projects and equipment replacement. This practice could eventually lead to complete failures, potentially increased costs for emergency response from vendors, and higher costs for emergency alternative operations for major equipment replacement. Non-workable and unrepaired items can create safety issues.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- In order to meet the demands of aging facilities and equipment, the base increase is being requested in FY 2015-16 to assist building repair and maintenance, equipment replacement, and variable mileage expenses.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections requests \$367,490 cash funds (CF) and \$150,000 reappropriated funds (RF) in order to match spending authorities with projected expenditures.

### ***Current Program***

- The Colorado Correctional Industries (CCi) and Canteen programs pay offenders for work performed in a wide range of training and employment programs. The CCi and Canteen programs must generate revenues in order to spend the CF and RF authorities received in the Long Bill.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department implemented a 10 percent across-the-board offender pay rate increase in line with the 10 percent increase approved by the General Assembly for DOC's General Fund Inmate Pay subprogram in FY 2014-15. The CCi and Canteen programs, in turn, increased the base rate paid to their program participants by 10 percent.
- CCi participates in the federal Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) program that provides an opportunity for offenders to receive a competitive hourly wage when the products are sold across state lines. Significant growth in the PIE program has driven increased inmate pay expenditures by an average of 32 percent the past two fiscal years.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The CCi and Canteen inmate pay programs are currently operating at or near their spending authority limits. The 10 percent increase to the base rate as well as continued projected growth in PIE expenditures are expected to cause both programs to exceed their current level of spending authorities if not increased.
- If the inmate pay spending authorities are insufficient for actual expenditures, the shortfall must come from the respective CCi and Canteen operating expense appropriations. This practice would preclude the use of operating spending authorities for their intended purpose and not provide an accurate picture of offender labor costs for the CCi and Canteen programs.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The inmate pay CF and RF spending authority increases would allow the Department to have spending authorities that are in line with projected expenditures and to continue expanding training and employment opportunities in the CCi and Canteen programs.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) is requesting a \$400,000 General Fund decrease in the FY 2015-16 Payments to District Attorneys budget line in the Executive Director's Office subprogram due to unrealized expenses in a dismissed death penalty court case.

### ***Current Program***

- The Payments to District Attorneys Long Bill appropriation reimburses county attorney and support staff costs incurred during the prosecution of a criminal court case when an offender commits a crime while incarcerated in DOC. Criminal charges can come from activities ranging from bartering and drug possession to murder and assault.
- Court and attorney office expenses are certified by the county before presentation to DOC for payment.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- In the FY 2013-14 supplemental bill, the Department received increased funding in the Payments to District Attorneys budget line based on projections by the 18th Judicial District related to the Montour death penalty case and a second death penalty case in the 16th Judicial District. Projections for the Montour case were based on an expected court trial in FY 2013-14 that was projected to continue into FY 2014-15 and beyond.
- In FY 2013-14, the Montour case was dismissed, the majority of the costs were not incurred, and the Department reverted almost \$387,000 to the General Fund related to the lawsuit.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the reduction in this budget line does not occur, the Department will be over appropriated General Fund in this line item and will revert the unexpended funding at year end. The funding will not be available would not be available for other critical state needs.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests a base reduction of \$400,000 General Fund in the Payments to District Attorneys line to align with projected costs for FY 2015-16. If this projection changes significantly, a supplemental or budget amendment will be submitted to true up this budget line.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Corrections (DOC) is requesting \$1,128,941 General Fund (GF) in FY 2015-16 to support a 1 percent provider rate increase. This ongoing request will support external providers that house offenders, provide clinical treatment, and conduct parole community service programs.

### ***Current Program***

- The Department receives funding in the Payments to House State Prisoners Subprogram to pay for the costs of housing offenders externally. The types of beds provided in this program include those found at county jails, private prison facilities, and community corrections facilities.
- Contract services in the Clinical subprograms (Medical, Mental Health, and Drug and Alcohol) provide various types of staff who deliver treatment to offenders, including physician and nursing care, mental health assessments and treatment, and substance abuse treatment.
- Parole and Community Supervision currently have contracts with service providers that provide various services including, but not limited to, mental health treatment and drug and alcohol services.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- A 1 percent provider rate increase is requested for FY 2015-16 in order to keep pace with inflationary increases.
- Provider rates remained static during the economic downturn.
- Recent increases of 2 percent in FY 2013-14 for external capacity providers and 2.5 percent in FY 2014-15 for external capacity, clinical treatment, and parole community service providers are the first sustained increases for external providers since FY 2007-08.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Should this request not be funded, external capacity providers will be forced to continue to absorb cost increases, potentially harming the spirit of cooperation that currently exists between the Department and its private providers.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Increase various appropriations that support external providers by \$1,128,941 to support a 1 percent increase in per diem rates for external capacity facilities as well as contracts that support clinical providers and parole community service programs.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$381,088,678 million total funds in FY 2015-16 for adjustments to the state share portion of the K-12 school finance formula and the Hold Harmless Full-Day Kindergarten Program. The Department's request represents a 9.6 percent increase to the state share amount for K-12 funding from the FY 2014-15 appropriations.

### ***Current Program***

- Colorado's 178 school districts are funded for 845,136 pupils statewide. Most of the revenues used to support public schools in Colorado are provided by the Public School Finance Act. Based on the formulas and requirements contained in this Act, the Department estimates the state share for funding public schools will increase by \$381.1 million in FY 2015-16.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- In FY 2015-16, the Department projects that total student enrollment will increase by 1.2 percent (10,453 pupils). The Department also projects at-risk students will increase by 1.9 percent (5,838 pupils). The Department requests a 16 percent decrease to the Accelerating Students through Concurrent Enrollment (ASCENT) enrollment slots (a decrease of 116 students).
- The FY 2015-16 inflationary factor is 2.8 percent based on the Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB's) September 2014 Economic Forecast.
- Based on the formulas and requirements contained in the School Finance Act and State Constitution, the growth in pupil enrollment and inflation and the desire to provide additional funding through decreasing the negative factor, results in an increase to the state share of funding for public schools of \$381 million in FY 2015-16.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- In order to finance the \$381.1 million increase for public schools, the Department requests an increase of \$239.9 million General Fund, \$145.2 million from the State Education Fund, and a decrease of \$4.1 million from the State Public School Fund.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The request funds pupil enrollment growth and inflation increases in FY 2015-16 for public schools. The request also proves \$200 million in increased funding to reduce the negative factor to \$694.2 million.
- The Department's request preserves a \$135.8 million fund balance in the State Education Fund.



***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an inflationary increase of \$7,792,138 from the State Education Fund in FY 2015-16 and beyond for education programs commonly referred to as “categorical programs”.

***Current Program***

- In addition to funding provided to public schools from the School Finance Act formula, Colorado school districts may also receive funding to pay for specific categorical programs designed to serve particular groups of students or particular student needs. Total funding appropriated for these programs in FY 2014-15 is \$445.5 million. Of this amount, \$141.8 million is General Fund, \$137 million is from the State Education Fund, \$104,100 are funds transferred from other state agencies, and \$166.6 million is from federal funds.
- The programs that receive this funding include special education programs for children with disabilities, English language proficiency education, public school transportation, career and technical education programs, special education for gifted and talented children, expelled and at-risk student grants, small attendance centers, and comprehensive health education.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- Section 17 of Article IX of the State Constitution requires that the General Assembly provide inflationary increases for categorical programs each year. The Office of State Planning and Budgeting’s September 2014 Economic Forecast indicates a 2.8 percent inflationary rate adjustment for FY 2015-16.

***Consequences of Problem***

- A 2.8 percent inflationary rate results in a \$7.8 million increase in the state funding for categorical programs. The State Education Fund has sufficient revenues to pay for this cost increase.

***Proposed Solution***

- The Department recommends the \$7.8 million funding increase be allocated to the categorical programs with the greatest needs. Specifically the Department requests an increase of \$4.4 million for special education for children with disabilities, \$1.4 million for English language proficiency programs, \$1.3 million for public school transportation, \$501,200 for career and technical education and \$184,300 for special education for gifted and talented students.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$1,266,535 General Fund and 7.3 FTE in FY 2015-16 to continue to provide field support for recent education reforms. This amount annualizes to \$1,795,532 and 10.5 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond.

#### ***Current Program***

- Through FY 2014-15, the Department has used temporary state appropriations and federal grants to provide technical assistance and support to school districts implementing the state required educator evaluation system and Colorado Academic Standards. During the most recent two fiscal years, the average funding needed by the Department to support these activities has been \$3.5 million and 15.5 FTE (includes both state and federal funds). The state appropriation supporting these FTE and activities expires in June 2015 and the federal grant expires in December 2015.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- As the Department enters the second year of full implementation of the educator evaluation system and the new academic standards, it has become apparent that school districts will continue to need ongoing support and assistance from the Department.
- Currently, 160 of the 178 districts have opted to use the State Model Educator Evaluation System created and maintained by the Department. This means the Department provides direct support to these districts, ensuring ongoing validity of the evaluation rubrics and tools, maintaining the online performance management system, and providing training and technical assistance.
- In addition, the Department has provided assistance and engaged over 100 school districts to provide instructional resources to ensure alignment with the Colorado Academic Standards.
- School districts have requested the Department provide support in providing clear, reliable, and accurate information to parents, community members, and school staff about the new educator evaluation systems, Colorado Academic Standards, and new assessments. As the vast majority of school districts do not have communications staff, they rely on assistance from the Department to support their local communication efforts.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without continued funding for these education reforms, the Department will not be able to meet its statutory obligations to maintain a state model educator evaluation system that is fair and reliable. Without the state system, 160 districts would need to develop their own systems -- duplicating staff time and funding across the state.
- Similarly, many districts rely on the state's communication resources and technical assistance on the Colorado Academic Standards and do not have the funds to support this work on their own.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- This request will allow the Department to provide ongoing support and assistance to school districts implementing these required state educational reforms.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$77,375 General Fund in FY 2015-16 to enhance and maintain an online Unified Improvement Plan template to assist review of school districts or schools with improvement plans. The ongoing cost to maintain this online tool will be \$35,200 General Fund in FY 2016-17 and beyond.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Education Accountability Act of 2009 (SB 09-163) established the State Review Panel, a body of field experts, to advise the Commissioner of Education and State Board of Education on the appropriate actions to take for schools or school districts that have five-year improvement plans.
- Currently, the State Review Panel conducts 50 site visits and document reviews per year. The process for tracking, sharing, securing and organizing the documentation necessary for the reviews is done primarily through e-mail.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department is in the process of developing an online planning template, which will streamline and improve the school district and school reviews and technical assistance provided to school districts. However, additional funding is needed to complete this system.
- There is no way for State Review Panelists to securely share documents amongst themselves, track changes, or efficiently organize the to ensure accuracy and consistency during the review.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without enhancements to the Unified Improvement Plan (UIP) online tool, State Review Panelists will not be able to efficiently and effectively organize the review materials to ensure fair and reasonable recommendations to the Commissioner of Education and State Board of Education on appropriate actions to take with schools needing improvement plans.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- Enhancements to the online UIP tool will enable State Review Panelists to track the high volume of information associated with each school and school district over the entire course of the state improvement plan period.
- It will enable the Department and SR panelists to securely share information and control versions, so that all documentation is synchronized and consistent for everyone who is using it to make recommendations to the State Board of Education.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind requests \$1,087,179 General Fund and 11.5 FTE in FY 2015-16 to enhance school services in accordance with the School's strategic planning directives. This request annualizes to \$1,205,831 General Fund and 12.2 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (School) is a state school that provides educational services for children who are deaf, hearing impaired, blind, or visually impaired, and under 21 years of age.
- The School has total enrollment of approximately 463 children, including 263 infants and toddlers and approximately 200 students who receive services on campuses. The school's students currently attend 174 days each school year.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The School's strategic plan is developed by a broad group of stakeholders and identifies goals and priorities on how to best serve the students attending its programs.
- Based on the priorities established in the School's strategic plan, the School is requesting additional funding to increase the number of school days attended by students from 174 to 184. All of the School's students have identified disabilities and Individual Education Programs. Increased instructional time will directly benefit the students and will minimize educational regression that occurs with extended breaks.
- Additionally, the School has identified other resource needs to meet their goals and mission including: (1) the need for additional interpreters, (2) additional outreach teachers to support school and BOCES with students with hearing and vision disabilities, (3) additional support for operating expenses; and (4) replacement and enhancements to technology equipment used by the student and staff.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without the increased funding in the request, the School will not be able to increase instructional support for their students, provide assistance to school districts and BOCES requesting assistance, or maintain buildings and programs at an appropriate level.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The School requests funding to increase student days from 174 to 184 (and total staff days to 195).
- The School also requests additional funding to provide additional assistances to school districts and BOCES, to replace and update technology equipment, and additional operating for maintenance costs at the School.



**Cost and FTE**

- The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind requests an increase of \$102,391 General Fund in FY 2015-16 for salary increases for the teachers employed at the school.

**Current Program**

- The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind (School) teachers are statutorily (Section 22-80-106.5, Colorado Revised Statutes) required to be paid the equivalent of employees in El Paso District 11 based upon the previous school year's teacher salary schedule and the established School's procedures adopted to implement the salary schedule.

**Problem or Opportunity**

- The School's teachers, who follow the District 11 scale, will not receive any State of Colorado across-the-board or merit salary increases, as they are compensated in accordance with the provisions of the salary schedule adopted by the Colorado Springs District 11 Board of Education as of January 1 of the previous fiscal year. The School's teachers did receive a four percent (4%) one-time, non-recurring across-the-board compensation and educational increases for FY 2014-15, based upon the El Paso District 11 FY 2013-14 pay scale.
- As a result, it is necessary to request a separate appropriation for salary increases for the School's teachers.

**Consequences of Problem**

- If not funded, the School will still be required to compensate the teachers based upon statute but will be forced to reduce services in other areas to fund the increases.

**Proposed Solution**

- The School proposes funding the on-percent (1%) across-the-board recurring compensation, experience steps for eligible teachers, and educational increments for eligible teachers based upon the El Paso District 11 pay scale.
- The table below summarizes the components of the El Paso District 11 increases that will be given to School staff, per statute.

Description	Amount
Across the Board 1% increase	\$26,800
Experience Increase	61,961
Educational Increments	<u>13,630</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$102,391</b>



***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$3,472,914 cash funds and 6.0 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$648,206 and 6.0 FTE in on-going expenses in FY 2016-17 to reconfigure the Build Excellent Schools Today (BEST) assessment database and provide additional assistance to schools and school districts applying for grants through the BEST program.

***Current Program***

- In 2008 when the BEST Act was enacted, the Capital Construction Assistance Board was tasked with conducting a financial assistance priority assessment (referred to as the statewide facility assessment) of all public school facilities in Colorado. The statewide facility assessment created a statewide inventory of all public school facilities conditions and suitability.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- The BEST program recently underwent a performance audit conducted by the Office of the State Auditor. One of the recommendations from that audit stated the Capital Construction Assistance Board, with the assistance of the Division of Capital Construction, should take steps to identify, in a prioritized manner, the critical public school capital construction needs in the state, taking into account all factors required by statute, and use the results as a primary basis for providing financial assistance to school districts in priority order to the extent possible.

***Consequences of Problem***

- Without funding for the scope of work to reconfigure and adjust the current assessment database, the Capital Construction Assistance Board will be unable to make the necessary adjustments to the assessment database to align it with the statutory criteria used to make informed funding decisions regarding health and safety facility needs.

***Proposed Solution***

- The Capital Construction Assistance Board and the Department propose modifying the current assessment database to reconfigure / consolidate the school facility data in order to better assess school facility grant needs.
- The Capital Construction Assistance Board and Department have determined that the most cost-effective and sustainable approach to keeping the statewide assessment data continuously updated is to employ an in-house assessment team. The overall cost to the Department would be significantly less than then contracting for a reassessment. The Division would increase its personnel by employing in-house assessors to provide year-round assessment updates on existing facilities and full assessments on new facilities. The assessors would also work with school districts currently performing their own assessments to incorporate their data into the statewide assessment database.
- The proposed solutions are supported by the Capital Construction Assistance Board and on June 3, 2014, were presented to and reviewed by the Legislative Audit Committee. The Legislative Audit Committee had no objections to the proposed direction of this request.





# COLORADO

Governor's Office

Priority: R-01 (OSP)  
Ongoing Staffing for Results First and  
Performance Planning  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- The Governor's Office is requesting \$157,800 General Fund and 2.0 FTE for FY 2015-16 and \$158,835 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond to continue funding for two staff currently working on the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative.

## ***Current Program***

- There are currently two positions housed in the Office of State Planning and Budgeting that are responsible for the implementation of the statewide Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative.
- The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative is an innovative cost-benefit analysis approach that helps states invest in policy and programs that are proven to work.
- These two positions are currently working with the three branches of government, counties and stakeholders to implement this model for Colorado.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- These positions are funded for FY 2014-15 only and are focused on implementing the adult criminal justice, juvenile justice and Child Welfare portions of the model.
- This request will allow the state to fully implement all components of the Results First Initiative and support expansion of the model into additional policy areas such as substance abuse, mental health, early childhood education, K-12 education, general prevention, public health and more.
- In addition, these staff will provide ongoing statewide expertise and technical assistance on the model to all branches of government.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- The two positions are jointly funded by the Executive and Legislative branch until June 30th 2015, at which time the positions will no longer exist without continued funding.
- The state will be unable to fully utilize the Results First model and will also lose a valuable source of expertise. In addition, the state will lose a statewide coordinating entity for the project, which is essential to its success.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The Governor's Office is requesting ongoing funding for a Project Manager and Research and Data Analyst to fully implement the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative. In future years, these staff members will maintain the Results First model, as well as participate in statewide efforts surrounding process improvement and performance management.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-1  
Competitive Intelligence and Marketing Plan  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for \$1.6 million General Fund for the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) to strategically market the entire state to businesses. This is an ongoing request and will require 1.0 FTE and 1.0 contract employee.

## ***Current Program***

- OEDIT's Corporate Business Development team currently utilizes various tax incentives and funding programs to support economic development activities in Colorado. Current economic development efforts are not as strategic or targeted as they should be.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- OEDIT does not have funds to develop and implement a strategic business marketing program. Information collected and analyzed with this funding, and the resulting marketing, will benefit all of OEDIT's existing programs and provide benefit to every region of the state.
- OEDIT does not have access to a tool to continuously analyze data that would help OEDIT identify target businesses and markets from which to recruit businesses to Colorado. Without accurate data, the state is at a distinct disadvantage when competing against other states.
- In order to strategically market the state to businesses around the world, OEDIT needs to be able to identify current and future target companies. A strategic business marketing program will further leverage assets across the state and provide additional assistance to every region.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- If OEDIT cannot strategically market the state to businesses, the efforts of OEDIT's Corporate Development team will continue to be less effective when Colorado competes against other states for companies and talent. This translates into job creation opportunities being lost to other states.
- Without this, OEDIT can't effectively target companies to grow the key industry ecosystems.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- Hire a Chief Marketing Officer (CMO) to market the state to businesses and help OEDIT's Corporate Development team and regional partners to recruit businesses to move to Colorado.
- Hire a contract data analyst or economist to help the CMO develop a marketing plan for the state focused on business recruitment, retention, and growth of companies.
- Procure and develop analytic tools, database subscriptions, and marketing materials to implement the strategic marketing plan.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-2  
Colorado Tourism Office  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for \$3.0 million General Fund for the Colorado Tourism Office (CTO), which resides in the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT), to market Colorado and increase tourism to the state. This is an ongoing request.

## ***Current Program***

- The goal of the current marketing campaign, “Come to Life,” is to boost economic development in Colorado through tourism. The campaign has been extremely successful with a return on investment (ROI) of \$334 to \$1 (up from \$228 last year as the campaign continues to gain traction), based on calculations and research from Strategic Marketing and Research, Inc. (SMARI).

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- This request is to increase funding by \$3.0 million General Fund on an ongoing basis. This will enable the CTO to continue to market Colorado to a wider audience and attract more people to the state, which is the primary goal of the CTO. Based on the most recent ROI numbers from SMARI, the additional \$3.0 million could yield over a billion dollars in private sector spending and increase state and local taxes by over \$60.0 million if current trends continue.
- With increased funding, CTO can expand agritourism and increase its international marketing efforts.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- If additional funding is not provided, CTO will not be able to continue to expand Colorado’s marketing reach and frequency, and the state will not receive the additional revenue and taxes that would be generated by increased tourism.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- CTO will use the \$3.0 million to increase its marketing contract and thus increase Colorado’s reach and frequency both domestically and abroad. The goal is to continually increase annual incremental visits to the state. The state set records for incremental visits the past three years, and CTO wants to continue this trend of growth.
- CTO will use the additional funding to extend its marketing efforts on spot television/national cable in primary markets, national magazine ads in top producing publications, billboards in primary markets, and digital ads in primary markets. CTO will also use the funds to expand agritourism and increase marketing abroad.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-3  
Aerospace and Defense Industry Champion  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for \$298,393 to fund the Aerospace and Defense Industry Champion (1.0 FTE) and the associated program. The General Assembly approved a one-time appropriation for FY 2014-15.

## ***Current Program***

- The Champion is responsible for leading and overseeing the implementation of the state's aerospace strategic plan and developing and aligning strategies surrounding the state's military bases, including efforts around all Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) activities.
- The Champion promotes the interests of the aerospace and defense industry by assisting aerospace businesses, defense installations, and research institutions to develop economic opportunity for aerospace and defense industry business growth and to retain defense missions.
- The Champion assists the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to support military personnel and installations, and the Champion works with the Lieutenant Governor on Colorado Space Coalition and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) issues.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The aerospace strategic plan identified the need for a single industry "voice" or Champion. The Champion is focused on the aerospace and defense industry. The position oversees the implementation of the state's aerospace strategic plan and developing/implementing strategies surrounding the state's military bases, including leading efforts around BRAC.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without funding, full implementation of the strategic growth plan will not take place. This would negatively impact the growth of the aerospace industry in Colorado.
- Without funding, the state will lack strategic focus for a critical advanced industry and lack strategic action to maintain positive relations with the U.S. Armed Forces in accordance with H.B. 14-1351.
- Without funding, OEDIT cannot play an active role in issues around BRAC. It's imperative that the State partner with the private sector to show the importance of the military to Colorado's economy.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- OEDIT requests ongoing funding for the Aerospace and Defense Industry Champion position. The position sets the foundation for the continued economic growth of the aerospace and defense industry to meet the core objectives outlined in the Colorado Blueprint and assist with BRAC-related activities.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-4  
CO First/Existing Industry Job Training  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for a \$1,774,978 General Fund increase for the Colorado First and Existing Industry Job Training (CFEI) Program. This will bring the total level of funding for the program up to \$4.5 million. This increase will bring the program closer to its original size in terms of 1997 dollars.

## ***Current Program***

- The CFEI program focuses on two strategic economic development objectives: the talent agenda for work-force development and training, and the economic agenda for retaining, growing and recruiting companies to Colorado. The program provides matching funds to employers to train their employees in resume-building hard skills that increase productivity and promote employment. These skills are transferable across employers and build overall workforce capacity across the state.
- The Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) partners with the Colorado Community College System (CCCS) to administer and manage this program through the local community colleges. The program reimburses job training costs, but companies contribute a minimum of 40 percent to the total costs of grant-funded training. Grant awards are currently limited to a maximum of \$800 per eligible trainee. OEDIT and CCCS review applications on a competitive basis.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- There is significant unmet demand for this program. Over the past four years, the demand for the program has significantly exceeded its appropriation levels.
- For 17 years, nominal funding has been frozen at \$2,725,022 per year (except for a temporary one-time increase in 2013).
- The cost of providing the service has increased since 1997. As a result, OEDIT estimates that in real dollar terms, the funding level for the program is 58 percent lower than it was in 1997.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without funding there will continue to be significant unmet demand, Colorado will continue to have reduced real dollars to incentivize employers to train their workers, workers will receive less training, and Colorado will be less competitive in retaining, growing and recruiting companies.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The proposed solution is to increase annual funding to \$4.5 million (an increase of about \$1.8 million). This level of funding would substantially increase the program's effectiveness and reach.
- Additionally, to make Colorado more competitive with other states, OEDIT requests to raise the maximum dollar amount available from \$800 per eligible trainee to \$1,200 per eligible trainee.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-5  
Colorado Credit Reserve Funding  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is to maintain the Colorado Credit Reserve (CCR) Program with ongoing annual funding of \$400,000 General Fund. The program is designed to increase the availability of credit to small businesses in Colorado, but it has exhausted the \$2.5 million that was appropriated in 2009 for a five year period. This request reflects a \$100,000 per year deduction from the original amount because of slightly improved market conditions.

## ***Current Program***

- CCR is a partnership between the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) and the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA). OEDIT provides program direction and oversight. CCR is a credit enhancement tool utilized through CCR participating lenders (banks, Community Development Financial Institutions, and state Business Loan Funds).
- The enhanced credit provides Colorado lenders with an incentive to provide working capital to Colorado businesses. The shared reserve account strengthens credit applications and grows over time with each new loan that is registered. On lender/CHFA approval, state and borrower funding goes into the lender's reserve account.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- In 2009 S.B. 09-067 (Heath, Marostica and Gagliardi) appropriated \$2.5 million General Fund for the program in one-time funding for a five year period. This equates to \$500,000 per year. That funding has now been fully disbursed. Even though the economy has improved, small businesses are still finding it hard to obtain financing.
- Since 2009, 1,149 loans have been registered. Private sector dollars leveraged equals \$43.9 million, a 20:1 ratio. Businesses receiving loans retained 5,215 jobs and projected creating another 4,853 jobs. Businesses in 32 counties were helped. Without additional funding, future results decrease.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without funding, Colorado businesses will not have access to needed working capital. As a result, fewer jobs will be retained and created without these loan enhancements.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- Establish annual funding of \$400,000 for a minimum of three years. CHFA and OEDIT will continue to track statistics: funds leveraged, projected jobs created, jobs retained, businesses assisted, minority-owned and women-owned businesses, and geographic distribution of service.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-6  
COFTM Incentive Rebate Program  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This is a one-time request for \$5.0 million General Fund to maintain the current level of funding for the Colorado Office of Film, Television & Media (COFTM). The funding will enable COFTM to continue the 20 percent rebate and loan guarantee programs for eligible film, television, and other creative productions.

## ***Current Program***

- The COFTM program includes a 20 percent rebate for production related expenses incurred in Colorado, subject to approval from the Economic Development Commission. COFTM also provides liaison services including location and permitting assistance, public relations, and other general support.
- Service recipients are production companies and crew, but this program also impacts the broader community. Productions support direct and indirect jobs, and boost economic and tourist activity.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Colorado's market share of employees in the film industry has declined. The decline is directly related to other states offering higher levels of incentives and capturing the majority of productions.
- COFTM received one-time funding of \$5.0 million in FY 2014-15 from the General Assembly. Providing continued funding for COFTM incentives and loan guarantees will continue to build momentum created in previous fiscal years by attracting major productions enhancing Colorado's image and business development. Since FY 2012-13, COFTM has incentivized 36 projects, and production interest has increased dramatically because of available incentive funds.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without adequate funding, Colorado won't attract production companies and job opportunities won't be created.
- In FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15, COFTM denied the rebate to a number of production projects due to limited funding and therefore, productions went to other states offering more incentive funding.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The proposed solution is to continue to fund COFTM for FY 2015-16 with \$5.0 million General Fund to continue incentivizing production activities in Colorado. Funding will allow for program growth and generate at least \$25.0 million in economic activity.



# COLORADO

Office of Economic Development  
and International Trade

Priority: R-7  
OEDIT/CO SBDC LEADING EDGE  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for \$25,000 General Fund to increase business training opportunities across the state. This funding request is ongoing and does not require additional FTE.

## ***Current Program***

- The LEADING EDGE (LE) program provides entrepreneurial training to existing and new businesses statewide. The training can take different formats, including a one-day conference, a 12 to 15 week business planning course, or a short 3 to 5 day bootcamp.
- The program is open to entrepreneurs in any stage of business. Typically, programs are segregated into demographics or industries (i.e. women, existing businesses, veterans, etc.).
- All participants in the LE program are required to meet one-on-one with Small Business Development Center (SBDC) business consultants for at least five hours during the program. Graduates are invited to a statewide graduation and awards ceremony at the Governor's Mansion.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Colorado SBDC Network has worked to increase trainings across the state to meet demand.
- Budgetary constraints have caused the SBDC Network to limit the number of programs offered, and there is unmet demand around the state.
- With increased funding, the SBDC Network can increase the amount of LE courses across the state.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Each time capacity is added to a class, costs go up (including costs related to trainers, books, consultants, supplies, and printing). Failure to adequately fund the LE program will force OEDIT to decrease the amount of entrepreneurial training offered across the state, and there will continue to be unmet demand.
- Fewer entrepreneurs will be assisted which will decrease the number of jobs created and retained, business starts, and capital formation.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- With increased funding, OEDIT can provide more training for hundreds of business owners.
- Increased funding will foster economic growth in all small businesses across Colorado and allow the SBDC Network to focus on key industries identified in the Colorado Blueprint.
- The SBDC diligently tracks all economic impact achieved through the LE program and will continue to track that impact including jobs created and retained, loans secured, government contracts obtained, certifications received, business starts and more.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Office of Information Technology (OIT) requests \$3,407,200 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and \$3,172,200 General Fund in FY 2016-17 and ongoing to institute an IT Network, Systems Infrastructure, and Voice Services refresh programs.

### ***Current Program***

- OIT Network and Systems Infrastructure are the physical and organizational structures that provide the foundation for all state IT operations. These systems include the state data centers, state servers, both physical and virtual, the Wide Area and Local Area networks, mainframes, and connectivity hardware such as routers, switches, and hubs.
- Network items include the Local Area Networks (LAN) equipment such as routers and switches. Systems Infrastructure items will include physical servers, hosting infrastructure storage, virtualization layers, shared enterprise storage, media agency servers, and backup systems.
- Voice systems are over a decade old and many of these have reached the end of their supportable life.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- OIT does not have a refresh cycle for centralized or decentralized systems infrastructure or network equipment. This creates an environment that is a mismatch of both old and new technologies which lack standardization.
- Over time, the equipment becomes out of warranty, is more susceptible to failure, and is no longer supported by the manufacturer. This puts the storage environment at risk and complicates support due to the inconsistent standards and configuration.
- Historically OIT and State agencies have dealt with legacy systems and voice systems when equipment fails. Replacement and systems upgrades are then requested on an individual ad hoc basis.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Existing infrastructure will continue to age leading to increased instability and legacy systems that are no longer under warranty and not supported by the manufacturer.
- The voice system contains single points of failure within the infrastructure. The ability to provide an essential service to our citizens with telephones, voice mail, and call center applications are at risk.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- \$944,200 will be dedicated to Network components, \$2,023,000 for Systems Infrastructure, and \$440,000 for Voice Services to implement the refresh, of which \$235,000 is one-time.
- Develop a statewide refresh life cycle that would replace 20 percent of existing network and systems infrastructure each year in order to keep the State's technology current and under warranty.
- Voice Services plans to redesign and/or upgrade the equipment with current supportable technology, replace equipment or whole systems with current supportable equipment, and transition current services to OIT's Managed IP Communications (MIPC) hosted service leveraging the Colorado State Network.

This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Office of Information Technology requests \$796,726 General Fund for 7.3 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$827,318 General Fund and 8.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond to enable the Enterprise Server Team to provide better operational support to the agencies.

