

COLORADO



DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL  
RESOURCES

Department of Natural Resources  
Department Description

FY 2010-11 Budget Request

**NOVEMBER 6, 2009**

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

The Colorado Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for the management of the water, land, wildlife, minerals/energy/geology 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.

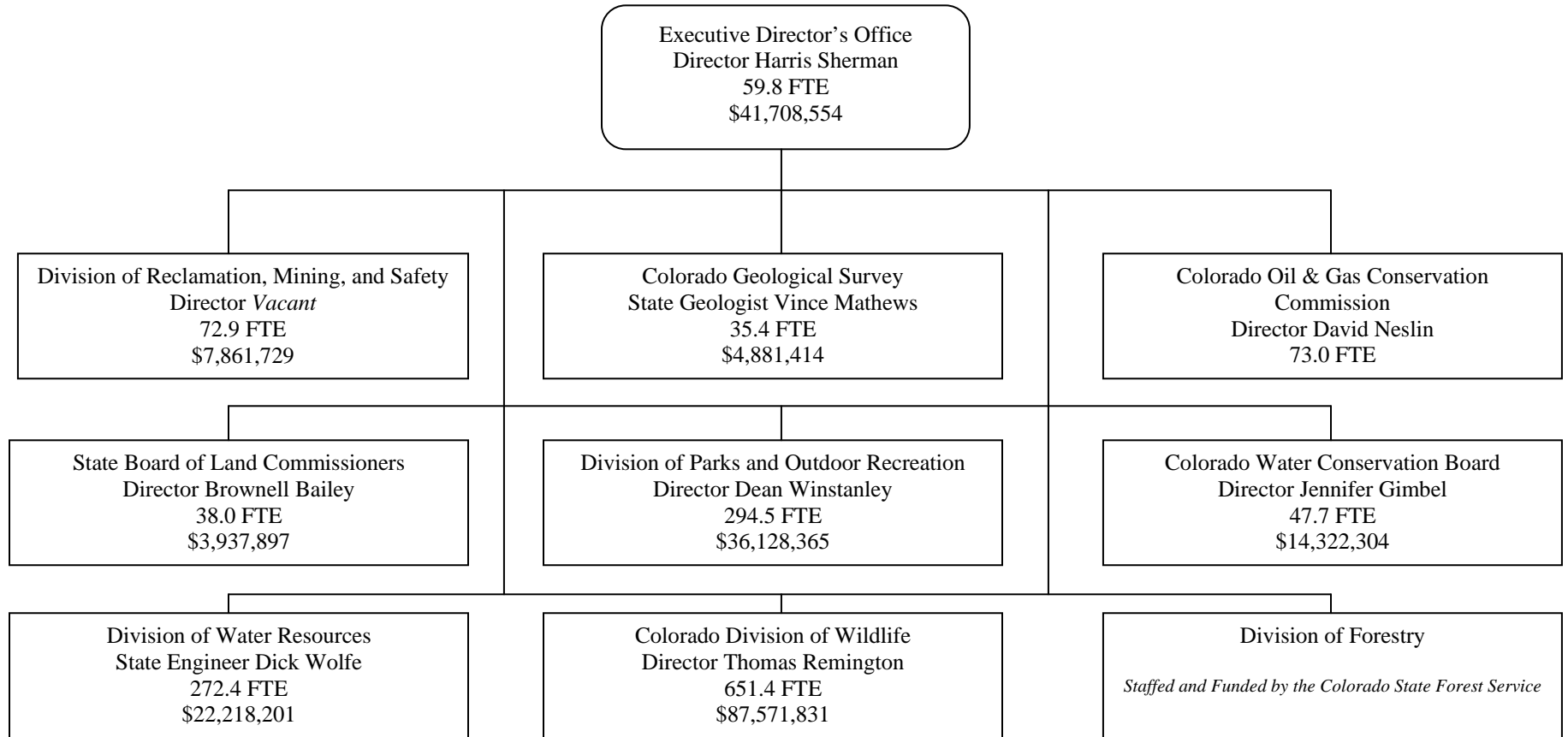
The Department of Natural Resources consists of ten divisions including the Executive Director's Office. Collectively, they carry out the Department's responsibilities for natural resources management, which includes use or access to some resources, promotion of the development of select resources, and the protection or preservation of other resources. The divisions are:

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Executive Director's Office                | Parks and Outdoor Recreation      |
| Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety | Colorado Water Conservation Board |
| Colorado Geological Survey                 | Water Resources Division          |
| Oil and Gas Conservation Commission        | Division of Wildlife              |
| State Board of Land Commissioners          | Division of Forestry              |

Most of the divisions have boards and/or commissions that develop regulations and exercise other oversight powers. Some specific programs have advisory boards. Collectively, there are 21 citizen boards, commissions, and advisory boards that assist the Department.

Each division has a director who reports to the Executive Director of the Department and, in some cases, receives advice or policy direction from a board or commission. These divisions have offices and employees located throughout Colorado, with over 60 percent of the Department's employees located outside the metropolitan Denver area. The Department has employees in 58 of the 64 counties in the state.

## Colorado Department of Natural Resources



**1545.1 FTE      \$227,818,202 Total Funds**

**\$29,680,331 GF    \$173,426,573 CF    \$7,310,734 RF    \$17,400,564 FF**

November 2009

**The Executive Director's Office (EDO)**

Executive Director Harris Sherman was appointed by Governor Bill Ritter, Jr. in 2007. The Executive Director's Office develops policy on matters that overlap divisional responsibilities, provides comments on federal programs and legislation affecting Colorado, advises the Governor on natural resources issues, and coordinates the legislative activities of the Department. The office also provides budget and planning coordination, accounting, financial management support, human resources services, information technology services, public information and environmental education coordination, and other services to the divisions. The office is funded by indirect cost recoveries (payments from divisions) and includes approximately 5% General Fund. The office is located in downtown Denver.

The Executive Director's office provides leadership and support to the Divisions in meeting their strategic objectives. It concentrates on the priority resource management issues that develop in response to state, federal and local policies. It provides leadership and functional support for general administrative duties to the divisions of the Department. Sub-programs include:

- Administration and Policy Development – This sub-program includes the overall administration of the Department, the administration of the office and the function of policy development and program implementation related to the various boards, commissions, and divisions of the Department. It also includes the administration of pass through funding received by the Department for use by the divisions, other state agencies, or cooperators on departmental programs. The program also supports the Executive Director and divisions in its dealings with local agencies, state agencies, the Governors Office, the General Assembly, federal land management agencies, and Congress.
- Human Resources – This sub-program is responsible for carrying out HR duties for the entire department. This includes all facets of maintaining the workforce. Activities include: position classification; announcements and testing for new positions, promotions, and vacancies; maintaining all personnel records and information; providing counseling and guidance on initial employment, career advancement, and retirement; and risk management activities including liability, property loss and safety issues. The office also assists agencies in employee training and maintains a grievance process. The function supports the Department's diverse workforce goals. The sub-program advises executive staff, management, and divisions on statewide policy issues as well as establishes departmental policy on human resource matters. The unit ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Accounting/Purchasing – This program is responsible for directing, controlling, and managing the accounting/procurement operations and functions in the Department of Natural Resources. The Department has an annual budget of \$260 million. This section works closely with the Department's divisions, program directors, budget/information technology services/human

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resources staff, the State Controller, and State Purchasing to ensure efficient and effective management of all financial resources.

- Budget - This group is responsible for the formulation and execution of the Department's annual budget process. As part of this process, the Budget group takes the lead in developing the Department's Strategic Plan. This function also provides input on legislation, including the development of fiscal notes analyzing a variety of revenue and expenditure proposals and legislative initiatives proposed by, or affecting, the Department. The unit also responds to requests for financial information or analysis' requested by the Governors Office and the General Assembly. The unit also supports the divisions on a variety of revenue, expenditure, and financial analysis or issues that are facing the Department. The program is responsible for providing budget execution and coordination for the programs and work packages in the Executive Directors Office. Finally, the function administers central appropriations and allocations for the divisions.
- Information technology. This program provides leadership as well as operational support of the information technology (IT) functions of the Department. It thus supports the overall pursuit of division and department strategies and objectives by providing an IT-based operational environment that is both effective and efficient. The program is responsible for the establishment, update, and enforcement of IT strategies, plans, policies, standards, and procedures as provided by guidance received from the Governor's Office, the Executive Director, and the DNR IT Executive Board. In addition, this program provides for the direct delivery of several departmental enterprise—class services such as infrastructure, network, and system applications operations, centralized Internet/Intranet operations and maintenance, project management support, and GIS coordination. Under Senate Bill 08-155 this program will now be under the supervision and direction of the Governor's Office of Information Technology.

**Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety (DRMS)**

The Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety assists in the development of Colorado's mining industry in an environmentally protective manner while ensuring that mined land is reclaimed to a beneficial use. The division also reclaims, restores, and abates hazards and environmental degradation problems caused by past, pre-law mining practices for which there is no continuing reclamation responsibility and assures safe mine conditions for workers and visitors to active mines. The programs in this division are the Coal Regulatory Program, the Inactive Mine Reclamation Program, the Minerals Regulatory Program, and the Mine Safety and Training Program. The administrative functions of DRMS include information technology, budget/financial and customer service activities. Joint education activities are performed per available staff and funding. The purpose of the program is to provide division-wide services, such as maintaining mine operator database, imaging system, GIS data, and the website and to prepare and process all budget and financial transactions, and to respond to customer contacts. The division maintains offices throughout the state and is funded by severance tax, fees, and federal funds.

The **Coal Program** is a regulatory program charged with the review and approval of coal mining and reclamation permits. Ongoing monitoring, inspection and enforcement duties are performed at coal mining operations to ensure that permit provisions and mining regulations are followed. Currently, the program regulates 45 coal mines and 12 exploration permits, for which approximately \$197 million in financial warranties are held by the Mined Land Reclamation Board. The Coal Program functions through a Cooperative Agreement with the federal Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM). The Cooperative Agreement allows the Coal Program to regulate all coal mining in Colorado under specific performance guidelines. This state primacy was granted in 1980 and is maintained and protected to ensure that State interests are implemented. Existence of the state Coal Program is also required to allow federal funds to be allocated to the Colorado Inactive Mines Program.

The Coal Program is funded by a federal grant (79 percent) from OSM, and by severance tax revenues (21 percent). The ratio of federal funds to the required state matching funds is based upon the amounts of mine acreage permitted on federal versus state lands. The federal mine acreage calculation includes any land within a permit that includes federally owned surface acreage and/or mineral sub-surface acreage.

The division's **Inactive Mine Reclamation Program** (IMP) was established in 1980 to address the hazards and environmental problems arising from abandoned mines in Colorado. It was instituted under the provisions in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977, which gives the states that have approved Coal mining regulatory programs under Title V of

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SMCRA the ability to assume exclusive responsibility and authority to reclaim abandoned mine lands within their borders. Mines abandoned prior to 1977 are eligible for the program. The program was launched with a comprehensive inventory of hazards and environmental problems associated with past mining activities, which revealed an estimated 23,000 abandoned mined sites throughout the state. Using this inventory, Colorado prepared a statewide reclamation plan, which was approved by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in June 1982. Approximately 7,500 abandoned mined land sites have been addressed through this program, and 33 underground coal mine fires pending safeguarding and containment. Funding for safeguarding activities also comes from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service.

