

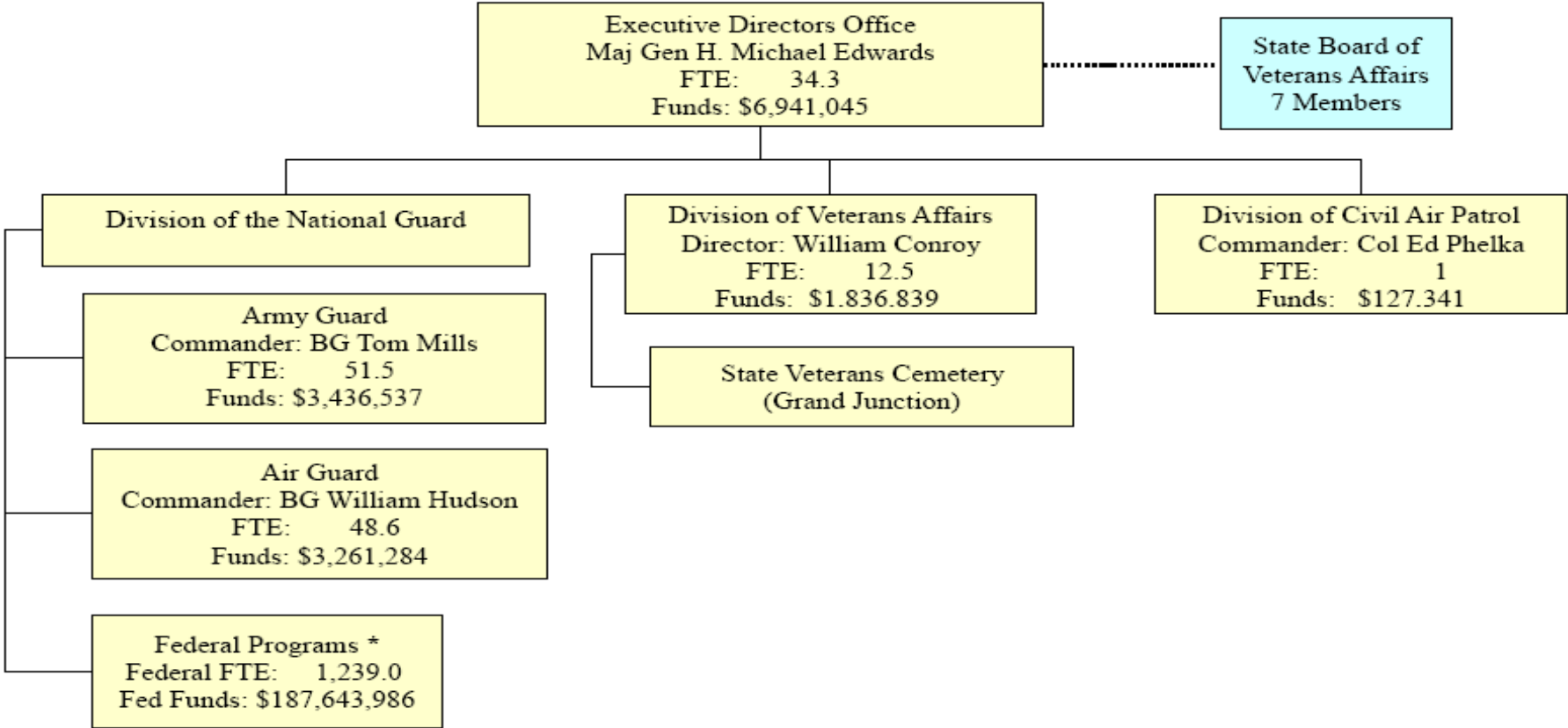
FY 2009-2010 BUDGET
VOLUME I
DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

STATE OF COLORADO

**DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS**

**DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION
FOR FISCAL YEAR
2009 – 2010**

Department of Military & Veterans Affairs
November 2008



147.9 FTE \$15,603,046

\$5,854,264 GF \$958,889 CF \$653,509 RAF \$8,136,384 FF

(* Note: Federal Programs = 1,239 Federal Civil Service/Active Guard-Reserve FTE and \$187,643,986 FF that are managed by federal employees. These personnel and funds do not go through the state personnel or accounting system)