### ***Current Program***

- OIT houses and supports 1,156 physical servers and 1,558 virtual servers for 15 different agencies. The Enterprise Server Team is responsible for administering Backup, Storage, Server, Infrastructure, Service Management, Project Management and Delivery, Service Request and Incident Operations, and Performance & Capacity Management for all 2,714 servers and underlying infrastructure.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Since 2011 central systems infrastructure has expanded and the OIT Cloud has added new functionality in service delivery, operations management, and performance and capacity support. During that same time period the central staff has not increased to keep pace with the workload. In addition, the central team has taken on the responsibilities of additional agency systems and infrastructure for DOLA, HCPF, DNR, DORA, DOR, and CDHS.
- Increasing workloads have created multiple service delivery issues. Project deliverables are delayed by weeks due to lack of resource commitments from competing workloads and incidents, service requests are delayed days and weeks with a backlog of a half dozen to a dozen requests, required infrastructure and server maintenance is routinely 2 to 3 update cycles behind, service outages occur weekly due to timely maintenance, monitoring, and review not being performed.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without adequate support staff daily maintenance activities, upgrades, patches, and project implementation are delayed leaving the IT infrastructure reliability and stability at risk of security and performance problems.
- Customers will continue to encounter 1 to 2 service outages weekly, agency service areas will experience dissatisfied client calls from service availability issues, and business continuity of operations will be impacted.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Augment the OIT central systems infrastructure team with an additional 8.0 FTE (annualized) to improve the performance and capacity management of servers, reduce delivery time for customer service requests and agency projects, and reduce completion times for server related service desk tickets.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Office of Information Technology (OIT) requests \$606,956 General Fund in FY 2015-16, \$478,580 General Fund in FY 2016-17, and \$581,155 General Fund in FY 2017-18, of which \$193,960 is ongoing, for contractor hours, software, and hardware to consolidate and simplify Active Directories across 13 state departments.

### ***Current Program***

- Active Directory (AD) is a Windows Operating System directory service that facilitates working with interconnected, complex and different network resources in a unified manner. It is what authenticates and authorizes users in a Windows network – assigning and enforcing security policies for all computers, installing or updating software, determining login settings, and granting permissions for access to resources (printers, etc). The Executive Branch has multiple departments with disparate AD structures and support is not standardized. AD is supported by various FTE, at agencies and at OIT, on a part-time basis.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Delivery, management, and support of services being offered to both state employees and the citizens of Colorado are not standardized. This causes higher maintenance costs, service gaps in management, and prevents the implementation of new solutions, such as single sign-on, because of the complexity of the various directories across all agencies.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- There will continue to be no easily accessible database that can supply summary information for all state users. For example, when OIT was consolidating email there was no way to easily determine how many employees existed in each department and their email address, name, position title, and employment status.
- The State will not be able to implement new technologies, like single sign-on, and will forego other benefits like increased security, single group policies, faster deployment of state initiatives, less hardware, and service efficiency.
- Not consolidating AD will perpetuate the issues of non-standardized AD support, and inconsistent implementation and maintenance of AD leading to more issues long term.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This project seeks to consolidate Active Directories across agencies, blending these separate directories into one enterprise directory. This will move the support function from many FTE in various positions to OIT central to manage all AD across the state. This proposal is for \$1,666,191 General Fund over three years, of which \$193,960 is ongoing, to contract with a third party vendor to consolidate and reduce the number of domain controllers across state agencies and to provide centralized, ongoing support and maintenance. This project will be enacted through a rolling implementation across 13 departments.

This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Office of Information Technology (OIT) requests \$300,000 General Fund in FY2015-16, annualized to \$72,000 General Fund in FY 2016-17 ongoing for operating, maintenance, and licensing expenses associated with the development of an Enterprise Wireless Networking solution.

### ***Current Program***

- In April 2011 a wireless pilot was created to determine the feasibility of wireless. Since this was a functional pilot in Pearl Street Plaza only, factors such as redundancy, scalability and management were not included.
- The pilot program has been successful and as of today it services 9 different State agencies across 19 locations, 237 access points, and services an average of nearly 500 concurrent clients daily at these multiple locations. Funding has allowed the pilot to be built into an Enterprise Wireless Solution which is a statewide plan to move all access points to one wireless controller.
- Outside of the pilot wireless program agencies have their own standalone wireless solution but it is costly, duplicative, and inconsistent. Joining the Enterprise Wireless Solution would allow agencies an equipment refresh cycle with expansion, and ongoing maintenance.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Enterprise Wireless directly addresses Department goals to provide “Customer Success, Innovation, and Service Excellence” by creating an Enterprise service that has high demand, meets growth, allows for new features and gives customers the convenience and flexibility.
- Some agencies have smaller independent implementations. They would be encouraged to use this Enterprise shared service to reduce duplication of effort, hardware, software, and licensing.
- An Enterprise solution includes the capability for employees, guests, and customers the ability to check schedules and effectively handle workloads on devices like cell phones, laptops and tablets.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- As a pilot, the existing offering was created without backup redundancy and failure of the current single wireless controller in the system would interrupt all wireless services.
- Agencies that manage their own wireless solution are duplicating their efforts across the State with equipment purchases and licensing for a standalone solution. This is not a cost effective solution to a need that continues to grow in supporting multiple devices.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Enterprise Wireless Solution is designed to benefit and be used by all State agencies. This solution provides wireless availability to the State Network to access files, schedules, and resources in order to positively impact the needs of Colorado citizens. It is built on three major components:  
1 - Access Points that directly service wireless devices; 2 - Controllers to manage the Access Points; 3 - Identity Services to track who, how, and what is connecting.

This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Office of Information Technology (OIT) requests an appropriation of \$2,574,716 General Funds and 3.7 FTE for FY 2015-16, annualized to \$456,858 and 4.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond. This request is to provide sufficient funding for additional resources to coordinate statewide Geographic Information System (GIS) efforts and to acquire critical elevation data.

### ***Current Program***

- For FY 2014-15, the General Assembly approved a General Fund appropriation for OIT to continue broadband mapping and GIS services. This effort is currently funded by a federal grant, which is set to expire in the fall of 2014.
- The GIS team is primarily responsible for mapping broadband service in the State and developing a statewide address location database, which has utility for mapping broadband and other critical uses such as emergency management.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Colorado does not currently have a central mechanism to inventory all GIS data and make those data readily available to relevant stakeholders.
- In addition to the need for comprehensive GIS coordination, OIT has identified a need to acquire Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) data, which will provide a more accurate elevation baseline of the State. Accurate elevation data will better assist stakeholders in their ability to assess the impact of natural disasters.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without a comprehensive approach to GIS, the State will continue to struggle in its ability to quickly access critical GIS data in times of emergency, as was the case after the floods in 2013.
- If the LiDAR data set is not acquired, the State will not have a baseline of accurate elevation data to analyze and model potential flooding, sedimentation, run off, and landform changes in the event of emergencies.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- OIT is requesting \$2.0 million for the acquisition of LiDAR elevation data, which is a one-time cost for FY 2015-16 only. In addition, \$574,716 is requested to support GIS staff (4.0 FTE), infrastructure, software and contract services. This would be on-going beginning in FY 2015-16, annualized to \$456,858 in FY 2016-17 and beyond.
- New personnel will fully develop a robust and efficient organizational and technical infrastructure, including a repository to make geographic data transparent and available in the State.



This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Office of Information Technology (OIT) requests \$508,200 in Reappropriated Funds in FY 2015-16, and \$268,200 in Reappropriated Funds in FY 2016-17 and beyond to provide enhanced network connectivity to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

### ***Current Program***

- CDPHE has 3 buildings on its main campus, 1,200 employees, thousands of customers and thousands of visitors to its websites each day.
- CDPHE utilizes approximately 200 applications in the course of its business.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department has been participating in OIT's data center consolidation project, but as more program applications are moved to the data center at E-fort, connection speeds are slowing.
- CDPHE is requesting funding for a 10 gigabyte connection between the Department and E-fort to ensure that CDPHE can serve its customers and fulfill its mission.
- OIT recommends that State agencies have maintenance and support contracts to protect against equipment failures.
- These maintenance contracts provide fast, cost effective technical support and equipment replacement.
- The Department does not have sufficient spending authority to fund the 10GB line or maintenance and support agreements.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Slow connection speeds and Equipment and network failures make it difficult for customers to communicate with Department staff and get the information or services they need.
- Without maintenance and support contracts the Department risks equipment failure and associated costs in addition to lost productivity and service interruption to staff and customers.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This request seeks \$508,200 in FY 2015-16 and \$268,200 in FY 2016-17 to enhance and protect CDPHE's network.
- The request is for cash fund spending authority at CDPHE and reappropriated fund spending authority at OIT to fund these activities through OIT common policy.
- Requested funding includes \$240,000 in onetime equipment and \$65,000 in on-going service fees for a 10GB connection between CDPHE and the state data center.
- \$203,200 in on-going funding will fund maintenance and support contracts that will protect the Department from costly service interruptions that result from equipment failure.

This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for an ongoing appropriation of \$65,000 General Fund in FY 2015-16 for the Office of Information Technology to fund the Colorado Information Marketplace website subscription.

### ***Current Program***

- The Colorado Information Marketplace (CIM) is a framework for sharing data sharing across the state. It encompasses data and information governance, the publishing of the information, and the identity resolution of the information across any contributing entity. It is a portal for public consumption of state data sets. It is provided via a website, [data.colorado.gov](http://data.colorado.gov). This website provides a wealth of state data to the general public. It promotes government transparency and supports the Governor's Blueprint by enabling businesses to leverage state data for better decision making.
- Go Code Colorado, an initiative of the Colorado's Secretary of State's Business Intelligence Center, depends on the application programming interfaces (APIs) provided through the website to allow applications to link with the data sets on the website. This functionality enables Go Code Colorado to conduct Apps Challenges with the goal of solving business problems and growing the Colorado economy. The kick-off event for the next challenge is scheduled for April 8, 2015.
- CIM is a "software as a service" (SaaS) platform. SaaS is a software licensing and delivery model in which software is licensed on a subscription basis and is centrally hosted. It is sometimes referred to as "on-demand software."

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- CIM does not have a consistent source of funding. It was first operational in November 2011. It was created and has been supported from various sources over the past three years, including Department Federal Grants and portions of other OIT Services operating budgets. This funding is not consistent or dependable. There is currently no funding identified or available for FY 2015-16 and the current website subscription will expire June 30, 2015.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Not funding the CIM subscription fees will cause the website to go down. Citizens and businesses will no longer be able to access public state datasets from one location. All applications that have been built using the interfaces available through CIM, both independently and through the Go Code Colorado "Apps Challenge" initiative, will stop functioning.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Appropriate \$65,000 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and ongoing for subscription fees for the [data.colorado.gov](http://data.colorado.gov) website. This funding will support the continued operation of the website.

This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for a one-time appropriation of \$226,800 General Fund in FY 2015-16 for the Office of Information Technology to hire a private vendor to help facilitate and create a data governance model and interoperability plan and also create a detailed project plan for central statewide data sharing and analytics.

### ***Current Program***

- There is no current program. The State of Colorado does not have a data governance model or standard gating process for data analytics projects.
- Leveraging Department funding from a few current projects, OIT has begun to build out a new technology called a data repository. This technology is flexible and the data connections can be easily reconfigured. Implementation is severely limited due to funding and only a small number of agencies currently utilize this technology for specific projects only.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The State of Colorado does not have a secure, centralized location for data set merging and analytics statewide. Each new project and new legislative reporting mandate requires Departments to invest in the creation of independent databases and data sharing infrastructure. These independent data exchanges are costly to construct and maintain. They are also difficult to decommission or repurpose. The resulting infrastructure build out can be used for only that specific project.
- The opportunity is to fully research and determine the feasibility of implementing a robust, statewide data governance model to ensure data security and the proper use of data sets according to state and federal requirements.
- The opportunity is to complete a thorough study of the state's data analytics needs and design a detailed plan build one-time infrastructure to possibly create a new service offering for statewide data analytics: the State Data Repository.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Not funding the research and groundwork necessary to determine the optimal strategies for an enterprise data governance and interoperability solution means the state will continue to invest in the build out of independent, data sharing platforms for each Department project that needs to perform analysis across data sets. This increases the state database infrastructure leading to increasing support and refresh costs and redundant hardware and storage.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- \$226,800 General Fund in FY 2015-16 to hire contractors to research and determine the feasibility of a statewide data governance model, including the optimal funding model and location within state government. Any recommendations for implementation will include detailed outlines of gating processes, infrastructure and interoperability implementation plans, and improved integration in business processes and workflows for Departments.

This page intentionally left blank.



# COLORADO

Department of Health Care  
Policy & Financing

Priority: R-4  
MMA State Contribution Payment  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- \$5,765,582 total funds, including an increase of \$10,038,677 General Fund and a reduction of \$4,273,095 federal funds for FY 2014-15; and \$15,613,436 total funds, including an increase of \$20,315,956 General Fund and a reduction of \$4,702,520 federal funds for FY 2015-16, for the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 State Contribution Payment line item to make the mandatory reimbursement payments to the federal government for the States' share of the cost of outpatient prescription drugs for clients that are eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare, referred to as dual-eligible clients.

## ***Current Program***

- The Department serves clients who are eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare.
- These dual-eligible clients are provided prescription drug coverage through the federal Medicare program.
- The State is required to reimburse the federal government for the amount the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) determines is the State's obligation for such prescription drug coverage, which is also called the "clawback" payment.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The State's obligation varies from year to year and is affected by changes in caseload and the per member per month (PMPM) rate, which is also determined by CMS.
- The Department must annually forecast both anticipated caseload and PMPM rate to ensure the State is adequately funded to meet its reimbursement obligation to the federal government.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- If this request is not approved and the State is unable to meet its reimbursement obligation to the federal government, the Department would be at risk of having the amount due for the clawback payment – plus interest – deducted from the federal funds received for the Medicaid program, generating overexpenditures on other line items.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department would be able to meet the State's obligation to the federal government for prescription drug coverage for dual-eligible clients; thus avoiding the additional cost of accumulating interest on the amount owed to the federal government and deductions from the federal funds owed to the State for the Medicaid program.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- In FY 2014-15, the Department requests a reduction of \$22,428,708 total funds, including a decrease of \$9,650,608 General Fund and a decrease of \$2,829,586 cash funds. For FY 2015-16, the Department requests an increase of \$22,459,283 total funds, including an increase of \$11,002,803 General Fund. For FY 2016-17, the Department requests an increase of \$34,349,342 total funds, including an increase of \$16,827,743 General Fund.

### ***Current Program***

- Effective March 2014, the Department manages three Medicaid – Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver programs for people with developmental disabilities, Adult Comprehensive Services (DD), Supported Living Services (SLS) and Children’s Extensive Services (CES).
- These programs ensure delivery of services such as residential care, day habilitation services and behavioral services, as well as case management, and are delivered through a variety of approved providers.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Appropriations do not accurately reflect the estimated number of enrollments, full program equivalents (FPE), or cost per FPE, based upon current enrollment and spending trends as well as input from program information.
- This issue poses the problem of under-expenditure in the current year because the Department estimates that newly authorized enrollments will not be filled as quickly as originally forecasted.
- In the request and out years, based on current policies, this issue poses the problem of over-expenditure because the Department estimates that the current appropriated enrollment levels will not be sufficient to cover the number of individuals needing services.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the appropriations are not adjusted, the Department would likely revert a significant amount of funding in the current year. Additionally, in the request and out years, over-expenditure is expected if additional funding is not appropriated through this request.
- Reverting funds in the current year and over-expending funds in the request and out years would compromise the Department’s ability to provide services the maximum number of people with developmental disabilities.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests to adjust existing expenditure and enrollment appropriations and designated full program equivalents (FPE) within three Medicaid waiver programs for people with developmental disabilities to maintain the current policy of having no waiting lists for the HCBS-SLS and HCBS-CES waivers and to accommodate emergency enrollments, foster care transitions, and institutional care transitions.
- The outcomes of this proposed solution would be a more accurate budget that would be measured by comparing estimated expenditure to actual expenditure once the data is available.



**COLORADO**

Department of Health Care  
Policy & Financing

Priority: R-6  
Medicaid & CHP+ Enrollment Simplification  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$1,050,191 total funds, \$147,729 General Fund, in FY 2015-16 and \$17,386,751 total funds, \$1,818,579 General Fund in FY 2016-17 to change income determination to an annualized income and implement a one-month grace period for CHP+ enrollment fees in order to reduce gaps in coverage and improve access to benefits.

#### ***Current Program***

- Continuous eligibility has been made available for children enrolled in either Medicaid or CHP+, but not for Medicaid eligible adults.
- Both Medicaid and CHP+ eligibility are determined based on an individual's current or prior month income, rather than an annualized income.
- Clients that are eligible for CHP+ with incomes 157% above the federal poverty levels or higher are responsible for paying an enrollment fee. These clients are not enrolled immediately and benefits cannot be accessed until the enrollment fee is paid and processed.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Clients lose and regain coverage from Medicaid and CHP+ due to changes in income. This is particularly difficult for clients with seasonal income, such as farmers. Clients with consistent seasonal changes in their income could have seasonal gaps in coverage as their income levels change each month. These gaps occur because State programs determine income eligibility based on prior or current month's income instead of an annualized income.
- Individuals that qualify for CHP+ cannot receive a real-time determination when they apply online because determination requires additional manual processing, noticing, and the enrollment fee calculation is based on income, which occurs after the client is otherwise eligible.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Continuing to determine clients eligible by monthly income means clients with seasonal income would continue to have seasonal gaps in coverage. This would perpetuate churn that is potentially harmful to the well-being of the client.
- Not allowing a one-month grace period for CHP+ clients prevents clients from receiving immediate access to benefits upon being determined eligible.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- While continuous eligibility for adults is not an immediate option, changing monthly income determination to an annualized income determination could greatly reduce the gaps in coverage and improve the client experience. Clients with seasonal income would gain more continuous coverage if their income were averaged for the year, rather than used for determination each month. This would also improve consistency between state programs and the Marketplace, since the Marketplace currently annualizes an applicant's income.
- Allow a one-month grace period for CHP+ clients owing an enrollment fee, giving clients immediate access to benefits upon being determined eligible.



## COLORADO

Department of Health Care  
Policy & Financing

Priority: R-7  
Participant Directed Programs Expansion  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$1,708,633 total funds, including \$816,371 General Fund, for FY 2015-16, to expand access to Consumer Directed Attendant Support Services (CDASS) in the Supported Living Services (SLS) Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) waiver, hire a contractor for technical assistance and cost modeling to further expand participant direction, and to hire 1.0 FTE to support program development for Community First Choice (CFC).

### ***Current Program***

- CDASS is available in four HCBS waivers, Elderly, Blind and Disabled (HCBS-EBD), Community Mental Health Supports (CMHS), Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) and Persons with Brain Injury waivers (BI).
- The Department conducted a feasibility study on the implementation of the Community First Choice (CFC) delivery system authorized in the Affordable Care Act to help determine the best methodology for the Department to expand participant directed care.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- HB 05-1243 authorized the Department to expand CDASS to all HCBS waivers. However, the Department's experience has shown that CDASS increases utilization which leads to increased cost so further implementation was delayed for waivers where the additional funding needed was not available, including HCBS-SLS.
- A preliminary report evaluating the feasibility of implementing CFC showed it would be costly and additional modeling is needed.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Department would not be able to expand the CDASS service delivery option to HCBS-SLS. Clients in the HCBS-SLS waiver would not have the flexibility and choice in who can provide services and how they are delivered and would continue to receive the current benefits package.
- The Department would not be able to complete the analysis of the CFC option in a robust and timely manner.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Include CDASS in the HCBS-SLS waiver to allow the expansion of participant direction to clients with intellectual and developmental disabilities.
- Hire third party contractors to provide technical assistance, more detailed cost modeling, and stakeholder engagement for continued CFC implementation planning.
- Increase personnel resources for the Department to fully develop and support a cost-effective and high quality participant directed program.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$10,616,568 total funds, \$367,564 General Fund, \$4,840,203 Cash Funds and \$5,408,801 federal funds to eliminate the Children with Autism (CWA) waiver enrollment cap, allow for a one-time increase to the expenditure cap and allow it to fluctuate, increase the age limit to eight, allow for three years stay, and continue the waiver effectiveness evaluation. Funding is ongoing and includes a temporary FTE.

#### ***Current Program***

- The CWA waiver provides behavioral therapy to children, from birth to six, with an autism diagnosis. The waiver is capped at 75 clients, average enrollment age is five-and-a-half, and clients have a \$25,000 expenditure cap on waiver services which are funded by the Autism Treatment Fund.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- There are 320 clients waiting to enroll on the CWA waiver. The Department request to eliminate the waiver enrollment cap, allowing the cap to fluctuate.
- Research suggests treatment is most effective if received before eight, for 20 to 40 hours per week, for three years. The Department requests to increase the age limit to eight and to allow for three year stay on the waiver.
- If clients were on the waiver for a full year, they would spend more than the current expenditure cap. The Department requests a one-time increase of the expenditure cap to \$30,000, allowing the cap to fluctuate.
- To manage the number of new enrollees on the waiver the Department requests to increase funding to Community Centered Boards (CCBs) for case management and utilization review.
- The Autism Treatment Fund can only be used for services provided under the waiver; all other services are General Fund. The Department request that any remaining funds would be used to finance state plan expenditures for new and existing enrollees until the fund is depleted.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If this request is not funded children with ASD will continue to wait for services, or will not have the proper choice of services, when services are appropriate and effective if received properly.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests \$10,500,832 in order to eliminate the enrollment cap, allow for a one-time increase to the expenditure cap, and allow it to fluctuate, increase the age limit to eight and allow for three years on the waiver, and to fund CCBs for case management and utilization review.
- The Department requests \$53,736 for a temporary FTE for enrollment and waitlist management and \$62,000 to continue the waiver effectiveness evaluation on an annual basis.
- The request requires statutory changes.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- In order to implement online health education and Personal Health Record (PHR) technology for Medicaid clients, the Department requests:
  - FY 2015-16: \$772,570 total funds, \$122,257 General Fund, and \$650,313 federal funds;
  - FY 2016-17: \$1,485,279 total funds, \$352,528 General Fund, and \$1,132,751 federal funds;
  - FY 2017-18: \$1,170,279 total funds, \$421,028 General Fund, and \$749,251 federal funds;
  - FY 2018-19: \$1,045,209 total funds, \$484,576 General Fund, and \$560,633 federal funds; and
  - FY 2019-20 and ongoing: \$950,139 total funds, \$475,069 General Fund, and \$475,070 federal funds.

### ***Current Program***

- Online health education and Personal Health Record (PHR) technology have been shown to improve health and reduce health care spending; the Department currently does not offer these services to its clients

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department has an opportunity to improve client health and reduce spending on medical services by implementing online health education and PHR technology
- Online health education enables clients to become better informed about their health conditions and treatment options; research shows that better-informed consumers tend to favor less-invasive and correspondingly less-costly medical services
- PHR technology gives clients access to their electronic medical information and offers various opportunities to improve client health and reduce costs through, for example, PHR-based smoking cessation counseling, medication list sharing to avoid adverse drug interactions, and complete laboratory results sharing to avoid redundant medical tests
- This technology would capitalize on Colorado's growing Health Information Exchange (HIE) network managed by the Colorado Regional Health Information Organization (CORHIO)

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If this request is not approved, the Department would miss opportunities to educate clients about their health conditions and treatment options and clients would continue to be unable to easily access and share their electronic medical information or utilize other features of PHR technology; consequently, the Department would miss an opportunity to improve client health and reduce state spending on medical services

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department proposes to implement online health education resources and PHR technology for Medicaid clients, who could access these services through a single online portal
- The work would largely be performed by CORHIO
- The Department anticipates clients would use online health education resources to learn more about their health conditions and treatment options and consequently favor less-invasive, less-costly treatments, creating long-term cost savings on medical services for the Department
- The Department anticipates clients would use PHR technology to view their electronic medical information and appropriately share the information and communicate with providers through the PHR technology, leading to long-term cost savings on medical services for the Department and improved client health



# COLORADO

Department of Health Care  
Policy & Financing

Priority: R-10  
Customer Service Center  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$2,077,065 total funds, including \$674,424 General Fund and \$364,111 Hospital Provider Fee cash funds in FY 2015-16. This amount is ongoing in order to hire 25.0 Full Time Equivalents (FTE) for the Medicaid Customer Service Center (CSC), the associated leased space for the FTE, and increased funding to for the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems needed to support the CSC.

## ***Current Program***

- The CSC is the primary point of contact for over one million Medicaid clients regarding all benefit and billing related questions. CSC staff serve these clients through multiple platforms including a call center, an e-mail address, and through an online chat and forms service.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Medicaid caseload has increased by 157,801 clients between January and June 2014, a 17% increase, but call volumes have increased 328%, when comparing May 2013 to May 2014. Current staffing levels are not adequate to support the volume increases.
- CSC staff were only able to answer about 50% of calls received in FY 2013-14. The Department expects call volumes to continue to increase as a result of new Medicaid enrollees, the annual redetermination process and the open enrollment period for Connect for Health Colorado. The CSC is also anticipating a reduction in staff during FY 2015-16 due to the expiration of temporary funding for contracted and term-limited staff. This will cause the wait times and abandonment rates to further increase.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Callers will continue not to be able to get the answers they need related to their health care coverage which present barriers and delays to accessing health care services, leading to poorer health outcomes and subsequent increased costs for the state.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- To staff the Customer Service Center with 25.0 additional full-time equivalents (FTE) in order to meet the demand of the growing Medicaid population and provide a comprehensive and efficient customer service experience.
- To increase the funding amount for CRM and IVR system costs.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests funding of \$1,400,000 total funds, including \$495,740 General Fund and \$190,120 Cash Funds to align the work of Colorado's Local Public Health Agencies (LPHAs) with the Accountable Care Collaborative (ACC). The request does not require any additional FTE.

#### ***Current Program***

- The mission of the ACC is to improve clients' health and reduce costs through a coordinated, client-centered system. It is made up of seven Regional Care Collaborative Organizations (RCCO) that connect clients to Medicaid providers and help clients find community and social services in their area.
- Colorado currently has 54 LPHAs serving 64 Colorado counties that focus on population health, public health initiatives, community health outreach, health education, and many provide direct services such as immunizations and cancer screenings.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Clients enrolled in Medicaid often have limited health literacy which can lead them to seek fewer preventive services, have a higher chance for developing a chronic condition, higher hospitalization rates, poorer health status, and often incur higher health care costs when compared to enrollees in private health insurance.
- The Department has the opportunity to utilize the expertise and experience of LPHAs to address gaps in service and education for Medicaid clients.
- By formalizing the relationship between LPHAs and the ACC, the Department can bridge the gap between direct health care and population based health intervention that have the potential to lower health care costs in the long term.
- Funding for integration of population health and individual health care services is currently not available in the ACC Program.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without funding, public health services would fail to become an integrated part of the ACC. Population health and individual health services would continue to be provided in siloes, creating duplication and lack of coordination despite both types of services striving to achieve the same goal - a healthy Colorado.
- Poor health literacy is a common problem within the Medicaid population, and can lead to poor health outcomes and expensive treatment. Many LPHAs provide community outreach and health education to alter behaviors that can lead to expensive and unnecessary care. Without funding, the Department would lose the opportunity to utilize LPHA experience that could have a positive impact on health outcomes within the Medicaid population.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department proposes that funding will be made available to each of the seven RCCOs to work jointly with LPHAs to support programs and services to Medicaid clients not currently available within the Medicaid framework.
- By establishing a Memorandum of Understanding with each RCCO, the Department would ensure that funding formalizes a relationship that builds on the expertise of LPHAs and RCCOs in providing quality health care that improves health outcomes.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$32,910,761 total funds, including \$11,389,124 General Fund in FY 2015-16.

#### ***Current Program***

- Provider reimbursement for most Medicaid services does not change over time absent increases or decreases to appropriation by the General Assembly. Subsequently, rates for many services do not change based on the costs of providing the service. Provider costs can increase with inflation and other economic factors, or decrease with new technology and efficiencies.
- In FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14, the General Assembly appropriated funds to partially restore reimbursement to prerecession levels as providers experienced multiple rate reductions since FY 2009-10.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- For some services, reimbursement is insufficient to maintain provider participation in the long run.
- An inconsistent, fixed fee schedule that has not been updated to account for changes in costs and potential efficiencies can create incentives for providers to utilize higher cost, less effective, and less efficient services.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Reduced provider participation reduces clients' access to health care. Reduced access to health care can, in turn, result in poor client outcomes and subsequent higher costs for the State.
- Incentives for providers created by insufficient and/or inconsistent reimbursement can result in utilization of services that are inefficient, less effective, and more costly. As with access issues, there are negative impacts for client outcomes and fiscal impacts for the State.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests \$32,910,761 in total funds for FY 2015-16 to increase provider rates by 1%.
- Investing in adequate provider rates and aligning payment with high value services would result in better outcomes for clients and lower costs for the State.





#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$250,000 total funds, \$125,000 General Fund, in FY 2015-16 and \$100,000 total funds, \$50,000 General Fund, in FY 2016-17.
- No FTE are requested with this Change Request.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Accountable Care Collaborative (ACC) Program serves as Colorado's platform for reforming Medicaid care delivery, and has demonstrated a net return on investment while simultaneously improving client outcomes.
- Seven Regional Care Collaborative Organizations (RCCOs) are the primary entities responsible for driving change in the ACC Program.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The RCCO contracts, central to the ongoing operation of the ACC Program, will be reprocured during FY 2016-17, with new contracts effective July 1, 2017.
- The Department lacks sufficient resources to carry out key functions that will ensure a successful reprocurement process that moves the ACC Program forward.
- The ACC reprocurement presents an important opportunity to make significant improvements in the ACC Program, such as behavioral health integration.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without a neutral convener to facilitate stakeholder engagement, the Department could fail to adequately engage with stakeholders and thereby undermine long-term program efficacy.
- The Department risks a failed reprocurement, which could result in additional Medicaid enrollees in fee for service, or a loss of faith and engagement amongst the stakeholder community.
- The Department requires additional expertise in technical assistance regarding financial analysis. Without such assistance, the Department could lose an opportunity to make significant improvements in the ACC Program, or even risk losing hard-earned progress in containing costs and improving client outcomes.
- With a constraint on internal resources, the Department would not have the capacity to perform the research and outreach necessary to develop all processes necessary for the next phase of the program.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests \$250,000 total funds, \$125,000 General Fund, in FY 2015-16 and \$100,000 total funds, \$50,000 General Fund, in FY 2016-17 to hire consultants to provide assistance in facilitating stakeholder engagement, researching policy options, and providing recommendations for program design.
- The Department would seek consultants with expertise in conducting complex stakeholder engagement processes and in Medicaid system redesign, drawing on expertise from other states to enable Colorado to make programmatic decisions in a way that leverages the lessons and best practices from other states and other programs.
- This proposal would allow the Department to maximize investment in the program to ensure continued improvements in the way that it serves Medicaid clients in the ACC Program, which is essential to the Department's mission to improve health care access and outcomes for Coloradoans and the Governor's goal to make Colorado the healthiest state in the nation.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- \$0 total funds in FY 2015-16 and beyond, and 0.0 FTE, for a budget neutral transfer of \$126,056 cash funds from the Primary Care Fund Program line item, of which \$50,000 would transfer to the Professional Audit Contracts line item and \$76,056 would transfer to Personal Services.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Primary Care Fund provides an allocation of moneys from Colorado's tax on cigarettes and tobacco products to health care providers that make comprehensive, primary care services available in an outpatient setting to residents of Colorado regardless of their ability to pay.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department does not audit the information provided on applications for funding through the Primary Care Fund and thus unable to verify the accuracy and validity of the data submitted.
- Provider's eligibility status and the amount of payments they receive may be inaccurately determined.
- Inaccurate allocations to providers could reduce or compromise services to the target populations of uninsured or medically indigent patients in a manner that would adversely affect the health outcomes of these patients.
- Additionally, the portion of the Primary Care Fund retained by the Department for administering the Primary Care Fund does not accurately reflect the amount of funds needed for the Department's allocated workload and operating costs associated with the program.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The availability and quality of health care services could be reduced or compromised in a manner that would adversely affect the health outcomes of uninsured or medically indigent patients.
- The General Fund would continue to fund a portion of administrative and operating expenses of the Primary Care Fund Program.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- Procure a contractor for a compliance audit of the data submitted by Primary Care Fund applicant providers to verify the accuracy and validity of the data.
- Transfer funding from the Primary Care Fund to fund the Department's administrative costs to more accurately reflect the Department's allocated workload and operating costs associated with the program.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests ongoing funding of \$300,000 total funds, including \$150,000 General fund to hire an auditing firm to perform audits on financial reports and encounter data from physical and behavioral health managed care organizations that contract with the Department. This request would not require any additional FTE.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Department contracts with behavioral and physical health managed care organizations to provider or arrange for services for Medicaid clients enrolled with one of these organizations.
- In FY 2013-14 the Department spent over \$700,000,000 on behavioral health and physical health managed care contracts.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Currently, the Department does not audit the financial or encounter data beyond assessing the reasonableness of payment at a high level of aggregation based on summary statistics.
- Similarly, the Department is currently evaluating applying medical loss ratios (MLRs) across all managed care plans as an effective way to ensure that health plans are adequately funding the provision of medical services. The Department would benefit from assistance in the form of experience and guidance in incorporation MLRs across all managed care plans.
- Furthermore, the Department requires assistance to ensure that contract language provides for adequate and enforceable oversight of managed care plans.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without an in depth audit to ensure that reported charges are both reasonable and allowable, the Department risks over payment for services provided to Medicaid clients under managed care contracts.
- Without assistance in instituting MLRs across all managed care plans, the Department would lose valuable out-of-state experience and background to ensure proper implementation and enforceability in contract language.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests to hire an auditor to conduct a thorough review of current managed care contract language and provide experience and guidance in implementing MLRs across all managed care plans.
- The auditor would use selected algorithms to analyze claims data from one managed care plan to identify outlier populations that could be at risk of overpayment. Further analysis of these outlier populations would ensure compliance with regulations for allowable medical expenses.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$84,952 total funds, \$42,476 General Fund, in FY 2015-16 and \$194,760 total funds, \$97,380 General Fund, in FY 2016-17.
- No FTE are requested with this Change Request.