The program also carries out the Colorado Mine Subsidence Protection Program (MSPP) and the Colorado mining non-point source pollution projects. The MSPP was established to pay for damage to Colorado homes that result from subsidence over abandoned coal mines (the surface ground settles and sinks over former underground coal mine tunnels). The program was established in 1987 by a \$3 million federal grant. The money was invested in a trust fund, which is restricted for addressing subsidence issues only, is designed to provide a self-sustaining fund to cover property damage claims and help offset administrative costs. A private company is contracted to handle enrollment and administrative details.

The Colorado Mining Nonpoint Source Program involves working in cooperation with the Department of Public Health and Environment's Water Quality Control Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and watershed stakeholders to determine the extent of the environmental problems associated with mine waste, mill tailings and acid mine drainage and provide options to address these environmental problems. Funding for the program comes from Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, Colorado Water Quality Control Division, Colorado Severance Tax funding and other funding from federal partners (the federal grant from the Office of Surface Mining cannot be used for environmental and water clean-up issues). If water quality issues are not addressed at abandoned mines, Colorado's streams would continue to be degraded from pollutants from historic mining operations. More partnerships are needed to leverage federal funding. Additional severance tax funding was obtained which increases the number of water quality projects that can be addressed each year – an estimated 150 sites remain.

The **Minerals Program** and the Mined Land Reclamation Board issue and enforce mining and reclamation permits for all non-coal mines in Colorado on state, federal and private lands. The Hard Rock Minerals and Construction Materials Acts provide the statutory authority for this program. Regulated minerals include uranium, gold, silver and molybdenum; and construction materials, such as sand, gravel, marble and flagstone. The Minerals Program currently regulates approximately 1,575 mines and 253 prospecting operations, for which approximately \$416 million in financial warranties are held by the Mined Land Reclamation Board. The Minerals Program reviews new mine permit applications, amendments and technical revisions to permits, permit transfers, notices of temporary cessation, and annual permit reports; responds to inquiries and holds discussions with the public, industry, environmental

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groups, and media; and works with local, state and federal government agencies. In addition, the staff participates in monthly Mined Land Reclamation Board meetings and communicates Board actions to affected parties.

The program is funded from revenue generated from statutory fees on permitted mining and prospecting operations and from severance taxes. Fines paid by operators for mining violations accrue to the State's General Fund. The Minerals program does not receive or track royalty payments resulting from minerals extraction.

The **Mine Safety and Training Program (MSTP)** is charged with protecting the health and safety of miners, the public and the mining community from mining-related hazards. This mission is accomplished through a cooperative and coordinated effort between the federal government, local governments, and the mining industry. The program trains between 6,000-7,000 miners per year and distributes over 500 copies of training DVD's and videos annually. Program activities include performing site-specific mine health and safety training and education in all aspects of mine operations, production and distribution of new, effective mine safety training materials, certification of coal mine officials, and inspection of tourist mines, and idle or abandoned mines. New training materials produced by the MSTP are nationally recognized and assist in providing effective, consistent mine safety instruction in Colorado and nationwide. The program also collects and preserves mining information. Federal funding for the program is provided by the U.S. Department of Labor/Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), which is the federal health and safety enforcement agency that ensures that mine operators adequately train employees and comply with federal safety regulations (they do not provide training services). Additional federal funds from the U.S. Dept. of the Interior/Office of Surface Mining and appropriated through the state's Coal Regulatory Program, support one Blasters Certification position. The remainder of the program's funding is from the State's Severance Tax revenue.

The MSTP, through an agreement with MSHA, conducts the testing and certification of over 200 coal mine officials per year, without which coal mines could not operate. The State certification process is geared toward the specific conditions found in Colorado coal mines, which directly aids in reducing injury and fatalities in coal mines in the State. Inspection and regulation of tourist mines safeguards the public and employees from mine hazards and serious accidents or fatalities. Maintenance of historic mine information and coal production records also provides a valuable service to the public and the mining community, allowing them to access the information in a timely manner.



### **Colorado Geological Survey (CGS)**

The mission of the Colorado Geological Survey (CGS) is to help reduce the impact of geologic hazards on the citizens of Colorado, to promote the responsible economic development of mineral and energy resources, to provide geologic insight into water resources, and to provide geologic advice and information to a variety of constituencies.

To meet its goals, the Colorado Geological Survey has three programs:

- 1) **Environmental Geology and Geologic Hazards Program;** The CGS Environmental Geology and Geologic Hazards Program is charged to reduce the impact of geologic hazards on citizens and property, to conduct studies of geologic hazards, to provide high-quality information to the people of Colorado through published and digital reports and maps, and to increase the awareness and understanding of geologic hazards and geology-related water quality and ground water issues in Colorado.
- 2) **Mineral Resources and Mapping Program;** The CGS Mineral Resources and Mapping Program is charged to improve the economy of Colorado and encourage private industry to responsibly explore and develop the State's mineral and energy resources by conducting studies and providing geological maps, reports, statistical data, and other information.
- 3) **The Colorado Avalanche Information Center.** The CGS Colorado Avalanche Information Center is charged to promote safety by reducing the impact of avalanches on recreation, industry, and transportation in the State through a program of forecasting and education, and by providing high-quality information and education to the people of Colorado through published and digital reports, maps, and educational aids.

The CGS Environmental Geology and Geologic Hazards Program is charged to conduct studies and to provide geoscience data and expertise regarding geologic hazards, water quality, and hydrogeology to safeguard life and promote the prudent use of land and natural resources in Colorado. This program strives to reduce the impact of geologic hazards and adverse environmental impacts to citizens and property, and to provide expert advice, investigation, and support to federal, state, and local-government agencies. It includes responses to protect lives and property during and after geologic-hazard emergencies.

One purpose of this program is to study and investigate the impact of geology on water resources such as groundwater aquifer hydraulic properties, water storage in aquifers, and water quality in aquifers and watershed headwater areas where data are sparse. Water quality efforts include characterizing natural background conditions and identifying extent and magnitude of human-induced degradation. These efforts are accomplished with various funding from Federal, State, and local agencies, or from the DNR Operational Account of the Severance Tax Trust Fund.

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Another purpose of this program is to collect data about statewide geologic hazards, such as hydrocompactive, evaporative, swelling or heaving soils, debris flows, landslides, and earthquakes. As development moves into new areas, this background information and data collection is valuable to developers, citizens, and local governments as a basis for planning, design, and mitigation of geologic hazards. Activities include: review of county and municipal land use development sites for geologic hazards, studies of geologic hazard areas, and publication and distribution of databases, maps, and investigative reports.

The CGS Mineral Resources and Mapping Program is charged to promote the development of mineral and energy resources of Colorado and to provide geological maps and other technical reports that depict geological hazards and mineral and energy resources. The purpose of this program is to promote the development of mineral and energy resources. This is accomplished through the publication and distribution of reports, charts, directories, and maps. These publications provide information about the location and character of mineral and energy deposits, location of active mines and quarries, production summaries, and annual reports on industry activity in Colorado. Geological maps and other technical reports provide baseline data on mineral and energy deposits that may lead to the inception of exploration and development programs. Activity reports, directories, geological maps, and technical reports also provide useful information to local government planners and citizens interested in Colorado's mineral resources. These data are used to make informed land use decisions. Only 22.6% of Colorado's 7.5-minute quadrangles have been mapped at a useful scale of 1:24,000. A dedicated long-term mapping program will complete maps in the most critical areas. Funding for the Geological Mapping Program comes from the U.S. Geological Survey National Cooperative Geological Mapping (NCGM) Program, with matching funds from the DNR Operational Account of the Severance Tax Fund.

The Colorado Avalanche Information Center was created to promote safety by reducing the impact of avalanches on recreation, industry, and transportation in the State through a combined program of forecasting, education, and applied research. Population growth in Colorado has resulted in more people in the avalanche-prone areas of the State, for both travel and recreation. Therefore, there is increased demand for forecast services and avalanche safety training. The purpose of this program is to promote avalanche safety by reducing the impact of avalanches on recreation, industry, and transportation in the State through a combined program of forecasting, education, and applied research. It provides high quality information to: (1) the users of Colorado's backcountry, in order to make recreation safer; (2) the ski industry to support their snow safety efforts at developed recreation areas; and (3) State agencies for the traveling public and State employees. This program increases awareness of avalanches through published and digital reports, maps, educational aids, avalanche-safety courses, and provides expert advice for personal and public safety in times of high and extreme avalanche danger via the news media and hotlines.

**Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (OGCC)**

The mission of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) is to foster the responsible development of Colorado's oil and gas natural resources. The Administration, Financial and Hearings section performs the following functions:

- Plans and forecasts COGCC activities, revenue and expenditures to manage financial resources
- Prepares the annual budget request.
- Acts as liaison to the Department Executive Director's Office, Human Resources and Accounting Sections to provide input into Department decisions and to take information back to staff regarding Department policy.
- Administers appropriations from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund, the Severance Tax Operational Account, and the Underground Injection Control Federal Grant for their effective and efficient use.
- Serves as the agency media contact and prepares press releases, brochures, and other public information regarding COGCC activities.
- Assists the Commission in conducting hearings, holding local public forums, developing policies, and implementing rules, regulations, and orders.
- Performs proactive outreach to parties such as the oil and gas industry, local governments and other interested groups to share information about issues of concern, to form committees, and to work on rulemaking.
- Responds to inquiries and investigates complaints.

The Information Section's mission is to foster the responsible development of Colorado's oil and gas resources in a manner that is consistent with the protection of public health, safety and welfare, including the protection of the environment and wildlife resources. The Information Section, which includes the Production and Levy, Permitting, GIS Mapping, Bonding, and Records Administration units, performs the following functions:

- Collects, reviews for compliance, processes, stores, and tracks oil and gas well information, production volumes and conservation levy volumes and values in the State of Colorado. The collected data will supply information on the complete life cycle of oil and gas wells.
- Compiles and stores well information, production, and levy data in a database and document imaging system that is used to validate the data, to facilitate day to day operations, and to respond to public inquiries.
- Ensures that oil and gas operations and regulatory reporting are in compliance with the rules, regulations and orders of the Commission.
- Reviews all drilling permit applications for regulatory compliance.

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- Ensures that oil and gas operators are properly registered and meet the financial surety requirements for oil and gas operations.
- Manages the Local Area Network and the COGCC Internet Website to disseminate COGCC information to the public, government agencies, and other customers.

The mission of the Operations section is to ensure technical compliance with the COGCC rules and regulations. The Operations section performs the following functions:

- Reviews information and applications for approval, including production and injection well applications, technical well information, pit applications, land farms, remediation work plans for exploration and production waste cleanup operations and requests to plug and abandon wells.
- Performs field inspections of drilling, production, and injection wells and well abandonment, pit and landfarm operations and exploration and production waste cleanup operations to ensure compliance.
- Responds to inquiries and investigates complaints regarding oil and gas operations.
- Monitors field operations under the Environmental Protection Agency delegated Underground Injection Control program.
- Identifies, recommends, and manages onsite work on oil and gas well plugging and reclamation projects, and coordinates investigative and remedial projects using the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund (Fund 170).
- Recommends and provides support at Commission hearings for enforcement actions related to violations of COGCC rules. Provides technical expertise in other hearing matters.

**State Land Board (SLB)**

The State Land Board consists of four sections: the Field Operations Section, the Minerals Section, the Real Estate Section, and the Financial Operations Section. The Land Board is cash funded with revenue generated from the state lands under its management.