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs is a cabinet level department that has three main functional areas. The Colorado National Guard comprising the approximately 5500 members of the Colorado Army and Air National Guard. The Division of Veterans Affairs that is responsible for providing advocacy services to the approximately 420,000 Veterans and their families living in Colorado. In addition the Division also supports the Colorado State Board of Veterans Affairs and the State Military Veterans Cemetery for the Western Slope located in Grand Junction. The third area of responsibility is the Division of the Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol.

The Executive Director's Office is responsible for the overall administration of the Department. It provides leadership and support to the Divisions by managing the general administrative functions. These functions include:

- Leadership and Policy Development – The Adjutant General is both the Executive Director of the Department and the military chief of staff for the Governor. The Governor is the Commander in Chief of the Colorado National Guard. The breadth of The Adjutant General's responsibility includes the Colorado Army and Air National Guard, the Division of Veterans Affairs, the State Board of Veterans Affairs as well as the Division of the Civil Air Patrol. The Army and Air National Guard are each separately managed and funded entities staffed by Federal Civil Service employees and Active Guard and Reserve(AGR) members totally funded by the federal government. AGR members are in an active duty military service status. The Executive Director's office is also responsible for the legislative program of the Department at both the state and federal level.
- Human Resource Management – The Department has 4 different Human Resource Offices (HROs). There is the state HRO office serving state classified and temporary employees, the Army Guard military personnel office serving the traditional part time Army Guard military members, the Air Guard military personnel office serving the traditional part time Air Guard military members and the Joint Army/Air HRO office serving the federal civil servants and AGRs.
- Accounting – There are 3 different accounting operations in the Department. There is the state accounting function that handles all state funds and limited federal funds used to support infrastructure activities (approx \$15 million annually). There is an Army Guard accounting section that accounts for all the federal funds in support of the Army Guard (approx \$73 million annually). There is an Air Guard accounting section that accounts for all the federal funds in support of the Air Guard (approx \$72 million annually).

- Purchasing/Contracting – There are 2 purchasing/contracting operations in the Department. There is a state purchasing/contracting office that handles all state funded contracts/purchases for the Department and there is a federal purchasing/contracting office that handles all federally funded contracts/purchases.
- Budgeting – There are 3 different budgeting operations in the Department. The state budgeting office generates the budget that is appropriated in the annual Long Bill by the state's General Assembly. The Army and Air Guard each have their separate budgeting operations that generate budget requests for the following federal fiscal year. These budget requests go to the National Guard Bureau through the respective service channels (Army and Air) and ultimately are appropriated by Congress as separate appropriations for the Army and Air National Guard. Army and Air Guard funds are prohibited from being co-mingled.
- Information Technology – There are 3 separate IT systems; one for the State, the Army Guard and the Air Guard. They are separated by firewalls and are prohibited from being integrated. There are three different IT organizations one for each system. They run different server software, decision support software, e-mail, and operating systems. Each has a different methodology for assigning e-mail addresses. Some members of the Department are required to have multiple computers if they need access to more than one of these IT systems.

Federal/State Statutory and Other Authority: The Department functions under the authority of Title 28 C.R.S. (2006) and Title 32 United States Code (2006) .

Division of the Army & Air National Guard: The National Guard's origins go back to 1636 with the establishment of a militia by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The state militias formed the bulk of the nation's response to wars. The militias were equipped and trained by the individual states. In 1903, learning from the experience of the Spanish American War, Congress agreed to provide the equipment and funds for training the militias for federal missions. (Title 32 United States Code.) The Colorado National Guard (CONG) is a multi-mission force: a reserve for the federal forces when called by the President, a state force when called by the governor, and a partner in many local communities. Virtually all equipment, all maintenance and all personnel (pay) costs are provided by the federal government for the primary (federal) mission. Thus, if the governor directs the Guard to perform a state mission, he must rent the equipment and pay the soldiers and airmen. A major function of the Department is to maintain and operate facilities (state property) for the use and training of the Colorado National Guard.