#### ***Current Program***

- The Comprehensive Primary Care (CPC) initiative is a multi-payer initiative that began in 2012. It fosters collaboration between public and private health care payers for the purpose of improving client outcomes and containing costs through collaboration and coordination between payers and providers.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The CPC initiative strives for success through improving care coordination, but the lack of integrated data reporting across payers for participating practices is a persistent obstacle to that goal.
- A unique opportunity exists for the multiple payers in the CPC initiative to establish the necessary infrastructure to support an aggregated data reporting solution for primary care so that their patients can benefit from improved health outcomes and quality of care.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without continued funding, the Department would be unable to meet its share of the payer group's cost obligation, which may cause other payers to back out of the initiative. This would make the CPC initiative less likely to succeed, which would result in patients not realizing the health and care benefits that would otherwise be possible through care coordination and better health care delivery from primary care practices with aggregated data reporting across multiple payers.
- If the CPC initiative does not pursue an aggregated data solution, payers would continue to have incongruent solutions, with no incentive for collaboration among payers or payer resources without a mechanism through which payers can share the cost of implementing innovative technology solutions.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests funding for a single resource for practice reporting and consolidating multi-payer data within a practice, which would reduce the administrative burden of care coordination for primary care practices and enhance the continuity of care for clients who transition between payers.
- The aggregation of paid claims data from multiple payers within a practice would allow for the dissemination of claims-based performance measures to practices, resulting in clear and observable goals for practices to target. This would improve care coordination.
- Clients would experience improved health outcomes and quality of care due to continuity in care across payers and care coordination. The payers would achieve lower costs as care coordination positively impacts client health outcomes.
- The requested funding is Medicaid's share of costs to fund an aggregated data reporting solution with the other payers of the CPC initiative. Total costs consist of funding for the aggregated data solution platform, project management, payer group facilitation, and data analytics.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$4,216,324 total funds, including \$1,999,674 General Fund and \$2,126,650 federal funds, to continue school-based prevention and early intervention services related to marijuana through the Department's Behavioral Health Organizations (BHO).

#### ***Current Program***

- The Department's BHOs reported that they provide school-based prevention and early intervention substance use disorder services in approximately 230 schools during the 2013 school year. The \$4,363,807 General Fund appropriation in 2014-15 has allowed the BHOs under contract to increase the number of school health professionals who provide youth substance abuse services to during 2014.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department was appropriated \$4,363,807 in FY 2014-15 to provide school-based prevention and early intervention services related to marijuana through contracts with its BHOs, but without continuation funding in FY 2015-16, the scope will again be limited to lower historical levels.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Given the recent legalization of recreational marijuana, there is a risk of an increase in drug use. Failure to respond to these risks could result in an increase in the current physical and mental health consequences of drug abuse that are already being experienced.
- In a large survey of adolescent health, Colorado ranked in the top ten for rates of past-month marijuana and other illegal substance use among 12 year olds and those between 18-25 years. Up to 56.5% of Colorado teens have used some form of illegal substance by the 12th grade, with up to 6.8% having used an illegal substance before age 13 (Matheson & McGrath, 2012).

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- Recognizing the need to increase the prevalence and availability of targeted outreach programs in schools, particularly related to the usage of marijuana, the Department is requesting continuation funding to maintain and expand upon the essential resources needed for early intervention and prevention of youth marijuana use.
- The Department proposes to use \$1,999,674 General Fund and \$2,126,650 federal funds to maintain higher levels of school-based prevention and early intervention substance use disorder services through its BHO contracts and to combat the negative side effects of the increase in marijuana use.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- FY 2015-16: \$205,260 total funds, \$102,629 General Fund, and \$102,631 federal funds.

#### ***Current Program***

- DDDWeb, which is the Department's case management system for clients with intellectual and developmental disabilities, must be a secure and stable system in order to ensure the privacy of client health information stored in DDDWeb and the uninterrupted delivery of medical services that rely on an authorization process via DDDWeb

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- DDDWeb is unacceptably insecure and unstable, putting the Department at risk of breaching health information and disrupting delivery of critical client medical services
- DDDWeb is insecure because it requires an ad hoc network connection between the Department and the Department of Human Services (DHS) that is vulnerable to cyber-attacks and relies on software slated to lose manufacturer support due to age within the next year, which will leave the software vulnerable to cyber-attacks
- DDDWeb is unstable because it relies on an outdated physical server architecture that uses old hardware vulnerable to malfunction or failure due to age

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the insecurity and instability of DDDWeb is not corrected, then DDDWeb will be at an unacceptably high risk of cyber-attack or system malfunction until it is replaced in November 2016 by the Department's new Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department proposes to transfer DDDWeb from the DHS network to the Department's network, thereby eliminating the ad hoc network connection between the two Departments; updating DDDWeb's software to more recent software versions that will not imminently lose manufacturer support due to age; and finally, transferring DDDWeb from physical servers to virtual servers, which are a more modern and stable system architecture
- The Department expects these changes to DDDWeb would greatly improve the system's security and stability, helping to ensure that no protected health information is breached from DDDWeb and that client services requiring DDDWeb are not disrupted
- There are ongoing DDDWeb maintenance costs associated with this proposal, but funding is not requested in this proposal for these costs because they will be accounted for in common policy adjustments by the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT)



### ***Cost and FTE***

- FY 2015-16: \$5,476,888 total funds, including \$2,683,127 cash funds and \$2,793,761 federal funds, and 0.0 FTE; and
- FY 2016-17: \$9,443,673 total funds, including \$4,626,455 cash funds and \$4,817,218 federal funds, and 0.0 FTE.
- The increase in funds will allow the Department draw down federal matching funds for allowable expenditures that will be used to fund the unmet health needs for all students served by participating providers of the Public School Health Services Program.

### ***Current Program***

- The Public School Health Services (SHS) Program allows public schools, Boards of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES), or state educational institutions that serve students in kindergarten through twelfth grade (hereafter referred to as “providers”) to access federal Medicaid funds for health services delivered to eligible clients.
- SHS providers are required to use the federal funding received through this program to offset costs incurred for the provision of student health services or to fund other student health services. The funding generated through this program can be used to fund the unmet health needs for all students served by participating providers, as identified in the providers’ Local Service Plans. Additionally, providers have been able to address some of the health care needs unique to their local communities.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- As the overall population Medicaid eligible children increases, the Department anticipates a corresponding increases in caseload and certified public expenditures (CPE) in the Public School Health Services program. These CPE are eligible for federal Medicaid matching funds.
- Growth in expenditures is anticipated due to the overall growth in the number of Medicaid eligible children statewide resulting from expansion under the Affordable Care Act, the Department’s “continuous eligibility” policy, along with outreach and enrollment assistance by both the Department and participating providers.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without sufficient spending authority, reimbursement to program participants will be delayed until supplemental funding is approved or over-expenditure authority is granted.
- Delays in reimbursement may discourage provider participation in the program, resulting in fewer health services to students.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This increase in funds would allow SHS providers to certify their Medicaid allowable costs as certified public expenditures and receive federal matching funds allowed under the Department’s federally-approved reimbursement methodology.
- SHS providers would use the funds to support local school health services, increase access to primary and preventive care programs to low-income, under or uninsured children, and improve the coordination of care between schools and health care providers.



***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Higher Education requests a total of \$75,588,527 General Fund for institutions of public higher education. This request is made in keeping with the provisions of SB14-001 (tuition cap) and HB14-1319 (higher education performance funding).

***Current Program***

- In FY 2014-15, resident tuition increases were capped at no more than 6.0 percent in SB14-001. The legislation also established the same tuition cap for FY 2015-16.
- HB14-1319 provides for a performance and outcomes funding model. It is possible that some potential funding scenarios could lower institutional funding below their 5 percent guard-rail/performance transition level established in the legislation.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- This FY 2015-16 request responds to two statutory directives added in the 2014 Session. First, the State must continue the resident tuition cap set in SB14-001 of no more than 6 percent in FY 2015-16. Second, the State must request funding in a manner consistent with HB14-1319.

***Consequences of Problem***

- If the increase in funding for public higher education institutions is not provided to allow the schools to limit resident tuition increases in FY 2015-16, the State may be out of compliance with SB14-001.
- Without some guard-rail/performance transition funding to ensure smooth implementation of HB14-1319, some institutions could face greater fiscal instability. This need will depend upon the outcome of the model.

***Proposed Solution***

- This request contains \$60.6 million (10%) General Fund for estimated continuation of the 6.0 percent or lower tuition cap. It provides a five-year implementation guard-rail/performance transition funding estimated at \$15.0 million to successfully implement HB14-1319.





***Cost and FTE***

- The Colorado Department of Higher Education requests \$30.0 million General Fund Exempt/Total Funds for transfer to the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative in FY 2015-16. This sum will increase the State's seed investment, which is intended to incentivize contributions from the non-profit and private community and build up the Scholarship corpus in order to provide tuition assistance to students.

***Current Program***

- H.B. 14-1384 created the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative and provided a process for a General Fund match of community non-profit and private fundraising in order to build up a financial corpus for student tuition assistance. The program intends to provide \$3.4M in grants to student success programs around the state in order to better prepare students for post-secondary education.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- The cost of a postsecondary degree has increased and student debt has commensurately grown. Federal student loans comprise over 50 percent of student financial aid. Average student debt for a Baccalaureate degree was over \$25,000 in 2013. Foundation and Institutional scholarships cover only approximately 5% of the aggregate cost and this giving is not necessarily aligned to proven student success best practices.

***Consequences of Problem***

- Workforce requirements demand that more Coloradans have a postsecondary degree or credential. Increasing costs and levels of student debt, however, could deter some students from seeking the necessary additional education.

***Proposed Solution***

- The \$30.0 million General Fund Exempt transfer expenditure to COSI requested will instill additional confidence in the State's commitment to this program and will leverage tens of millions of dollars from the non-profit and private communities, consistent with the legislative intent of H.B. 14-1384.



#### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Higher Education requests \$190,268 reappropriated funds (0.0 FTE) to ensure sustainable funding for portions of four data and research positions' salary and benefits. These critical Department positions have been funded with grants that are not continuing, the loss of which threatens the availability of essential research and data which support critical State initiatives. The source of the reappropriated funds is department indirect costs.

#### ***Current Program***

- Almost half of the positions on the Department's Data and Research Team are currently grant funded with dollars that are not continuing. These positions/portions of positions include the following: (1) 0.3 FTE portion of Data Systems Engineer/Web Developer; (2) 1.0 FTE portion Research and Policy Analyst, (2) 0.5 FTE portion of Director of Information Systems, and (4) 0.2 FTE portion of the Chief Research Officer.

#### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Over half of the Data and Research FTE at the Department have been funded with grant funds since FY 2012-13. These grants are coming to an end and new grant resources are not available for FY 2015-16. Without appropriate funding, several critical functions of the Data and Research team will cease.
- Significant efforts have been made by the Department to secure grant funding from all known sources.

#### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The resources for policy makers and other customers that could be jeopardized include: District-at-a-Glance website and customized district reports, the Free Application for Federal Student Aid Completion website, College Measures website, Concurrent Enrollment Report, Postsecondary Outcomes and Success Report, CCHE website, Complete College America, and over 150 information requests, among others. Without adequate funding, a number of critical initiatives that inform policy within and management of higher education within the Department will cease.

#### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests funding to sustain the Data and Research Team's current positions to ensure the resources to complete its numerous projects and information requests.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Colorado Geological Survey at the Colorado School of Mines requests \$105,494 General Fund and 1.0 FTE to improve assistance to local governments and agencies on geologic hazard maps, providing post-disaster response and recovery technical assistance and the provision of hazard planning technical assistance. The Colorado Geological Survey has the responsibility of creating and disseminating geologic hazard information about Colorado to its citizens, schools, private sector, and government.

### ***Current Program***

- One of the key statutory missions of CGS is to assess the vulnerability of people, state assets, and property to natural hazards and to help reduce those risks.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Approximately \$28M of state assets are vulnerable to landslide, \$18.9M of assets in Colorado are vulnerable to rock fall, \$87.4M of state assets are at risk from potentially unstable soil, and \$2.3 billion of state assets are vulnerable to debris flow. In recent years, CGS disaster response and recovery work has taken over 2,000 hours a year.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- There has been a sharp decrease in Colorado Geological Survey at Mines geologic hazard mapping and associated technical support to state and local agencies. Local officials cannot protect the built environment, physical infrastructure, the natural environment, and the quality of life in their communities unless they can adequately assess vulnerabilities to geologic hazards.
- The ability of the Colorado Geological Survey - Mines to respond to geological hazards and assist local governments could be limited to respond to emergencies. The agency cannot meet its basic statutory requirements for its customers in an optimal way with the current level of staffing/funding given recent disasters.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This request will help correct the significant decrease in geologic hazard mapping. The additional funding and FTE will allow the Colorado Geological Survey at Mines to create new hazard maps and provide needed technical support to the state and local communities in order to reduce the occurrence of hazards or limit exposure to hazards.



***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$1,169,115 General Fund to fund the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver in FY 2015-16. This increase would bring the total appropriation for the waiver to \$16,011,096 General Fund.

***Current Program***

- Colorado is required via Federal treaty and state law to provide full tuition assistance to any qualified Native American student who attends Fort Lewis College.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Federal treaty with Colorado applies to all Native American students throughout the United States. Therefore, the appropriation must cover both resident and non-resident tuition for participating students. Current funding would fall short of the program cost by \$1,169,115 General Fund in FY 2015-16.

***Consequences of Problem***

- If the funding for the Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver is not increased, Colorado will be out of compliance with Section 23-52-105 (1) (b), C.R.S.

***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests that the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver funding be increased to cover Native American student enrollment and tuition costs.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$2,614,238 General Fund and 36.7 FTE in FY 2015-16 and beyond to provide necessary staffing and operating funds for the Mental Health Institutes Treatment Unit for patients previously transferred to the Department of Corrections (DOC) per 17-23-103, C.R.S. (2014). This request represents a 3.9% funding increase in Personal Services and a 0.7% funding increase in Operating Expenses for the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CMHIP).

### ***Current Program***

- The statute, *Inmates with Mental Illness or a Developmental Disability – Transfer*, 17-23-101, C.R.S. (2014) allows for the transfer of a Mental Health Institute (MHI) patient who exhibits violent/aggressive behaviors to the Colorado Department of Corrections. While this current practice follows and meets the requirements established in statute, the Department has determined these patients would be more appropriately served at a Colorado Mental Health Institute.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department exercises the transfer option of patients to DOC as a last resort for individuals who were/are determined to be too violent/aggressive to be treated at CMHIP.
- The Department utilizes this option successfully with the DOC, and had five such patients receiving treatment at the San Carlos Correctional Facility (SCCF).
- Four of the patients at SCCF are civil commitments and one is a legal commitment of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI).

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Although permissible under the statute, the Department has decided it is in the best interest of these patients to be treated at a Mental Health Institute.
- An article in *The Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law*, titled “*Solitary Confinement and Mental Illness in U.S. Prisons: A Challenge for Medical Ethics*”, states “persons with mental illness are often impaired in their ability to handle the stresses of incarceration and to conform to a highly regimented routine.”

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department has elected to return patients previously transferred under the statute to CMHIP.
- This request funds staff/operating expenses to maintain a safe, successful treatment environment.
- The Department is exploring viable options for a more comprehensive long-term solution to include infrastructure, and is in continued discussions with the Department of Corrections.

This page intentionally left blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department is requesting an increase of \$2,453,204 Total Funds including \$1,098,960 General Fund, \$680,961 cash funds, \$292,746 reappropriated funds, and \$380,537 federal funds for early intervention (EI) direct services and service coordination in FY 2015-16. These funds will provide necessary services for infants and toddlers, birth through two years who have developmental delays or disabilities, and their families.

### ***Current Program***

- The Department is designated as the lead agency in Colorado under Part C of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).
- Federal regulations require the State to adopt a policy to make appropriate EI services available to all eligible infants and toddlers and their families.
- In FY 2013-14 from July through May, the unduplicated number of children served was 11,453, and the average monthly enrollment was 6,883. This is an increase of 5.9% in average monthly enrollment over FY 2012-13.
- The five year average growth rate from FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14 in EI caseloads was 5.3%

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The birth through two years population in Colorado has increased over the past five years. During that time, the percentage of children identified with developmental delays and disabilities has also increased from 2.35% to 3% of the birth to two years of age population.
- In order for the State to maintain Part C funding, Colorado cannot have a waitlist for eligible children and families.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Children are at risk of longer term or an increased level of delays if intervention is not provided in a timely manner during the developmental years of birth through two years. This could result in higher health care and education costs to the State.
- If EI is not fully funded, and services are not available to all eligible children and families, the State will not meet the Part C requirements and will be at risk of forfeiting eligibility for the federal grant funds of \$6,922,597.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The requested funding will adequately fund the growth in caseload, which is an average of 382 children in FY 2015-16, to support direct services and service coordination for infants and toddlers and their families.
- The Department is engaged in ongoing work with the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to increase Medicaid utilization as a funding source for EI services. This includes implementing procedures to require a denial from Medicaid or private insurance before General Fund or federal Part C funds are used to pay for services that are benefits under those funding sources.

*This page is intentionally left blank*





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Human Services is requesting \$2,056,969 total funds/cash funds for FY 2015-16 and beyond. This is a 1.7% increase over the current appropriation, to fund a 1.7% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to be applied to the grant award provided to participants in the Old Age Pension (OAP) Program.

### ***Current Program***

- The Employment and Benefits Division provides the oversight and coordination of programs that supports older adults and adults with disabilities to live independently.
- The OAP Program provides financial assistance for low-income adults age 60 or older who meet basic eligibility requirements.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Each year, the Social Security Administration (SSA) reviews the Consumer Price Index and determines whether to increase benefit amounts provided to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. The COLA amount is released in late October of each year for the next calendar year, beginning January 1st.
- If a COLA is approved by the SSA, the State Board of Human Services (SBHS) has the constitutional authority to apply the increase or not.
- The FY 2013-14 COLA increase of 1.5% of the grant standard payment amounted to a monthly increase of \$11 and a \$748 monthly grant standard; in addition the Joint Budget Committee added an additional 1.5% for a total increase of \$22 to \$759 per month. The SSA has indicated that the COLA will be increased by 1.7%, beginning January 1, 2015. This increase was used to calculate adjustments to the OAP grant award amount.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If a COLA is approved by the SSA but is not passed along to OAP recipients, it will result in the OAP grant standard not keeping pace with inflation and would have a fiscal impact on a vulnerable population.
- The total amount of state expenditures provided to SSI recipients will not be fully realized. These expenditures are used to meet the Department's Federal Maintenance of Effort (MOE) spending requirement.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests an increase in cash funds to pass the COLA along to OAP recipients.
- The FY 2015-16 1.7% COLA is estimated at a monthly increase of \$13 and a grant standard of \$772 per month. Passing the COLA keeps the OAP in line with inflation and provides the elderly with the resources they need to meet their daily needs.

*This page is intentionally left blank*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$3,828,057 General Fund and 83.0 FTE in FY 2015-16, \$6,143,169 General Fund and 125.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and ongoing to move toward meeting federally mandated Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) staff to youth ratios by October 2017 and mitigate current safety concerns. This represents an 8.5% increase in Personal Services in the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) Institutional Programs.

### ***Current Program***

- The Division of Youth Corrections provides a continuum of residential services that encompass juvenile detention, commitment and parole. The Division is the agency statutorily mandated to provide for the care and supervision of youth committed by the court to the custody of the Department of Human Services.
- The Division operates 10 state-owned secure facilities for detention and commitment which include diagnostic, education, and program services for juveniles.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Pursuant to PREA, as well as Department of Justice PREA standards, the Division is not in compliance with mandated staff to youth staffing ratios.
- The Division has historically determined direct-care staffing levels utilizing the concept of a “critical post,” which does not take into consideration the staffing levels required for operational needs within a facility such as supervision of visits, medical needs, court appointments, management of youth with elevated needs and transportation.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Non-compliance with PREA regulations may result in the State losing five percent of all Department of Justice Grant funding.
- The Division has recently experienced several serious issues in safety at state-secured facilities. One resulted in serious attack and injury to a staff member.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This request proposes additional personnel to support safe environments in state-operated secure facilities. This level of staffing will move towards creating a safer environment for youth and staff, as well as meeting the requirements of the PREA Act and federal standards which are supported by the Colorado General Assembly through the adoption of the Detention Center Sexual Assault Prevention Program in 19-2-214, C.R.S. (2014).

*This page intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$2,139,104 General Fund and 1.8 FTE for FY 2015-16 and \$2,143,065 General Fund and 2.0 FTE for FY 2016-17 and ongoing for the Collaborative Management Program (CMP) to augment the existing cash fund to provide services to children, youth and families served across multiple support programs. This represents a 67% increase in funding for the program.

### ***Current Program***

- CMP is a collaboration of multiple youth-serving agencies that provide a unified treatment approach to serving children and youth. Local providers and youth-serving agencies take a team approach to case management and addressing the complex needs of children and youth.
- The CMP started with six counties in FY 2005-06 and now has 38 participating counties.
- Per evaluation results, CMP results in cost sharing across local service agencies, high rates of foster care children/youth obtaining a permanent home, improved quality of services, and reductions in service duplication and fragmentation.
- CMP sites are funded through performance-based incentives from the Collaborative Management Cash Fund established in 24-1.9-104, C.R.S. (2014), which is currently funded with 100% divorce docket fees.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- CMP incentive revenues have not kept pace with the increase in the number of participating counties and the dollar amount accrued from divorce filing fees has fluctuated, resulting in budget unpredictability and a reduction in funds per county.
- Currently there are no funds allocated to the State to provide oversight to CMP.
- The Department is expecting results in mid-November of a recent audit review of the program.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The program has served as an incentive for local agencies to work together in serving families. Any decrease in these funds jeopardizes CMP sites' ability to meet local demand for services.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Augment existing cash funds to ensure an adequate level of funds to continue serving children and youth involved with multiple agencies, to allow new counties to adopt the program, and to provide oversight to the program.
- Increased funding will allow counties to provide adequate services to children, youth and families.
- Coordinated and integrated services will address the need to improve permanency for children in foster care.
- Once the full scope of the audit is released, the Department may request future budget amendments or statutory changes to address the audit findings.

*This page is intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Human Services requests \$191,758 (\$159,159 General Fund and \$32,599 federal funds) and 2.7 FTE for FY 2015-16; \$195,682 (\$162,416 General Fund and \$33,266 federal funds) and 3.0 FTE for FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18 to oversee a dedicated Trails team to modernize the Child Welfare Case Management System - Trails. This represents a 3% increase in the Child Welfare Administration budget.

### ***Current Program***

- Trails is Colorado's Child Welfare automated case management system and is used by Child Welfare, Youth Corrections, Early Childhood, Administrative Review, the Office of Child Protection Ombudsman, certain contracted providers and sixty-four county Departments of Human and Social Services.
- It is the reporting system for several sets of federal requirements and has been Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) compliant since 2011.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- An independent analysis of Trails in FY 2013-14 resulted in a recommendation to modernize the Trails system through technology upgrades and enhanced data interfaces.
- The FTE are necessary to ensure the changes made to the system meet the requirements of a changing child welfare practice.
- Trails is critical to implementing the Governor's Child Welfare 2.0 Plan and supporting the daily operations of county departments and youth corrections.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The technologies of Trails are past their end-life and are no longer supported by the manufacturers.
- Trails is not able to deliver information timely and efficiently.
- User interfaces are inadequate and archaic causing a cumbersome and inefficient system.
- There will be inadequate resources to monitor the technical and budgetary changes to Trails.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department proposes to modernize Trails to be easy to use, easy to adapt, and easy to maintain.
- The system will allow users a more comprehensive view of children across programs, enabling caseworkers to be more effective and responsive. Improved reports will give the Department the ability to communicate better to internal and external stakeholders.
- Trails will be accessible via the internet and on mobile devices improving caseworker accessibility.
- The Department requests additional FTE to oversee a dedicated Trails team to implement and maintain the new hardware, software and analytics.

*This page is intentionally left blank.*





***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$743,140 Total Funds (\$464,071 General Fund and \$279,069 reappropriated funds) and 3.6 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$590,754 (\$295,377 General Fund and \$295,377 reappropriated funds) and 4.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and ongoing to oversee the medical, behavioral health and dental well-being of all children involved in child welfare and youth corrections systems.

***Current Program***

- There is currently no state-level medical professional consultation available in the child welfare system regarding child and youth health needs and psychotropic medication usage. The Division of Youth Corrections has limited access to independent psychiatric medical consultation and has a clinical provider but not a Medical Director to set overall policies and guidelines.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- There is a lack of training, data systems support, consultation, monitoring and evaluation of current practice and information about best practices available to county departments and youth corrections.
- There is a need to develop a program to ensure all children in the child welfare system are receiving medical and dental care, to include assessments of at-risk 0-5 year olds.
- Children and youth in the child welfare and youth corrections system are being prescribed psychotropic medications at a higher rate than those in the general Medicaid population, based on a nine-state study by Medicaid Medical Directors.

***Consequences of Problem***

- Colorado is currently not meeting federal well-being goals for medical and dental visits for children in foster care. Federal fiscal sanctions are possible in the future, if these goals are not met.
- Children and youth in the child welfare and youth corrections system are receiving psychotropic medications at inappropriately high rates, causing unintended health problems and at the same time, may not be receiving appropriate physical and behavioral health services.
- Youth transitioning from DYCS may not receive appropriate physical and behavioral health services.

***Proposed Solution***

- A Medical Director will consult with county departments and youth corrections about complex medical issues for children and youth, including psychotropic medications.
- The Department will assess and develop guidelines, policies and improvement plans to address the overall health care of children and youth in the child welfare and youth corrections system.
- Funding will allow claims data for physical, behavioral, and oral health, including psychotropic medications, to be captured in Trails, via an interface through Trails with Medicaid data.
- Funding will develop a program to ensure all children ages 0-5 years who are assessed at medium-high-risk are evaluated by a medical professional.

*This page intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Human Services requests \$8,227,138 (\$6,578,035 General Fund) and 0.9 FTE for FY 2015-16; \$7,941,391 (\$6,340,864 General Fund) and 1.0 FTE for FY 2016-17 and ongoing to increase county staffing in response to a workload study performed by the Office of the State Auditor (OSA). This represents a 2.3% increase in the Child Welfare Services line item.

### ***Current Program***

- The Department received funding in FY 2013-14 for a workload study of county child welfare staff.
- The client-oriented workload study focused on the amount of time spent on each child welfare case and was designed to establish a comprehensive picture of child welfare operations.
- The workload study aligns with the State's client-focused business model and it accounts for differences in cases and services, such as case complexities and the varying lengths of time needed to provide different services.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The workload study revealed that county caseworkers are working on average 44.6 hours per week while supervisors/managers/executives are working on average 48 hours per week.
- Time spent working on case related services are in line with other State child welfare studies.
- However, Colorado caseworkers and supervisors manage more cases than compared to the national average per various studies reviewed in the workload study. In addition, the workload study showed there were few differences between urban and rural counties.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Heavy caseloads and workloads have been cited repeatedly as key reasons workers leave child welfare. Turnover is both a consequence and a cause of high workloads. Staff turnover impacts the ability to deliver quality services with a negative impact on timeliness, continuity, and quality.
- Continued heavy workload could lead to a degradation of services or prevent an expansion of services to children in need.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- As recommended by the OSA, the Department requests additional funds to allow counties to hire additional child welfare staff to provide the level of staff needed to manage a more appropriate number of cases.
- For Colorado to continue implementing best practices and putting what is best for children first, more funding for county child welfare staff is needed.

*This page is intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$338,200 in General Fund in FY 2015-16 to fund approximately 40 micro loans (new line) to increase the availability of safe, high quality licensed child care via new child care homes in Colorado communities without sufficient capacity. The request annualizes to the same amount in FY 2016-17.

### ***Current Program***

- Colorado presently has over 3,000 licensed family child care homes and over 2,400 child care centers serving over 108,000 children per day.
- The Department supports the improvement of quality through initial licensing and grant funding, as well as appropriated funds for the improvement of quality in Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) serving facilities.
- A key goal of the Department is to ensure the ability to access licensed child care in all Colorado communities.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Many communities lack access to licensed child care, particularly children living in rural and resort communities in Colorado.
- Prospective child care homes lack the funding associated with starting up a new family child care home, preventing the provider from obtaining the resources and requirements for licensed care.
- Funds do not currently exist to invest in the start-up costs associated with safe, fiscally viable family child care homes.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Children in underserved and rural and resort communities lack access to licensed, quality child care.
- Investment in early childhood development has been linked to improved school readiness, early childhood development and self-sufficiency.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department is proposing a micro loan program to provide start-up funding for basic credentialing and business start-up costs to increase access to child care in rural and underserved areas of Colorado.
- The loan program will fund child care providers' start-up costs thereby promoting safety and quality associated with licensure standards, and the operation of a successful Colorado small business.
- This initiative requires partnering with community developers, lenders, and governmental economic development agencies to offer micro loans.