The **Field Operations Section** contributes to the State Land Board's mission of producing "reasonable and consistent income over time" for its trust beneficiaries by managing approximately 2.8 million acres of state trust land assets and approximately 3,000 surface leases.

Field Operations Section employees work with state trust lessees on day-to-day land management issues and challenges, as well as on longer-term initiatives to ensure that natural resources on trust lands are conserved, and that the long-term value of the trust asset is maintained or improved. They also perform property inspections and recommend appropriate land disposals and acquisitions that make sense for both the Land Board and the lessee or other private landowner.

Management of surface uses is conducted through a network of seven district offices, each staffed by a district manager and district assistant, to provide customer service, including lease renewals, assignments, rights-of-way inquiries, etc., to lessees, city and county governments and other citizens on a localized basis. District offices are currently located in Craig, Alamosa, Greeley (two offices are co-located), Sterling, Pueblo, and Lamar. These offices are responsible for activities that include development of agricultural policies and procedures; on-the-ground management of leases; real estate exchanges and sales; communications with lessees and local, state and federal agencies concerning state land issues; surface use issues that arise from the Board's mineral development activities; and troubleshooting and resolving problems and conflicts involving trust land management.

The Field Operations Section also has a centralized leasing section in the Denver office that coordinates functions such as lease renewals and assignments and cooperates with the Financial Section to ensure accurate and timely accounts payable and receivable. The lease management workload within the Field Operations Program is highly cyclical. Since 2000, the number of leases expiring, after a normal ten-year lease term, has increased dramatically. All these expiring leases have to be publicized, all lease applications examined; new leases negotiated, and then issued and properly executed for an additional term. This has resulted in a workload that has overwhelmed current staff resources. This high rate of lease turnover will continue for the next several years.

In addition, the Field Operations Section manages the Multiple Use Program, under which the Colorado Division of Wildlife leases some 500,000 acres of trust land for wildlife-related recreation. The Field Operations Section is also responsible for the management of programs that provide assistance, incentives and/or cost-share to lessees. These are: the Enhancement Fund of the SLB-DOW Public Access Program, which distributes approximately \$150,000/year in DOW rental monies for property improvement projects on

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trust lands enrolled in the Program; the Land and Water Management Fund, a \$100,000 annual cost-share fund for improvements and activities that maintain or increase the long-term value of state trust land; and the Noxious Weed Fund, a \$150,000 annual cost-share fund for the management of noxious weeds on state trust land.

The **Minerals Section** of the State Land Board manages and evaluates the 4,000,000 acres of the Trust mineral estate for the purpose of preserving long term productivity of mineral assets while producing reasonable and consistent income over time. The Minerals Section issues leases for production, issues exploration permits, collects royalties, conducts royalty revenue audits, conducts public lease auctions, collects auction bonuses, rentals and advance minimum royalties, sets reclamation bond amounts, approves reclamation for bond release examines mineral lease tracts for production evaluation, and audits for environmental protection. These activities generated over \$62 million in fiscal year 2008-09 for the trust beneficiaries.

Additionally the Minerals Section administers all renewable energy leases. The State Land Board now has over 50,000 acres (up from 940 in FY 2005-06) under lease for wind energy as well as several new solar planning leases. The Minerals Section is working on a handful of new applications for solar, wind, and geothermal leases.

The **Real Estate** Program provides (1) the asset management for the commercial and other special uses of state trust land, (2) coordinates and provides the technical services needed for all land exchanges, land sales, non-agricultural land appraisals and auctions, and (3) provides oversight for other “special portfolios” of state trust land including the Lowry Range and other development projects. It also provides strategic investment options, including analyzing and comparing differing commercial investments based upon relevant financial models. The Board has directed the exchange of state land parcels to acquire more productive land and consolidate state land holdings to increase management efficiency and income. Additionally, the Board has directed the agency to pursue land exchange and other disposition opportunities with public land agencies to improve land management capabilities and enhance the future value and revenue potential of the state trust lands.

The **Financial Operations** Program administers the State Land Board’s 19 trust funds. This involves managing both the expendable and non-expendable fund for each of the eight trust beneficiaries, plus an all-purpose expendable fund and two operating/budgetary funds. In excess of 28,000 accounting transactions are processed annually, with revenue totaling \$60.0 million. The Program also directs the \$5.5 million expense budget. This includes evaluations of line item expenditures, projections to ensure compliance with spending authority limits and status reports to agency management with timely revisions as information changes. Additionally, the Program oversees the formulation of the annual budget request, covering funding over four fiscal years with supporting schedules, tables and charts in concurrence with the agency mission, goals, objectives and business plan.

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The Financial Operations Program advises agency management on financial matters affecting their trust land management decisions through analysis and interpretation of various financial and technical data sources in order to promote increased annual revenues and preserve and enhance the long-term productivity and value of all the assets. This includes monthly reports to agency management on the current revenues received, by source, and revenue projections and forecasts for current and future fiscal years utilizing oil and gas price bulletins, agriculture updates for crop price trends and other economic trend indicators, with timely revisions as information changes. The Program also collaborates with the department accounting and budgeting staffs in fiscal matters that affect both the agency and the department.

The Financial Operations section administers the Investment and Development Fund. As authorized by statute, the Investment and Development Fund allows the State Land Board to reinvest up to \$3 million of its revenue back into its property in order to increase income and land value. The Financial Operations section analyzes and recommends Investment and Development Fund projects and budgets to the Board. The Financial Section tracks each project and expenditures and generates the annual report as required by statute. As of January 2008, the Investment and Development has generated \$1.6 million in annual revenue and \$6.0 million in land value. Based on all approved projects, the Fund is projected to generate a net present value of \$17.5 million.

**Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR)**

Attracting over 11 million visitors per year, Colorado's 42 State Parks are a vital cornerstone in Colorado's economy and quality of life, offering some of the highest quality outdoor recreation destinations in the state. The State Park Operations line funds the ongoing operations and administrative staff at all state parks and central offices. This line includes Personal Services, Operating, Utility expenses and the Seasonal Work Program which enables the Division to hire temporary staff to assist at the parks during the busy season; and is funded by a mix of fees and General Fund.

The Division also has a program line for **Great Outdoors Colorado Grants (GOCO)**, which funds the ongoing operations of state parks that were built or acquired with GOCO capital funds. Amendment 8, which created GOCO in Article XXVIII of the Colorado Constitution, was passed by the citizens of Colorado in 1992. GOCO investments through Colorado state parks are to be used for:

- Establishment & improvement of state parks and recreation areas throughout Colorado;
- Development of appropriate public information and environmental education resources on Colorado's natural resources at state parks, recreation areas, and other locations throughout the state;
- Acquisition, construction and maintenance of trails and river greenways;
- Water for recreational purposes through the acquisition of water rights or through agreements with holders of water rights, all in accord with applicable state water law.

The Division of Parks and Outdoor recreation also has numerous special purpose programs. These programs are briefly described below.

Snowmobile Program: This program is responsible for the administration and registration of snowmobiles, mandatory safety certification of young operators, enforcement of registration requirements, trail marking and signing, establishment and maintenance of snowmobile trails and related facilities.

River Outfitters Regulation: This program is responsible for the administration of the annual licensing for river outfitters, regulation of the river outfitters and ensuring the safety of river running activities through inspections. As of FY2007-08 there are 177 commercial river outfitter companies with approximately 3,000 guides that run adventure rafting and float fishing trips on the majority



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of the rivers statewide. The River Outfitter Licensing Program is responsible for performing inspections on these companies to ensure river outfitters employ qualified personnel, follow appropriate operating parameters, and meet minimum equipment standards to ensure customer safety.

Off Highway Vehicle Program (OHV): This program is responsible for the administration of the OHV registration and grant program, providing grants to federal, state and local government agencies and non-profit user groups to construct and maintain off-highway vehicle trails, parking areas, signage and maps. Grant funds are provided through registration of off-highway vehicles. The program provides information and heightens awareness of the availability of off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities, and encourages safe and responsible use of OHV's through brochures, news releases and other media. The program is also responsible for the promotion of off-highway vehicle safety through promulgation and enforcement of rules and regulations and establishing partnerships with land management agencies and enthusiasts to leverage grant funds and promote good management of motorized recreation.

Federal Grants: This line is related to funding received from the United States Coast Guard to fund boat safety within state parks.

S.B. 03-290 Enterprise Fund: This line was created through S.B. 03-290 to establish a stores revolving fund in the amount of \$200,000 which shall be maintained to acquire stock for warehousing and distributing supplies for retail sales to visitors. This fund is to remain at \$200,000 and any surplus in excess of the appropriation is transferred to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund at the end of each fiscal year.

S.B. 08-226 Aquatic Nuisance Species: This line was created through S.B. 08-226 to prevent the devastating economic, environmental, and social impacts of aquatic nuisance species on the aquatic resources and water infrastructure of the state.

**Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB)**

The Colorado Water Conservation Board's (CWCB) strategic mission is *Conserve, Develop, Protect, and Manage Colorado's Water for Present and Future Generations* in accordance with applicable state and federal law and regulations. The Board works to achieve this mission through several sections which are managed as programs:

The **Management and Administrative Section** provides strategic planning oversight, public information and communication coordination, budgeting and fiscal management, and legislative review and authorization. The Section provides direction and support for all CWCB programs listed below.

The **Watershed Protection & Flood Mitigation Section** minimizes Colorado's flood loss vulnerability and related economic impacts. One main goal of this program is to assist in protecting public health, safety and welfare in addition to identification and protection of billions of dollars worth of flood-prone properties statewide. This program is responsible for developing, designating and approving regulatory floodplains (including cooperation with FEMA to obtain millions of dollars in federal grants for floodplain mapping); responding to flood events and providing technical assistance and engineering information to support flood recovery efforts; and collaborating with partners regarding flood hazard mitigation and risk reduction measures. This includes the role of State Coordinating Agency for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that is aimed at directly helping local communities to join and remain in good standing with the NFIP, which allows property owners to obtain federally backed flood insurance. It also involves helping local governments, flood control districts, and water conservancy districts to develop flood protection plans and projects, often using funding from the Board's Construction Loan Program matched with FEMA Region VIII funding for floodplain mapping and flood mitigation. The program also participates with local sponsors to help with levee compliance efforts following federal levee inspections. Multi-objective watershed restoration studies and projects – are also completed by this program, typically in partnership with communities, non-profit groups, and other state and federal agencies. This program administers the Healthy Rivers Fund (tax checkoff), the Watershed Restoration Fund, and the Fish and Wildlife Resources Fund. The program also implements the regulatory and permitting responsibilities for weather modification operations (cloud seeding and hail suppression) and has been involved with key agreements among the Colorado River 7 basin states as well as out-of-state funding for cloud seeding operations to augment mountain snowpack for system water.

The **Instream Flow and Natural Lake Level Program** is responsible for preserving the water-dependent natural environment in a manner that also preserves water rights and opportunities for future water development to meet the needs of mankind. This program appropriates new instream flow and natural lake level water rights, monitors stream and lake levels to enforce those water rights, protects stream and lake levels within Colorado's prior appropriation system, investigates and develops new methods for quantifying

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and evaluating stream and lake protection requirements and seeks to acquire new water rights for instream flow use through donations and acquisitions.