Mission:

- Federal: To provide trained and ready forces to the active armed services of the United States when called to duty by the President or Secretary of Defense.
- State: To provide trained and ready units, personnel, and equipment for the preservation of life and property during natural disasters and civil emergencies when ordered by the Governor.
- Community: To participate as active organizations and contributing citizens in resolving problems facing communities.

Federal/State Statutory and Other Authority:

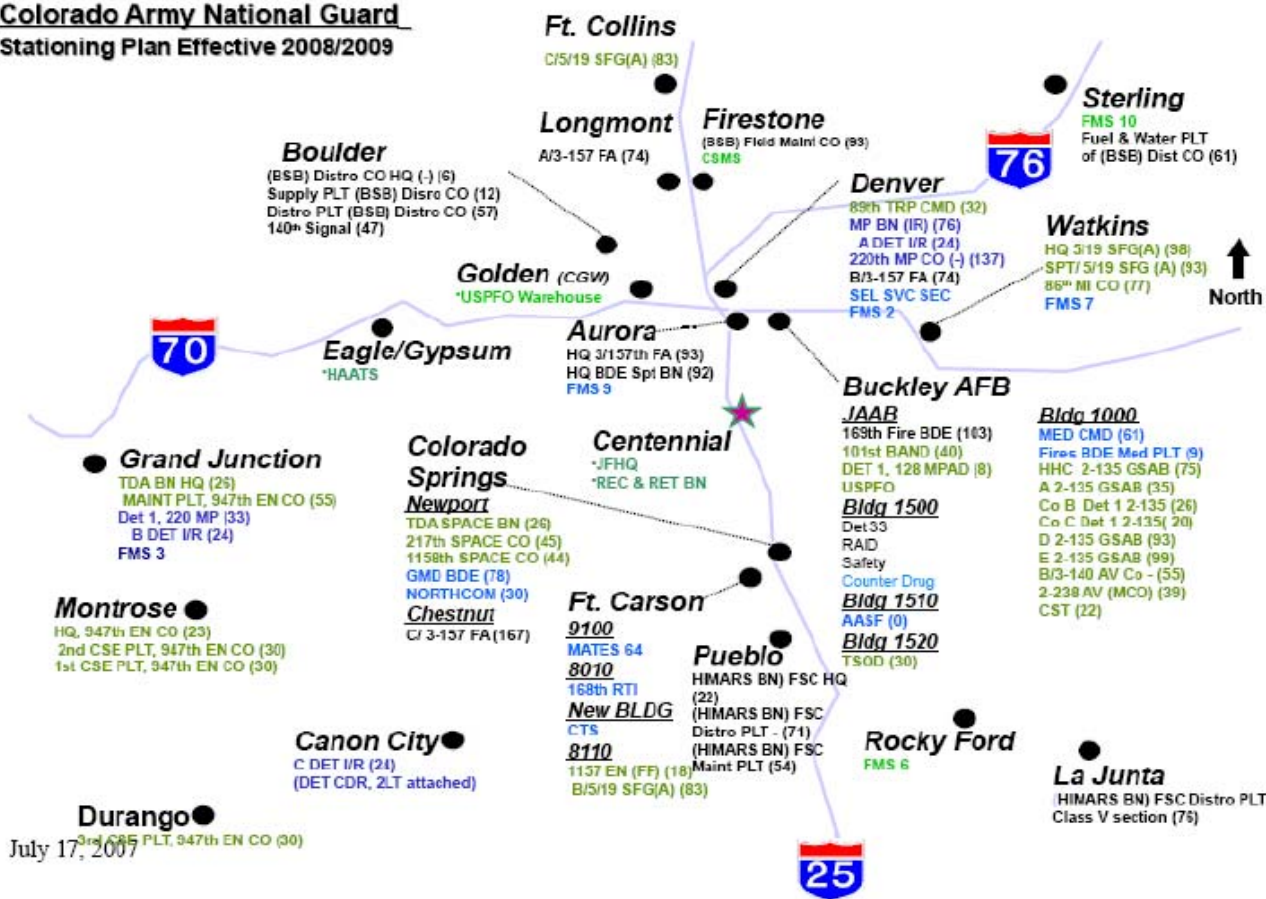
Constitution of the United States: Article I, Section 8, Article II, Section 2