*This page is intentionally left blank*



***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$250,000 in General Funds for micro grants for family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) providers (new line) to increase access to quality child care. These grants will cover start-up funding for rural FFN providers. The request annualizes to the same amount in FY 2016-17.

***Current Program***

- Colorado's licensed child care centers and family care homes have capacity for 108,000 children, or 44 percent of the total population with working parents. That means 56 percent of children may have a need for non-parental child care.
- Corporate providers do not typically operate in rural and underserved areas due to insufficient population density, family incomes, and business economies of scale. In these areas, small, community-based providers have the potential to fill the gap in the availability of licensed care.
- A key goal of the Department is to ensure access to licensed child care in all Colorado communities, in settings that promote safety, education, and social and emotional growth.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- Rural and underserved areas suffer from a lack of licensed child care facilities.
- Many providers lack the resources required to open a licensed child care home.
- Many children are well cared for by FFN providers, and with a small investment, many of these providers could become licensed to provide care for additional children.

***Consequences of Problem***

- There is substantial evidence of the lifetime benefits of high quality care in the early childhood development. Without that access, children are denied the opportunity to reach their full potential.
- Investment in early childhood development can reduce the need for future public assistance.

***Proposed Solution***

- This request aims to increase access to child care in rural and underserved areas by providing startup funding for community-based providers, including equipment, educational and developmental materials; and access to training, coaching, and educational opportunities.
- Micro grants would provide assistance to purchase baby-gates, cabinet locks, outlet covers, playground resilient material, cord wraps, first aid kits, first aid trainings, CPR, and other trainings and materials.
- The combination of financial and technical assistance would allow providers to increase their capacity, while operating revenue-producing, sustainable businesses. Through coaching and access to existing quality initiatives, providers would also be encouraged to increase their quality rating.

*This page is intentionally left blank*





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$179,438 General Fund in FY 2015-16, \$442,367 in FY 2016-17, \$606,262 in FY 2017-18, \$635,531 in FY 2018-19 and \$358,048 in FY 2019-20 for a total of \$2,221,646 to contract with a state college or university for an academic gerontology stipend program. The request will fund a 5-year pilot program that will train social workers and health services managers specializing in gerontology to provide services to Colorado's aging population.

### ***Current Program***

- Social workers provide many services in Colorado's programs for the aging, including helping seniors and their families manage an illness or diagnosis, finding appropriate services, making necessary lifestyle and health care choices and protecting elders from abuse and exploitation.
- Health services managers provide leadership, plan, and direct health and medical services through oversight of nursing homes, group medical practices, hospitals and health care facilities.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Colorado's aging population has experienced and continues to experience significant growth.
- There is a shortage of qualified health care social workers and health services management professionals trained to serve the needs of the senior community.
- Research that shows a lack of interest among social work students in working with older adults. However, research and other state models indicate that an academic stipend program can have a significant impact on student interest and in filling the workforce gap.
- The Department is proposing a tuition stipend program to address the need for training and sustaining a workforce specializing in geriatric health care social work in Colorado.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without a trained workforce, seniors will lack accessibility to and information about available services. As a result, seniors may suffer higher mortality, injury and hospital readmissions as well as higher rates of abuse and lower quality social and health care.
- A trained workforce is critical to the successful ongoing implementation of mandatory reporting.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Funding will be used to train social and health services workers to fill the workforce gap and provide Colorado's seniors access to services that will allow them to thrive in the community.
- The program will include terms for "payback" employment as criteria for receipt of the stipend, and is anticipated to produce up to 85 qualified social workers with expertise in elder care by 2020.

*This page intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an additional \$300,000 total spending authority (\$63,900 cash funds and \$236,100 federal funds) for FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17 and beyond in order to utilize the existing cash fund balance and allow the Department to draw down 78.7% federal matching funds to enhance the Business Enterprise Program. This represents a 25% increase in spending authority in the Business Enterprise Program budget.

### ***Current Program***

- The Business Enterprise Program (BEP) exists to facilitate the achievement of a profitable and rewarding profession in food service and vending for blind entrepreneurs.
- BEP trainers recruit and train participants; BEP staff provides administrative and management services support, equipment, initial food inventory, and maintain and repair all equipment.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- BEP has a cash fund balance that exceeds its cash fund spending authority because cash revenues generated are greater than the BEP's FY 2014-15 Long Bill spending authority.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without an increase in spending authority, BEP will maintain an essential level of services, instead of providing new or additional services. This limits not only the number of blind participants BEP may serve, but also the capacity in which they are served.
- Without spending authority, BEP is unable to capture \$236,100 in available federal matching funds.
- These consequences impact the Department's goals for its consumers, including restricting the Program's ability to increase successful and sustainable job placements, opportunities, and competitive wages for program participants.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The increase in spending authority would allow BEP to grow the program; develop new locations; update, upgrade, and modernize existing locations; purchase and maintain equipment to support such growth; and train blind individuals to make a prosperous livelihood operating these locations.
- Specifically, the proposed solution will develop 1-2 new locations per year; upgrade or transition 3-4 existing locations per year; and an increase in the licensed operator base by 1-2 individuals per year.

*This page intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$225,000 General Fund in FY 2015-16, to conduct a business model analysis of the Circle Program. A new budget line is requested to create transparency for the analysis and would be a one-time 0.28% increase in the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CMHIP) budget.

### ***Current Program***

- The Circle Program, located at the Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CMHIP), is a Joint Commission accredited, Office of Behavioral Health licensed, intensive treatment program that serves adults who suffer from co-occurring disorders (mental illness and substance abuse).
- Circle provides a comprehensive regimen in a 90-day inpatient therapeutic-community (TC) setting that addresses mental illness, chemical dependence, personality disorders and criminal behavior.
- The cost of the program is approximately \$2 million annually with General Fund supporting approximately 87% of the costs since FY 2003-04. The balance of the funding is 12% cash funds and 1% reappropriated funds.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- As a State operated program on the CMHIP campus, the Circle Program is classified as an Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD), which prohibits it from receiving revenue from public (Medicaid) insurance, except in very limited circumstances.
- Additional funding for the program consists of revenues from public and private insurances as well as self-pay clients.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Department is interested in determining whether a different business model for the Circle Program would better serve its patients.
- The Department does not currently have the resources or expertise to conduct a business model analysis and business plan development of this magnitude.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- A funded analysis/business plan strategy, conducted by an objective third-party will provide information to evaluate and plan for future decisions regarding the operation of the Circle Program.
- The program and individuals served will benefit from the strategic recommendations to maximize revenue for program growth and service enhancements.

This page left intentionally blank.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$1,711,403 in General Fund in FY 2015-16, a 26.0% one-time increase, for equipment replacement and minor renovations at the Mental Health Institutes.

### ***Current Program***

- The Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo (CMHIP) operates 451 inpatient psychiatric beds, including 144 beds for civilly committed individuals and 307 beds for individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan (CMHIFL) operates 94 inpatient psychiatric beds for adults referred from the State's community mental health centers.
- Both Institutes are licensed by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; certified for Medicaid and Medicare participation by the federal Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services; and accredited by the Joint Commission, a recognized nationwide symbol of quality.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Institutes are in critical need of equipment replacements, repairs, and minor renovations.
- The Department previously submitted, and was funded for replacement equipment for the Mental Health Institutes in FY 2005-06. Due to State budgetary constraints, the Department has not submitted subsequent requests for hospital equipment or minor renovations.
- Without funding, the Department has delayed purchasing equipment and relied on repeated repairs to extend the life of the equipment on hand. Capital equipment, furniture and minor renovations are required to meet the needs of both CMHIP and CMHIFL patients and staff.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Failure to replace outdated equipment impacts efficiency and jeopardizes effective service delivery. Additionally, failure to maintain safe, sanitary furnishings places the Department at risk of citations by various regulatory and credentialing entities.
- Minor renovations are required to maintain proper flooring, provide necessary treatment space for patients, and office space for staff. Failure to make these renovations could result in citations by various regulatory and credentialing entities.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Funding for equipment replacements and minor renovations at the Institutes will allow the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. The items included in this request will improve patient and staff safety, security, and ensure business continues according to standards established by several credentialing and governing entities.
- These projects fall under definition of capital outlay as outlined in OSPB's FY 2015-16 budget instructions.

This page is intentionally left blank.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests one-time \$91,723 total funds (\$71,268 General Fund and \$20,455 reappropriated funds) in FY 2015-16 as a result of raw food inflation. This represents a 3% inflationary food cost increase for meals that are served to clients and residents at the Department's Mental Health Institutes, Division of Youth Corrections, and Regional Centers.

### ***Current Program***

- The Department of Human Services is mandated to provide nutritionally adequate meals.
- The Department spent \$3,057,407 in food costs during FY 2013-14 to provide 1,539,725 meals to over 1,406 average daily residents at its Mental Health Institutes, Regional Centers and Division of Youth Corrections.
- The cost of raw food continues to rise. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) anticipate a 2.5%-3.5% food cost increase in 2014.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Prior to the economic downturn, food inflation increases were a component of the Joint Budget Committee's Common Policy.
- Since FY 2008-09, the Department has absorbed the on-going increases in food costs in its operating expenses, which has prevented or delayed the purchase and replacement of necessary operating supplies, medical equipment, and has presented challenges in meeting other operating budget requirements.
- Food costs have increased year-over-year, with an overall compounded annual growth of over 6.0% over the last five years. Without additional operating funds, the Department will need to defer critical equipment replacement and restrict spending in other critical areas of service.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- With insufficient funding, it becomes challenging for the Department to provide adequate and nutritious meals to its residents.
- Inadequate funding reduces operating dollars and prevents the Department from addressing the repair and/or replacement of aging equipment. Deferred replacement of equipment and deferred maintenance may result in higher operating costs in the future.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests an inflationary increase for raw foods costs of 3%. This will provide adequate resources for continuous nutritional meals and allow the Department to operate and maintain its 24/7 facilities.

*This page intentionally left blank*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$932,429 in reappropriated funds spending authority (new line item) transferred from the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) in FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17 and beyond to allow the Regional Centers to spend reimbursed depreciation costs for maintenance and repairs to its facilities and group homes. The funding consists of earned depreciation revenues; no new funding is requested.

### ***Current Program***

- The Regional Centers serve persons with developmental disabilities who have the most intensive service needs based on complex diagnosis. Services include 24-hour supervision, residential services, day programming, habilitation, medical, training and behavioral interventions.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Depreciation is included in the rates paid to the Regional Centers by HCPF.
- Depreciation is the cost of ongoing use of the RC facilities and is calculated and reported as a cost in the State's financial statements. Depreciation, an allowable cost under federal regulations, is included in the daily reimbursable rate and the waiver fees paid by Medicaid for services provided.
- The Regional Center Depreciation and Annual Adjustments line item is reflected in HCPF's budget to account for depreciation payments; however, the Regional Centers do not have an associated depreciation expenditure or line item with spending authority for the depreciation reimbursements.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If spending authority is not approved, the Regional Centers will not be able to use depreciation reimbursements to quickly respond to maintenance issues.
- Deterioration of Regional Center group homes will continue, creating increased long term costs.
- Because some of the assets are specific to assisting clients living at the RCs, the potential for resident and staff injuries will increase if maintenance needs are not addressed.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The request for spending authority to purchase, maintain or repair existing assets will reduce the need for controlled maintenance or capital purchases at the Regional Centers.
- Regional Center residents will benefit from a safer and improved living environment as the Department will have spending authority to address facility and equipment needs quickly.

*This page intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$228,794 in federal funds, a 6.8% increase in FY 2015-16 (Child Care Licensing and Administration Operating line) in order to reimburse contracted child care licensing inspectors for actual costs. The Department requests federal funds from the Child Care Development Fund Block Grant (CCDBG) allocation.

### ***Current Program***

- The Division of Early Care and Learning is responsible for inspecting, licensing, and monitoring child care facilities statewide. Licensing specialists review staffing ratios, health and safety risks, and background check compliance, and provide technical assistance and coaching to child care providers.
- This work is accomplished through a combination of State and contract staff.
- Workload is measured by average weighted caseload, which accounts for travel distance and the complexity of the inspection.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department conducted a Lean process analysis in preparation for implementing a FY 2014-15 budget request to increase the frequency of licensing inspections in an effort to improve safety.
- Existing vendors provided detailed analysis of their costs as background information for the Request for Proposal to increase contract licensing staff which showed that the current reimbursement rates do not cover the actual vendor costs.
- By common policy, the Legislature provides periodic rate increases to vendors that provide services on the behalf of the State; however, contracted child care licensing inspectors are not included in this annual adjustment.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Department relies on network contracted business partners to conduct licensing inspections of child care facilities.
- Providers have not received contract adjustments since the initial contracts were awarded in FY 1999-00.
- Current reimbursement rates do not cover the cost of the services provided.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department is requesting spending authority from federal CCDBG funds to “true up” contracts with existing contracted licensing providers, and to include licensing contract vendors in the provider rate increase calculation in years when the General Assembly chooses to fund such adjustments.
- The Department and contractors will benefit from an equitable, transparent and open reimbursement system.

THIS PAGE IS LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$4,000,000 General Fund for the State Funding for Senior Services (SFSS) line item in FY 2015-16 and beyond to provide services for elderly adults in need and enable seniors to live independently in the community.
- This represents an increase of 23% from current funding (\$17,311,622 total funding in FY 2014-15).

### ***Current Program***

- The State Funding for Senior Services line item was created to provide Older Americans Act services above and beyond the required state match.
- Funding is distributed to Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) in 16 geographic regions of Colorado. Services include but are not limited to transportation, personal care, congregate meals, home-delivered meals, homemaker services, adult day care and legal assistance.
- These services support seniors to live independently in the community and often provide services that support families struggling to care for elderly relatives in the home.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The population of older adults in Colorado continues to rise. From 2000 to 2010, the population over age 65 increased 32% contrasted with a 17% increase in the total Colorado population (U.S. Census Bureau 2014).
- The emphasis and desire to age-in-place and participate in community life continues to grow.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- As the eligible population continues to grow, wait lists for services could become more prevalent and services may not be available in all areas of need.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The additional funding for SFSS will be passed on to the AAAs to administer services to needy seniors across the State. These services will help seniors to age-in-place and postpone or avoid placements such as assisted living facilities or nursing homes.
- Section 26-11-205.5 (2), C.R.S. (2014) requires monies appropriated through the Older Coloradans program be distributed to AAAs to provide grants to community based services to individuals 60 years and older for services enabling individuals to remain in their own homes and communities. No statutory change is required.

*This page intentionally left blank.*





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests a technical correction within the Long Bill line items for the Division of Youth Corrections relating to Title IV-E appropriations and where revenue is earned. This is a zero cost proposal.

### ***Current Program***

- The Division of Youth Corrections provides a continuum of residential services that encompass juvenile detention, commitment and parole. The Division is the agency statutorily mandated to provide for the care and supervision of youth committed by the court to the custody of the Department of Human Services.
- The Division contracts with community partners who provide residential placements for appropriate youth. The Division earns Federal IV-E Funds for youth who are eligible in these placements.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Long Bill for the Division of Youth Corrections has Federal Title IV-E Funding in three Community Services line items: 1) Personal Services; 2) Purchase of Contract Placements and 3) Parole Program Services.
- The Division does not incur any expenses which are Title IV-E eligible in the Parole Program Services line item.
- The Department requests a technical correction to the line items to accurately reflect where IV-E revenue is earned.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The Division will continue to earn Title IV-E funds, but the revenue will continue to be reflected incorrectly in regard to matching with the expenses incurred to generate the revenue.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests a change to have all the direct maintenance IV-E revenue funded in the line item for Purchase of Contract Placements, which is where all expenses required to generate this revenue are recorded.
- The result would be the elimination of IV-E (Federal Funds) in the line item for Parole Program Services.
- No bottom line change would be experienced for total funds, General Fund or federal funds.

*This page intentionally left blank.*



***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$7,206,903 total funds in FY 2015-16 and beyond for a 1% rate increase for contracted community provider services.

***Current Program***

- Numerous agencies in the State of Colorado contract with community providers to provide services to eligible clients. The General Assembly has generally provided annual inflationary increases, also known as cost of living adjustments (COLAs), for community provider programs to ensure that contractual arrangements are viable over the long term.
- The programs in the Department of Human Services that typically receive community provider rate adjustments include County Administration, Child Welfare, Child Care, Mental Health Community Programs, Vocational Rehabilitation, and community programs in Youth Corrections.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- Community providers are facing increased labor and supplies costs.
- Provider rate increases apply to community programs and services provided by contracted providers.

***Consequences of Problem***

- Providers will have less purchasing power to provide needed contractual services and will continue to manage community programs and services within existing appropriations.

***Proposed Solution***

- An across the board provider rate increase would be equitable since the community programs and services that are provided by contracted providers facing similar inflationary issues. The 1% provider rate increase would enable the providers to address the rising costs for labor and supplies.

*This page intentionally left blank*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Human Services is requesting \$1,651,107 General Fund in FY 2015-16, \$2,956,761 General Fund in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, and \$165,000 General Fund in FY 2018-19. This request will fund a pilot program that will target two evidence-based programs, Functional Family Therapy and Multi-Systemic Therapy, towards at-risk youth.
- The goal of this request is to target evidence-based programs towards at-risk youth early, and to avoid further involvement with the child welfare and/or juvenile justice systems.

### ***Current Program***

- Multi-systemic Therapy and Functional Family Therapy are two nationally recognized, research-based programs that deliver therapeutic services to at-risk youth and their families with the aim of keeping kids in their homes, promoting positive family relationships and reducing the likelihood for delinquency and criminal behavior.
- There are currently ten counties in the State using Multi-Systemic Therapy and eight counties using Functional Family Therapy. The requested expansion of the program differs from current programs in that it is aimed towards at-risk youth that have not yet significantly penetrated the juvenile justice system, rather than youth that have deeper involvement with the juvenile justice system.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- There is a high correlation between childhood abuse and maltreatment and the likelihood for involvement in the juvenile and adult justice systems later in life. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, being abused or neglected as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 59 percent and as an adult by 28 percent. In Colorado, the Department estimates that at least 70% of the youth currently in the youth corrections system had prior involvement in the child welfare system.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- When a youth is placed in a congregate care setting either in the child welfare or juvenile justice system, the disruption to their daily life and disconnect from their family and supports has been shown to lead to long-term negative outcomes. This not only has negative implications for the youth, it also leads to more costly outcomes for the State due to further state system involvement.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- This request will create a pool of funding that counties can apply for to implement these two evidence-based programs. Counties must target these programs towards at-risk youth who have not yet had significant involvement with the juvenile justice system.
- The request will also fund Colorado-specific research on the impact of this promising practice and participation and expansion of the pilot program will be based on the results of the evaluation.

*This page is intentionally left blank.*



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department is requesting \$250,000 General Fund beginning in FY 2015-16 to address a structural deficit in the Building Regulation Cash Fund. The Fund will have insufficient revenues and fund balance to support required program expenses in FY 2015-16 without these additional funds.

### ***Current Program***

- The Housing Technology and Standards section (“CODES”) of the Division of Housing (DOH) administers the consumer and industry regulatory programs for the factory-built industry and provides Coloradans with as-needed statewide building inspection service, building code enforcement and plan review expertise.
- The revenue for this program is generated from fees paid for residential and commercial plant inspections, registrations and plan reviews. Fees are paid into the Building Regulation Cash Fund.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The factory-built industry has been slow to recover from the Great Recession; as a result, Building Regulation Fund revenues alone are unable to fully support CODES related activities.
- In FY 2015-16, the DOH projects expenditures of approximately \$914,000 to fund 7.3 FTE.
- Annual Building Regulation fund revenues are averaging \$660,000 over the last five fiscal years with \$652,565 of projected revenues in FY 2015-16 under the current fee structure.
- Since 2010, the program has implemented measures to optimize efficiency in order satisfy its statutory requirements regarding factory-built structures including FTE reductions, use of one-time grant funds, electronic plan submissions, subcontractor use, and staff relocation to Grand Junction.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Cash revenues and fund balance will be insufficient to cover the cost of regulation. Consequently, the program will be forced to reduce its FTE resulting in longer response times for consumer complaint resolutions and required plan reviews/inspections, and the inability to provide adequate industry oversight resulting in less process control and higher likelihood of safety violations.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- In addition to the requested appropriation of \$250,000 General Fund, DOLA proposes companion legislation that expands the allowable sources of funding for CODES to allow the use of General Fund (§24-32-3309, C.R.S.); and fee increases through rule making.
- By regaining solvency in the Fund, industry expectations and consumer safety will be preserved. DOH will continue to provide timely and professional services to the factory-built building industry and Colorado consumers.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department is requesting \$462,500 Reappropriated Fund spending authority (from the Local Government Severance and Mineral Impact Funds) to expand the Main Street program in order to meet growing statewide demand and support the need for downtown revitalization. This represents a 19% increase over the Field Services base of \$2,417,785.

### ***Current Program***

- The Main Street program provides in-depth and ongoing technical assistance to communities and volunteers as part of the National Main Street Center's Four-Point Approach® to downtown revitalization. The program focuses on asset-based economic development and historic preservation and serves as an effective, rural economic development strategy. It is a state-supported, locally-managed program that takes a comprehensive approach to strengthening a community's long-term fiscal health.
- As of September 2014, the Main Street program has a total budget of \$390,815. This includes \$129,708 to support 3.0 FTE, 2.0 of which are funded from Reappropriated Funds in the Field Services line item, and 1.0 that is funded by a grant from the State Historical Fund. The remaining \$261,107 provides scholarships, training, and grants to the Main Street communities.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department is at a critical but positive threshold with the Colorado Main Street program because demand for services exceeds the Program's current capacity. The program faces the challenges of continuing to build and grow the program, meeting growing demand, and continuing to provide a high level of service to communities.
- The Department is unable to accept additional communities into the program without compromising service levels to the existing 14 Main Street communities.
- Since FY 2010-11, the program has created a cumulative total of 1,377 net new direct, indirect, and induced jobs and 131 net new businesses. Over the last 3.5 years the Division has worked with over 100 communities both in and out of the program; however, there is still considerable opportunity for growth.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the program does not receive additional resources, the level of services provided to communities will be compromised and the ability to accept new communities into the program will be stifled. The program will have to rely even more on partners to help provide the additional technical assistance needed to keep up with the growing demand.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- With additional resources, the program will be able to keep up with the demand for assistance by contracting with subject matter experts statewide. By 2020, the Department anticipates a total of 35 participating communities producing 2,155 net new direct, induced and indirect jobs; 829 net new businesses; and over \$37.5 million of both public and private investment. These outcomes represent the cumulative total for calendar years 2015 through 2020 with existing and requested funding.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$61,150 General Fund and 0.9 FTE in FY 2015-16 for Local Government Services staff to handle increased workload caused by the growth in the number of local governments. The request will annualize to \$61,164 General Fund and 1.0 FTE for FY 2016-17 and represents a 23% increase over the Division's current General Fund base of \$267,341.

### ***Current Program***

- The Division of Local Government's (DLG) Local Government Services (LGS) section of 6.0 FTE is responsible for administering 4 major local government and special district compliance programs and for providing technical assistance and research services to local officials, staff, and volunteer administrators in budgeting, finance, elections, property tax limitations, and general governance.
- DLG is also responsible pursuant to Title 32, Article 1 for evaluating and maintaining as a public record more than two dozen different local government filings from over 2,000 Special Districts and received, evaluated, and made publicly accessible more than 15,000 documents for FY 2013-14.
- The Division's program staff works to prevent non-compliance but also administers any related statutorily required enforcement actions while also advising on possible corrective actions.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The number of local governments in Colorado increased 41.3% over the past decade to more than 3,500 with more than 2,000 Title 32-1 Special Districts representing nearly 60% of that total.
- As the number of local governments increase, professional staff is increasingly tasked away from providing pro-active assistance to instead help with processing the increased number of filings. The decrease in technical assistance contributes to increased rates of local government non-compliance which results in increased requests for technical assistance, thereby compounding the problem.
- Rates of compliance have decreased beyond the Division's Strategic Plan goal of 95%. The percentage of local governments receiving enforcement actions for failing to file their annual budget was 6.7%, 6.5%, and 8.1% for the last three years. Special Districts failing to report board election results or proper cancellation of the election was 4%, 7%, and 8% for the 2008, 2010, and 2012 elections. Failure to complete and file a budget or conduct and file district election results causes increased need for technical assistance to address the problem.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- A local government's failure to file an annual budget results in the Division's authorization to withhold property tax revenue. A Special District's failure to file an annual budget or the results of their biennial election of Directors results in the Division's pursuit of administrative dissolution of the district. Either failure also results in a local government's ineligibility for DOLA grant awards.
- Additionally, these failures place local governments in legal, financial, and contractual risk.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The additional FTE will be used to annually evaluate and process the increased caseload of filings and return Division professional staff to proactively providing assistance to local government boards, staff, and volunteers. The resources will reduce the rate of noncompliance with laws administered by the DLG as measured in DOLA's Strategic Plan.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is to increase the Housing Development Grant (HDG) fund by \$3.42 million General Fund annually for development of 500 additional affordable rental housing units and rental vouchers for seniors and persons with disabilities. This represents a 41.7% increase to the HDG budget.

### ***Current Program***

- For FY 2013-14, the HDG budget was \$4.2 million General Fund and 509 units were developed for the state's highest risk populations: homeless persons with disabilities, dual diagnosed ex-offenders, and homeless families with school children. In FY 2014-15 this Fund was increased to \$8.2 million; to date \$3.5 million is obligated and 413 units have been approved for development.
- When combined with all sources of funds, the Division funded the development of 3,129 housing units in FY 2013-14. The goal for FY 2014-15 is 3,620 new units. This includes affordable housing for the working poor, first time homeownership, homeless veterans and youth, and seniors.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The demand for affordable housing far exceeds the available financial resources the State can provide as a result of the growing disparity between housing cost and household income.
- Rental vacancy rates are at all-time lows (4.8% statewide) and monthly rents are at all-time highs (\$1,065 avg.). Among renter households earning \$20,000 per year or less, there are 150,610 households paying 30% or more of their income toward housing. At the \$20,000 household income level, there is one available affordable unit (\$500 per month or less) for every two households.
- According to the annual statewide Point-in-Time (PIT) survey conducted in January, 2014, there are 9,358 homeless persons in Colorado; 1,471 are chronically homeless individuals and 759 veterans.
- By 2020, Colorado's population growth between the ages 65 to 74 will almost double the national average. This dramatic shift increases the need for more affordable and adaptable housing; 24,774 seniors and 28,078 persons with disabilities earn less than \$20,000 and pay at least 50% of their income to rent.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without more supportive housing, the State's goal of ending chronic homelessness by 2015 and all homelessness by 2020 will not be met.
- The public cost of chronic homelessness in Colorado through emergency room visits, incarceration, detoxification, and inpatient/outpatient hospital care exceeds \$31,000 per person, per year.
- The affordable housing needs of seniors and persons with disabilities will dramatically increase.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Increase the supply of affordable rental housing units by an additional 500 per year for vulnerable and hard-to-house populations. At proposed funding levels, 4,120 new affordable units can be developed annually. Outcomes include reduced recidivism, increased supply of accessible units and supportive housing for persons with mental illness instead of costly institutions.
- This request will help the State meet the housing priorities established in the Pathways Home Plan, the Olmstead Plan and S.B. 14-021.



# COLORADO

Department of Military and  
Veterans Affairs

*Priority: R-01  
Process Improvement and Safety Champion  
FY 2015-16 Change Request*

## ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department is requesting \$76,707 GF and 0.9 FTE in FY 2015-16 for strategic planning, process improvement and safety review. This request annualizes to \$78,262 and 1.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and ongoing, and represents a 3.5% increase to the Personal Services budget in the Executive Director's Office (EDO) and a less than 1% increase to the EDO Operating budget.

## ***Current Program***

- For FY 2014-15 the EDO was budgeted \$2,179,514 total funds and 34.3 FTE for Personal Services and \$2,367,685 for Operating. EDO provides the Department with operational management direction, policy formulation and core internal functions in the areas of financial services, human resources, communications and legislative relations.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department does not currently have a dedicated position to conduct successful oversight of strategic planning to address special projects and issues designated by the senior executive team, or to successfully manage change/process improvement projects.
- Since June 2012 the Department has conducted three process improvement projects, but did not have sufficient resources to complete any projects within the last year. The Department would like to pursue additional process improvement efforts; however, lack of dedicated resources for process improvement limits the Department's ability to undertake additional projects.
- The Department conducted an employee survey in March 2014 that identified a number of workplace safety and quality control issues due to a lack of dedicated resources to manage the Department's safety program and to ensure compliance with Department policies and rules.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without a dedicated position for strategic planning, process improvement and safety review / quality control, the Department is frequently left with the choice of non-compliance with external projects or not providing mission support during a state emergency. The Department does not accept mission failure in these mission essential tasks, so these tasks remain incomplete.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests 1.0 FTE to be the Process Improvement and Safety Champion for the Department. With consistent energy focused toward process improvement, the Department has the ability to improve its efficiency, free up limited resources, reduce costs, and increase process controls resulting in better delivery of services to its customers.



# COLORADO

Department of Military and  
Veterans Affairs

Priority: R-02  
County Veteran Service Officer  
Reimbursement Increase  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department is requesting \$466,626 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and ongoing to increase reimbursements to counties in support of their County Veteran Service Officer (CVSO) program.

## ***Current Program***

- Section 28-5-801, C.R.S. requires that each county in Colorado establish a CVSO to assist Colorado veterans and their families with securing benefits from the US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). The State Division of Veterans Affairs is authorized to reimburse counties for the officers' salaries.
- The current reimbursement rate to counties in support of their CVSO is equal to \$1.06 per hour and counties are responsible for paying the remainder of the officer's salary.
- For FY 2014-15 the Division was budgeted \$190,654 General Fund total, which includes \$87,600 for CVSO reimbursement and \$103,054 for a pilot program related to veteran outreach.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Many counties, particularly in rural areas, are unable to supplement the funding for their CVSO at a level that provides a reasonable salary or allows the CVSO to operate full time. As a result, 49 out of 64 county offices are manned part-time and several counties do not pay the CVSO at all but instead rely on volunteers. Two counties are supported from nearby county offices because they do not have funds available to hire even a part-time officer, and are unable to find volunteers.
- The Department has heard directly from County Commissioners in rural areas that the funding currently provided is not sufficient to meet the needs of their veterans.
- The return of veterans from recent wars in Southwest Asia and the aging veteran population has increased the pressure/workload of offices throughout the State of Colorado. This trend has been demonstrated in the State's Division of Veterans Affairs office which has seen a doubling of its customer base every year for the past four years.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without adequate support from their local CVSO, veterans may become frustrated with the VA's bureaucratic process and give up trying to get answers to questions and/or file claims.
- If a veteran does not receive prompt access to benefits and services during their transition from the military, they may become significant users of more costly services down the road.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The request is to increase the reimbursement rate to counties in support of their CVSO's from \$1.06 per hour to a rate of \$8.00 per hour, and to reprogram the pilot program moneys for CVSO reimbursement. The combined total annual funding for reimbursements would be \$657,280 General Fund.
- The additional funding will help veterans and their families receive more timely assistance in applying for and obtaining benefits provided by federal, state, and local legislation. It would also demonstrate a commitment to helping veterans rise out of poverty, starting with those on the frontlines of helping other veterans onto a path of prosperity and stability.



# COLORADO

Department of Military and  
Veterans Affairs

*Priority: R-03  
State Protocol Vehicle  
FY 2015-16 Change Request*

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for a \$3,146 General Fund increase to provide a vehicle for the Department's Protocol office. The cost for four months in FY 2015-16 is \$3,146 and in FY 2016-17 increases to \$9,438. This request represents 19.8% increase in the Vehicle Lease Payments line item.