The **Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning Section (OWCDP)** promotes water use efficiency while providing public information and technical and financial assistance for water conservation planning. The OWCDP also promotes drought planning by encouraging and assisting communities to prepare and implement drought mitigation plans and by monitoring drought impacts and informing the public, media, and state officials.

The **Water Supply Protection Program** defends Colorado's interstate compact allocations pursuant to federal and state law and through participation on Commissions charged to administer those allocations in the Colorado, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Platte and Republican River basins. This includes activities that resolve or avoid water resource problems that may constrain Colorado's future water development opportunities. Specific activities in this regard include the Colorado River Salinity Control Program, the four endangered species recovery programs (Upper Colorado RIP, San Juan RIP, Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management and the Platte Recovery Program), other adaptive management efforts, federal reserved water right settlements, National Environmental Policy Act compliance actions and tamarisk control. This section also administers the process for reviewing applications for Recreational In-channel Diversions (RICDs) and filing "Statements of Opposition" regarding RICDs, based on Board action, with state water courts. The Section also reviews federal agency resource management plans as they relate to water resource issues such as "wild and scenic river" designations to assure federal actions do not interfere with Colorado's ability to develop and utilize its compact allocations.

The **Water Supply Planning and Finance Program** is responsible for promoting the development of water resources using the Construction Fund and the Severance Tax Trust Fund Perpetual Base Account by 1) providing low-interest loans to enable the construction of new reservoirs, the rehabilitation of existing structures including dams, diversions, pipelines, pump stations and irrigation channels or the purchase of water rights and 2) financing the design and implementation of decision support systems, water resources studies and programs and feasibility studies for possible new construction projects. The program also processes the contracts associated with loans, grants and studies and monitors loan repayments and maintains the integrity of the construction fund.

The **Water Information Program** promotes the development, implementation and maintenance of statewide water information management systems. The water information program coordinates data with other federal, state and local agencies. The program is responsible for the development, operation and maintenance of Decision Support Systems (CDSS). These systems contain gage and diversion records, reservoir storage content records, water right listings, climatic data and maps, river basin models, consumptive use models and water right administration tools. The program is also responsible for managing several important statewide databases such as the tabulation of instream flow appropriations, floodplain delineation and designations, flood stages, floodplain information support

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systems, and a listing of construction fund loans and grants made to water projects across the state. The collected data for the State's Dam Site Inventory is also kept within this program and data collected from the agency's regional water meetings resides in this program. The program maintains the agency's file systems, including hard copy, archived, and digital records produced by an imaging system and makes these records available to the public. Finally, the agency maintains a web site under this program, and regularly posts documents and articles of interest to the public, including current CWCB Board items, news releases, newsletters, annual reports, and completed studies funded by the agency.

The **Intrastate Water Management and Development Program** implements the findings and recommendations of the Statewide Water Supply Initiative and the relevant Strategic Plan elements adopted by the Board and supports the ongoing implementation of the Interbasin Compact Process. The section's mission is to plan Colorado's water supply future to help provide an adequate water supply for Colorado's citizens and the environment. Over the next few years the IWMD's focus will shift from "process" to providing tools/products that support local basin planning and state water supply planning. The program supports local basin planning and state water supply planning by providing a collaborative approach to water resource issues and producing water supply planning information. This is critical because Colorado will grow from 5 million to 10 million people by the year 2050 and will need 900,000 to 1.7 million acre-feet more municipal and industrial water. Water providers and planners have identified projects and processes to meet a portion of this additional water need, but even under the most optimistic scenario Colorado will have a significant municipal and industrial gap. Add to this increasing demand for environmental and recreational uses of water and continuing agricultural demands and Colorado faces a challenging water supply future.

**Division of Water Resources (DWR)**

The Colorado Division of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for the supervision and control of water resources in the State and is funded by the General Fund. Water administration is DWR's principal duty, requiring daily oversight of the allocation system that distributes water to all water users. The agency is also committed to meeting the ever increasing challenges of origin issues, reserved rights, wetlands, endangered species recovery, and interstate water issues on an already limited water supply.

Major DWR programs include:

- Public Safety
  - Dam Construction and Maintenance
  - Well Construction, Board of Examiners of Water Well Construction
  - Pump Installation Contractor's Staff
- Hydrography
- Water Administration of Surface and Ground Water Rights
- Public Information Services
  - Record Collection and Maintenance
  - Information Technology and Internet Services
- Interstate Compacts
- Ground Water Well Permitting
  - Outside Designated Basins
  - Inside Designated Basins (Colorado Ground Water Commission)

The Mission of the Colorado Division of Water Resources is:

- To provide competent and dependable distribution of water in accordance with statutes, decrees and interstate compacts;
- To ensure public safety through safe dams and properly permitted and constructed water wells;
- To maintain and provide accurate and timely information concerning water;
- To promote stewardship of all human, fiscal and natural resources;
- To serve the public through the generation of creative solutions to problems;

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- To help the public understand complex water issues;
- To promote stability in the use of the state's limited water resources; and
- To apply modern technology to its greatest advantage.

### *Water Administration*

The Colorado State Engineer is responsible for the supervision and control of water resources in the State of Colorado (Sections 37-80-102(h), C.R.S. (2008)). Water administration is the principal duty of the State Engineer's Office, which is defined as the daily oversight of the allocation system that distributes water to farmers, industries, municipalities, and all other water users (Section 37-92-301, C.R.S. (2008)). This allocation system is performed in accordance with the Doctrine of Prior Appropriation (the first entity to historically use water in a stream retains the first priority to continue diverting water for the same use), Colorado Supreme Court decisions, water court decrees, and rules & regulations issued by the State Engineer.

Colorado water administration is not limited to water use within the state only. Colorado is the headwaters of several rivers or streams that flow across state boundaries. The State of Colorado is an active party to nine interstate river compacts that are intended to equitably divide river flows with neighbor or downstream states. The State Engineer is responsible for the continual effort to ensure Colorado meets its water delivery obligations to downstream states; to remain in compliance with the compact provisions; and to protect Colorado's legal ability to fully develop or use the amount of water to which the state is entitled under each compact.

The State Engineer's Office conducts stream flow measurements at various sites along the State's natural rivers and creeks to determine the amount of water available for distribution to water users (Section 37-80-102(h), C.R.S. (2008)). Flow measurements are also performed on major ditch and canal diversions to increase water administration accuracy and efficiency. The purpose of the Hydrographic program is to provide accurate, high quality "real time" stream flow data, and develop historic stream records in coordination with other state and federal entities and the water user community. Key staff record and check measurements, maintain equipment and improve the quantity and quality of data used to manage and administer water throughout the State of Colorado. At the conclusion of each water year, the State Engineer's Office compiles all stream flow information and measurements conducted throughout the year for publication.

Published stream flow records describe the mean daily discharge, the instantaneous maximum, lowest mean discharge, and monthly/annual volumetric totals for a specific location on a river or stream. These annual stream flow records are computed using two critical sources of information. First, the aforementioned stream flow measurements provide a time-specific quantification of water available at a particular point. Stream flow measurements are also used as a calibration tool to adjust for changing streambed conditions that naturally occur due to seasonal flow fluctuations. Second, the State Engineer's Office maintains a series of gauging stations, which are located at important hydrologic locations throughout the state. These gauging stations contain data recorders that

continuously monitor the change in river depth that is used to calculate the mean daily stream flow. This data is extremely valuable to support water management decisions and to provide current conditions and comparison with long-term data. The State Engineer's Office maintains a comprehensive system of remote-sensing equipment that is housed in river gauging stations to provide near-instantaneous stream flow information via satellite relay (Section CRS 37-80-102(10), C.R.S. (2008)). The intent of this satellite monitoring system is twofold: electronic access to current stream flow information allows our water commissioners to monitor fluctuating water supply conditions which promote efficiency in water administration/distribution, and the remote monitoring system also serves as an advance warning system to alert officials of imminent flooding conditions.

The State Engineer's Office is responsible for all well permitting and enforcement actions in Colorado related to the use of groundwater (Section 37-90-101, et seq., C.R.S. (2008)). There is a significant amount of groundwater located in Colorado's Front Range that is not tributary to the streams, or it essentially stays within the underground aquifers until it is pumped out. In recognition of the unique and complex intricacies that are associated with the management of groundwater, the General Assembly created the Colorado Groundwater Commission (Section 37-90-104, C.R.S. (2008)). The Commission is composed of twelve individuals with management and adjudicatory responsibility for groundwater contained within eight designated groundwater basins located in eastern Colorado. The State Engineer serves as Executive Director of the Commission, and provides staff support to the Commission in the performance of its duties. This support includes groundwater well permitting, coordination of activities with the thirteen local Groundwater Management Districts, and enforcement actions necessary to protect existing water rights. To monitor and understand the changing water table conditions in groundwater aquifers, the State Engineer's Office conducts hydrogeologic investigations to determine the depth to the water table, the potential and safe aquifer yields, and the interaction of groundwater with surface stream flow, the location and amount of groundwater recharge, and any change in these conditions over time, location, and use.

#### *Public Safety*

The Division of Water Resources is charged with protecting the public and water resources through two important statutory authorities. The public safety of the citizens is accomplished through execution of the dam safety program and water well construction standards development and enforcement. The surface and groundwater resources are also protected through the effective implementation of these programs.

The mission of the Dam Safety program is to prevent loss of life, prevent and/or reduce property damage, and to protect the State's water supplies from the failure of dams. The Dam Safety program assures a safe environment related to the design, construction, and operation of dams and reservoirs in accordance with Section 37-87-101 through 125, C.R.S. and Rules and Regulations for Dam Safety and Construction. The program includes the enforcement of a comprehensive set of regulations, policies, and procedures for the construction and maintenance of dams, the safe operation of reservoirs, and emergency preparedness. The safe storage level is

determined by the review and approval of engineered plans for the construction and repair of dams, and regular safety evaluations of existing dams and reservoirs by professional engineers.

The mission of the Division of Water Resources and The Board of Examiners for Water Well Construction and Pump Installation Contractors is the protection of the groundwater resources and public safety. This is accomplished through the proper licensing of contractors and the development and enforcement of rules and regulations for the proper construction of water wells, monitoring and observation wells, and pump installation. The Division of Water Resources and the Board of Examiners for Water Well Construction and Pump Installation Contractors, in accordance with Section 37-91-101 through 112, C.R.S. are responsible to safeguard the public health and to protect and preserve the groundwater resources of the State of Colorado. The Board promulgates and enforces Water Well Construction Rules related to the minimum construction standards for water wells, monitoring wells and pump installation and administrative rules regarding licensure, disciplinary action and correction of improperly constructed wells.

*Public Information Services*

The State Engineer's Office is responsible for the collection, preservation and dissemination of water records and information. The purpose of the Water Records Information Services program is to collect data, preserve it, and disseminate it to the public. Many of these documents are 100 years old, and all of them affect property values. Water Engineers and Commissioners also use these data to administer water rights, conduct our dam safety and well drilling safety programs, and evaluate well permits. DWR staff aids the public and other staff members by interpreting the complex legal and geophysical language and guiding them through the regulatory processes. Further, DWR operates and maintains an IT infrastructure of servers, network, desktops, and web sites that disseminate data and information to our public and internal users. Our databases maintain and provide a repository of vital data on water resource uses for over 100 years of record of this activity and are available via electronic methods and in paper format.