United States Code: Title 10, Chapter 8, Section 1588, Subsect. 106, 107, and 6301-6308; Title 10, Chapter 133; Title 10 Chapter 169, Subchapter 1; Title 32 106,107; 31USC 6305 and NGR 5-1/63-101

Colorado Constitution, Article IV, Section 1-6; Article XVII and Title 28 C.R.S (2006)

Army & Air National Guard Locations:

Colorado Army National Guard Stationing Plan Effective 2008/2009



Division of Veterans Affairs: The Division of Veterans Affairs was transferred from the Department of Human Services to the Department of Military Affairs on 1 July 2002 from the Department of Human Services. The Division of Veterans Affairs serves as the “hub” of a network of County Veteran Service Officers (CVSOs) and the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. They provide training and certification for CVSOs who then assist citizens to obtain benefits they have earned from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Division of Veterans Affairs has responsibility for providing support services to the over 420,000 veterans, registered with the U.S. VA, residing in the state of Colorado. The division has five veterans service officers and monitors and supports the activities of over sixty County Veteran Service Officers. The Division manages the Western Slope Veterans’ Cemetery located in Grand Junction, CO. The Cemetery was inaugurated on 17 July 2002. The Division also supports the activities of the State Board of Veterans Affairs and the Board’s veterans service grants program out of the Veterans Trust Fund.

The State Board of Veterans Affairs consists of 7 Board Members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Board has broad advisory and oversight responsibilities for all Veterans related activities within the State of Colorado. The board provides an Annual Report to the Governor

Mission:

- To assist all eligible Colorado Veterans in securing their benefits and entitlements under all applicable federal and state statutes.
- To serve as a central source of information on veterans benefits and issues.
- To provide training and support to County Veteran Service Officers.
- To provide veterans’ representation and advocacy in the federal claims appeals process.
- To provide administrative support to the State Board of Veterans Affairs.
- To maintain and operate the Veterans Memorial Cemetery of Western Colorado.

Statutory and Other Authority: Section 28-5-701 C.R.S. (2006)

Division of Civil Air Patrol: The Civil Air Patrol was established in 1941 as a private nonprofit organization to assist in the defense of the United States. It was incorporated by the U. S. Congress on 1 July 1946 and is a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force (Title 36, United States Code.) The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is an auxiliary of the United States Air Force with

a primary mission of inland search and rescue. Additional missions include operating a Cadet Program and promoting aerospace education. The Colorado Wing aircraft and vehicles are provided by federal funds. Mission search and rescue tasking comes from the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC). Similar to the National Guard, if the governor tasks the CAP for state missions not coordinated through the AFRCC, the state must pay the costs. A major function of the Division of Civil Air Patrol is to support the Wing and account for state funds (minor aircraft maintenance and operations) and state equipment.

The Division of Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is a three-tiered organization that is made up of almost 1,600 volunteers who: Perform Colorado's primary air search-and-rescue mission (available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout the state) and support the state's ground search teams; facilitate a Cadet program for Colorado's youth; and provide an aerospace education program to public schools statewide. These missions are broken down as follows:

Search & Rescue: Provide skilled volunteers to assist during emergency-service activities, including, but not limited to:

1. Search and rescue for missing and downed aircraft.
2. Search and rescue for missing and lost persons.
3. Airlift of human tissue, blood, drugs, and medical supplies.
4. Transport of Red Cross and State Emergency personnel to disaster areas.
5. Assist the Division of Emergency Management during natural disasters.
6. Provide aerial surveillance, photography and video in support of Homeland Security operations.