## ***Current Program***

- The Protocol office consists of 1.0 FTE that is responsible for planning, preparation, set-up, and take-down for protocol events held statewide. In addition to events in support of various military activities, the staff member supports events for the Governor's office and five other state agencies.
- The Protocol office supports an average of 61 major events annually across the state, and the equipment is stored at Buckley Air Force Base which is located 13 miles from the Protocol office.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The office does not have a dedicated, state-owned vehicle needed to carry supplies and equipment to and from events. A temporary vehicle was assigned to the office; however, it was turned back into the State Motor Pool upon their request in March 2014. Since March 2014 a vehicle has been requested weekly from the State Motor Pool at a rental cost of \$72 per day.
- The vehicle must be a Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV) that has the capability to carry equipment as a sedan does not have the carrying capacity required. The State Motor Pool does not always have a vehicle available that meets the requirements, forcing schedule adjustments for both the Protocol Officer and the personnel that manage the venue where the event is scheduled.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without the use of an appropriate state-owned vehicle there is a loss of employee productivity, higher mileage costs, continued scheduling issues both for staff and securing a vehicle from the State Motor Pool, and a possibility of mission degradation.
- If the appropriate type of vehicle is not available from the State Motor Pool, the Protocol Officer's privately owned vehicle is used at a reimbursement rate of \$.50 per mile and issues of liability arise in the event of an accident.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department's solution to ensure the right type of vehicle is available to support all required Protocol functions would be to have a permanent vehicle assigned to the office. The vehicle will provide the necessary transportation, carrying capacity, and materials to carry out the requirements of the Protocol office.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (OGCC) requests an increase of \$403,450 Cash Funds from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund in FY 2015-16, and \$404,440 in FY 2016-17 for 2.0 FTE in its permitting and hearings units, contract services, and additional leased space. The ongoing funding will help the OGCC keep pace with the increasing complexity and volume of oil and gas operations.

### ***Current Program***

- The OGCC ensures that the state's oil and gas resources are produced in an economically efficient manner that protects correlative rights, and which holds operators to the highest standards in the nation for protecting public health, safety, welfare, the environment, and wildlife.
- The agency's permitting unit reviews applications for permits to drill, well completion reports, and various other industry-submitted reports to monitor regulatory compliance. The hearings unit supports Commission actions on hearing applications and enforcement matters.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Oil and gas operations continue to grow in both number and complexity. In FY 2013-14, Colorado's active well count grew to more than 52,000 wells. Further, due to horizontal drilling and other technologies designed to capture more of the resource and minimize waste products, today's drilling plans and proposals to construct new oil and gas facilities are far more complex than industry activity just five years ago. An estimated 94 percent of wells drilled in the Denver Julesburg Basin in FY 2014-15 will be horizontal; five years ago, this number was about 2 percent.
- The OGCC in the coming years will be evaluating applications to drill wells that, on average, pose for staff the most complex challenges related to the integrity of adjacent wellbores, tradeoffs in potential impacts to a surface owner, and conflicts between mineral interests.
- The OGCC's ability to absorb much of this workload increase is limited. No additions to the permitting staff have been made since FY 2010-11. The hearings unit received only 0.9 additional FTE for FY 2014-15. However, the growth in active wells alone has generated and will continue generating the need for additional resources.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without sufficient resources, the OGCC will experience challenges in reviewing drilling applications and requests for well spacing and pooling orders within reasonable timeframes, causing unnecessary delays for mineral owners, oil and gas operators, and other stakeholders.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- In the permitting unit, add 1.0 FTE and \$170,456 in contract services to shorten median permit processing times from the current 56 days to the agency goal of 30 days. In the hearings unit, add 1.0 FTE to keep pace with a growing volume of hearing applications requesting Commission pooling and spacing orders.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$213,140 General Fund to fund 2.4 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$202,073 and 2.5 FTE ongoing for the Division of Water Resources (DWR) to: (1) accommodate increased groundwater administration in the Arkansas River basin; (2) address new demands for water administration in the Yampa River basin; and (3) tabulate, track and report on increasingly complex water rights consistent with recommendations in the H.B. 12-1278 study. This request represents a 1% increase in DWR's FTE.

### ***Current Program***

- DWR administers nine interstate compacts and over 170,000 water rights through 45,000 surface water structures and 270,000 groundwater wells in the water administration program. This program serves all water users in the state and ensures interstate compact compliance.
- Water administration determines when users can legally divert and use water, records water use, and maximizes use of water in Colorado without impairing compacts.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Due to the growth and demands for more municipal, recreational and environmental uses, water users spend enormous time and funds assuring that water court decrees do not injure their water rights, resulting in very complex decrees. The increase in the number and complexity of water rights decrees requires more complex records and more careful and strict water administration by DWR.
- Adding these additional complex operations into already full daily workloads without assistance means it is likely that senior water rights will get shorted or suffer delays in getting their water, which can lead to a significant economic impact and potential litigation. Water users are the most directly impacted when DWR is unable to assure rights are administered pursuant to decrees, rules, and compacts.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- DWR cannot administer water rights pursuant to the decrees, collect and provide the information water users rely on to maintain the use and value of their water rights, and document the State's compliance with interstate compacts with existing resources. This situation could lead to an increase in litigation over administration, changing water rights, and availability of water for growth.
- DWR anticipates the number and complexity of decrees will continue to increase. Without this request, DWR's ability to provide efficient and effective administration will diminish.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- DWR requests funding and approval for FY 2015-16 of 2.4 new FTE: Two 0.5 FTE deputy well commissioners in the Arkansas River basin to assist with groundwater administration (1.0 FTE total), 0.5 FTE deputy water commissioner in the Yampa River basin to assist with increased water administration, and 0.9 FTE water rights and diversion records specialist to direct staff in seven water divisions across the state in order to provide consistent data to water users.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Colorado Avalanche Information Center (CAIC) is requesting \$189,926 in FY 2015-16 and \$238,343 in FY 2016-17 to support two forecasters, administrative assistance, and equipment in order to maintain and improve avalanche forecasting and hazard mitigation.
- This request includes \$128,325 for personal services and operating funding, \$61,600 of funding for equipment, and 1.4 FTE primarily funded by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT).

### ***Current Program***

- This program provides public safety information on avalanche conditions in the Colorado mountains and education to the public, the Colorado Department of Transportation and industry groups.
- Through its education and forecasting efforts the Center reduces risk to highway travelers, CDOT highway workers, mountain recreationalists, and avalanche professionals.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Management continues to face two critical challenges: 1) the CAIC has seen increased turnover in recent years as experienced staff retire. Though the managers communicate remotely with all forecasters, they are unable to train, supervise, and support new and developing forecasters in the field, and 2) administrative tasks have become a substantial part of the managers' workload, reducing their ability to focus on operational needs.
- A forecaster with 20 years experience is retiring. This forecaster's area of responsibility has expanded from three to eight highways during their tenure, and to effectively replace this forecaster and the workload, the CAIC must divide the territory among two forecasters. The Colorado Department of Transportation and CAIC are reevaluating the management of assets (trucks, radios, and office space) that CDOT has loaned to the CAIC to ensure effective usage.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Forecasters are required to issue advice about hazard mitigation and general safety advisories. Without proper training and support this advice could be less informed, thereby decreasing programmatic benefits.
- Loaned assets create unclear and confusing asset management issues. Further, CDOT assets need to be used for highway avalanche forecasting purposes, creating inefficiencies when CAIC would otherwise want to redirect staff to address emerging backcountry forecasting issues.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The CAIC proposes adding one full time forecaster to the Boulder office to reduce the forecast workload on the program's managers. The CAIC proposes splitting the area of responsibility of the retiring forecaster along geographic lines. An additional forecaster will be hired to be responsible for approximately half of this area (four highways). This more manageable workload will improve forecasts and mitigation advice, thereby improving safety. By managing its own equipment, CAIC will experience increased flexibility.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety (DRMS) - Inactive Mine Reclamation Program (IMRP) requests reauthorization of funding to reclaim forfeited mine sites at a reduced level of \$127,000 Cash Funds from the current \$171,000 funding level that ends in FY 2014-15. The cash funding is from the Severance Tax Operational Account.

### ***Current Program***

- The original spending authority for the Reclamation of Forfeited Mine Sites line totaled \$1.7 million appropriated over eight fiscal years from FY 2007-08 to FY 2014-15 to address a preliminary list of 32 sites.
- This funding enabled full reclamation of 53 forfeited sites by covering bonding shortfalls that ranged from \$600 to \$295,000.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Due to economic stress on vulnerable mine operators and financial institutions, DRMS continues to face up to five under-bonded mine sites annually at an average shortfall of \$12,600 each. Similar to the bankruptcy/foreclosure patterns across the nation, some mine operators are forced to abandon their mine sites when DRMS requires them to increase bond coverage to address inflationary costs or on-site activities that exceed the approved permit parameters.
- Other bond amounts have not been released by banks or insurance companies due to misplaced bonds during mergers, bonds released to operators without DRMS being notified, or cancellations due to operator collateral deficiencies. There are eight sites that fall under these circumstances for a total of \$86,456 in lost bond funds.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Unreclaimed mine sites may pose public health and safety hazards and environmental degradation.
- Delays in addressing forfeited sites can result in worsening site conditions from soil erosion, distribution of polluted mine tailings or dangers from steep high walls or chemicals left on-site.
- As population centers expand into traditionally remote mining areas, adjacent landowners or visitors are more directly exposed to these hazards.
- Reclamation costs for earth moving equipment, soil erosion controls, concrete/metal gate closures, and other resources continue to escalate as reclamation is delayed.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Reauthorization of \$127,000 annual severance tax funding for the Reclamation of Forfeited Mine Sites enables IMRP to address the eight sites void of bond funding over three years (\$28,819/year) and up to five under-bonded sites at an estimated \$63,000 per year. Any requested funds not needed to supplement the forfeited bond funds will remain in the Severance Tax Operational Account.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Personnel & Administration is requesting \$50,902 General Fund for FY 2015-16 and ongoing to permanently hire 1.4 FTE at the Administrative Assistant II level to address the expanding caseload in the Address Confidentiality Program (ACP). This request is to continue funding that was provided for temporary staff in FY 2014-15.

### ***Current Program***

- The ACP's goal is to protect victim locations by providing a legal substitute address and mail forwarding services. The program serves the victims of crimes including domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, etc. The program also provides training and guidance to other organizations.
- The ACP's base level of annual funding is \$143,823 Cash Funds and 2.0 FTE. The ACP received an additional \$60,308 General Fund to fund 1.4 temporary FTE for FY 2014-15 only to address the expanding caseload until a Lean project could be completed and the ACP could assess its permanent resource needs.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The ACP enrolls an average of 52 new participants per month, each of which requires a 23 step enrollment process. This is one of the ACP's critical processes to serve its customers.
- In March 2014, the ACP performed a Lean evaluation on the enrollment and returned mail processes to verify the necessity of each step involved. The Lean project was successful in streamlining the returned mail process, but it was determined that each of the 23 steps for the enrollment process was still necessary. Therefore, the ongoing need for an additional 1.4 FTE was not invalidated by the Lean project.
- Workload is measured by the net increase in required transactions and the number of pieces of mail processed through the program. Data indicates that the ACP is processing over 80,000 pieces of mail each year, and is increasing as the net participation grows by an average of 319 per year. The caseload from FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14 grew an average of 10.3% per year and this growth rate is expected to continue through FY 2017-18 when participation stabilizes at 4,000 participants. The program does not have sufficient staff to handle this level of growth.
- By statute, ACP must accept and serve all applicants that apply and qualify for the program. Without additional resources, the ACP will not be able to provide exceptional customer service to the victims or entities that rely on its services.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Enrollees may experience service delays or denials. Enrollees may also experience difficulty using the ACP services if insufficient resources exist to respond to participant questions or sustain responsive, collaborative relationships with other agencies and service providers.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- With additional resources, the ACP will hire permanent staff to address the needs of its expanding caseload. This will enable the program to maintain or increase its ability to sort and forward mail, process incoming and outgoing participants, and perform the outreach required of a statewide program.



# COLORADO

## Department of Personnel & Administration

Priority: R-02  
Private Collection Agency Fees  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Personnel & Administration is requesting \$78,584 in Cash Fund spending authority for FY 2015-16 and ongoing for its Private Collections Agency Fees line item. The overall request represents a 9.8% increase to the budgeted amount for the Private Collections Agency Fees line item.

### ***Current Program***

- Collections Services provides debt collections services to State agencies and political subdivisions through a delegation by the Office of the State Controller.
- The Private Collections Agency Fees line item within Central Collections pays private collections companies the commissions they are due for debt collection on behalf of the State.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Central Collections has been sending an increased amount of debt to private collections agencies over the past few years. Because more debt is being collected by private collection agencies, the Department requires an increase in spending authority to provide the companies the commissions due to them.
- The spending authority for this line item was reduced from \$1,105,136 to \$800,000 (net decrease of \$305,136) Cash Funds in FY 2013-14 based upon the historical spending patterns leading up to the request year. This request seeks to restore approximately 25.8 percent of that reduction in spending authority.
- The Department requested an emergency supplemental appropriation at the end of FY 2013-14 to prevent an over-expenditure of this line item. As a result of that request, the Department was granted an additional \$100,000 in spending authority to cover the over-expenditure. Because the emergency supplemental appropriation is temporary, the Department is requesting a permanent change through this request.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the request is not approved, the Department will need to reduce the amount of debt sent to private collections agencies for collection. Even then, if collections agencies increase their rate of collection, the Department may have to pay commissions that may still cause an over-expenditure of this line item.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department is requesting a permanent increase of \$78,584 in Cash Fund spending authority to address the anticipated need for this line item.
- If this request is approved, the Department projects that it will be able to adequately compensate the private collections agencies for the efforts it puts forward collecting debt on behalf of the State.



# COLORADO

## Department of Personnel & Administration

Priority: R-03  
Statewide Training and Development  
Program Line Item  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Personnel & Administration requests consolidation of the Division of Human Resources operating and personal services line items for the Human Resource Services, Training Services program into a single program line to facilitate business efficiencies in FY 2015-16 and beyond. The proposed adjustment is budget neutral.

### ***Current Program***

- The Statewide Training and Development Center provides training courses for state employees on topics such as supervision, project management, leadership, diversity, conflict resolution, business writing, computer skills, change management, customer service, violence prevention, and performance management.
- The Center has been historically funded through a program line item from its inception until it was separated into a personal services and operating line item by H.B. 12-1335 in FY 2012-13.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- As a result of the constantly changing training needs of the state agencies, the Statewide Training and Development Center must frequently update the courses offered by the Center.
- There is a need to be able to efficiently transition between offering courses taught by different staff and/or vendors. These changes in course offerings require the program to have flexibility in the type of expenditure between operating and personal services.
- Not having that flexibility prevents the Center from meeting the training needs of state agencies and employees. The effectiveness of the program is diminished by the rigidity inherent in the separation of the personal services and operating line item split.
- Realigning spending authority within the Training Services Long Bill group will result in more efficiently executed customer-focused operations. The proposed adjustment will allow the Department to best meet the needs of its customers by offering courses custom tailored to the needs of state employees.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If this request is not approved, the Department will not be able to adequately meet the fluctuating training needs of state agencies.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department is requesting the consolidation of the operating and personal services line items of the Division of Human Resources, Human Resource Services, Training Services program into a single program line totaling \$680,788 (\$40,305 Cash Funds and \$640,483 Reappropriated Funds).
- There is no requested increase to spending authority as a result of this request.



# COLORADO

## Department of Personnel & Administration

Priority: CP-01  
Annual Fleet Vehicle Request  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department of Personnel & Administration is requesting to replace 751 fleet vehicles (301 of which are designated as potential Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) vehicles), which will require an increase of \$1,452,298 in appropriated funds for all state agencies' vehicle lease payment appropriations, and a decrease of \$98,868 for the Department's (4) Division of Central Services, (C) Fleet Management Program and Motor Pool Services, Vehicle Replacement Lease, Purchase, or Lease/Purchase line item for FY 2015-16.

### ***Current Program***

- The Department is charged with the oversight of the State Fleet, including its maintenance, operation, and replacement as necessary. All departments that participate in the State Fleet program are impacted by this request.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- On an annual basis, the Department of Personnel & Administration submits a fleet replacement request to address the needs of individual state agencies across the State.
- The Department's Fleet Management Program analyzes each vehicle on an annual basis to determine its replacement eligibility. This year, 2,081 vehicles were identified as potentially eligible. Due to budget and resource constraints, for FY 2015-16 the Department has included 751 replacement vehicles, in the most critical need of replacement.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Replacement vehicles for the Colorado State Patrol represent 59 percent of the request. These vehicles routinely travel at a high rate of speed under various conditions. Failing to replace these vehicles in a timely fashion would significantly increase the likelihood of failure of key components, thereby increasing the probability of injury to patrolmen.
- For other agencies, replacement vehicles are typically requested because the cost to maintain the older vehicle meets or exceeds the cost of replacing the vehicle.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department proposes the replacement of 751 state fleet vehicles, 301 of which are CNG vehicles. The incremental cost to State agencies is estimated to be \$1,452,298 total funds.
- The proposed solution is anticipated to save the State \$802,316 between reduced maintenance costs and reduced fuel expense in FY 2015-16 as compared to the FY 2014-15 appropriation.
- For this request, the non-CSP and CBI vehicles recommended for replacement through the fleet replacement methodology average 150,030 miles, with 32 vehicles exceeding 200,000 miles.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and  
Environment

Priority: R-1  
Family Planning  
FY 2015-16 Decision Item

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for \$5,000,000 of General Fund support to continue the Department's significant success in reducing unintended pregnancies.

## ***Link to Operations***

- The Family Planning Program serves low-income, uninsured individuals seeking family planning services by granting federal, state and private funds to community and safety net clinics.
- Using a private donation, The Department has been able to expand the grant funding to community clinics and other providers – \$5 million, on average, per year for the past 7 years.
- Using the private donation, the Department has inserted nearly 30,000 LARC devices.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Through making Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) methods such as IUDs and implants available to low-income women, The Department and its community health partners have made significant progress in reducing the unintended pregnancy rate in Colorado.
- LARC methods are extremely effective in reducing unintended pregnancy, but they have a higher initial cost, approximately \$900 per person, as opposed to other methods such as birth control pills.
- This high initial cost means many safety net clinics have not been able to offer LARC to their low-income clients.
- LARC use among low-income women using contraception grew from 4.5%, or 1 in 170, in 2008 to 19.4%, or 1 in 15 women, in 2011.
- The birth/fertility rate among low-income women in the counties served dropped by 28 percent for women ages 15-19 and by 14 percent for ages 20-24.
- WIC enrollment declined 23 percent between March 2010 and March 2013.
- In 2010 and 2011, an estimated \$23 million has been averted in Medicaid costs associated with prenatal, labor and delivery expenses due to births that did not occur.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the Department is not able to continue providing expanded grant support for Long Acting Reversible Contraception, training of providers and marketing of the services, pregnancy rates and associated health care costs may rise.
- The number of abortions among low-income women may increase.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department is requesting \$5,000,000 in on-going General Fund support to prevent unintended pregnancy.
- This funding will continue grant support to community clinics and other providers to sustain the dramatic decreases in unintended pregnancy rates that have been achieved over the last 7 years.
- The average cost to Medicaid for prenatal, labor and delivery services is \$7,200.
- If the program were authorized an additional \$5,000,000 and could fund LARC insertion for 5,555 women, the estimated savings to Medicaid would be approximately \$40 million.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and  
Environment

Priority: R-2  
Air Inspection and Permitting Improvements  
FY 2015-16 Decision Item

## ***Cost and FTE***

This request is for \$989,393 and 11.0 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$956,932 and 11.0 FTE in on-going cash fund spending authority to improve oil and gas inspections and permitting services.

## ***Current Program***

- The Air Pollution Control Division must monitor and model air emissions from industrial sources, including approximately 9,100 oil and gas sites around the state.
- EPA issues regulations and standards for large facility pollutant emissions called Title V permits. The division must issue Title V permits for 239 sources and renew them every five years.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Oil and gas operations sometimes have unintentional leaks or fugitive emissions. These leaks can be costly for operators and contribute to air pollution. They can be detected with infrared (IR) cameras.
- In FY 2013-14, the division was authorized 5.0 temporary FTE for a two-year project to detect these emissions.
- This staff has inspected 3,500 oil and gas sites to date and have found leaks at 35% of the sites.
- The number of Title V permits has grown and the complexity of the associated Federal regulations has increased. The program has 1 staff person for every 40 permits, more than double the national average, and has a significant backlog.
- The division has engaged in many Lean initiatives and has standardized processes, utilized technology, eliminated steps and decreased process times.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Failure to identify and correct accidental leaks costs operators in lost production and increases air pollution.
- Delays in issuing Title V permit renewals can negatively impact sources' compliance with regulations.
- Delays in issuing permits and performing modeling can also lead to delays in initiating construction of projects, which can have adverse economic impacts.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- This request seeks 11.0 FTE and \$989,393 in FY 2015-16 and 11.0 FTE and \$956,932 in on-going cash fund spending authority to reduce the inspection, permit and modeling backlog. Based on current projections, the division does not envision the need for a fee bill until approximately 2020.
- The Program estimates that the 4.0 IR camera inspectors will visit approximately 2,000 oil and gas operations each year and 1.0 legal assistant will prepare the related enforcement documents.
- The 3.0 Title V permit engineers will allow the elimination of the Title V backlog over an eight-year period.
- The 2.0 FTE permit completeness technicians and 1.0 FTE emissions inventory specialist will support the timely review for completeness and modeling for construction and Title V permit applications.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and  
Environment

Priority: R-3  
Primary Care Workforce Data and  
Development

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is for \$1,752,451 and 2.7 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$1,766,598 and 3.0 FTE in on-going General Fund to stabilize and enhance a health professional loan repayment program that increases health care services to underserved Coloradans and improves health workforce information.

## ***Current Program***

- The purpose of the Colorado Health Service Corps (CHSC) is to improve access to health care services for the underserved by providing educational loan debt repayment incentives to clinical providers who care for low-income, publicly insured, uninsured and rural Coloradans.
- Eligible clinicians work at nonprofit community health centers, rural health clinics, community mental health centers, the state mental health institutes, and certain state correctional facilities.
- Since July 2009, when CDPHE assumed administrative control of the program, the number of clinicians has grown from 12 to nearly 260 participants and has received over \$18 million in grants.
- During this period of growth, 74.9 percent of the 828,000 primary care patient encounters provided by CHSC clinicians were to individuals who were uninsured or publicly insured by Medicaid.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Colorado must add 146 primary care physicians, 82 dentists and 84 licensed mental health professionals to Health Professional Shortage Areas in order to meet existing needs.
- High quality and reliable data is required for multiple important statutory functions of government including Health Professional Shortage Area designation, All Payer Claims Database, Health Information Exchange, Health Insurance Exchange, and Medicaid network development.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without a new appropriation to match other funding sources, the CHSC program will reduce by at least 42 CHSC clinicians per year, which could result in 63,000 fewer patient visits annually.
- Private funding for CHSC has exceeded \$14 million since 2009. Continued philanthropic support on the scale of the last five years requires the state's leadership in program financing/administration.
- Key statutory functions of government requiring accurate provider data will operate inefficiently.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- This request seeks \$1,500,000 in on-going General Fund to finance the CHSC loan repayment program to improve low-income and rural access to medical, dental and mental health services.
- This request also includes \$148,980 and 2.0 FTE in on-going General Fund to transfer privately funded FTE to state funding in order to manage core program functions and enhance future private funding opportunities.
- The request also seeks \$117,617 and 1.0 FTE on-going General Fund to fund statistical analyst, associated operating costs and a SQL database.





# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and Environment

Priority: R-4  
Food Safety Programs  
FY 2015-16 Decision Item Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This is a cash funds request for \$530,036 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2015-16, \$400,306 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2016-17, and \$340,807 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2017-18 and forward to improve food safety.
- This request will be funded through three fee based cash funds, but does not create a need to increase fees.

## ***Current Program***

- The CDPHE food safety program is a state-wide food safety program that annually administers 250 wholesale food inspections, 225 wholesale food recalls, 458 dairy inspections and 35,000 retail food inspections.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The dairy program has outdated and failing critical testing equipment.
- The statewide retail food program has 11 separate data systems, utilized by 35 agencies, that cannot share food safety information from the 35,000 inspections conducted annually across the state.
- Approximately 800,000 Coloradoans suffer from a food-borne illness each year. Colorado ranks 8<sup>th</sup> nationally in the number of foodborne illness outbreaks yet 90% of the firms manufacturing food in Colorado are not inspected.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Contamination/adulteration of foods lead to food-borne illness outbreaks such as the Listeria monocytogenes outbreak caused by cantaloupe products manufactured in Colorado that led to 33 deaths and 147 hospitalizations across 28 states.
- Without the requested resources, only 10% of food manufacturers will be inspected, retail food inspection information cannot be shared, and aging equipment will fail preventing the shipment of pasteurized milk products into commerce.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- By adding 2.0 FTE and increasing cash fund spending authority by \$530,036 in FY 2015-16, the Division will be able to:
  1. Purchase new milk testing equipment (expense over two years)
  2. Develop and implement an information exchange network for retail food safety information (ongoing expense); and,
  3. Hire two FTE to conduct inspection of high risk wholesale food manufacturing facilities (ongoing expense).
- Consumers, food manufacturers and food retailers will benefit by reducing incidences of food-borne illness by 50% or more (based on American Journal of Public Health food safety inspection research).



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and Environment

Priority: R-5  
Solid Waste Landfill Study  
FY 2015-16 Decision Item Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- The Solid Waste and Materials Management Program (Program) is seeking the authority to spend – \$261,000 for a contractor based study to develop a fully integrated recycling and waste management plan for Colorado.
- The study will be funded by the Solid Waste User Fee and will not require a fee increase, FTE or General Funds.

## ***Current Program***

- The Solid Waste Program permits, conducts inspections and enforcement as necessary, and provides compliance assistance, training and outreach for Colorado’s recycling and solid waste facilities, such as landfills.
- Colorado has sixty-four permitted landfills that service communities ranging in size from 43 to 1.5 million people.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Solid Waste Act declares that a statewide system of integrated solid waste management planning be developed with input from local governments and citizens (C.R.S. 30-20-100. 5).
- The current plan was developed in 1992, was a twenty year plan and has failed to keep pace with the changing waste and material management needs of Colorado.
- The Program has determined that the majority of small rural landfills are significantly out of compliance with the minimum solid waste and recycling requirements.
- Compliance failures include: ground water contamination, failure to provide daily cover which reduces odors, insects and rodents, illegal burning which contributes to air pollution and risk of fire.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Failure to develop an updated plan will result in: a slower permitting process; reduced staff time for community training and outreach and subsequent increased non-compliance and potential for environmental impacts; missed opportunity for facilities to realize savings and expand services, such as recycling.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- The Solid Waste Program is requesting \$261,000 in cash fund spending authority to fund a contractor-based study to assess Colorado’s recycling, materials management and waste disposal activities, capacity and needs.
- Information gained through the study can be used by communities to improve their waste management practices which can ensure a safe drinking water supply and reduce air pollution; reduce issues caused by rodents and insects, and reduce risk of fire and unpleasant odors.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and Environment

Priority: R-6  
CIIS Optimization and Sustainability  
FY 2015-16 Decision Item

## ***Cost and FTE***

- The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) requests \$379,021 in General Fund for FY 2015-16 to support the increased operating and infrastructure needs of the Colorado Immunization Information System (CIIS). \$158,400 of the requested funds in FY 2015-16 represents a one-time request for system enhancements. The on-going request of \$242,737 starting in FY 2016-17 will be needed for sustainability of the proposed solutions.

## ***Current Program***

- CIIS is a confidential, population-based, computerized system that collects and consolidates immunization data from multiple sources into a single record for Coloradans of all ages.
- CIIS is an important public health tool that can be utilized to increase and sustain high immunization coverage rates by providing support for clinical decisions, vaccine ordering/inventory management, disease surveillance, outbreak activities and reminder/recall notices.
- CIIS is used daily by 2,200+ providers, local public health agencies (LPHAs) and schools/childcare centers to assess the immunization status of their clients/students.
- CIIS captures data for more than 4,279,000 patients and 46,137,000 immunization services.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- CIIS's greatest need is to increase personnel and infrastructure support to augment inventory management capacity for providers and augment immunization billing capacity.
- Year to date, ~500 VFC providers have placed 2,400 orders for 512,500 doses totaling \$28 million.
- 69% of LPHAs indicated that their current billing processes are unsustainable with existing local infrastructure; therefore many are unable to serve all patients which results in decreased access for parents/patients seeking immunizations and decreased immunization coverage.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- For CIIS to continue to support the 2,200 organizations+, the Program needs additional staff.
- Providers will experience increased wait times for vaccine ordering and inventory support.
- CIIS will be unable to provide infrastructure and technical assistance for centralized billing.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- CIIS is seeking \$379,021 in General Fund in FY 2015-16 to support its increased operating and infrastructure needs; including one-time funding of \$158,400 for registry enhancements.
- CIIS is seeking \$242,737 in ongoing funds starting in FY 2016-17 for maintenance and support of registry enhancements and to maintain 3.0 FTE; 1.0 FTE will provide billing technical assistance to LPHAs and 2.0 FTE will provide inventory management technical assistance to VFC providers.
- These efforts will: support LPHAs in delivering immunizations to patients in their jurisdiction regardless of insurance status; support LPHAs in centralized billing for adequate reimbursement of immunization services; and support LPHAs and VFC providers ordering and managing inventory in CIIS that will streamline these processes and make them more efficient and effective, thus allowing for more time to be dedicated to immunization service delivery.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and  
Environment

*Priority: R-7  
Assisted Living Staffing  
FY 2015-16 Decision Item Request*

## Cost and FTE

- This request is for \$249,407 and 3.0 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$236,792 and 3.0 FTE in on-going Cash Fund (Assisted Living Residence Fund), spending authority to improve safety and quality of life for residents in assisted living facilities.
- Fees will need to be raised to cover the costs of the requested 3.0 FTE.

## Current Program

- The Health Facilities Division is responsible for ensuring that assisted living facilities meet health and safety standards in caring for their residents.
- The Program oversees 586 assisted living facilities by performing inspections to ensure that residents are receiving appropriate care.
- Staff evaluates critical aspects of care such as: medication administration; cleanliness and safety of the environment; protective oversight/personal services; and compliance with food safety regulations.
- The Program inspects facilities using a risk-based model. The goal is to visit facilities with a history of strong health and safety practices every three years and facilities with deficient health and safety practices more frequently.

## Problem or Opportunity

- The number of assisted living facilities has increased by approximately ten each year for the last nine years.
- With current staffing the Program will only be able to visit 220 of the 265 facilities scheduled for review this year.
- The Program is only able to revisit the 25 facilities with the most severe violations to verify that deficient practices have been addressed.

## Consequences of Problem

- Failure to resolve health and safety problems in assisted living facilities can result in discomfort, illness and even death for residents.

## Proposed Solution

- The Department is requesting \$249,407 and 3.0 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$236,792 and 3.0 FTE in on-going cash fund spending authority to protect residents in assisted living facilities.
- With three additional staff, the Program will be able to visit all facilities every three years and will be able to visit high-risk facilities more frequently as indicated by the risk model.
- The Program will be able to revisit 133 facilities. This ensures that facilities with all but the most minor violations receive a follow-up visit to ensure that problems have been remedied.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- This request is to change the way the Department manages divisional indirect cost recoveries.
- No additional General Fund or cash fund spending authority is being requested; however, an additional \$15,126,539 in Reappropriated Funding will be necessary to convert divisional overhead costs from a direct allocation model to an indirect cost model.
- Division Indirect related spending authority will move to an Administrative line item group within each Division (some currently exist others will need to be created).
- The Divisional Indirect Plan is being created in compliance with approved OSPB and JBC methodologies.