The purpose of the Information Technology Services is to provide software, hardware, and connectivity to the employees of Water Resources to enable them to perform their jobs efficiently and effectively. In addition, the staff of Information Technology Services collect, preserve and disseminate data to the public. Technology has fundamentally changed the way employees work. For example, they rely on real-time stream flow data to administer water, and some public entities like irrigation and rafting companies use this service hourly. Well permitting and many other necessary functions have been completely automated. The phone system, email systems, and databases all rely on IT staff to make the systems work optimally and reliably. Information Technology Services is essential for this agency to function. Maintaining, supporting and operating these systems are critical to the continuity of all other aspects of Water Resources.



**Division of Wildlife (DOW)**

“It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the wildlife and their environment are to be protected, preserved, enhanced and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and its visitors. It is further declared to be the policy of this state that there shall be provided a comprehensive program designed to offer the greatest possible variety of wildlife-related recreational opportunity to the people of this state and its visitors and that to carry out such program and policy, there shall be a continuous operation of planning, acquisition and development of wildlife habitats and facilities for wildlife-related opportunities.” Section 33-1-101 (1) C.R.S.

The mission of the Colorado Division of Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state and to provide people with the opportunity to enjoy them. To that end, the Division manages the state's 960 wildlife species; regulates hunting and fishing activities by issuing licenses and enforcing regulations; manages more than 230 wildlife areas for public recreation; conducts research to improve wildlife management activities; provides technical assistance to private and other public landowners concerning wildlife and habitat management; and develops programs to protect and recover threatened and endangered species. Wildlife regulations are established by the eight-member Wildlife Commission. The agency maintains Regional Service Centers in Colorado Springs, Denver, Durango, Fort Collins and Grand Junction, as well as Area Service Centers in 16 other cities and towns across the state. Tom Remington is the Director of the Division of Wildlife.

The purpose of the **Wildlife Habitat and Species Management Program** is to preserve and maintain the health of Colorado's 960 species of wildlife, by protecting and managing wildlife habitat, and by protecting and managing native wildlife populations. The vision for the program as defined in The Division's Strategic Plan, adopted January of 2002 states: “Recognizing the pitfalls of single species management, the Division will emphasize the development of management approaches encompassing multi-species communities across the landscape. The Division defines species conservation as conserving, protecting and enhancing Colorado’s native wildlife, by taking the actions necessary to assure the continued existence of each species and thereby precluding or eliminating the need for state and/or federal listing.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife will form partnerships with landowners, land management agencies, and others to manage, protect, enhance, and restore wildlife and their habitats. The Colorado Division of Wildlife will lead efforts to monitor wildlife communities and manage them as needed to prevent their decline. The Division will work aggressively with others to recover threatened and

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endangered species. The Division encourages partnerships to share in the vision to protect, enhance and restore wildlife communities that need assistance to survive.

- Protection, enhancement, restoration and management of aquatic and terrestrial habitat are critical to the survival of Colorado's diverse wildlife. Private landowners provide critical habitat and act as stewards to Colorado's wildlife. The future of wildlife management in Colorado will depend on the ability of government agencies and others continue to develop relationships and work cooperatively with private landowners.
- Native Species possess inherent intrinsic value, and as such should be managed to ensure viable populations.
- Invasive and exotic species are recognized as a growing problem, a major impediment to native species conservation, and a threat to native biodiversity. New and improved data plans and strategies are needed to effectively implement a proactive approach toward the prevention and control of all potentially harmful invasive or exotic species.
- Wildlife relocation or reintroduction may be necessary to effectively implement species conservation goals or provide wildlife recreation opportunities. However, the Division's ability to act in this area may be constrained by federal law and state constitutional provisions.

The Wildlife Habitat and Species Management Program activities have the overall conservation of wildlife habitats as a fundamental purpose. This includes the manipulation and enhancement of wildlife habitat; testing, monitoring and reporting on water quality; identifying high priority habitats and maintaining information on their location and characteristics; identifying, acquiring and maintaining water for wildlife (in-stream flows, conservation pools, etc); identifying and acquiring high priority habitat (easements and leases); providing information, advice and recommendations to land use decision makers and land management agencies regarding wildlife, wildlife habitat, and the impacts of development on wildlife; conservation of high-priority habitats that support a wide variety of species (wetlands, prairie grasslands, etc); all activities associated with the management of Division-owned properties (State Wildlife Areas), such as maintaining and improving physical structures on the property, operating the property, providing for public use and enjoyment of the property, maintaining real estate records, managing payment in lieu of taxes (PILT) payments, controlling noxious weeds, etc., and providing comments regarding impacts to wildlife habitats from energy development (such as oil, gas, wind, solar, water, etc.) activities permitted by other agencies.

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In addition, the Wildlife Habitat and Species Management Program includes the management of Colorado's "non-game" species and in particular declining species, species of special concern, threatened and endangered species, regardless of their importance for hunting, fishing, wildlife watching or educational or scientific values. The goal is to prevent additional species from declining to perilous levels and to recover to secure status those species already at risk of extinction or extirpated from the state (threatened or endangered species). This is accomplished through research into the status, population dynamics, and habitat needs of individual species; field inventories to determine the distribution and size of populations; analyses to establish the genetic characteristics of populations; field studies to identify suitable habitat for various species; propagation and release to augment populations; reintroduction and release to augment populations; and habitat manipulation and enhancement.

The purpose of the **Wildlife Recreation Program** is to provide quality wildlife-related recreation opportunities for the people of Colorado and its visitors. The Division's Strategic Plan states that "Colorado has long been recognized as a national leader in game management and a premier destination for North American big game hunters. From moose to morning doves, Colorado offers sportsmen a diverse array of hunting opportunities, with extensive public and private lands available to hunters." Towards that end, the Vision for the Hunting program as reported in the Strategic Plan states "Hunters and the Division will be seen as partners working toward common goals in relation to wildlife management and recreational opportunities. Through the application of sound wildlife management principles the Division and hunters will maintain healthy, viable wildlife populations of game species living in balance with their habitats and with public and private interests. The Division will aggressively enhance efforts to inform the public regarding the role of hunting as a wildlife management tool and as the main source of funds that will ensure the future of all Colorado's wildlife species. In partnership with private organizations the Division will develop and promote youth hunting programs to encourage participation in and maintain support of Colorado's hunting heritage."

Population growth in the state is placing additional strain on the fishing program as well as our aquatic resources as a whole. The Vision for the Fishing Program as reported in the Strategic Plan states "The Division will manage the state's aquatic resources to provide a diversity of opportunities for anglers that produce a high level of satisfaction, while protecting the fisheries and their habitat."

This program encompasses those activities, which have the provision of recreation opportunities as a fundamental purpose. Recreational opportunities are to be provided consistent with the following:

- Protection of the wildlife resource is an overarching constraint

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- Non-native species will be utilized where significant recreation benefits can be realized without jeopardizing the viability of native species
- Seasons and bag limits will be used to assure fair and equitable distribution of both opportunity and harvest
- Public safety, balancing the needs of various and sometimes competing interests, and addressing the needs and concerns of landowners are key to the success of the program
- Public expectations regarding the enforcement of statutes and regulations will be met
- Wildlife conservation, use and enjoyment including the rich traditions of fishing, hunting and wildlife viewing are part of Colorado's outdoor heritage, economic future, and overall quality of life.
- Science-based management decisions are essential to the conservation and management of Colorado's wildlife. Wildlife management decisions will include consideration of impacts to local communities as well as other social and economic information.
- Hunting and fishing license fees are expected to continue to be the major source of revenue for wildlife programs in Colorado. The Division recognizes that new and different funding sources are, however, critical if the Division is to fulfill its mission. The Division will allocate funds, consistent with law, based upon priorities established to maximize the Division's ability to fulfill its mission.

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There are five sub-programs within the Wildlife Recreation Program. The hunting recreation sub-program focuses on fundamental wildlife management practices such as herd inventories, development of herd objectives through Data Analysis Unit (DAU) plans, monitoring harvest levels and conducting research to develop solutions to management problems. It includes activities designed specifically to enhance hunter access (e.g., the State Trust Land Access program) as well as programs to maintain relations with and recognize the contributions of private landowners. It also includes measures specifically designed to increase game populations, such as habitat manipulation and predator management. Finally, it includes efforts to prevent and minimize game damage (Habitat Partnership Program) and compensate landowners for game damage. A major focus of the hunting recreation program is the research and herd management of deer and elk populations affected by chronic wasting disease.

The fishing recreation sub-program seeks to provide a diversity of recreational fishing opportunities in aquatic systems, while still providing for the needs of native, non-game aquatic species. Activities include the collection of fish population data, development of management objectives by waters and watersheds, monitoring catch and harvest levels, production and stocking of fish, monitoring fish health, controlling fish disease, controlling aquatic invasive species, and conducting research on various subjects critical to sustaining healthy, viable fisheries for diverse angling opportunities. It also includes activities designed specifically to enhance angling access (e.g., the Fishing is Fun program).

The wildlife viewing sub-program is designed to increase the percentage of the state's population that participates in wildlife recreation by providing a diversity of quality wildlife viewing opportunities. This is accomplished by developing wildlife viewing facilities on State Wildlife Areas, State Parks and other areas; producing viewing guides, brochures and videos; writing newspaper articles; and conducting workshops aimed specifically at improving wildlife viewing skills.

The law enforcement sub-program is intended to meet public expectations that the Division enforce wildlife statutes and regulations (especially license, season and bag limits) in a professional, fair and consistent manner. Law enforcement activities include routine patrol to maintain law enforcement visibility as a deterrent to illegal activity, inspecting hunting and fishing licenses; checking bag and possession limits; responding to reports of illegal activity; inspection of special licenses and facilities; and investigating hunting accidents. It also includes such specialized work as check stations, night patrols, decoys, forensic analysis of evidence and investigation of illegal commercial activity. The primary law enforcement officers of the Division are District Wildlife Managers. Commissioned property Technicians and Area Wildlife Managers also perform law enforcement activities as part of their normal job

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duties. Other Division personnel who have law enforcement commissions, such as biologists and other staff, assist with law enforcement efforts during peak times such as big game seasons.

The licensing sub-program is intended to help achieve harvest objectives, allocate recreational opportunities, and provide efficient service to the public. An automated licensing system called the Total Licensing System (TLS) was fully implemented as of June 2004 which replaced most of the functions with the selling and tracking of licenses of the old system. The new system performs all activities associated with selling and tracking of licenses and the electronic transfer of funds. This is known as Point-of-Sale. Additionally, (TLS), allows customers to purchase licenses over the internet or via the telephone as well as apply for limited draw licenses over the internet. Agents are paid by keeping a portion of the sale (commission). The Colorado Outdoor Recreation Information System (CORIS) remains an integral part of the system.

The purpose of the **Wildlife Education and Information program** is to increase the public's knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of wildlife. The Division achieves this by providing education, public information, and customer service.

The Division's Strategic Plan, adopted January 2002, describes the priorities for this program as follows:

The Division's ability to effectively manage wildlife depends in no small part upon broad public support. Through a variety of wildlife recreation, viewing, education, information and volunteer programs, the Division promotes wildlife stewardship and awareness – both of which enable citizens to become knowledgeable partners in the management of wildlife.