Cadet Programs: Further develop Colorado youth by centering activities in the CAP cadet program around aviation and space

themes, by:

- Providing a positive model of self-discipline and ethical behavior.
- Challenging, stimulating and thoughtful leadership and scholarships.
- Instilling a positive sense of identity, direction and purpose.
- Preparing youth with the tools to be successful adults in a drug-free environment.
- Providing high expectations so participants strive for and achieve excellence.

Aerospace Education: Encourage study of aerospace education, by:

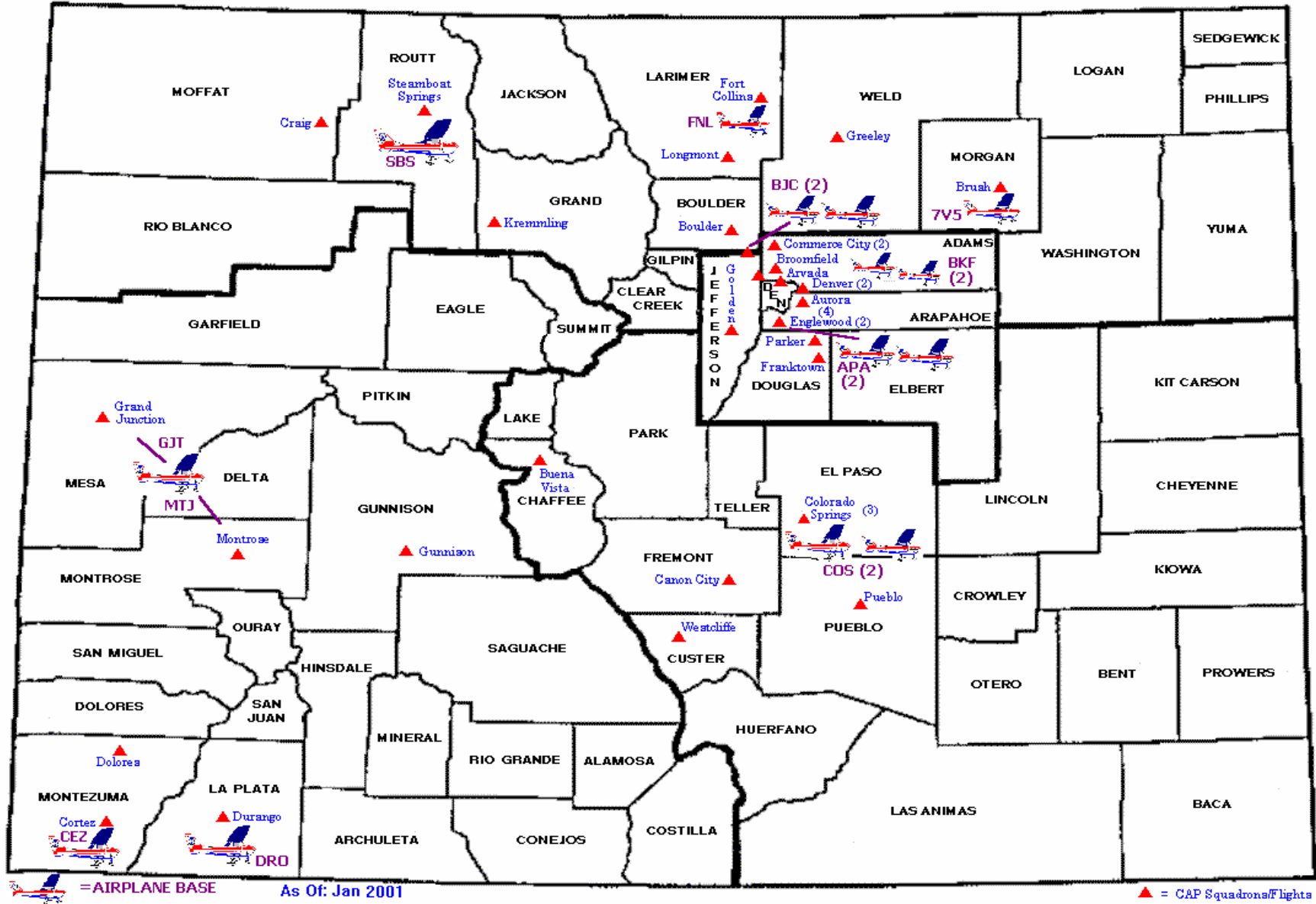
6. Providing the latest in aerospace technology in workshops offered to public schools.
- 1) Offering information to students regarding CAP scholarship programs available for higher education.