### ***Current Program***

- Related indirect charges pay for Divisional overhead costs such as administrative personnel, salaries, central financial and support services (accounting, purchasing, budgeting, and HR staff) lease space, utilities, IT, vehicle costs, etc.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Currently each of CDPHE's eleven divisions manages indirect charges differently, and is not consistent with other state agencies as established by OSPB and JBC.
- The proposed approach will standardize the way in which all indirect charges are managed to ensure consistency, both internally as well as from a statewide prospective .
- This standardized approach will be more efficient and will be more acceptable to the Legislature as well as Federal grantors and auditors.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- If the proposed approach is not approved, the Department will continue to have non-standard processes for managing indirect cost recoveries.
- Lack of standard processes results in potential errors, inconsistencies, and potential questions or findings from grantors and auditors.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The proposed solution is to standardize the collection and management of all divisional indirect cost recoveries.
- This solution provides consistency and transparency for all Divisions in the Department.
- This solution complies with established and approved standards developed and applied on a statewide basis.
- A standardized, centralized approach will benefit division staff, central operations staff, grantors, and auditors.



# COLORADO

Department of Public Health and Environment

Priority: R-9  
EPR General Fund stabilization  
2015-16 Decision Item Request

## ***Cost and FTE***

- This is a \$0 request that seeks to stabilize the General Fund in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Division at FY 2014-15 levels. The Department is requesting to eliminate the M note on the Emergency Preparedness and Response Division's General Fund appropriation and make the current appropriation of \$1,603,389 permanent to maintain required emergency preparedness and response infrastructure and services at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

## ***Current Program***

- The Emergency Preparedness and Response Division implements a variety of activities to ensure that the State is prepared in case of natural or man-made disaster such as a biological agent, pandemic, flood, fire or a spill of hazardous materials.
- The Division works with local public health, medical communities and tribal governments to develop plans and training and ensure preparedness.
- These functions are mandated in state statute and Board of Health rule.

## ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Program is appropriated \$1,603,389 in General Fund.
- These General Funds were initially authorized as part of a required ten percent match for federal emergency planning grants.
- There is currently an M note on the General Fund appropriation that requires the funds to decrease when federal grants decrease to be consistent with the 10% match requirement.
- As the federal funds decrease and the General Fund is reduced commensurately, the Division will not have sufficient funding to maintain state mandated preparedness and response activities.

## ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without the ability to maintain preparedness and response infrastructure and resources, the state public health and medical community could be unprepared for an emergency situation.
- Emergency responders could have inadequate training.
- Communications systems used by the public health and medical community could become deficient.
- Needed supplies such as antibiotics and other medications could be unavailable.

## ***Proposed Solution***

- This request is to remove the M note and make \$1,603,389 General Fund on the Emergency Preparedness and Response Division Long Bill line permanent.
- Stable, permanent General Fund will ensure that the Division can perform duties mandated in state statute and Board of Health rule.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$264,754 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and beyond for the operation and maintenance costs of two new Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) buildings located in Pueblo and Arvada, Colorado.

### ***Current Program***

- The CBI's Laboratory and Investigation Units provide forensic and investigative assistance to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies statewide.
- The CBI has strategic performance output measures to decrease the average turnaround time of forensic analysis and crime scene reports, while increasing its investigative affirmative case clearance (cleared by arrest) rate.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Funding for the lease purchase of the new Pueblo Regional facility was provided through the enactment of H.B. 14-1170. Funding for ongoing operating and maintenance expenses were not included in the appropriation. The Arvada facility was funded by Capital Construction but didn't include ongoing operating and maintenance funding.
- Both facilities are expected to become operational in the latter half of FY 2014-15.
- The facility expansions were partially the result of legislation requiring CBI to process sexual assault kits received pursuant to H.B. 13-1020 and processing DUI/DUID blood samples received pursuant to H.B. 14-1340.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Operating and maintenance funding is necessary to ensure that the new facilities in Pueblo and Arvada are available for laboratory and investigative work.
- Without the additional facility operating and maintenance funding, the Department may not be able to maintain effective operations. Each piece of specialized laboratory equipment has defined needs per the manufacturers' specifications for electrical, gases, and ambient temperatures, including cooling of specific instrument rooms. If these specifications are not met, the equipment will not operate as expected and could potentially affect the forensic analysis.
- Additionally, if DNA and DUI/DUID samples are not stored at the proper temperature then they may become compromised, which could negatively impact law enforcement agencies' criminal prosecution proceedings.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The funding would ensure both facilities are adequately maintained to process DNA and DUI/DUID samples. It will allow work to be completed in a timely manner by trained forensic scientists and investigators housed in buildings meeting all applicable industry standards.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$36,371 General Fund and 0.5 FTE in FY 2015-16 and \$36,300 General Fund and 0.5 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond to fund a 0.5 FTE Fire Equipment Purchasing Agent. This position would purchase wildland firefighting equipment and supplies at a discounted rate from the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) on behalf of local fire agencies and volunteer fire departments and volunteer fire protection districts (cooperators), resulting in substantial cost savings to these entities.

### ***Current Program***

- The General Services Administration (GSA) operates a federal program that allows state and local agencies to acquire a broad range of wildland firefighting equipment and supplies at an approximate 38 percent savings.
- The Division of Fire Prevention and Control (DFPC) and its cooperators currently purchase products, supplies, and equipment directly through the GSA program.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- Effective May 1, 2014, GSA transferred their wildland fire program to the DLA, but is honoring customer orders under the current agreement until December 1, 2014. Under the new DLA purchasing rules the application process to register with DLA for access to the specialized wildland firefighting equipment and supplies program will be more cumbersome for fire agencies in the state.
- There are approximately 400 fire departments and volunteer fire departments in the state that stand to benefit from the new DLA purchasing program.
- If DFPC as the state point of contact for the DLA had the capacity to assist cooperators with ordering products, supplies, and equipment through the DLA program, potentially every fire service agency in the state could participate in the program.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Many small local fire departments and cooperators will not have the ability to order firefighting related supplies and equipment at a substantial cost savings through the DLA resulting in a decrease of wildland fire management capacity throughout the state and putting Colorado communities at risk.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- A DLA Fire Equipment Purchasing Agent could purchase fire tools and equipment on behalf of local fire departments that are losing the capability to place those orders directly through GSA at the end of the 2014 fire season. Approval of this request would allow local government cooperators to obtain needed equipment at a discounted rate, resulting in a cost savings to these entities.





# COLORADO

## Department of Public Safety

Priority: R-03  
Public Safety Intelligence Support  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$138,012 Cash Fund spending authority and 2.0 FTE in FY 2015-16, and \$129,434 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2016-17 and beyond to provide reliable and actionable information and analysis for local and state law enforcement, the Marijuana Enforcement Division, and other stakeholders regarding diversion of marijuana to illicit markets inside and outside of Colorado.

### ***Current Program***

- The Colorado Information Analysis Center (CIAC) provides integrated, multi-disciplined information analysis for state and local law enforcement agencies and other key stakeholders in order to ensure the safety and security of Colorado citizens, except when it comes to the diversion of retail and medical marijuana, a growing problem in Colorado.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- New data indicates that the diversion of medical and retail marijuana for illicit purposes is accelerating in Colorado, including to Colorado youth. Law enforcement lacks credible and ongoing intelligence and analysis to determine the extent of diversion activities in Colorado.
- Colorado has become a source state for the illegal diversion of marijuana, and this fact is undermining Colorado's retail and medical marijuana industries—and the regulatory and statutory framework created in partnership with private industry to legitimize it.
- The CIAC lacks sufficient personnel to devote to the problem of the illegal sale and diversion of retail and medical marijuana in Colorado, which undermines legitimate markets and gives rise to other illicit activities, such as underage possession or consumption, illegal sales, property crimes, trafficking, and drugged driving to name a few.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- The illegal sale and diversion of retail and medical marijuana is accelerating, making it more accessible to Colorado youth.
- The statutory and regulatory framework created to support development and expansion of the retail and medical marijuana industry will become increasingly compromised if strong enforcement mechanisms are not instituted based upon real-time intelligence and analysis.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The 2.0 criminal intelligence analysts would allow the CIAC to develop an analytical team devoted to the illegal sale and diversion of retail and medical marijuana in Colorado.
- This will provide the foundation for timely information exchange between local law enforcement, the Marijuana Enforcement Division within the Department of Revenue, and other state and federal agencies to establish and maintain a strong legal environment for the legal marijuana industry.
- Strong enforcement mechanisms are needed across Colorado to discourage illegal diversion activities, most notably diversion of legal marijuana to youth and for illicit purposes and profits.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests an increase of \$67,363 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and beyond to fund 52 percent of time to state-related efforts performed by a Juvenile Justice Specialist that support participation in state mandated committees and collaborative efforts within the juvenile justice arena.

### ***Current Program***

- The Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice is part of the Division of Criminal Justice and is responsible for managing a number of federal and state justice related grants and programs. The Office also provides oversight and expertise to a number of statewide initiatives to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system in Colorado.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- There has been an increased demand for time and effort from the Juvenile Justice Specialist to support state-related matters. Some of these demands have come from statutory mandates for participation on state committees or task forces (including the Juvenile Parole Board, Restorative Justice Coordinating Council, Senate Bill 91-94 State Advisory Board, and the Collaborative Management Program State Advisory Committee). Others have come from collaborative efforts with other state agencies to improve juvenile justice, such as the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliance projects and the Youth and Family Bridges Council.
- Over time, state-related work has accumulated; the Juvenile Justice Specialist spends approximately 90 hours per month (52 percent of time) on state efforts and collaborations.
- The office lacks sufficient state funding to support its leadership and partnerships on these mission critical, public-facing efforts. There is no other position within the Department that is state-funded and has the level of experience and contacts within the state's juvenile justice system to adequately fill this role. Because approximately 52 percent of the Juvenile Justice Specialist's time is spent on state-related efforts, it is difficult to manage federal grants effectively (including but not limited to juvenile justice grants).

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without this funding, the Juvenile Justice Specialist will have to cut back on participation in state efforts, both mandated and discretionary, that are unsupported by state funds. This will reduce collaboration among agencies, reduce information sharing, and potentially violate statutes that mandate the Department's representation.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The anticipated outcomes include: complying with statutory mandates, maintain shared knowledge among a variety of agencies at the local and state level, continued improvement of processes related to juvenile justice, and avoidance of duplication of effort among the numerous stakeholders.



**COLORADO**  
Department of Public Safety

Priority: R-05  
Community Corrections Provider Rate Increase  
FY 2015-16 Change Request

***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$659,252 General Fund for FY 2015-16 and beyond to account for a community provider rate increase of 1.0 percent, which includes the Community Corrections Providers who contract with the Department of Public Safety (DPS).

***Current Program***

- The Community Corrections Program provides funding to 36 community corrections providers, 22 boards, 53 programs, and all referral agencies. The recipients of the services are offenders housed in correctional facilities that are transitioning out into the community, diversion programs, and specialized services such as substance abuse treatment, offender assessments, intensive residential treatments and outpatient therapeutic community programs.
- For FY 2014-15, the Department was budgeted \$65,925,131 in Community Corrections Program that is eligible for the provider rate increase.

***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Office of Community Corrections seeks to address continued inflationary increases and to provide the same standard of supervision, treatment, and housing for offenders placed in community corrections programs. The 1.0 percent community provider rate increase represents an increase of per diem rates paid to providers in both the standard and specialized community corrections line items.

***Consequences of Problem***

- Should this request not be funded, community corrections providers will be forced to continue to absorb cost increases, potentially inhibiting their ability to offer treatment and education programs that help offenders stabilize in the community.

***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests an increase of \$659,252 General Fund in the Office of Community Corrections to address a 1.0 percent community provider rate increase.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Division of Professions and Occupations (DPO) at the Department of Regulatory Agencies proposes to reduce its FY 2015-16 Personal Services appropriation by \$250,000 Cash Funds and associated spending authority for 3.5 FTE. This reduction would recur in future years.

### ***Current Program***

- The DPO Personal Services line supports a Division with 204 FTE and over 200 Governor-appointed voluntary Board positions. DPO is responsible for the licensing and regulatory enforcement of more than 50 professions, including Physicians, Accountants, and Outfitters. DPO protects all consumers in the State, and ensures fairness in regulatory decisions that benefit a licensee population of approximately 400,000 - nearly 15 percent of the State's labor force.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

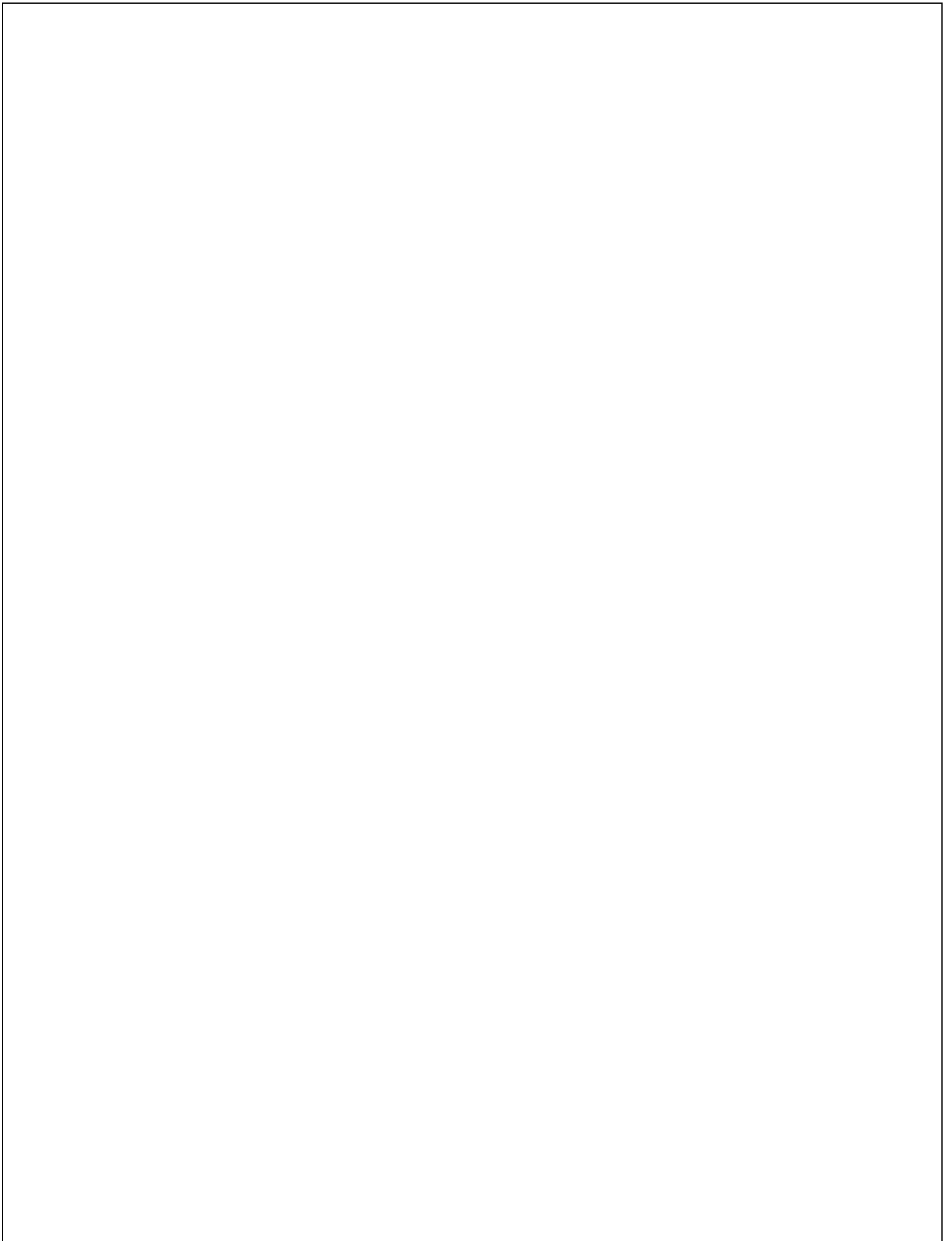
- Over the last several years, DPO has reverted an increased percentage of spending authority from its personal services budget, reaching 6 percent in FY 2013-14.
- The Division strives to be responsible in its fiscal management and respective spending authority. Thus, DPO proposes a permanent reduction of \$250,000 in its Personal Services appropriation. DPO's recent initiatives to improve organizational management and operational efficiencies, described below, have yielded results that support making this budget change permanent.
- DPO Re-Organization: The Division re-organized to eliminate duplication, and establish clear accountability for performance outcomes. The re-organization divides the Division into the following three branches:
  - *Healthcare Branch*. The branch includes the regulation of all Healthcare professions.
  - *Business and Inspections Branch*. The branch includes the regulation of all non-Healthcare professions, and most inspections staff.
  - *Management Branch*: The branch includes all shared services in the Division, including call center, investigations, settlements, technology and fiscal services.
- DPO Efficiency Focus: As part of the re-organization, each Branch pursued specific goals that included consolidating common functions and maximizing economies of scale, and achieving long-term efficiencies through Lean and similar process improvement initiatives. The extensive support from the Governor's Lean Office, and buy-in and encouragement by Department leadership at DORA, made these efforts possible.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- DPO's improvements are beginning to yield operational efficiencies that ensure the Division does not require additional resources to provide effective services to its customers.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- DPO proposes a permanent reduction of \$250,000 in its personal services spending authority, beginning in FY 2015-16. DPO is committed to pursuing additional cost savings in both personal services and operating budgets that could lead to future requests for budget reductions.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$4,199,062 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and \$3,832,402 thereafter to fully fund the Licensing Services Cash Fund (LSCF) appropriation supporting the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and to ensure a reserve equivalent to 16.5 percent of the appropriation. The Department requests a corresponding reduction in cash fund spending authority. There is no net increase to the Department's budget.

### ***Current Program***

- The LSCF pays for the cost of administration, personal services, and operating expenses incurred in the operation of driver's license offices. Revenue is collected from the issuance of driver's licenses, commercial driver licenses, permits, identification cards, and special license plates.
- In FY 2013-14, the LSCF had a total appropriation of \$30.1 million while revenue totaled only \$24.0 million.
- The Department included four funding requests in its FY 2014-15 budget submission aimed at improving customer service, reducing wait times, ensuring a stable funding mechanism, and improving funding transparency.
- S.B. 14-194 authorized the DMV to increase fees for certain services and to set fees for services for which no fee was previously charged, beginning in FY 2015-16. The fees cannot increase by more than 20 percent the first year and by no more than 5 percent annually thereafter.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- The Department anticipates increasing fees for documents by 20 percent in FY 2015-16 per S.B. 14-194, generating nearly \$4.0 million in new revenue.
- Despite the fee increase, the LSCF is projected to have a structural deficit of \$2.5 million in FY 2015-16 and also does not have a sufficient reserve balance equivalent to two months of expenditures.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Inadequate funding to fully finance the LSCF appropriation will result in lack of investments in technology and facilities and unfilled Technician positions. The reduced workforce negatively impacts customer service, thereby increasing wait times, inconvenience, and dissatisfaction with driver service operations.
- Having a fund balance below the reserve requirement does not provide sufficient revenue for the DMV to finance unexpected expenditures or emergencies.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests \$2,531,359 General Fund in FY 2015-16 to fund the gap between the LSCF appropriation and revenue, and an additional \$1,667,703 General Fund to ensure sufficient reserves equivalent to two months of expenditures, or 16.5 percent of the appropriation.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests \$179,010 General Fund for ongoing maintenance and support of the Colorado Automated Testing System (CATS). This represents a 0.4 percent increase to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) base budget.

### ***Current Program***

- The DMV administers tests for driver licenses, commercial driver licenses (CDL), motorcycle driver licenses, and permits. In FY 2013-14, the DMV administered 273,680 written tests.
- In 2003, the Department purchased an automated testing system for CDLs utilizing funds from a one-time grant from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMSCA).
- In 2009, the DMV received \$1,005,985 from the FMCSA through the CDL Program Improvement (CDLPI) Grant to replace the existing CDL testing system. Through a modification to the Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP), DMV received an added \$554,127 to augment CATS.
- In FY 2013-14, 1,099 of 30,199 CDL tests or 3.6 percent were administered using the testing machines. However, the automated testing machines are no longer operable or serviceable.
- The DMV received permission to utilize the CDLPI Grant to expand automated testing to include driver licenses, motorcycle licenses, and permits provided that CDL test applicants receive priority.
- In May 2014, the DMV contracted with a vendor to purchase a new automated testing system including hardware, software, installation, and one year of system maintenance.
- There is sufficient funding to purchase 162 machines to be installed in 34 state-operated driver's license offices and 9 county-operated offices to automate all 273,000 written tests.
- The deployment plan includes 94 machines funded through the CDLPI grant to be operational December 2014 and 68 machines funded through the DLSGP to be operational by fiscal year-end.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- This request continues the Department's efforts to modernize the operations of the DMV, which began with the Governor's FY 2014-15 budget to improve customer service and reduce wait times.
- The DMV desires to administer all test types through an automated testing system. However, the state must assume these ongoing maintenance costs.
- An automated testing system (1) decreases the risk of fraudulent activity; (2) decreases the incidence of data entry and scoring errors; (3) is more efficient to score; and (4) provides automated test results that can be used to enhance driver education materials and processes.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Without annual maintenance and support of the system, there would be no regular software updates to utilize the system's full functionality or hardware maintenance. The DMV would have to administer paper tests if the machines become inoperable.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests \$179,010 General Fund in FY 2015-16 and thereafter for contracted support of the CATS to include hardware maintenance, licenses, and remote hosting services.



### ***Cost and FTE***

- The Department requests technical adjustments to several Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) line item appropriations to align the Long Bill appropriations with operations resulting in no net fiscal impact.

### ***Current Program***

- The Ignition Interlock Program monitors compliance on interlock restricted licenses. Funding in this line pays for the program's staff, benefits, and contract services associated with the oversight of the program, as well as costs for interlock services for violators who require financial assistance for the cost of an interlock device.
- The DMV Investigations Unit conducts investigations of fraud, ensures statutory compliance, and provides advocacy for victims of identity fraud.
- The FY 2014-15 Long Bill incorporated R-5, "DMV Appropriation Restructure," which aligned the Long Bill structure with DMV operations.

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- This funding request continues the Department's efforts to modernize the operations and financing of the DMV, which began with the Governor's FY 2014-15 budget to improve customer service, reduce wait times, ensure stable funding mechanisms, and improve funding transparency.
- H.B. 13-1240 granted \$67,274 in annualized funding in FY 2015-16 for implementation of changes related to drunk driving penalties. This funding was allocated to the Driver and Vehicle Services, Personal Services and Operating lines, and should have been allocated to the Ignition Interlock line.
- The DMV Investigations Unit received \$54,735 in funding in FY 2014-15 through the Department of Correction's BA-1, "Pre-Release Services." At the time the budget amendment was drafted, the Schedule 13 reflected the correct placement of funding in the Driver and Vehicle Services, Personal Services and Operating lines. However, these line items were identified prior to the DMV's appropriation restructure through R-5. The funding should now be allocated to the Division's Administration Personal Services and Operating lines.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Financial and FTE reporting will be inaccurate for the affected programs and line items.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- The Department requests offsetting technical adjustments in the affected line items to align DMV Long Bill appropriations with operations. The Department intends to submit a FY 2014-15 supplemental request to incorporate these changes.
- Included in the changes are reductions of \$116,814 and 2.9 FTE in the Driver Services, Personal Services line and \$5,195 in the Driver Services, Operating line in FY 2015-16 and ongoing. The Department requests offsetting increases of \$67,274 and 1.9 FTE in the Ignition Interlock line, as well as \$51,345 and \$3,390 in the Division of Motor Vehicles, Administration, Personal Services and Operating lines and 1.0 FTE in FY 2015-16 and ongoing.





### ***Cost and FTE***

- This request seeks \$450,000 from the Marijuana Cash Fund in FY2015-16 to fund a statewide marijuana-impaired driving public education campaign.

### ***Link to Operations***

- The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) manages statewide public awareness campaigns to prevent impaired driving in Colorado, paired with heightened enforcement by the Colorado State Patrol and local law enforcement agencies. CDOT works on marijuana impaired driving efforts including a public education campaign, data collection, Drug Recognition Expert training and DUI enforcement under section 405(d) of the federal transportation authorization bill (“Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act” or “MAP-21”).

### ***Problem or Opportunity***

- As the first state to legalize recreational marijuana, increased driving while high risks now exist.
- CDOT identified a target audience and message for the public awareness campaign: male recreational marijuana users, age 18-34, who have a higher binge risk and are likely to combine marijuana and alcohol. This audience is also less aware of marijuana DUI laws and consequences. The campaign’s main message is “Drive High, Get a DUI.”
- CDOT’s current funding is not adequate to expand further education on the risks of driving high into a full-fledged program that supports much-needed data collection, further creative development and a larger statewide media reach.

### ***Consequences of Problem***

- Because of the legalization of recreational marijuana in Colorado, there is a heightened risk of a higher impaired driving motor vehicle crash and fatality rate.

### ***Proposed Solution***

- Administration: Program strategy, development, management, execution, consultation/evaluation
- Creative Development: Further executions of CDOT’s “Drive High, Get a DUI” campaign and focus group message testing
- Media Buying: One-year statewide media campaign directed to target audience
- Public Relations: Year-long PR strategies to further campaign messaging
- Evaluation: Measure behavioral patterns and message retention to inform future campaign efforts

**FY 2015-16**

**Capital Construction Prioritization**

**State Agencies Only**

**November 3, 2014**



**COLORADO**  
Office of State Planning  
& Budgeting



**COLORADO**  
Office of State Planning  
& Budgeting

111 State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203

November 3, 2014

The Honorable Edward Vigil  
Vice-Chair, Capital Development Committee  
State Capital Building  
Denver, Colorado 80203

RE: OSPB Submission of FY 2015-16 Prioritized Capital Construction Requests

Dear Representative Vigil:

As required by Section 24-37-304 (1) (c.3) (I), C.R.S., the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSP) is providing the prioritized capital construction requests for FY 2015-16. These requests are prioritized and are accounted for in the overall budget request. This November 3, 2014 submission includes two binders, both of which are provided to the Capital Development Committee (CDC) staff.

This November 3 package includes the following:

- A prioritized list of capital construction projects utilizing Capital Construction Funds;
- A non-prioritized list of capital construction projects utilizing 100 percent federal or cash funds, all recommended for funding;
- A prioritized list of controlled maintenance projects; and
- An updated assessment of the necessary General Fund transfer into the Capital Construction Fund, applying OSPB September 2014 forecast assumptions.

OSP prioritized capital construction requests based on a number of criteria, described below:

- Projects that are partially funded by cash funds and/or federal funds;
- Certificates of participation (COP) annual payments for existing projects;
- Projects with clear and urgent life or safety implications;
- Requests for continuation projects appropriated in FY 2014-15;
- Life cycle costs and the reasonableness of cost estimates;
- Projects that are funded partly by non-state funds and non-student fee funds;
- Requests with clear space needs analyses and a clear assessment of how individuals will be better served by the project;
- Phased projects in which the individual phases are stand-alone projects;



- All requests should be integral to achieving departments' policy goals or to individual institutions' planning goals;
- Projects will be reviewed against the program plans for appropriateness, necessity, and sufficiency of the project with respect to programs, applicable state policies, plans, and standards;

Please note that the Department of Higher Education (CDHE) will not submit higher education requests unless they meet OSPB criteria. However, the Commission on Higher Education reserves its ability under Section 23-1-306 (7) (a), C.R.S. to submit a prioritized list to the Capital Development Committee that may include projects deemed not to meet OSPB criteria. OSPB has delegated review of all 100 percent cash funded projects for institutions of higher education to the Department of Higher Education. These cash requests will be submitted directly to the Capital Development Committee by CDHE.

OSPB did not approve any inflationary adjustments for the FY 2015-16 capital construction requests.

Please feel free to contact my office at (303) 866-3317 with questions. At the Committee's request, I am available to present any necessary information at a future meeting.

Thank you for your consideration of these important requests.

Sincerely,



Henry Sobanet  
Director

cc: Senator Randy Baumgardner, CDC  
Senator Cheri Jahn, CDC  
Senator John Kafalas, CDC  
Representative Randy Fischer, CDC  
Representative Libby Szabo, CDC  
Ms. Kori Donaldson, CDC Staff  
Mr. John Ziegler, JBC Staff Director  
Mr. Alfredo Kemm, JBC Staff  
Mr. Larry Friedberg, Office of the State Architect  
Ms. Diane Duffy, CDHE  
Mr. Andrew Rauch, CDHE  
Mr. Erick Scheminske, Deputy Director, OSPB  
Ms. Laura Blomquist, OSPB Staff





**COLORADO**  
Office of State Planning  
& Budgeting

111 State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203

November 3, 2014

The Honorable Max Tyler  
Chair, Joint Technology Committee  
Colorado State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203

RE: OSPB Submission of FY 2015-16 Prioritized Information Technology Requests

Dear Representative Tyler:

As required by Section 24-37-304 (1) (c.5) (I) (B), C.R.S., the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) is providing the Executive Branch information technology budget requests for FY 2015-16. These requests are prioritized and are accounted for in the overall budget request. This November 3, 2014 submission includes two binders, both of which are provided to the Joint Technology Committee (JTC) staff. The binders contain the requests for state departments except the Department of Higher Education.

This November 3 package includes the following:

- A prioritized list of information technology projects;
- Revisions to the information technology project requests submitted on October 1, 2014; and
- An updated assessment of the necessary General Fund transfer into the Capital Construction Fund, applying OSPB September 2014 forecast assumptions.

Pursuant to Section 24-37.5-802 (1), OSPB worked jointly with OIT to prioritize these requests based on a number of criteria, described in part below:

- Projects that are partially funded by cash funds and/or federal funds;
- Projects with clear and urgent life or safety implications;
- Requests for continuation projects appropriated in FY 2014-15;
- Life cycle costs and the reasonableness of cost estimates;
- Projects that are funded partly by non-state funds;
- A clear assessment of the individuals that will be served and how they will be better served by the project will receive higher priority;
- Phased projects in which the individual phases are stand-alone projects;
- All requests should be integral to achieving departments' policy goals or to individual institutions' planning goals; and



- Projects will be reviewed against the program plans for appropriateness, necessity, and sufficiency of the project with respect to programs, applicable state policies, plans, and standards.

The request assumes that IT projects reviewed and recommended by the Joint Technology Committee pursuant to 2-3-1701 (2.5) (a), C.R.S. will be paid with moneys in the Capital Construction Fund. Similar IT projects reviewed by the Capital Development Committee in previous years were paid from the Capital Construction Fund. The passage of House Bill 14-1395, which transferred the review of large IT projects to the JTC, removed this funding mechanism. A law change is necessary in order to continue the longstanding practice of allowing large IT projects to be exempt from the 6.5 percent General Fund operating reserve requirement.

Please feel free to contact my office at (303) 866-3317 with questions. At the Committee's request, I am available to present any necessary information at a future meeting.

Thank you for your consideration of these important requests.