People enjoy and are affected by wildlife in many different ways. Hunting, fishing, viewing, photographing, volunteering and learning are some of the ways people choose to be involved with wildlife. Human-wildlife conflicts have increased throughout the state as population growth has brought people and wildlife together. Whether by choice or chance, wildlife is important to many people and supports activities that contribute significant social and economic benefits to individuals, businesses and communities.

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Wildlife stewardship and awareness can build support for Division programs, enhance collaboration between hunters, anglers, viewers, property owners and others, help avert potential human/wildlife conflicts, and promote decisions that are good for wildlife.

As Colorado's population grows and wildlife interests become more diverse, the Division provides programs, services, information and activities that meet a broad spectrum of the public's needs and interests. The resulting public support helps ensure the Division's capacity to carry out its mission.

There are three sub-programs within the Wildlife Education and Information program. The wildlife education sub-program includes efforts such as hunter education, hunter recruitment and retention, and angler education aimed at the development of skills and knowledge necessary for people to participate in the traditional activities of hunting and fishing. Active involvement in formal education at the K-12 levels plays an important role in ensuring an informed populace able to make the best decisions regarding the future of our wildlife heritage. Partnerships with schools and public and private conservation education organizations as well as providing informal educational opportunities to participants in the Division's volunteer program are important in making best use of available resources.

The public information sub-program is aimed at ensuring that the most current and accurate information about wildlife issues, hunting and fishing seasons, as well as opportunities to enjoy wildlife are available to the public through a variety of internal and external media. The Division maintains active liaisons with electronic and print media including making weekly television and radio spots highlighting the Division available to the various outlets. The Division also produces and distributes informational publications and video tapes related to Division activities and continue to develop and expand the information provided on its webpage. This sub-program is where the Wildlife Management Public Education Advisory Council (WMPEAC) resides. The Wildlife Management Public Education Fund (WMPEF) was created by H.B. 05-1266 to help fund the work of WMPEAC. With the passage of H.B. 05-1266, a 75 cent per license surcharge was established to create funding to implement the program and a decision item was requested for spending authority to accomplish this statutory task. WMPEAC, as established in Section 33-4-120, C.R.S., has been charged with overseeing "the design of a comprehensive media-based public information program to educate the general public about the benefits of wildlife, wildlife management, and wildlife-related recreational opportunities in Colorado, specifically hunting and fishing."

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In order to respond to requests from hunters, anglers, landowners, and others, the Division invests significant resources in its customer service sub-program at Division offices front desks and District Wildlife Managers and other field personnel during field contacts. In addition to face-to-face customer service, the Division operates a year-round call center as well as big game license application assistance phone bank prior to the big game application deadline. Customer service encompasses responses to a broad spectrum of requests from various publics including general questions about wildlife, how to handle nuisance wildlife, and questions about hunting and fishing issues.

The purpose of the **Responsive Management Program** is to support the Wildlife Habitat and Species Management, Wildlife Recreation, and Wildlife Information and Education programs by providing administrative services (human resources, accounting, engineering, contracting, office support, training), facilities and vehicles operation and maintenance, computer and communications infrastructure, and a public policy and decision making process that involves stakeholders and the public.

The Division's Strategic Plan, adopted January 2002, describes the priorities for this program as follows:

- “Science – based management decisions are essential to the conservation and management of Colorado’s wildlife. Wildlife management decisions will include consideration of impacts to local communities as well as other social and economic information.
- The Division will manage itself and its wildlife areas to be models of effective, efficient, responsible and responsive public service.
- Hunting and fishing license fees are expected to continue to be a major source of revenue for wildlife programs in Colorado. The Division recognizes that new and different funding sources are, however, critical if the Division is to fulfill its mission. The Division will allocate funds, consistent with law, based upon priorities established to maximize the Division’s ability to fulfill its mission.
- The Division respects and values its employees and will endeavor to enhance their performance and success to the people of Colorado.”



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The Responsive Management Program is comprised of 3 sub-programs – Public Policy, Human Resources and Internal Systems.

**Public Policy** - The public policy sub-program includes the development of wildlife regulations and Wildlife Commission policies, through the use of a process based on public involvement. Activities include holding public meetings; conducting surveys; the utilization of structured processes to facilitate stakeholder involvement in the development of proposed policies and regulations; public attitude assessments and surveys to gain a better understanding of issues such as hunter and angler “demand”, public “willingness to pay”; and stakeholder views on funding priorities.

**Human Resources** - Activities in the human resources sub-program are designed to insure the division has a highly qualified and diverse workforce. This subprogram includes day to day management and supervision of employees, employee training, and human resources administration including announcing positions, classifying positions, and evaluating and selecting candidates. The promotion of wildlife careers through intern programs, and outreach efforts in schools and communities are also included under this sub-program. Finally, it includes training of law enforcement officer candidates and ongoing in-service training for existing commissioned officers.

**Internal Systems** - The internal support systems sub-program provides support to other programs in the form of administrative services, engineering, facilities and technology. Administrative support includes accounting, contracting, grants management, budgeting, procurement, office support, time collection and legal services. Engineering include designing and managing capital construction projects. Facilities support includes operating and maintaining Division administrative facilities (offices and customer service centers) and operating the Division’s vehicle fleet. Finally, technology support includes providing computer and communications infrastructure, user support, and standardized software applications.

**The Division of Forestry**

Responding to the growing public interest and immediate need to do something more to address the growing concern over the health of Colorado's forests, Governor Owens and the Colorado Legislature established the Division of Forestry and the Forestry Advisory Board in the 2000 session. Since then the Forestry Advisory Board has met on a quarterly basis exploring new and innovative ways to address the evolving forest health crisis in Colorado. State Forester, Jeff Jahnke, serves as the Division Director and the division is staffed per the arrangement spelled out in the MOU. Members of the Forestry Advisory Board are appointed by the Governor.

The Division of Forestry and Executive Director's Office are exploring ways to promote informed decision making on forestry and wildland fire issues through analysis, communication and technical assistance on local, state, and national legislative, policy and regulatory issues. Efforts would specifically target the support of management decision making through the acquisition and dissemination of the most current information possible on the state's forested lands.

**Prior Year Legislation**

**HB 09-1199 Healthy Forests and Vibrant Communities Act (Scanlan, Gibbs)**

This bill creates the Colorado Healthy Forests and Vibrant Communities Act of 2009 in order to address wildfire risk and to bring together various interests to address wildfire risk. Colorado's forests are an important part of the State's recreation, tourism, and material industries. In recent years pine beetles, and other infestations, have threatened the health of Colorado's forests. This bill ensures that communities are able to assess and respond to wildfire and other risks, with a goal of long-term forest restoration. This bill will also help protect Colorado's watersheds and electric power grid.

**HB 09-1289 Species Conservation Trust Fund List (Curry, Isgar)**

This bill approves the species conservation eligibility list and makes transfers and appropriations. The Species Conservation Trust Fund program is designed to conserve native species that have been listed as threatened or endangered under state or federal law, or are candidate species or are likely to become candidate species. This bill dedicates \$4,000,000 towards Colorado's continuing obligation on the Platte River Recovery Program and authorizes \$4,378,070 in spending on Instream Flow Protection, Grouse Conservation, Natural Areas, the Upper Colorado River Recovery Program, Wildlife Research, and Fish Conservation.

**HB 09-1292 Rule Review Bill (McGihon, Veiga)**

This bill provides for the continuation of certain rules and regulations of state agencies that were adopted or amended between November 1, 2007, and November 1, 2008. Included in this bill was the approval of the majority of rules which were promulgated by the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission during an eighteen-month rulemaking process. These rules provide for the responsible development of Colorado's oil and gas resources while protecting public health, water quality, and wildlife resources.

**HB 09-1303 Admin Mineral Development Water (Curry, Isgar)**

This bill allows the Division of Water Resources (DWR) to adopt rules regarding the withdrawal of nontributary ground water associated with the mining of minerals. The bill provides for a "timeout period" for oil and gas wells from existing ground water well regulations until March 31, 2010, to allow for well operators to assess their source of ground water, in conjunction with rulemaking and to submit and get approval for substitute water supply plans and/or augmentation plans where appropriate. In addition, the bill establishes a process to integrate coalbed methane (CBM) wells that remove tributary ground water into the water court adjudication process. During the years 2010 through 2012, the DWR is allowed to approve annual substitute water supply plans for these wells without an associated water court application for a plan of augmentation. Beginning in 2013, only CBM wells with an approved augmentation plan or a substitute water supply plan approved pursuant

to Section 37-92-308(4), C.R.S., or those that can be operated in priority without augmentation, would be allowed to remove tributary ground water.

**SB 09-022 State Land Bd Investment & Dev Fund (Bacon, Solano)**

This bill increases the annual amount that can be credited to the State Board of Land Commissioners Investment and Development Fund from \$1.0 million to \$5.0 million, over 3 years, and removes the repeal of the fund. SB05-196 created the State Board of Land Commissioners Investment and Development Fund to provide for the enhancement of the revenue and value of the state's trust lands with annual diversions of \$1.0 million of state school lands income. Since 2005, the board has authorized 21 projects and \$3.1 million in expenditures from the fund. Eleven completed projects have produced an average income of \$1.6 million per year and a one-time increase of \$6.0 million.

**SB 09-125 Water Conservation Bd Construction Fund (Isgar, Curry)**

This bill funds a variety of water-related projects via loans, direct appropriations, and fund transfers. In total, \$5,880,000 in projects are identified for funding in the bill. Additionally, this bill extends the time frame for the project sponsor to enter into a contract with the CWCB on the Arkansas Valley Conduit Project from two years to twelve.

**SB 09-293 Operational Acct of Sev Tax Trust Fund (Isgar, Curry)**

This bill made changes to existing Tier II transfers in the Operational Account of the Severance Tax Trust Fund. Due to a significant drop in revenue, the account was projected to be over spent in FY 2009-10. In order to avoid across the board cuts, this bill prioritized the cuts among Tier II programs, ensuring that the State's highest priority goals were met.

**Hot Issues**

**Mining related rulemaking** associated with SB08-169 (mineral permitting fees), SB08-228 (public access to mineral prospecting notices) and HB08-1161 (regulation of uranium and in-situ leach operations) has been initiated by the Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety with a series of stakeholder meetings. Formal rulemaking will follow the stakeholder process by the late 2009.

**Uranium** mining and prospecting activities also continue to accelerate. Of 32 uranium permits in place at this time, three are in production, and another seven are preparing to initiate production. Submittal of new uranium prospecting notice and revision applications also continues at an approximate rate of two-four such applications a month. The BLM indicates that active uranium claims have increased from 120 in 2003 to 10,370 in 2007. Ultimately, this will translate into prospecting notices or mined land reclamation permit applications with the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety.

**Oil Shale** exploration activities on public and private land continue on the Western Slope. The Division of Reclamation Mining and Safety reviews prospecting notice revisions, the status of reclamation activities, and conducts ongoing compliance inspections. Only one Research, Development and Demonstration lease is active at this time; three of the operations permitted 30 years ago are being reclaimed – comprising almost 8,415 acres on public and private land.

**Climate Change** and **Global Energy** shortages require future, coal-fired power plants to operate in a clean, carbon-neutral manner. Coal is the only conventional energy source that is not heavily dependent on imports. The Colorado Geological Survey has played a significant role in studying the potential for CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration in Colorado and the southwest U.S. since 2003. The push for renewable energy sources is increasing, but carbon-neutral electricity from coal power plants is still needed to meet demand in the near-term. Continued effort is needed to identify appropriate locations and technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration in Colorado.