Mission:

- To operate as an auxiliary of United States Air Force providing volunteers for search and rescue of missing and downed aircraft and missing and lost persons, and to assist federal and state organizations in disaster response and Homeland Security.
- To provide aerospace education and experience to educators and youth.
- To operate a volunteer youth Cadet program that provides direction, purpose, and discipline built on a shared interest in aerospace.

Federal/State Statutory and Other Authority: United States Code: Title 36, Chapter 403
Colorado Constitution Article IV, Section 5, Section 28-1-101 C.R.S (2006)

Civil Air Patrol Locations:



= AIRPLANE BASE

As Of: Jan 2001

= CAP Squadron/Flights

Prior Year Legislation 2008:

SB 08-108 (Spence, White) Purple Heart Special Licenses

This bill established the authority for the Division of Wildlife to issue free licenses to purple heart recipients. Any resident of this state who has received a purple heart for service in the United States Armed Forces or who is a disabled veteran may obtain from the division of wildlife, free of charge, a lifetime resident combination small game hunting and fishing license.

SB 08-166 (Shaffer, McNulty) National Guard College Opportunity Fund

Allows members of the Colorado National Guard, who are eligible for in-state tuition, to receive the standard college opportunity fund subsidy that all resident students receive.

HB 08-1035 (M. Carroll, Morse) Military Family Relief Fund

Reauthorizes the tax check-off for the Military Family Relief Fund. The Military Family Relief Fund was established to help families of deployed Colorado military members (Active, Reserve & National Guard) to receive financial help when they run into financial difficulties during the deployment.

HB 08-1078 (Buescher, Morse) Veterans Trust Fund Restoration

During the 2002-2003 budget crisis the state legislature used \$2.2M from the Veterans Trust Fund to help balance the budget. This legislation restored the \$2.2M plus accrued interest for a total of \$2.9M to the Veterans Trust Fund balance. The Veterans Trust Fund is used to support veterans programs, the state veterans cemetery and the veterans nursing homes.

HB 08-1097 (Lambert, Romer) Protection for Colorado Volunteers

This bill provides volunteers, including members of the Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, to be able to use 15 work days per calendar year to respond to declared state emergencies. This bill was prompted by instances where volunteers would have lost their jobs had they left their jobs to respond to state emergencies in their capacity as emergency services volunteers (eg. Civil Air Patrol members).

HB 08-1176 (Labuda, Ward) Custody Orders Military Deployment

This bill modifies the allocation of parental responsibilities of certain deployed service members. The allocation of parental responsibilities and the parenting plan for a child is often modified as a result of a parent being deployed or called to federal active duty. It is important that service members, children, and other parents share the same expectation as to what the parental

responsibilities and parenting time orders will be when the service member parent returns and that the relationship between a service member parent and his or her child will not be unfairly impacted due to military service. Therefore the interests of the parents and the child are best served when: (i) modifications of parental responsibilities and parenting time that are based solely upon the deployment or federal active duty of reserve or national guard members are limited in duration; and (ii) upon the service member parent's return from deployment or active duty, the allocation of parental responsibilities and parenting time reverts to the orders in place at the time the service member was deployed or called to federal active duty.

HB 08-1180 (Stephens, Shafer) Unemployment Insurance Military Spouses

This bill provides for eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits for an individual who leaves employment to accompany an active duty military family member who has been transferred to Colorado from another state.

HB 08-1252 (Rice, Shaffer) Tuition Assistance Homeland Security

This bill authorizes tuition assistance for a member of the Colorado National Guard enrolled in a program in homeland security at a private institution. The tuition assistance would come for the Department's tuition assistance fund.