Sincerely,



Henry Sobanet  
Director

cc: Senator Linda Newell, Vice-Chairman, JTC  
Senator Owen Hill, JTC  
Senator Gail Schwartz, JTC  
Representative Bob Rankin, JTC  
Representative Jonathan Singer, JTC  
Ms. Jessika Shipley, JTC Staff  
Mr. John Ziegler, JBC Staff Director  
Mr. Alfredo Kemm, JBC Staff  
Mr. Kevin Neimond, JBC Staff  
Ms. Kori Donaldson, CDC Staff  
Ms. Diane Duffy, CDHE  
Mr. Andrew Rauch, CDHE  
Mr. Erick Scheminske, Deputy Director, OSPB  
Mr. Paul Doyle, OSPB Staff  
Ms. Andrea Day, OSPB Staff  
Ms. Laura Blomquist, OSPB Staff



General Fund Transfer for Capital Construction Projects					Notes
Rows		Forecast FY 2014-15	Forecast FY 2015-16	Forecast FY 2016-17	
A	Uncommitted balance from prior year	\$0	\$1,163,406	\$0	All amounts are from the State Controller's Office annual "Capital Construction Fund Analysis of Fund Balance Available for Appropriation" reports, published in October each year. (FY2015-16 Estimated)
B	Interest Annual Percentage	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%	Based on interest through September 2014. Monthly factor is Annual Interest Percentage multiplied by 30 and divided by 360
C	Non-CERF transfers into CCF during 2010 session	\$0	\$0	\$0	
D	Interest Earned	\$1,461,026	\$2,629,442	\$3,136,063	FY 2015-16 uses interest from FY 2014-15, which Row A already takes into consideration. These are the projected estimates.
E	Funds available	\$1,461,026	\$3,792,848	\$3,136,063	
<b>Capital Construction Projects</b>					
F	Lease Purchase of Academic Facilities at Anschutz Medical Campus (Fitzsimons)	(\$7,290,738)	(\$7,289,938)	(\$7,255,213)	Funds the annual Certificates of Participation
G	Lease Purchase of Academic Facilities Pursuant to Section 23-19.9-102 (FML)	(\$18,587,556)	(\$18,587,813)	(\$18,589,938)	Funds the annual Certificates of Participation payments per the provisions of SB 08-233
H	Lease Purchase of Colorado State Penitentiary II	(\$18,426,771)	(\$20,254,768)	(\$20,258,268)	Funds the seventh of twelve payments for the refinanced Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion Certificates of Participation (formerly CSP II)
I	Level I Controlled Maintenance	(\$25,746,443)	(\$19,822,659)	(\$20,000,000)	For FY2015-16 all Level I controlled maintenance
J	MHI - Suicide Risk Mitigation Projects	(\$4,478,533)	(\$4,556,369)	(\$1,775,085)	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
K	DYC Facility Refurbishment for Safety and Risk Mitigation, Modernization	(\$1,100,000)	(\$2,000,000)	(\$1,950,000)	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
L	Bernt Hall Reconstruction	(\$10,000,000)	(\$8,293,345)	\$0	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
M	CU Systems Biotechnology Building, Academic Wing	\$0	(\$20,243,179)	\$0	November 2012 Budget Request Continuation Project
N	UCCS Visual and Performing Arts	(\$13,281,999)	(\$9,608,699)	\$0	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
O	Digital Trunked Radio Renewal	(\$3,636,760)	\$0	\$0	January 2013 Budget Amendment Request
P	GLRR Locomotive	(\$300,000)	(\$300,000)	(\$300,000)	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
Q	Auraria Library Renovation	(\$17,848,307)	\$0	\$0	Included in the JBC's FY2013-14 Budget Package - a portion to be included in FY2013- 14 long bill footnote amounts
R	Colorado State Penitentiary Close Custody Outdoor Rec. Yards	\$0	(\$4,780,979)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
S	Kipling Village Security Perimeter	\$0	(\$730,510)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
T	Wheat Ridge Regional Center Improvements	\$0	(\$937,841)	(\$963,281)	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
U	Pueblo Regional Center Improvements	\$0	(\$823,070)	(\$819,990)	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
V	Colorado Veterans Community Living Centers	\$0	(\$3,588,700)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
W	Heating Plant Renovation at School of Mines Capital Renewal	\$0	(\$6,564,665)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Renewal Request
X	Replacement of Infrastructure at CMHIFL Capital Renewal	\$0	(\$3,289,760)	(\$3,944,978)	November 2014 Capital Renewal Request
Y	Limon Correctional Facility Hot Water Loop Replacement Capital Renewal	\$0	(\$4,187,050)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Renewal Request
Z	DHS Master Plan	\$0	(\$1,451,365)	(\$2,012,306)	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
AA	Adams YSC Replacement	\$0	(\$1,982,833)	(\$17,845,503)	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
BB	DFPC Fire Engine Replacement	\$0	(\$1,660,000)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
CC	Buckley Conservation Easement	\$0	(\$5,000,000)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
DD	Capitol Grands Water Conservation and Landscaping	\$0	(\$1,134,449)	\$0	November 2014 Capital Budget Request
EE	Back Fill 690 and 700 Kipling Street Supplemental	\$0	(\$2,522,576)	\$0	Supplemental 2014 Budget Request
FF	Pearce McAllister Renovation	(\$843,876)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
GG	Red Rocks Health Professions	(\$10,000,000)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
HH	CSM Meyer Hall Replacement	(\$14,600,000)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
II	Lebanon Mill Dam Restoration	(\$768,210)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
JJ	Highway Construction Projects	(\$500,000)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
KK	MHI Facility Modernization Planning	(\$815,000)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
LL	Youthful Offender System (YOS) Multi-Use Support Building (MUSB) Phase 2	(\$4,897,755)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
MM	Capitol Complex Leased Space Maintenance	(\$5,400,000)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
NN	Veterans Memorial Cemetery	(\$4,564,922)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Capital Budget Request
OO	State Veterans Homes Resident Security and Support	(\$1,428,500)	\$0	\$0	Supplemental 2013
PP	CBI Lab Space to Comply with HB13-1020	(\$7,200,000)	\$0	\$0	Supplemental 2013
QQ	Capitol House and Senate Chambers Renovation	(\$1,000,000)	\$0	\$0	November 2013 Budget Request Project
RR	Subtotal Capital Projects Approved For Funding	(\$172,715,370)	(\$149,610,567)	(\$95,714,561)	Rows F through QQ

General Fund Transfer for Capital Construction Projects					Notes
Rows		Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
		FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	
<b>Information Technology Construction Projects</b>					
SS	DMV System Replacement	(\$41,021,167)	(\$52,350,833)	\$0	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
TT	Timekeeping, Scheduling and Leave System Modernization and Human Resources Information System Supplemental	\$0	(\$9,407,500)	\$0	Supplemental 2014 Budget Request
UU	Public Safety Communications Network Microwave Infrastructure	\$0	(\$11,151,036)	(\$7,325,145)	November 2014 IT Budget Request
VV	DOC Offender Management Info Syst.	(\$5,796,000)	(\$11,049,761)	(\$10,487,960)	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
WW	MHI - Electronic Health Record and Pharmacy System Replacement	(\$9,849,610)	(\$4,863,145)	\$0	November 2013 Budget Request Continuation Project
XX	Capitol Complex Security Surveillance System Replacement	\$0	(\$812,000)	\$0	November 2014 IT Budget Request
YY	Modernizing Child Welfare Care Mng Sys.	\$0	(\$4,648,707)	(\$4,372,192)	November 2014 IT Budget Request
ZZ	Interoperability	\$0	(\$1,413,930)	(\$2,652,970)	November 2014 IT Budget Request
AAA	Integrated Data and Analysis System	\$0	(\$1,200,949)	(\$216,891)	November 2014 IT Budget Request
BBB	Enterprise Content Management	\$0	(\$500,400)	(\$502,332)	November 2014 IT Budget Request
CCC	<b>Subtotal Capital Projects Approved For Funding</b>	<b>(\$56,666,777)</b>	<b>(\$97,398,261)</b>	<b>(\$25,557,490)</b>	Rows SS through BBB
DDD	<b>Sub Total Approved Projects</b>	<b>(\$229,382,147)</b>	<b>(\$247,008,828)</b>	<b>(\$121,272,051)</b>	Rows RR+CCC
<b>Footnoted Projects</b>					
EEE	Auraria Library Renovation	(\$5,000,000)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1343
FFF	Bernt Hall Reconstruction	(\$10,827,755)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1344
GGG	CSU Chemistry Building Addition	(\$15,000,000)	(\$23,694,678)	(\$12,277,159)	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1345
HHH	Ketchum Arts and Sciences Bldg	(\$11,592,712)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1342
III	MSU Aviation, Aerospace, and Adv. Manuf Building	(\$5,279,128)	(\$14,720,872)	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1346
JJJ	CMU Tomlinson Library Addition and Renovation	(\$18,462,102)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1347
KKK	Adams State East Campus Renovation	(\$5,843,218)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1348
LLL	Quigley Hall Renovation	(\$25,779,853)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1341
MMM	Timekeeping, Scheduling and Leave System Modernization	(\$16,070,000)	\$0	\$0	Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1342
NNN	Controlled Maintenance II	(\$21,480,918)	\$0	\$0	CM Score 12 and 14 projects. Footnote: the transfer of general fund surplus to CCF is on condition as enacted in HB14-1348
OOO	<b>Total of Footnote Projects</b>	<b>(\$135,335,686)</b>	<b>(\$38,415,550)</b>	<b>(\$12,277,159)</b>	Rows EEE through NN
PPP	<b>Total of Approved Projects</b>	<b>(\$227,921,121)</b>	<b>(\$285,424,378)</b>	<b>(\$133,549,210)</b>	
QQQ	<b>General Fund Transfer Need</b>	<b>\$229,084,527</b>	<b>\$281,631,530</b>	<b>\$130,413,146</b>	Rows OOO+DDD-E
RRR	<b>End of Year Balance</b>	<b>\$1,163,406</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	Row A



FY 2015-16 Capital Construction Requests											
OSPB Priority	CCHE Priority	Recommend Funding	Department	Division or Institution	Request Title	CC/ CM/ CR	FY 2015-16 Request				Summary
							TF	CCF	CF/RF	FF	
1	N/A	Yes	Higher Ed	CU Health Sciences	Anschutz Medical Campus COP	CC	\$14,289,937	\$7,289,937.0	\$7,000,000	\$0	Funds the annual Certificates of Participation.
2	N/A	Yes	Higher Ed	Not Applicable	Federal Mineral Lease COP	CC	\$18,587,813	\$18,587,813.0	\$0	\$0	Funds the annual Certificates of Participation payments per the provisions of SB 08-233.
3	N/A	Yes	Corrections	Colorado State Penitentiary II	Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion COP	CC	\$20,254,768	\$20,254,768.0	\$0	\$0	Funds the seventh of twelve payments for the refinanced Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion Certificates of Participation (formerly CSP II).
4	N/A	Yes	Level I CM	Not Applicable	Level I Controlled Maintenance	CM	\$19,822,659	\$19,822,659.0	\$0	\$0	For FY2014-15 all Level I controlled maintenance is requested to be funded.
5	N/A		Human Services	Colorado Mental Health Institutes	Human Services: Suicide Mitigation Phase II	CC	\$4,556,369	\$4,556,369	\$0	\$0	The Department requests \$4,556,369 in capital construction funds (CCF) in FY 2015-16 for Phase II to continue to mitigate suicide risks at the Mental Health Institutes.
6	N/A		Human Services	Division of Youth Corrections	Human Services: DYC Facility Refurbishment for Safety and Risk Mitigation	CC	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	Funds would bring the physical state youth correctional facilities to standard. In FY 2014-15, the Department received \$1,100,000 for the first phase of the project including \$100,000 to develop a comprehensive assessment and planning process for twelve facilities across the State.
7	Continuation 1	Yes	Higher Ed	FLC	Higher Education: FLC Bernt Hall	CC	\$10,409,332	\$8,293,345	\$2,115,987	\$0	The Berndt Hall Reconstruction for Geosciences, Physics and Engineering project will complete a 60,838 gsf state of the art building with science laboratories, classrooms, and faculty office space.
8	Continuation 2	Yes	Higher Ed	CU-Boulder	Higher Education: CU Systems Biotech Building	CC	\$28,243,179	\$20,243,179	\$8,000,000	\$0	This project adjoins the academic wing to four wings on the East Campus. Provides additional space for teaching labs and classrooms.
9	Continuation 4	Yes	Higher Ed	UCCS	Higher Education: UCCS Visual and Performing Arts	CC	\$20,588,699	\$9,608,699	\$10,980,000	\$0	This project will consolidate the programs of the Department of Visual and Performing Arts and allow the programs to provide inter-disciplinary learning and improved efficiencies through shared resources.
10	Continuation 3	Yes	Higher Ed	CSU-FC	Higher Education: CSU Chemistry Building Addition	CC	\$29,094,678	\$23,694,678	\$5,400,000	\$0	The project is for the construction of a 60,000 gsf addition to the Chemistry Building. The project provides the necessary facilities to recruit quality faculty and research personnel to support directives aimed at getting the intellectual properties of research into the private sector.
11	Continuation 5	Yes	Higher Ed	MSU	Higher Education: MSU Aviation, Aerospace, and Adv. Manuf Building	CC	\$31,125,032	\$14,720,872	\$16,404,160	\$0	Metro State University Denver (MSU) is requesting funds for the Aerospace, Aviation & Advanced Manufacturing Building (A3M) with the goal of making this project a Public/Private Partnership.
12	N/A	Yes	Higher Ed	History Colorado	History Colorado: Georgetown Loop Business Capitalization Program	CC	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$0	Funds address business capitalization and infrastructure needs at the Georgetown Loop Railroad and developing a reliable fleet of motive power.
13	N/A	Yes	Corrections		Corrections: Colorado State Penitentiary Close Custody Outdoor Recreation Yards	CC	\$4,780,979	\$4,780,979	\$0	\$0	This request is in response to recent legal rulings with regards to Administrative Segregation housing conditions as well as the Department's phasing out of the administrative segregation beds as currently defined.

FY 2015-16 Capital Construction Requests											
OSPB Priority	CCHE Priority	Recommend Funding	Department	Division or Institution	Request Title	CC/ CM/ CR	FY 2015-16 Request				Summary
							TF	CCF	CF/RF	FF	
14	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Office of Community Access and Independence	Human Services: Kipling Village Security Perimeter	CC	\$730,510	\$730,510	\$0	\$0	This request enhances security to protect the residents and surrounding community while maintaining an appropriate treatment setting for the individuals served by adding a perimeter fence.
15	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Office of Community Access and Independence	Human Services: Wheat Ridge Regional Center Capital Improvements	CC	\$937,841	\$937,841	\$0	\$0	The Wheat Ridge Regional Center (WRRC) is requesting \$3,563,814 in funding for capital improvement projects at its community residential homes.
16	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Office of Community Access and Independence	Human Services: Pueblo Regional Center Capital Improvements	CC	\$823,070	\$823,070	\$0	\$0	The Pueblo Regional Center (PRC) is requesting \$5,687,509 in funding across Fiscal Years 2015-16 and 2016-17 for capital improvement projects at its community residential homes.
17	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Colorado Veterans Community Living Centers	Human Services: CVCLC Safety & Accessibility Improvements	CC	\$3,588,700	\$3,588,700	\$0	\$0	The funding will provide immediate upgrades to security systems and provide important fall mitigation improvements for both indoor and outdoor resident areas at the two homes, both of which are 30+ years old.
18	1	Yes	Higher Ed	CSM	Colorado School of Mines Heating Plant Renovation	CR	\$13,129,330	\$6,564,665	\$6,564,665	\$0	Replace equipment within the Mines Heating Plant. Deaerators, pumps, valves, electrical systems and the emergency generator are also beyond their useful life.
19	N/A	Yes	Human Services	CMHIFL	Department of Human Services, Campus Utility Infrastructure at CMHIFL	CR	\$3,289,760	\$3,289,760	\$0	\$0	Replace the heating hot water piping system within the central plant and secure facilities
20	N/A	Yes	Corrections	Limon Correctional Facility	Corrections: Limon Correctional Facility Hot Water Loop Replacement	CR	\$4,187,050	\$4,187,050	\$0	\$0	The heating hot water piping system within the central plant and secure facilities has had chronic problems. The facility capital renewal request is to replace the pre-insulated piping systems.
21	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Office of Administrative Solutions	Human Services: Master Plan	CC	\$1,451,365	\$1,451,365	\$0	\$0	A Department Master Plan and Facilities Program Plan (FPP) for a Department building consolidation onto the Ft. Logan Campus.
22	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Division of Youth Corrections	Human Services: Adam YSC Replacement	CC	\$1,982,833	\$1,982,833	\$0	\$0	Design, build, and operate a 40-bed detention facility, which will replace the existing Adams Youth Services Center.
23	N/A	Yes	Public Safety		Public Safety: State Wildland Fire Engine Replacement	CC	\$1,660,000	\$1,660,000	\$0	\$0	The Department requests one-time Capital Construction Funds to purchase five Type 3/4 wild land fire engines which will replace five existing engines that have reached or exceeded the limit of their useful life at an estimated cost of \$332,000 each.
24	N/A	Yes	Military and Veterans		Buckley P-4 Conservation Easement		\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	This project, consisting of easements, land exchanges and land purchases will encompass property on the borders of Buckley Airforce Base. The desired end state of this project is a compatible use buffer zone around BAFB.
25	N/A	Yes	Personnel and Admin.		Personnel and Admin: Capital Grounds Water Conservation and Landscaping Renovation	CC	\$1,134,449	\$1,134,449	\$0	\$0	The request for funds to complete a water conservation and landscaping renovation project on the east lawn of the Capitol grounds.
26	N/A	Yes	Public Safety		Public Safety: Supplemental CBI Lab Space to Comply with HB13-1020	CC	\$2,522,576	\$2,522,576	\$0	\$0	This funding will allow the Department of Public Safety to backfill space vacated by the Department of Agriculture, move occupants from more costly commercial leased space, and accommodate recent growth within the DPS workforce.
<b>Total Capital Construction Requests Recommended for Funding by the Governor</b>							<b>\$244,590,929</b>	<b>\$188,026,117</b>	<b>\$56,564,812</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

FY 2015-16 Capital Construction Requests											
OSPB Priority	CCHE Priority	Recommend Funding	Department	Division or Institution	Request Title	CC/ CM/ CR	FY 2015-16 Request				Summary
							TF	CCF	CF/RF	FF	
27	N/A	No	Corrections		Corrections:AVCF ADA and Critical Cell House Improvements	CR	\$8,603,398	\$8,603,398	\$0	\$0	This project will address ADA, plumbing code, and safety deficiencies throughout the facility.
28	N/A	No	Higher Ed	Pueblo Community College	Department of Higher Education, Pueblo Community College, Davis Academic Building Renovation	CR	\$9,223,210	\$9,223,210	\$0	\$0	Replace HVAC and mechanical systems, upgrade science labs, fix rainstorm issues.
29	2	No	Higher Ed	CMU	Health Sciences Building	CC	\$14,735,212	\$12,230,212	\$2,505,000	\$0	Builds the phase I of the Health Sciences - Nurse Practitioner Center and remodels the Community Medical Center Plaza.
30	3	No	Higher Ed	UC-Denver	North Classroom Renovation	CC	\$31,877,761	\$20,552,020	\$11,325,741	\$0	Scope of work consists of replacing the roof, electrical, plumbing, lighting and exteriors. Critical improvements are needed to building systems, infrastructure, and common areas.
31	4	No	Higher Ed	UNC	Campus Commons	CC	\$44,084,323	\$25,000,000	\$19,084,323	\$0	Builds a center which includes the following: undergraduate and graduate admissions, welcome center, new student orientation, performance hall, gallery, student supportive services, and career services.
32	5	No	Higher Ed	CSU-FC	Warner College Addition	CC	\$20,477,151	\$10,000,000	\$10,477,151	\$0	Upgrade the existing building's mechanical, plumbing, electrical and telecommunication systems, and construct labs, office and support space.
33	6	No	Higher Ed	CCCS: Arapahoe Community College	Science and Health Lab Renovation	CC	\$15,452,265	\$11,589,198	\$3,863,067	\$0	Renovate the Biology/Chemistry and Health labs on the Littleton Campus.
34	7	No	Higher Ed	CCCS: Front Range Community College	Allied Health and Nursing Building	CC	\$25,060,350	\$18,700,000	\$6,360,350	\$0	Consolidate and improve space for existing Allied Health and Nursing programs.
35	8	No	Higher Ed	UC-Denver	Interdisciplinary Building and Data Center	CC	\$48,757,310	\$24,378,655	\$24,378,655	\$0	Building will include a data center, info & tech data center staff offices, the Center for Biomedical Informatics, and Clinical Faculty Offices.
36	9	No	Higher Ed	CSU-FC	Shepardson Building	CC	\$33,766,872	\$24,766,872	\$9,000,000	\$0	The project will house classrooms, instructional labs, a auditorium and meeting space.
37	10	No	Higher Ed	CCCS: Pikes Peak Community College	Student Learning Commons and Black Box	CC	\$4,983,983	\$3,683,983	\$1,300,000	\$0	Add an entrance to the campus, add space to the Downtown Studio Campus, the Student Learning Center and the Black Box theater.
38	11	No	Higher Ed	UC-Boulder	Aerospace and Engineering Science Building	CC	\$74,981,051	\$28,290,716	\$46,690,335	\$0	Design a building to support an integrated education and research space.
39	12	No	Higher Ed	WSCU	Savage Library Renovation	CC	\$10,562,483	\$10,456,858	\$105,625	\$0	Reorganize the building and address storm water, and building improvements.
40	13	No	Higher Ed	CCCS: Trinidad State Junior College	Valley Campus	CC	\$4,452,106	\$4,252,106	\$200,000	\$0	Construct a facility for the Valley Campus Career and Technical Education Trades Technologies program.
41	14	No	Higher Ed	CMU	Kinesiology and Performing Arts Center	CC	\$17,998,412	\$14,938,682	\$3,059,730	\$0	Expand and renovate the current structure. The renovation will include four gyms, one classroom, a running track, a climbing wall and support facilities.
42	15	No	Higher Ed	CCCS: Otero Junior College	Agriculture Science Program Renovation	CC	\$1,393,800	\$1,393,800	\$0	\$0	Renovate the McDivitt Hall and add a facility for the Agriculture Science Program.
43	N/A	No	Education	Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	Department of Education: Renovate Jones and Palmer Halls	CC	\$15,675,110	\$15,675,110	\$0	\$0	Funds for the renovation of Palmer Hall and Jones Hall. Palmer Hall update and improve safety. Currently, Jones Hall is unusable for staff an student requirements.
44	N/A	No	Military and Veterans		Revere Contiguous Lot		\$1,600,000	\$1,200,000	\$400,000	\$0	Land acquisition which will allow for future consolidation of federal offices.

FY 2015-16 Capital Construction Requests											
OSPB Priority	CCHE Priority	Recommend Funding	Department	Division or Institution	Request Title	CC/ CM/ CR	FY 2015-16 Request				Summary
							TF	CCF	CF/RF	FF	
45	N/A	No	Human Services	CMHIP	Department of Human Services, Campus Utility Infrastructure Upgrade at CMHIP	CR	\$19,996,238	\$19,996,238	\$0	\$0	Capital renewal will replace aging building infrastructure including: HVAC, plumbing, electrical systems, fire alarm system upgrades, and improve energy conservation with building insulation and window replacement.
46	N/A	No	Transportation		Transportation: Automated Avalanche Reduction: I-70	CC	\$2,825,000	\$2,525,000	\$300,000	\$0	Install, and implement Gazex, an automated method of reducing avalanche danger in certain high risk corridors.
47	N/A	No	Transportation		I-70 Genesee Bike Path	CC	\$2,191,141	\$556,000	\$835,141	\$800,000	This project will construct a 10-foot wide concrete multi-use path on the northerly side of Interstate 70 between the Genesee Exit and Evergreen Pkwy Exit. \$835,141 will come from local and cash funds and \$800,000 will come from federal funds.
<b>Total Capital Construction Requests</b>							<b>\$653,288,105</b>	<b>\$456,038,175</b>	<b>\$196,449,930</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	

FY 2016-15 Prioritized Capital Construction Funds (CCF)																					
Row	Request Title	Prior Appropriations					FY 2015-16					FY 2016-17 Expected Impact					FY 2017-18 Expected Impact				
		TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF
1	Anschutz Medical Campus COP	\$107,320,563	\$35,673,990	\$71,646,573	\$0	\$0	\$14,289,937	\$7,289,937	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,255,213	\$7,255,213	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,261,775	\$6,261,775	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$0
2	Federal Mineral Lease COP	84314072	23074669	61239403	0	0	18587813	18587813	0	0	0	18589938	18589938	0	0	0	\$18,587,788	\$18,587,788	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	Centennial Correctional Facility Expansion COP	\$66,199,967	\$57,277,421	\$8,922,546	\$0	\$0	\$20,254,768	\$20,254,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,258,268	\$20,258,268	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	Level I Controlled Maintenance	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	\$0	\$0	\$19,822,659	\$19,822,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
5	Human Services: Suicide Mitigation Phase II	\$5,820,786	\$5,820,786	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,556,369	\$4,556,369	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,775,085	\$1,775,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	Human Services: DYC Facility Refurbishment for Safety and Risk Mitigation	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,950,000	\$1,950,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
7	Higher Education: FLC Bernt Hall	\$24,077,087	\$21,961,100	\$2,115,987	\$0	\$0	\$10,409,332	\$8,293,345	\$2,115,987	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	Higher Education: CU Systems Biotech Building	\$173,214,347	\$6,021,946	\$167,192,401	\$0	\$0	\$28,243,179	\$20,243,179	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	Higher Education: UCSS Visual and Performing Arts	\$39,379,772	\$17,966,333	\$21,413,439	\$0	\$0	\$20,588,699	\$9,608,699	\$10,980,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	Higher Education: CSU Chemistry Building Addition	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,094,678	\$23,694,678	\$5,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,277,159	\$12,277,159	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11	Higher Education: MSU Aviation, Aerospace, and Adv. Manuf Building	\$5,279,128	\$5,279,128	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,125,032	\$14,720,872	\$16,404,160	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12	History Colorado: Georgetown Loop Business Capitalization Program	\$800,000	\$600,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	Corrections: Colorado State Penitentiary Close Custody Outdoor Recreation Yards	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,780,979	\$4,780,979	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	Human Services: Kipling Village Security Perimeter	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$730,510	\$730,510	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	Human Services: Wheat Ridge Regional Center Capital Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$937,841	\$937,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$963,281	\$963,281	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	Human Services: Pueblo Regional Center Capital Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$823,070	\$823,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$819,990	\$819,990	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
17	Human Services: CVCLC Safety & Accessibility Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,588,700	\$3,588,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18	Colorado School of Mines Heating Plant Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,129,330	\$6,564,665	\$6,564,665	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19	Department of Human Services, Campus Utility Infrastructure at CMHIFL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,289,760	\$3,289,760	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,944,978	\$3,944,978	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,893,553	\$3,893,553	\$0	\$0	\$0
20	Corrections: Limon Correctional Facility Hot Water Loop Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,187,050	\$4,187,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
21	Human Services: Master Plan	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,451,365	\$1,451,365	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,012,306	\$2,012,306	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,622,089	\$1,622,089	\$0	\$0	\$0
22	Human Services: Adam YSC Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,982,833	\$1,982,833	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,845,503	\$17,845,503	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
23	Public Safety: State Wildland Fire Engine Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,660,000	\$1,660,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24	Buckley P-4 Conservation Easement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
25	Personnel and Admin: Capital Grounds Water Conservation and Landscaping Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,134,449	\$1,134,449	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
26	Public Safety: Supplemental CBI Lab Space to Comply with HB13-1020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,522,576	\$2,522,576	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Capital Construction Requests Recommended for Funding by the Governor</b>		<b>\$522,505,722</b>	<b>\$189,775,373</b>	<b>\$332,730,349</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$244,590,929</b>	<b>\$188,026,117</b>	<b>\$56,564,812</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$115,091,721</b>	<b>\$107,991,721</b>	<b>\$7,100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$60,365,205</b>	<b>\$52,365,205</b>	<b>\$8,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

FY 2016-15 Prioritized Capital Construction Funds (CCF)																					
Row	Request Title	Prior Appropriations					FY 2015-16					FY 2016-17 Expected Impact					FY 2017-18 Expected Impact				
		TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF
27	Corrections:AVCF ADA and Critical Cell House Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,603,398	\$8,603,398	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
28	Department of Higher Education, Pueblo Community College, Davis Academic Building Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,223,210	\$9,223,210	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
29	Higher Education: CMU Health Sciences Building	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,735,212	\$12,230,212	\$2,505,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
30	Higher Education: UCD North Classroom Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,877,761	\$20,552,020	\$11,325,741	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
31	Higher Education: UNC Campus Commons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,084,323	\$25,000,000	\$19,084,323	\$0	\$0	\$29,530,445	\$15,000,000	\$14,530,445	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
32	Higher Education: CSU-FC Warner College Addition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,477,151	\$10,000,000	\$10,477,151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
33	Higher Education: ACC Science and Health Lab Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,452,265	\$11,589,198	\$3,863,067	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
34	Higher Education: FRCC Allied Health and Nursing Building	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,060,350	\$18,700,000	\$6,360,350	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
35	Higher Education: UCD Interdisciplinary Building Data Center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,757,310	\$24,378,655	\$24,378,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
36	Higher Education: CSU-FC Shepardson Building	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,766,872	\$24,766,872	\$9,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
37	Higher Education: PPCC Student Learning Commons and Black Box	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,983,983	\$3,683,983	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
38	Higher Education: UC-B Aerospace and Engineering Science Building	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$74,981,051	\$28,290,716	\$46,690,335	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
39	Higher Education: WSCU Savage Library Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,562,483	\$10,456,858	\$105,625	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
40	Higher Education: TSJC Valley Campus	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,452,106	\$4,252,106	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,845,575	\$8,645,575	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
41	Higher Education: CMU Kinesiology and Performing Arts Center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,998,412	\$14,938,682	\$3,059,730	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
42	Higher Education: OJC Agriculture Science Program Renovation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,393,800	\$1,393,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
43	Department of Education: Renovate Jones and Palmer Halls	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,675,110	\$15,675,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
44	Revere Contiguous Lot	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,600,000	\$1,200,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
45	Department of Human Services, Campus Utility Infrastructure Upgrade at CMHIP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,996,238	\$19,996,238	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
46	Transportation: Automated Avalanche Reduction: I-70	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,825,000	\$2,525,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
47	I-70 Genesee Bike Path	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,191,141	\$556,000	\$835,141	\$0	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Capital Construction Requests</b>		<b>\$522,505,722</b>	<b>\$189,775,373</b>	<b>\$332,730,349</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$653,288,105</b>	<b>\$456,038,175</b>	<b>\$196,449,930</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$269,559,461</b>	<b>\$239,629,016</b>	<b>\$29,930,445</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$60,365,205</b>	<b>\$52,365,205</b>	<b>\$8,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