**Geothermal energy** is a unique renewable energy source that can provide heat and electrical power 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Colorado Geological Survey and the Governor's Energy Office have developed a strategic plan to improve the knowledge base of geothermal resources in Colorado. Federal funding through the U.S. Department of Energy and ARRA funds are being sought to support implementation of this geothermal strategic plan. CGS is striving to continue its geothermal effort in spite of the present State budget climate. Colorado needs to obtain the data that will attract geothermal development companies and to assist state and local government in planning for renewable geothermal development.

**Oil and Gas Regulation** and the implementation of new rules is an enormous challenge for the OGCC. In order to improve overall efficiency and reduce the average permitting time, the agency will: continue the development and refinement of new internal processes and their respective data processing applications; reorganize its engineering, environmental, and inspection units; train new

employees; and provide additional training and public outreach opportunities for industry. Staff will be working with operators on landscape level regulatory reviews through Comprehensive Drilling Plans (CDPs). Although CDPs will initially require many hours of staff time, they will ultimately minimize surface disturbance, discourage habitat fragmentation, and expedite the permit process for activities covered by the CDPs.

**Revenue from School Lands** continues to be strong. However, one of the most important issues facing the State Land Board is the heavy reliance on revenue from the mineral estate. Currently the Board derives over eighty (80) percent of its revenue from non-renewable sources. These revenues are generally highly variable and subject to both price and production risk. Because these revenues are expected to decline, the State Land Board must diversify its portfolio to offset this reliance.

**Aging Infrastructure** continues to present challenges to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. Older state parks have an extensive backlog of deferred maintenance projects. It has been 50 years since the state park system first opened roads, campgrounds, building and other recreation facilities for public use. Today, many of these older parks have facilities that have reached the end of their expected life cycle. In order to fully address this backlog it will be necessary for State Parks to: (a) examine new funding sources; (b) look at the utility of maintaining high cost services and facilities; and (c) strive to achieve maximum efficiency in all parks operations.

**Aquatic nuisance species** represent a threat to Colorado's water infrastructure. Zebra mussels were found in Pueblo Reservoir in November, 2007. An intensive CDOW sampling program found 6 other lakes to have invasive mussel larvae (4 Grand County lakes, Tarryall and Jumbo reservoirs) in 2008, and data was collected in 2009 indicating Blue Mesa is a suspect water requiring further sampling. The Department of Natural Resources has led an effort to develop and implement a statewide rapid response plan. The goal of this plan is to coordinate efforts within the state and with the federal government and key interest groups to (1) contain, (2) prevent, and (3) detect infestations of aquatic nuisance species. Senate Bill 08-226 addresses regulatory and statutory changes that are needed to effectively implement the objectives in the plan and includes an appropriation. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and the Division of Wildlife are taking an aggressive stance to prevent the spread of zebra mussels as they are nearly impossible to eradicate once established. The Department may face the prospect of reservoirs being closed to all recreational uses by water providers or federal agencies if the situation worsens. Colorado State Parks is staffing inspections at 29 parks this year and the Division of Wildlife is staffing 27 inspection locations statewide (23 reservoirs and 4 offices). The Division of Wildlife is also conducting random inspections at waters which do not have permanent stations set up. Many local lakes and reservoirs have implemented inspections this year, and several boat dealers and marinas now offer state certified inspection and decontamination services as well.

**Mountain Pine Beetle** is heavily impacting the lodgepole forests in northern and central Colorado. Trees that were infected over the last several years are now falling down and becoming hazards. The Division of Parks has been working closely with the Colorado State Forest Service across the state, but still had to close campgrounds at Steamboat, Pearl and State Forest this year to ensure hazard trees were removed around roads and campgrounds. These parks have had forestry work going on for several years, but the conditions of wind and moisture this year still advanced the hazard tree situation faster than expected. Intensive large scale projects are being planned at parks such as Golden Gate to get work done ahead of the hazard situation. Experts are still very worried about how Mountain Pine Beetle will behave in the Ponderosa forests on the front range because if it goes through these forests rapidly that will lead to many additional forestry costs over the next 5 years.

**Water Supply Protection, Development, and Conservation** continues to be central to the future growth and health of Colorado's economy, environment and population. As Colorado's population grows the Colorado Water Conservation Board must help ensure that Colorado's water resources are used wisely and as efficiently as possible to meet Colorado's growing water needs while protecting the environment and recreational opportunities. Water conservation and drought planning, along with the development of new water supplies, become increasingly important as the state tries to meet demand and make up the "SWSI Gap" identified in the Statewide Water Supply Initiative. Personnel of several DNR divisions are involved in the Interbasin Compact Commission's roundtable process to meet both consumptive and nonconsumptive water supply challenges statewide. DNR divisions are also active in water quality protection (drinking water, aquatic life) activities in coordination with water user groups and a wide variety of state, federal and local governmental agencies. A number of proposed large-scale reservoir projects (e.g., Southern Delivery Supply, Northern Integrated Supply, Windy Gap Firming, Moffat Tunnel Firming, Halligan-Seaman Water Management, Long Draw Reservoir, Regional Water Supply Project and Chatfield Reservoir Reallocation) will require Wildlife Commission approval of mitigation plans (see Colorado Revised Statutes Section 37-60-122.2). The Division of Wildlife will continue to be heavily engaged in the review of those draft plans.

**Water Administration** and stable funding continue to present challenges to the Division of Water Resources. Population growth and demand for water are resulting in more complex water court decrees for change in water right cases and plans for augmentation. This results in more complex water administration and strains the resources of the division. Inter and Intra-State surface and ground water administration has led to conflicts between surface and ground water users. Inter and intra-state court decisions have led to curtailment and/or increased scrutiny of thousands of wells to protect senior water rights. The division predicts that as demand grows more personnel will be needed to meet compact obligations and protect senior water rights. The ability to fulfill these projected staffing needs is dependent upon secure funding sources. The recent budget cycle demonstrated the vulnerability of the Division's budget, which derives 90% of its revenue from the General Fund. As such, the Division will continue to explore alternative funding streams that would reduce General Fund reliance.

**Species Conservation and Habitat Protection** is a continuing focus of the Division of Wildlife. In the arena of federal listing, the Division of Wildlife continues to work with coalitions of landowners, local communities and conservation organizations to address the challenge of declining species and find constructive alternatives to federal ESA listing. The Division continues to assist federal agencies in their efforts to evaluate species needs and protect threatened and endangered species as necessary. The Division of Wildlife will advocate for multi-state, multi-agency cooperative conservation programs for at-risk native wildlife species as a viable alternative to federal listing. The Division continues to allocate up to \$15 million per year to protect critical habitats important to wildlife, both species of special concern as well as game and sportfish (often in combination). The acquisition of conservations easements (primarily) to protect these habitats is a cooperative effort with rural landowners, nongovernmental land trusts, and GOCO.

**Recruitment and Retention** of hunters and anglers is an area of increasing concern for the Division of Wildlife. Approximately 75% of the Division's revenue is derived directly and indirectly from fees related to hunting and fishing. The Division faces significant challenges to maintaining wildlife management programs across Colorado's diverse species and habitats as the average age of those who hunt and fish increases and as the rate at which younger generations participate in outdoor activities decreases. The Division is aggressively pursuing opportunities to involve youth through field and classroom experiences, youth hunting and fishing programs, and by involving them in Lt. Governor O'Brien's initiative to get more youth outdoors.



DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

**Workload Measures**

*Executive Director's Office – Workload Indicators:*

| <b>Workload Indicators</b>  | <b>FY2007-08<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY2008-09<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY2009-10<br/>Approp</b> | <b>FY2010-11<br/>Request</b> |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Sub Program</b>  |                             |                             |                             |                              |
| <b>Human Resources:</b>   |                             |                             |                             |                              |
| <b>Process and finalize classifications in a timely manner</b>  | 31 days                     | 30 days                     | 30 days                     | 30 days                      |
| <b>Announce, develop, administer and score exams including making referrals in a timely manner</b>  | 52 days                     | 45 days                     | 45 days                     | 45 days                      |
| <i>Accounting:</i>  |                             |                             |                             |                              |
| <b>Work with division staff, State Controllers Office, Auditor's Office and State Purchasing to identify more efficient procedures and processes for managing accounting and procurement programs.</b>                            |                             |                             |                             |                              |
| <b>Reviews</b>  | 6                           | 6                           | 6                           | 6                            |
| <b>Ensure that proper internal and administrative controls exist throughout the Department to safeguard assets, ensure reliability of accounting records, promote operational efficiency and comply with managerial policies.</b> |                             |                             |                             |                              |
| <b>Reviews</b>  | 8                           | 10                          | 10                          | 10                           |
| <i>Budget:</i>  |                             |                             |                             |                              |
| <b>Funds Appropriated and Administered</b>  | \$194,596,630               | \$233,471,509               | \$227,818,202               | \$226,455,021                |
| <b>Ensure that Department budget request is linked to the Department Strategic Plan and highest priority objectives</b>   | 100%                        | 100%                        | 100%                        | 100%                         |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|  |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Information Technology:  |        |        |        |        |
| <b>NatureNet/DNR Web Site/Imaging system operational availability during required hours (Annual); Enterprise applications and systems availability</b> | 99.5%  | 99%    | 100%   | 100%   |
| <b>Average time to restore service (IT support calls)</b>  | 30 min | 30 min | 30 min | 30 min |
| <b>Maintain systems within sustainable lifecycle age and plan</b>  | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   | 100%   |

*DRMS – Workload Indicators:*

| <b>Workload Indicators</b>   | <b>FY2006-07 Actual</b>         | <b>FY2007-08 Actual</b>         | <b>FY2008-09 Approp</b>          | <b>FY2009-10 Request</b>        |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Coal Regulatory Program</b>   |                                 |                                 |                                  |                                 |
| Total permitting actions.  | 229                             | 215                             | 239                              | 240                             |
| Total number/percent of required inspections conducted.  | 474<br>100%                     | 426<br>100%                     | 410<br>100%                      | 420<br>100%                     |
| <b>Minerals Regulatory Program</b>   |                                 |                                 |                                  |                                 |
| Total inspections.   | 578                             | 558                             | 699                              | 700                             |
| Permitting actions.  | 612                             | 671                             | 620                              | 650                             |
| <b>Inactive Mine Reclamation</b>   |                                 |                                 |                                  |                                 |
| Number of sites monitored to ensure the effectiveness of safeguarding and reclamation work Number of sites requiring follow-up maintenance due to vandalism, weathering and age. | 105/5                           | 369/3                           | 180/33                           | 200/10                          |
| Number of coal mine fires characterized, monitored or controlled as compared to the statewide total.   | 1<br>Total coal mine fires = 37 | 2<br>Total coal mine fires = 37 | 10<br>Total coal mine fires = 37 | 5<br>Total coal mine fires = 37 |
| <b>Mine Safety and Training/Blasters Certification Program</b>   |                                 |                                 |                                  |                                 |
| Number of persons receiving mine emergency, mine exploration and mine rescue training.   | 916                             | 1,879                           | 1,858                            | 2,000                           |
| Number of individuals who were tested with a certification exam. Percent of Individuals passing certification.   | 224/61%                         | 253/54%                         | *246/52%                         | 240/65%                         |
| <b>Information Technology</b>  |                                 |                                 |                                  |                                 |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|   |  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| IT system modification, improvement, or new implementation. | --IMRP BrassCap database re-written; added mobile computing. | -- IMRP mobile computing development (GPS units and tablet PCs).<br>-- Permit system enhancements. | -- IMRP mobile computing enhncmts-GPS units for proj devel & tablet PCs for monitoring.<br>-- Permit system enhncmts & user manual/dictionary devel.<br>--Website addit: (1) Non-confidential prospecting doc's. (2) Completion of electronic forms for Coal, Minerals and Mine Safety.<br>--Voice Over Internet phone system installed.<br>--Bond estimation program re-write (4 modules).<br>--Software upgrades: Office 2007 & ESRI 9.3 (for GIS data). | -- Bond estimation program rewrite (4 modules).<br>-- Permit System enhancements.<br>--IMRP mobile computing full field testing/adjustments.<br>--Imaging system upgrade.<br>--Mobile data check-out and forms development for Coal/Minerals. |
|---|--|--|--|---|