HB 08-1317 (Looper, Tapia) Interstate Compact Military Children

This bill ratifies for Colorado participation in the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children. Article 90 added to Title 22 (Education), Colorado Revised Statutes. It is the purpose of this compact to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment of their parents by:

- a. facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education records from the previous school district(s) or variations in entrance/age requirements.
- b. facilitating the student placement process through which children of military families are not disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements, scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content or assessment.
- c. facilitating the qualification and eligibility for enrollment, educational programs, and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities.
- d. facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families.
- e. providing for the promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this compact.
- f. providing for the uniform collection and sharing of information between and among member states, schools and military families under this compact.
- g. promoting coordination between this compact and other compacts affecting military children.

h. promoting flexibility and cooperation between the educational system, parents and the student in order to achieve educational success for the student.

Hot Issues

●The national military strategy is founded upon a total force, Active, Guard and Reserve, structured and resourced to defend the homeland, deter in four global strategic areas, conduct two “holding actions” and then fight and win decisively. These forces are now heavily engaged in implementing the strategy and fighting the “Global War on Terrorism” both at home and abroad. The level of military activity has increased significantly with the surge in Iraq and sorely tested the ability of the total force to deal with all the elements of the strategy. This increase in the tempo of operations (OPTEMPO) and the increase in which personnel are deployed for operations (PERSTEMPO) strains the forces and results in an increase in the use of and deployment of National Guard forces. When combined with State missions to respond to emergencies, the impact on OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO is huge. This in turn strains employer relations and adds to the family hardship associated with military service. It is important to remember that 80 percent of the Colorado National Guard is traditional—members have regular civilian careers and are required to spend only 39 days per year in National Guard training. Historically, most members of the Colorado National Guard have spent 60 days per year in support of training and military deployments as well as State emergency missions. With the Global War on Terrorism, this has grown to more than 180 days per year. Colorado has had either Air or Army units deployed in support of Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Balkans, counter-terrorism or counter-narcotics operations nearly continuously for the past nine years—and this is not likely to change. On average the Colorado National Guard has 300-400 personnel deployed at any one time. If OPTEMPO remains as high as it now is, each Army Guard unit can expect an 12 month deployment every 4 to 5 years.

●Homeland Security and Homeland Defense are critical responses to terrorist threats. The Department has been called upon to lend expertise in providing liaison between federal agencies, state agencies, and local government agencies. The Department is spearheading the effort to improve information security and to integrate information sharing among the National Guard, the new Northern Command and state agencies. The Colorado National Guard has been able to develop unique capabilities in support of first responders throughout the State of Colorado. Working with the National Guard Bureau for funding, the Colorado National Guard now includes: a Civil Support/Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (full-time), a Vulnerability Assessment Teams for critical infrastructure, a Chemical, Biological, Radiological High Yield Explosive Reaction Force, and a general purpose Rapid Reaction Force. Increasingly, these teams exercise with local first responders. The Civil Air Patrol has developed an airborne digital imaging system that has been used by the U.S. Northern Command as well as the State Emergency Operations Center.

- The Colorado Army National Guard is transforming to a new organization focused on a “Fires” (artillery) brigade. This transformation began in 2006 and will proceed for several years. It will impact nearly every existing unit and armory. Some soldiers will be required to train to new positions, some towns will see old units disappear and new ones be created. Some armories will have more soldiers assigned and others will have fewer. This will result in great turbulence, readiness and recruiting challenges. The size of the COARNG is increasing by one Infantry Battalion (814 new positions) and will expand its presence to new cities and towns.

- Colorado continues to offer spectacular recreational activities—particularly in the mountains. This results in an increase in requests for search and rescue. This trend places a premium on the readiness of our forces to respond. Colorado’s recent history of forest fires, floods, and blizzards underscores the need for response capability to support civil authorities during crises.