CCHE Approved FY 2015-16 State Funded Capital Priorities List							
Priority	Institution	Project Name	Funds	Prior Appropriations	Current Request	Total	Cumulative Current State Funds
NA	UCD	Anschutz Medical Campus	CCF	\$107,320,563	\$7,289,938	\$121,865,714	\$7,289,938
			CF	\$0	\$7,000,000	\$14,000,000	
			TF	\$121,611,302	\$14,289,938	\$150,156,453	
NA	CCHE	Federal Mineral Lease	CCF	\$23,074,669	\$18,587,813	\$60,252,420	\$25,877,751
			CF	\$61,239,403	\$0	\$61,239,403	
			TF	\$84,314,072	\$18,587,813	\$121,491,823	
Continuation 1	FLC	Berndt Hall	CCF	\$21,961,100	\$8,293,345	\$30,254,445	\$34,171,096
			CF	\$2,115,987	\$2,115,987	\$4,231,974	
			TF	\$24,077,087	\$10,409,332	\$34,486,419	
Continuation 2	UC-Boulder	Systems BioTech	CCF	\$6,021,946	\$20,243,179	\$26,265,125	\$54,414,275
			CF & FF	\$167,192,401	\$8,000,000	\$175,192,401	
			TF	\$173,214,347	\$28,243,179	\$201,457,526	
Continuation 3	CSU-FC	Chemistry Phase II	CCF	\$15,000,000	\$23,694,678	\$50,971,837	\$78,108,953
			CF	\$0	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000	
			TF	\$15,000,000	\$29,094,678	\$56,371,837	
Continuation 4	UCCS	VAPA	CCF	\$17,966,333	\$9,608,699	\$27,575,032	\$87,717,652
			CF	\$21,413,439	\$10,980,000	\$32,393,439	
			TF	\$39,379,772	\$20,588,699	\$59,968,471	
Continuation 5	MSU-Denver	Aerospace and Engineering	CCF	\$5,279,128	\$14,720,872	\$20,000,000	\$102,438,524
			CF	\$0	\$16,404,160	\$39,999,320	
			TF	\$5,279,128	\$31,125,032	\$59,999,320	
1	CSM	Heating Plant Renewal	CCF	\$0	\$6,564,666	\$6,564,666	\$109,003,190
			CF	\$0	\$6,564,666	\$6,564,666	
			TF	\$0	\$13,129,332	\$13,129,332	
2	CMU	Health Sciences Building	CCF	\$0	\$12,230,212	\$12,230,212	\$121,233,402
			CF	\$0	\$2,505,000	\$2,505,000	
			TF	\$0	\$14,735,212	\$14,735,212	
3	UC-Denver	North Classroom Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$20,552,020	\$20,552,020	\$141,785,422
			CF	\$0	\$11,325,741	\$11,325,741	
			TF	\$0	\$31,877,761	\$31,877,761	
4	UNC	Campus Commons	CCF	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$166,785,422
			CF	\$0	\$19,084,323	\$4,231,974	
			TF	\$0	\$44,084,323	\$44,231,974	
5	CSU-FC	Warner College Addition	CCF	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$176,785,422
			CF	\$0	\$10,477,151	\$10,477,151	
			TF	\$0	\$20,477,151	\$20,477,151	
6	CCCS: Arapahoe Community College	Science and Health Lab Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$11,589,198	\$11,589,198	\$188,374,620
			CF	\$0	\$3,863,067	\$3,863,067	
			TF	\$0	\$15,452,265	\$15,452,265	
7	CCCS: Front Range Community College	Allied Health and Nursing Building	CCF	\$0	\$18,700,000	\$18,700,000	\$207,074,620
			CF	\$0	\$6,360,350	\$6,360,350	
			TF	\$0	\$25,060,350	\$25,060,350	
8	UC-Denver	Interdisciplinary Building	CCF	\$0	\$24,378,655	\$33,987,354	\$231,453,275
			CF	\$0	\$24,378,655	\$31,358,655	
			TF	\$0	\$48,757,310	\$65,346,009	
9	CSU-FC	Shepardson Building	CCF	\$0	\$24,766,872	\$24,766,872	\$256,220,147
			CF	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	
			TF	\$0	\$33,766,872	\$33,766,872	
10	CCCS: Pikes Peak Community College	Student Learning Commons and Black Box	CCF	\$0	\$3,683,983	\$3,683,983	\$259,904,130
			CF	\$0	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	
			TF	\$0	\$4,983,983	\$4,983,983	
11	UC-Boulder	Aerospace and Engineering	CCF	\$0	\$28,290,716	\$28,290,716	\$288,194,846
			CF	\$0	\$46,690,335	\$46,690,335	
			TF	\$0	\$74,981,051	\$74,981,051	
12	WSCU	Savage Library Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$10,456,858	\$10,456,858	\$298,651,704
			CF	\$0	\$105,625	\$105,625	
			TF	\$0	\$10,562,483	\$10,562,483	
13	CCCS: Trinidad State Junior College	Valley Campus	CCF	\$0	\$4,252,106	\$12,897,681	\$302,903,810
			CF	\$0	\$200,000	\$1,400,000	
			TF	\$0	\$4,452,106	\$14,297,681	
14	CMU	Kinesiology and Performing	CCF	\$0	\$14,938,682	\$14,938,682	\$317,842,492
			CF	\$0	\$3,059,730	\$3,059,730	
			TF	\$0	\$17,998,412	\$17,998,412	
15	CCCS: Otero Junior College	Agriculture Science Program Renovation	CCF	\$0	\$1,393,800	\$1,393,800	\$319,236,292
			CF	\$0	\$400,000	\$400,000	
			TF	\$0	\$1,793,800	\$1,793,800	
<b>20 Project Line Totals</b>			CCF	\$196,623,739	\$319,236,292	\$587,236,615	
			CF	\$251,961,230	\$195,214,790	\$471,098,831	
			TF	\$462,875,708	\$514,451,082	\$1,072,626,185	

FY 2015-16 Capital Construction Cash Fund Requests										
Row	Department	Division or Institution	Request Title	CC/ CM/ CR	TF	CCF	CF	RF	FF	HUTF
1	Agriculture		Department of Agriculture: Office Consolidation Lease-Purchase Payment	CC	\$529,063	\$0	\$529,063	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	History Colorado	Historical Society	History Colorado: Annual Payment for Colorado History Museum COP	CC	\$3,121,835	\$0	\$3,121,835	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	History Colorado	Historical Society	History Colorado: Regional Property Preservation Project	CC	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	Natural Resources	Wildlife	Natural Resources: Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife	CC	\$10,098,561	\$0	\$9,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$798,561
5	Natural Resources	Parks	Natural Resources: Park Infrastructure and Facilities, State Parks	CC	\$12,586,412	\$0	\$11,787,851	\$0	\$798,561	\$0
6	Natural Resources	Wildlife	Natural Resources: Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance , Wildlife	CC	\$3,564,934	\$0	\$3,564,934	\$0	\$0	\$0
7	Natural Resources	Parks	Natural Resources: Land and Water Acquisitions, State Parks	CC	\$950,000	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	Natural Resources	Wildlife	Natural Resources: New Park Development, State Parks	CC	\$3,237,669	\$0	\$3,237,669	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	Natural Resources	Wildlife	Natural Resources: CWCB Beaver Park Dam Repayment, Wildlife	CC	\$333,333	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	Public Safety		Public Safety: Greeley Troop Office	CC	\$974,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$974,891
11	Public Safety		Public Safety: Loma Replacement Eastbound POE		\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145,000
<b>Total Cash Funded Requests Approved for Funding by the Governor</b>					<b>\$37,241,698</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$33,524,685</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$798,561</b>	<b>\$2,918,452</b>



FY 2015-16 Capital 100% Cash and Federal Funds																										
Row	Request Title	Total					Prior Appropriations					FY 2015-16					FY 2016-17 Expected Impact					FY 2017-18 Expected Impact				
		TF	CCF	CF	FF	HUTF	TF	CCF	CF	FF	HUTF	TF	CCF	CF	FF	HUTF	TF	CCF	CF	FF	HUTF	TF	CCF	CF	FF	HUTF
1	Department of Agriculture: Office Consolidation Lease-Purchase Payment	\$2,107,501	\$0	\$2,107,501	\$0	\$0	\$528,063	\$0	\$528,063	\$0	\$0	\$529,063	\$0	\$529,063	\$0	\$0	\$524,875	\$0	\$524,875	\$0	\$0	\$525,500	\$0	\$525,500	\$0	\$0
2	History Colorado: Annual Payment for Colorado History Museum COP	\$18,449,103	\$0	\$18,449,103	\$0	\$0	\$9,083,640	\$0	\$9,083,640	\$0	\$0	\$3,121,835	\$0	\$3,121,835	\$0	\$0	\$3,121,815	\$0	\$3,121,815	\$0	\$0	\$3,121,813	\$0	\$3,121,813	\$0	\$0
3	History Colorado: Regional Property Preservation Project	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	Natural Resources: Land and Water Acquisitions, Wildlife	\$28,698,561	\$0	\$27,900,000	\$0	\$798,561	\$0	\$0	Ongoing	\$0	\$0	\$10,098,561	\$0	\$9,300,000	\$0	\$798,561	\$9,300,000	\$0	\$9,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$9,300,000	\$0	\$9,300,000	\$0	\$0
5	Natural Resources: Park Infrastructure and Facilities, State Parks	\$12,586,412	\$0	\$11,787,851	\$798,561	\$0	\$0	\$0	Ongoing	\$0	\$0	\$12,586,412	\$0	\$11,787,851	\$798,561	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	Natural Resources: Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance , Wildlife	\$5,064,934	\$0	\$5,064,934	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Ongoing	\$0	\$0	\$3,564,934	\$0	\$3,564,934	\$0	\$0	\$900,000	\$0	\$900,000	\$0	\$0	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000	\$0	\$0
7	Natural Resources: Land and Water Acquisitions, State Parks	\$2,850,000	\$0	\$2,850,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Ongoing	\$0	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$0
8	Natural Resources: New Park Development, State Parks	\$12,317,397	\$0	\$12,317,397	\$0	\$0	\$9,079,728	\$0	\$9,079,728	\$0	\$0	\$3,237,669	\$0	\$3,237,669	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	Natural Resources: CWCB Beaver Park Dam Repayment, Wildlife	\$999,999	\$0	\$999,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$333,333	\$0	\$0
10	Public Safety: Greeley Troop Office	\$974,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$974,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$974,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$974,891	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11	Public Safety: Loma Replacement Eastbound POE	\$2,290,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,290,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Cash Funded Requests Recommended for Funding by the Governor</b>		<b>\$87,038,798</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$82,176,785</b>	<b>\$798,561</b>	<b>\$4,063,452</b>	<b>\$18,691,431</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$18,691,431</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$37,241,698</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$33,524,685</b>	<b>\$798,561</b>	<b>\$2,918,452</b>	<b>\$15,130,023</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,130,023</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,145,000</b>	<b>\$14,830,646</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$14,830,646</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Controlled Maintenance FY 2015-16							
Reference Number	Score	Agency Name	Project Title, Phasing	Project Number	Funding Recommendation	Project Balance	Cummulative Total
<b>LEVEL 1</b>							
1	1	Office of the State Architect	Emergency Fund,	M80120	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000
2	3	Colorado State University	Replace Obsolete Fire Alarm, Various Buildings, Ph 2 of 2	2015-073M14	\$967,301	\$0	\$2,967,301
3	3	Capitol Complex Facilities (DPA)	Replace Sewer Vent Pipe, State Services Building, Ph 1 of 1		\$1,054,217	\$0	\$4,825,222
4	3	Pueblo Community College	Replace Potable Water Line to MT and HS Buildings, Pueblo Campus, Ph 1 of 1		\$134,098	\$0	\$4,959,320
5	4	Department of Human Services	Upgrade Electronic Security Systems, Ph 6 of 6		\$830,629	\$0	\$5,789,949
6	4	University of Northern Colorado	Fire Sprinkler Upgrades, Seven Buildings, Ph 2 of 3	2015-075M14	\$633,046	\$1,126,460	\$6,422,995
7	4	University of Colorado at Boulder	Renovate Fire Sprinklers and HVAC System, SLHS, Ph 1 of 2		\$1,002,345	\$793,198	\$7,425,340
8	4	Department of Corrections	Replace Fire Alarm System, CSP, Ph 1 of 1		\$1,341,403	\$0	\$8,766,743
9	4	Auraria Higher Education Center	Replace Fire Alarm Systems; West, Central, Rectory, St. Cajetans and Children's College, Ph 2 of 2	2015-083M14	\$408,753	\$0	\$9,175,496
10	4	Office of Information Technology	Replace Microwave Site Towers - B Group, Ph 2 of 3	2015-079M14	\$939,345	\$1,072,335	\$10,114,841
11	5	University of Colorado at Boulder	Campus Fire Sprinkler Upgrades, Ph 2 of 5	2015-081M14	\$709,780	\$1,558,593	\$10,824,621
12	5	Colorado School of Mines	Replace Hazardous Laboratory Fume Controls, Campus, Ph 1 of 4		\$911,427	\$1,640,422	\$11,736,048
13	5	History Colorado	Georgetown Loop Railroad Fire Mitigation, Area B, Ph 2 of 3	2015-084M14	\$269,782	\$405,689	\$12,005,830
14	6	Front Range Community College	Install Fire Line Backflow Preventors, Ph 1 of 1		\$650,000	\$0	\$12,655,830
15	6	Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	Campus Safety and Security, Ph 2 of 2	2015-082M14	\$570,175	\$0	\$13,226,005
16	6	Department of Corrections	Critical Electrical System Replacement, AVCF, Ph 3 of 3	M13001	\$1,366,672	\$0	\$14,592,677
17	8	Front Range Community College	Upgrade Fire Alarm Notifier System, Larimer Campus, Ph 1 of 1		\$583,000	\$0	\$15,175,677
18	8	Pueblo Community College	Replace Electrical Service and Distribution Main Academic Building, Mancos Campus, Ph 1 of 1		\$419,319	\$0	\$15,594,996
19	8	University of Colorado Denver	Repair Utility Vault 3.1, Ph 1 of 1		\$216,886	\$0	\$15,811,882

Reference Number	Score	Agency Name	Project Title, Phasing	Project Number	Funding Recommendation	Project Balance	Cummulative Total
20	8	Colorado Mesa University	Replace Transformers, Ph 1 of 1		\$211,072	\$0	\$16,022,954
21	10	University of Colorado at Boulder	Mitigation/Control of Flood Water, Campus, Ph 1 of 2		\$644,579	\$677,019	\$17,428,914
22	10	Department of Human Services	Replace Emergency Power Systems and Controls, DYC, Ph 1 of 1		\$842,127	\$0	\$18,271,041
23	10	Northeastern Junior College	Replace Campus Main Transformers, Ph 1 of 2	2015-101M14	\$376,956	\$121,482	\$18,647,997
24	10	Colorado State University - Pueblo	Extend Bartley Boulevard, Ph 1 of 1		\$975,077	\$0	\$19,623,074
25	10	Arapahoe Community College	Upgrade Campus Access Control and Monitoring, Ph 1 of 1		\$496,000	\$0	\$20,119,074
26	10	Colorado Northwestern Community College	McLaughlin Roof Replacement, Rangely Campus, Ph 1 of 1	2014-073M14	\$801,349	\$0	\$22,113,744
27	10	Fort Lewis College	Replace Bleachers, Whalen Gymnasium, Ph 1 of 1		\$467,321	\$0	\$21,312,395
<b>LEVEL 1 TOTAL</b>					<b>\$19,822,659</b>	<b>\$7,395,198</b>	<b>\$337,609,966</b>
* Projects highlighted are those projects that included in capital construction spillover pursuant HB 14-1339, HB 14-1342, and SB 14-223							
<b>LEVEL 2</b>							
28	12	Department of Corrections	Perimeter Security Improvements, AVCF and FCF, Ph 4 of 4	M07001	\$750,388	\$0	\$24,442,874
29	12	History Colorado	Lebanon Mine Safety and Egress, Ph 1 of 1	2015-109M14	\$461,974	\$0	\$24,904,848
30	12	State Fair - Pueblo (CDA)	Repair/Replace Water, Sanitary, and Storm Water Infrastructure on Fairgrounds, Ph 1 of 3	2015-100M14	\$992,325	\$2,070,528	\$25,897,173
31	12	Auraria Higher Education Center	Tenth Street Pedestrian Corridor ADA Improvements, Ph 3 of 3	M13049	\$588,988	\$0	\$26,486,161
32	12	Colorado State University	Replace West Roof, Painter Center, Ph 1 of 1		\$157,351	\$0	\$26,643,512
33	12	Pikes Peak Community College	Reroof Sections 5&6 of Aspen Building, Centennial Campus, Ph 1 of 1		\$965,643	\$0	\$27,609,155
34	12	Red Rocks Community College	Replace Roof on Construction Technology Building and Main Arvada Building, Ph 1 of 1		\$609,500	\$0	\$28,218,655
35	12	Lamar Community College	Upgrade Accessibility Code Compliance, Bowman and Administration, Ph 1 of 2		\$844,866	\$669,955	\$29,063,521
36	12	Colorado School of Mines	Campus Steam Branch Repairs, Ph 1 of 3	2014-070M14	\$663,964	\$496,969	\$29,727,485
37	12	Colorado State University	HVAC Upgrades, Chemistry Building, Ph 1 of 1	2015-107M14	\$800,703	\$0	\$30,528,188

Reference Number	Score	Agency Name	Project Title, Phasing	Project Number	Funding Recommendation	Project Balance	Cummulative Total
38	12	Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	HVAC System, Stone Vocational Building, Ph 1 of 1	2015-098M14	\$1,155,567	\$0	\$31,683,755
39	12	Trinidad State Junior College	Replace Mullen HVAC/Roof and Air Quality Improvements, Ph 1 of 1	2009-169M14	\$1,322,967	\$0	\$33,006,722
40	12	Western State Colorado University	Upgrade HVAC System, Hurst Hall, Ph 1 of 1		\$844,126	\$0	\$33,850,848
41	12	Colorado Community College System at Lowry	Install New Boilers, Chillers, AHUs, and Upgrade the Controls, Building 697, Ph 1 of 1		\$1,428,340	\$0	\$35,279,188
42	12	Adams State University	Upgrade HVAC, Music, Ph 1 of 1		\$1,442,388	\$0	\$36,721,576
43	12	University of Colorado at Boulder	Upgrade HVAC, Science Learning Lab, Ph 1 of 2		\$1,190,512	\$554,717	\$37,912,088
44	12	University of Northern Colorado	Replace Boiler #3, Heating Plant, Ph 1 of 2		\$1,410,240	\$1,194,327	\$39,322,328
45	12	Department of Revenue	Replace HVAC System, 1881 Pierce, Ph 2 of 4	M13062	\$737,550	\$1,719,495	\$40,059,878
46	12	Department of Human Services	Upgrade Building Automation System, Ph 2 of 3	M13052	\$779,175	\$592,027	\$40,839,053
47	12	University of Colorado at Boulder	HVAC Upgrades, Mechanical Engineering, Ph 2 of 2	M13025	\$1,167,768	\$0	\$42,006,821
48	12	University of Colorado Denver	Building 500 Elevator Code Deficiencies and Repairs, Ph 1 of 3	2015-097M14	\$400,854	\$0	\$42,407,675
49	12	Pikes Peak Community College	Repair Exterior Walkways, Aspen Building, Centennial Campus, Ph 1 of 1		\$704,642	\$0	\$43,112,317
50	12	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Upgrade Code Compliance and Building Systems, Longmont, Ph 1 of 1		\$822,680	\$0	\$43,934,997
51	12	Arapahoe Community College	Repair/Replace Outside Walkway and Glass Ceiling, Ph 1 of 1	2015-104M14	\$286,129	\$0	\$44,221,126
52	12	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	Hillside Stabilization Project, Ph 1 of 1	2013-058M14	\$341,490	\$0	\$44,562,616
53	12	Department of Human Services	Repair/Replace Emergency and Secondary Electrical Systems, CMHIP, Ph 1 of 4		\$1,019,409	\$3,017,954	\$45,582,025
54	14	Department of Corrections	Improve Perimeter Security, DRDC and DWCF, Ph 1 of 1		\$1,589,207	\$0	\$47,171,232
55	14	Otero Junior College	Repair/Upgrade Campus Security Access and Electronic Locks, Ph 1 of 2		\$520,000	\$513,310	\$47,691,232
56	14	Department of Human Services	Repair/Replace HVAC Systems in A, B, C, D and E Buildings, CMHIFL, Ph 1 of 3	2011-124M14	\$865,370	\$1,870,242	\$48,556,602

Reference Number	Score	Agency Name	Project Title, Phasing	Project Number	Funding Recommendation	Project Balance	Cummulative Total
57	14	Capitol Complex Facilities (DPA)	Rehabilitate Elevators, State Office Building, Ph 1 of 1	2015-118M14	\$696,300	\$0	\$49,252,902
58	14	University of Colorado Denver	Replace Electrical Switchgear, Building 500, Ph 1 of 3		\$658,085	\$1,427,595	\$49,910,987
59	14	Department of Human Services	Repair/Replace Roofs, CMHIFL, Ph 1 of 3	2015-117M14	\$971,449	\$2,326,404	\$50,882,436
60	14	Office of Information Technology	Replace Microwave Site Rectifier/Chargers, B Group, Ph 1 of 2	2015-120M14	\$568,837	\$643,830	\$51,451,273
61	14	Department of Public Health and Environment	Fire Life Safety Upgrade/Replacement, Laboratory Building, Ph 1 of 1	2015-106M14	\$323,200	\$0	\$51,774,473
62	15	Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	Repair/Safety Upgrade Locker Room, Hubert Work Gymnasium, Ph 1 of 1		\$1,139,615	\$0	\$52,914,088
63	15	Colorado State University	Replace Steam Heating System, Shepardson, Ph 1 of 1		\$917,911	\$0	\$53,831,999
64	15	Department of Public Safety	Repairs/Upgrades to Mechanical and Electrical Systems, Four CSP Field Offices, Ph 1 of 1		\$779,750	\$0	\$54,611,749
65	16	History Colorado	Repairs to Exterior, Grant Humphreys Mansion, Ph 1 of 1		\$501,266	\$0	\$55,113,015
66	16	Northeastern Junior College	Install Electronic Door Access System, Ph 1 of 1		\$436,128	\$0	\$55,549,143
67	16	University of Colorado at Boulder	Upgrade Electrical Service, Science Learning Lab Building, Ph 1 of 1		\$817,685	\$0	\$56,366,828
68	16	Capitol Complex Facilities (DPA)	Rehabilitate Elevators, 1570 Grant Building, Ph 1 of 1		\$414,150	\$0	\$56,780,978
69	16	Pikes Peak Community College	Boiler Replacement, Centennial Campus, Ph 2 of 2	M13037	\$508,668	\$0	\$57,289,646
70	16	Colorado Northwestern Community College	Replace HVAC System, Allred-Real, Rangely Campus, Ph 1 of 1		\$161,165	\$0	\$57,450,811
71	16	Department of Human Services	Repair/Replace Roofs and HVAC Systems, GJRC, Ph 1 of 3		\$838,423	\$1,704,337	\$58,289,234
72	16	Colorado State University - Pueblo	Roof Replacement Art/Music/Music Classroom, Ph 2 of 2	M13019	\$706,530	\$0	\$58,995,764
73	16	State Capitol Building (DPA)	Rehabilitate/Restore Exterior Windows and Facade, Ph 1 of 3		\$1,180,000	\$2,360,000	\$60,175,764
74	16	Morgan Community College	Replace Campus Irrigation System, Ph 1 of 1		\$475,490	\$0	\$60,651,254
75	16	History Colorado	Bloom Mansion Code Upgrade, Ph 1 of 1	2015-099M14	\$182,270	\$0	\$60,833,524

Reference Number	Score	Agency Name	Project Title, Phasing	Project Number	Funding Recommendation	Project Balance	Cummulative Total
76	18	Department of Corrections	Improve Fire Suppression Systems, CCF, Ph 1 of 2		\$762,813	\$833,210	\$61,596,337
77	18	Colorado State University - Pueblo	Campus and Building Security System, Ph 3 of 3	2012-064M14	\$725,600	\$0	\$62,321,937
78	18	Fort Lewis College	Improve Pedestrian Safety, Campus, Ph 1 of 3		\$587,571	\$1,586,928	\$62,909,508
79	18	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	Replace RTUs and Roof, University Hall, Ph 1 of 2		\$670,342	\$597,302	\$63,579,850
80	18	Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	HVAC Equipment Replacement, Roof Repair, and Paving, Watkins Armory, Ph 1 of 1	2013-064M14	\$360,025	\$0	\$63,939,875
81	18	Auraria Higher Education Center	Facilities Management Building Systems Replacement and Repairs, Ph 1 of 1	2009-184M14	\$843,776	\$0	\$64,783,651
82	18	Colorado State University	Upgrade HVAC System, Moby Arena, Ph 1 of 2		\$996,388	\$996,386	\$65,780,039
83	18	University of Colorado Denver	Upgrades to HVAC, VAV Distribution and Zone Control, Building 500, Ph 1 of 5		\$730,373	\$2,628,079	\$66,510,412
84	18	Adams State University	Roof Replacement, Various Buildings, Ph 1 of 2		\$295,510	\$479,016	\$66,805,922
85	18	University of Northern Colorado	Roof Replacement, Four Buildings, Ph 1 of 1	2015-119M14	\$842,863	\$0	\$67,648,785
86	18	Colorado Mesa University	Repair Roof, Building B, Western Colorado Community College, Ph 1 of 1		\$494,982	\$0	\$68,143,767
87	18	Colorado Community College System at Lowry	Replace Roof, Building 697, Ph 1 of 1		\$265,936	\$0	\$68,409,703
88	20	Colorado Community College System at Lowry	Replace Chiller, Bldg 903, Ph 1 of 1		\$435,802	\$0	\$68,845,505
89	20	Department of Human Services	Repair/Replace Elevators, CMHIP, Ph 1 of 3		\$1,131,559	\$1,985,396	\$69,977,064
90	20	Colorado School of Mines	Campus Primary Electrical Repairs, Ph 3 of 4	M11004	\$418,770	\$506,055	\$70,395,834
91	20	Capitol Complex Facilities (DPA)	Hazardous Materials Assessment & Emergency Repairs, Ph 1 of 1	2015-105M14	\$318,000	\$0	\$70,713,834
92	20	State Fair - Pueblo (CDA)	Repair/Replace Water, Sanitary, and Storm Water Infrastructure on Fairgrounds, Ph 2 of 3	2015-100M14	\$1,013,203	\$1,057,325	\$71,727,037
<b>LEVEL 2 TOTAL</b>					<b>\$48,034,551</b>	<b>\$31,831,387</b>	<b>\$3,237,658,579</b>

\* Projects highlighted are those projects that included in capital construction spillover pursuant HB 14-1339, HB 14-1342, and SB 14-223

FY 2015-16 Capital Construction IT Requests											
OSPB Priority	CCHPE Priority	Recommend Funding	Department	Division or Institution	Request Title	CC-IT	FY 2015-16 Request				Summary
							TF	GF	CF/RF	RF/FF	
1	N/A	Yes	Revenue	DMV	DRIVES System	CC-IT	\$52,350,833	\$52,350,833	\$0	\$0	The Department of Revenue (DOR) and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) request \$52,350,833 General Fund in FY 2015-16 to fund the second and final year of the DMV-Driver License, Record, Identification, and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) project.
2	N/A	Yes	Personnel and Admin.	Statewide	Timekeeping, Scheduling and Leave System Modernization and Human Resources Information System Supplemental	CC-IT	\$9,407,500	\$9,407,500	\$0	\$0	Human Resource Information System (HRIS), which includes personnel administration, payroll administration, performance management, and statewide leave and time tracking for Executive Branch departments.
3	N/A	Yes	Info & Tech		PSCN Microwave Infrastructure Replacement	CC-IT	\$11,151,036	\$11,151,036	\$0	\$0	Upgrade and replace the State Microwave system which provides critical connectivity among the Digital Trunked Radio System (DTRS) communications transmitter sites, the State's principal public safety communications system
4	N/A	Yes	Corrections		DOC Offender Management System	CC-IT	\$11,049,761	\$11,049,761	\$0	\$0	Complete the implementation of a fully-integrated electronic offender management system.
5	N/A	Yes	Human Services	Mental Health Institutes	MHI Electronic Health Records Phase II	CC-IT	\$4,863,145	\$4,863,145	\$0	\$0	Phase II includes includes funding for contract professional services, software acquisition, equipment, and contingency.
6	N/A	Yes	Public Safety		Capitol Complex Security Surveillance System Replacement	CC-IT	\$812,000	\$812,000	\$0	\$0	Replace and maintain of the Capitol Complex Security Surveillance System.
7	N/A	Yes	Human Services		Modernization of the Child Welfare Case Management System	CC-IT	\$6,824,567	\$4,648,707	\$0	\$2,175,860	Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) is compliant case management system (Trails) and underlying infrastructure.
8	N/A	Yes	Human Services		Interoperability	CC-IT	\$14,139,300	\$1,413,930	\$0	\$12,725,370	This project standardizes all existing Department IT systems and adds the necessary technology components, security and governance to allow the data contained within these system to be made available without removing the data from the core systems.
9	N/A	Yes	Human Services		Data Integration and System Analysis	CC-IT	\$1,636,949	\$1,200,949	\$0	\$436,000	Division of Community and Family Support (DCFS) will track data and allow for easy integration across all Office of Early Childhood (OEC) programs. Complements TRAILS.
10	N/A	Yes	Human Services		Enterprise Content Management	CC-IT	\$500,400	\$500,400	\$0	\$0	The Department requests \$500,000 Capital Construction Funds in FY 2015-16, and beyond for Enterprise Content Management software that would manage electronic documents and files for an organization.
<b>Total Information Technology Requests Recommended for Funding by the Governor</b>							<b>\$112,735,491</b>	<b>\$97,398,261</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,337,230</b>	

FY 2015-16 Information Technology Requests																					
Priority	Request Title	Prior Appropriations					FY 2015-16					FY 2016-17 Expected Impact					FY 2017-18 Expected Impact				
		TF	CCF	CF	R F	FF	TF	CCF	C F	R F	FF	TF	CCF	C F	R F	FF	TF	CCF	C F	R F	FF
1	DRIVES System	\$41,021,167	\$41,021,167	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,350,833	\$52,350,833	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
2	Timekeeping, Scheduling and Leave System Modernization and Human Resources Information System Supplemental	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,407,500	\$9,407,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
3	PSCN Microwave Infrastructure Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,151,036	\$11,151,036	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,193,784	\$11,193,784	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,193,784	\$11,193,784	\$0	\$0	
4	DOC Offender Management System	\$5,796,000	\$0	\$5,796,000	\$0	\$0	\$11,049,761	\$11,049,761	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,487,960	\$10,487,960	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
5	MHI Electronic Health Records Phase II	\$9,849,610	\$0	\$9,849,610	\$0	\$0	\$4,863,145	\$4,863,145	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
6	Capitol Complex Security Surveillance System Replacement	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$812,000	\$812,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
7	Modernization of the Child Welfare Case Management System	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,824,567	\$4,648,707	\$0	\$0	\$2,175,860	\$6,428,206	\$4,372,192	\$0	\$0	\$2,056,014	\$6,428,206	\$4,372,192	\$0	\$0	
8	Interoperability	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,139,300	\$1,413,930	\$0	\$0	\$12,725,370	\$10,610,880	\$2,651,970	\$0	\$0	\$7,958,910	\$10,611,880	\$2,652,970	\$0	\$0	
9	Enterprise Content Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,400	\$500,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$502,332	\$502,332	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$505,867	\$505,867	\$0	\$0	
10	Data Integration and System Analysis	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,636,949	\$1,200,949	\$0	\$0	\$436,000	\$294,891	\$216,891	\$0	\$0	\$78,000	\$294,891	\$216,891	\$0	\$0	
<b>Total Information Technology Requests Recommended for Funding by the Governor</b>		<b>\$72,666,777</b>	<b>\$57,021,167</b>	<b>\$15,645,610</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$112,735,491</b>	<b>\$97,398,261</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,337,230</b>	<b>\$39,518,053</b>	<b>\$29,425,129</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$10,092,924</b>	<b>\$29,034,628</b>	<b>\$18,941,704</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	