CGS – Workload Measures:

| <b><u>Workload Measure</u></b>                               | <b><u>Unit</u></b>       | <b>FY2007-08<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY2008-09<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY2009-10<br/>Approp</b> | <b>FY2010-11<br/>Request</b> |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Number of avalanche courses offered during the winter</b> | Number of courses taught | 205                         | 118                         | 150                         | 150                          |
| <b>Number of Land Use Reviews performed</b>                  | Reviews                  | 454                         | 285                         | 475                         | 475                          |
| <b>Number of 1 to 24,000 geologic quadrangles mapped</b>     | Number of quads          | 7                           | 7                           | 3                           | 3                            |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|  |                                   |   |   |   |   |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Publish and distribute water quality/ground water investigative studies</b> | Number of publications or reports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| <b>Publish and distribute geologic hazards analyses</b>                        | Number of publications or reports | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| <b>Publish and distribute mineral and energy resource reports and studies</b>  | Number of publications or reports | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |

*Oil and Gas Conservation Commission*

| <b><u>Workload Measure</u></b>   | <b><u>Unit</u></b>                                     | <b><u>FY 06-07<br/>Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 07-08<br/>Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 08-09<br/>Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 09-10<br/>Est.</u></b> |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Active Oil and Gas Wells in Colorado</b>  | # of Wells   | 32,021                            | 35,686                            | 39,944                            | 41,744                          |
| <b>Applications for Permits to Drill – Received<br/>(includes new Form 2A starting FY 09-10)</b> | # of APDs  | 6,664                             | 7,661                             | 6910                              | 4,500                           |
| <b>Active Drilling Rigs</b>  | Avg. # of Rigs   | 97                                | 113                               | 87                                | 40                              |
| <b>Volume of natural gas produced in the state</b>   | trillion cubic feet of natural gas and coalbed methane | 1.24                              | 1.25                              | 1.4                               | 1.36                            |
| <b>Volume of oil produced in the state</b>   | million barrels of oil produced                        | 23.63                             | 23.12                             | 26.2                              | 24.1                            |
| <b>Pit Applications</b>  | # of Pit Applications                                  | 288                               | 416                               | 419                               | 374                             |
| <b>Complaints</b>  | # of Complaints  | 293                               | 298                               | 221                               | 220                             |
| <b>Site Investigation and Remediation Work Plans submitted</b>                                   | # of plans   | 191                               | 269                               | 196                               | 154                             |
| <b>Number of public forums held</b>  | Meetings, trainings & hearings                         | 31                                | 57                                | 43                                | 40                              |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|  |                        |     |     |     |     |
|--|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>Hearing Applications</b>                                      | # of applications      | 107 | 104 | 107 | 100 |
| <b>Spills and Releases of Exploration &amp; Production Waste</b> | # of Spills & Releases | 330 | 388 | 350 | 350 |
| <b>Individual Bond Release Requests</b>                          | # of Requests          | 46  | 62  | 45  | 45  |
| <b>Blanket Bond Release Requests</b>                             | # of Requests          | 51  | 52  | 44  | 44  |

*State Land Board – Workload Measures:*

| <u>Workload Measure</u>   | <u>Unit</u>       | <u>FY 07-08<br/>Actual</u> | <u>FY 08-09<br/>Actual</u> | <u>FY 09-10<br/>Estimate</u> | <u>FY 10-11<br/>Estimate</u> |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Holdover tenant leases.</b>  | Leases            | 3                          | 4                          | 3                            | 2                            |
| <b>Increase the number of inspections on expiring leases completed more than one year prior to expiration</b> | Percent inspected | 45%                        | 52%                        | 60%                          | 70%                          |
| <b>Number Of Agricultural Lease Inspections (excludes unknown range condition inspections)</b>                | Inspections       | 598                        | 759                        | 600                          | 600                          |
| <b>Amount of matching funds based on \$150K weed management budget</b>  | Dollars           | \$711,095                  | \$634,496                  | \$500,000                    | \$500,000                    |
| <b>Amount of matching funds for Enhancement Fund dollars</b>  | Target            | \$229,450                  | \$94,200                   | \$200,000                    | \$200,000                    |
| <b>Percent of mineral royalty revenue streams audited</b>   | Percent           | 91%                        | 78%                        | 87%                          | 92%                          |
| <b>Number of royalty audits</b>   | Number            | 67                         | 50                         | 75                           | 125                          |
| <b>Number of mineral leases auctioned</b>   | Leases            | 416                        | 342                        | 281                          | 224                          |
| <b>Percent of completed Investment and Development Fund projects</b>  | Percent           | 37%                        | 52%                        | 50%                          | 50%                          |
| <b>Average procurement request processing time for procurement more than \$5,000</b>                          | Days              | 4                          | 10                         | 3                            | 3                            |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

*Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation – Workload Measures:*

| <b><u>Workload Measure</u></b>  | <b><u>Unit</u></b>                       | <b><u>FY 06-07<br/>Actual</u></b>                    | <b><u>FY 07-08<br/>Actual</u></b>                    | <b><u>FY 08-09<br/>Est.</u></b>                      | <b><u>FY 09-10<br/>Est.</u></b>                      | <b><u>FY 10-11<br/>Est.</u></b>                      |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Prepare and/ or update park stewardship and management plans (complete plans).</b>   | Number of Plans                          | NA   | 1  | 2  | 4  | 4  |
| <b>Number of customers purchasing</b><br>a) <b>Annual park passes;</b><br>b) <b>On-line facility reservations;</b><br>c) <b>Reservations through our call center.</b> | Number of Annual Passes and Reservations | a) 84,050<br>b) 35,259<br>c) <u>29,332</u><br>64,591 | a) 85,317<br>b) 44,104<br>c) <u>23,110</u><br>67,214 | a) 88,230<br>b) 58,238<br>c) <u>19,795</u><br>78,033 | a) 90,400<br>b) 61,330<br>c) <u>20,846</u><br>82,176 | a) 92,624<br>b) 64,587<br>c) <u>21,953</u><br>86,540 |
| <b>Number of volunteer hours contributed statewide to the Division at parks, programs and offices (on a calendar year basis).</b>                                     | Hours                                    | 161,020  | 184,402  | 200,527  | 198,440  | 190,000  |

*CWCB – Workload Measures:*

|   | <b><u>Unit</u></b>                  | <b><u>FY 07-08<br/>Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 08-09<br/>Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 09-10<br/>Est.</u></b> | <b><u>FY 10-11<br/>Est.</u></b> |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Add acre feet of storage through construction of new reservoirs</b>  | Acre feet                           | 9,500                             | 46                                | 3,000                           | 16,000                          |
| <b>Add acre feet of storage through enlargement or rehab of existing reservoirs</b>   | Acre feet                           | 3,100                             | 480                               | 7,000                           | 8,000                           |
| <b>Number of new gages installed/maintained/ operated &amp; repaired<sup>1</sup></b>  | Gages                               | 3                                 | 3                                 | 2                               | 5                               |
| <b>Number of stream segments appropriated<sup>1</sup></b>   | Stream segments                     | 21                                | 19                                | 20                              | 20                              |
| <b>Total number of approved water conservation plans on file that meet statutory requirements defined in 37-60-126 C.R.S.</b> | Conservation plans                  | 17                                | 30                                | 48                              | 55                              |
| <b>Increase the number of entities applying for funds from the water efficiency grant program.</b>                            | Water efficiency grant applications | 23                                | 24 <sup>2</sup>                   | 46                              | 51                              |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|  |             |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Review and Upload of documents</b>  | Documents   | 8,939 | 4,100 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| <b>Number of flood prevention educational workshops/regional meetings held to inform public of risk and prevention, and programs</b> | Meetings    | 22    | 24    | 24    | 26    |
| <b>Communities participating in NFIP</b>   | Communities | 239   | 240   | 241   | 242   |

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Figures presented are not cumulative, but are the total gages installed and are total number of stream segments appropriated for the given year. Due to the delay in hiring the Section's Hydrographer as a result of the hiring freeze, the number of gages installed (and projected to be installed) has been reduced. Further, the number of new ISF appropriations has been reduced to reflect the impacts of furlough days and of extra time spent on contested new appropriations (Huerfano River and Cucharas Creek this year; potentially San Miguel River, Dominguez Creek and Little Dominguez Creek next year).

<sup>2</sup>The Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning approved only one grant at the beginning of FY 2008-09 from the Water Efficiency Grant Fund because the Governor's Office implemented a "freeze" on hiring personnel and all contracts. Because of the "freeze", no other grants were processed during FY 2008-09.

*Division of Water Resources – Workload Measures:*

| <b><u>Workload Measure</u></b>  | <b><u>Unit</u></b> | <b><u>FY 07-08 Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 08-09 Actual</u></b> | <b><u>FY 09-10 Est.</u></b> | <b><u>FY 10-11 Est.</u></b> |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Total Amount of Water Diverted and Stored in Colorado</b>                  | Total Acre Feet    | 24,700,000                    | 27,100,000                    | 27,100,000                  | 27,100,000                  |
| <b>Total Volume of Water Exiting the State</b>                                | Total Acre Feet    | 7,100,000                     | 10,100,000                    | 10,100,000                  | 10,100,000                  |
| <b>Number of Surface and Ground Water Structures Actively Diverting Water</b> | # of Structures    | 37,079                        | 36,806                        | 36,806                      | 36,806                      |
| <b>The number of</b>  | # of               | 290,000                       | 380,000                       | 380,000                     | 380,000                     |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|   |                              |     |     |     |     |
|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <b>daily water diversion and storage observations in each individual ditch, canal, pipeline or reservoir</b>  | Observations                 |     |     |     |     |
| <b>Order the change in amount for headgate diversions and/or reservoir releases within 24 hours of a change in the calling water right priority on a river or creek system</b>                          | % Compliance                 | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| <b>Maintain a sufficient number of river and canal gauging stations at key hydrologic locations throughout the state to accurately measure and monitor variable flow conditions throughout the year</b> | # of Stream Gauging Stations | 480 | 506 | 520 | 530 |



DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST

|  |              |       |       |     |     |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| <b>Average Number of Days in Compliance with interstate compacts</b> | % Compliance | 98%   | 98%   | 98% | 98% |
| <b>Efficiency of Meeting Compact Obligations</b>                     | % Compliance | 99.5% | 99.5% | 95% | 95% |

DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION FY 2010-11 BUDGET REQUEST