- Community involvement is a cornerstone of the National Guard, and requests for assistance in community events continually increase. National Guard armories can be convenient facilities for community events. In addition, community and organization events can often be supported with equipment and personnel. At the same time, changes to federal law often require reimbursement for use of equipment.

- The veteran population will continue to decline as World War II veterans pass at a rate that considerably exceeds the gains from the Global War on Terrorism. On the other hand, the veteran population continues to age and health and benefit requirements continue to grow rapidly. Advocacy for their needs is an important and growing mission. The increase in mental health requirements is creating an increasing challenge.

- In FY07-08 the Department provided \$580,000 (as of 6/20/08) in grants, from the Veterans Trust Fund, to Veterans Service Organizations, the State Veterans Nursing Homes and the State Veterans Cemeteries annually. This grant program is administered by the State Board of Veterans Affairs.

Workload Indicators: EDO

Department Mil & Vet Affairs	Outcome	FY 2006-07 Actual	FY 2007-08 Actual	FY 2008-09 Appropriation	FY 2009-10 Request
Number of transactions in accounting	Benchmark				
	Actual	60701	69791	Unknown	Unknown
Number of clients served in National Guard archives	Benchmark				
	Actual	1307	1265	Unknown	Unknown
Number of procurement actions	Benchmark				
	Actual	1680	866	Unknown	Unknown
Dollar value of contracts	Benchmark				
	Actual	\$8.3M	\$5.3M	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Guard Members using Tuition Assistance	Benchmark	800	800	800	800
	Actual	820	625	Unknown	Unknown
Number of personnel actions in DMVA's HRO office	Benchmark	80	80	80	80
	Actual	103	126	Unknown	Unknown
Number of Members activated for emergency State Active Duty during FY	Benchmark	0	0	0	0
	Actual	380	119	Unknown	Unknown
Number of administrative hours spent supporting State Active Duty/Emergencies during FY	Benchmark	0	0	0	0
	Actual	300 est	300 est	Unknown	Unknown

Workload Indicators: Army & Air National Guard

	Outcome	FY 2006-07 Actual	FY 2007-08 Actual	FY 2008-09 Appropriation	FY 2009-10 Request
Army NG – Strength on 1 Oct	Benchmark	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual	96% (3399)	92% (3642)	Unknown	Unknown
Army NG - Avg Mobilized per month during FY	Benchmark	0	0	0	0
	Actual	340	432	Unknown	Unknown
Air NG - Strength on 1 Oct	Benchmark	100%	100%	105%	105%
	Actual	100% (1409)	91% (1406)	Unknown	Unknown
Air NG - Avg Mobilized per month during FY	Benchmark	0	0	0	0
	Actual	129	42	Unknown	

Workload Indicators: Division of Veterans Affairs

	Outcome	FY 2006-07 Actual	FY 2007-08 Actual	FY 2008-09 Appropriation	FY 2009-10 Request
DVA – New Clients (Power Of Attorneys) during FY	Benchmark				
	Actual	840	4836	Unknown	Unknown
DVA – New Claims during FY	Benchmark				
	Actual	3869	6028	Unknown	Unknown
DVA – Claims/VSO during FY	Benchmark				
	Actual	967	1507	Unknown	Unknown

Workload Indicators: Civil Air Patrol

	Outcome	FY 2006-07 Actual	FY 2007-08 Actual	FY 2008-09 Appropriation	FY 2009-10 Request
CAP – Hours Flown per aircraft during FY	Benchmark	200	200	200	200
	Actual	203	198	Unknown	Unknown
Initiate CAP ground search alert within 30 minutes	Benchmark	<30 mins	<30 mins	<30 mins	<30 mins
	Actual	<30 mins	<30 mins	Unknown	Unknown
CAP - # Search & Rescue Missions during FY	Benchmark	0	0	0	0
	Actual	43	27	Unknown	Unknown
CAP - Number of Cadets	Benchmark	1000	1000	1000	1000
	Actual	607	697	Unknown	Unknown
CAP - Number of Seniors members	Benchmark	900	900	900	900
	Actual	938	917	Unknown	Unknown