

## **DNR LINE ITEM DESCRIPTIONS & STATUTORY CITATIONS**

### ***(1) Executive Director's Office, (A) Administration***

#### **Personal Services**

The Executive Director's Office (EDO) is broadly responsible for providing leadership and support on public policy, budget, accounting, purchasing, and human resources issues for all divisions in the Department. The EDO Personal Services line item supports 41.3 FTE who provide these department-wide administrative services. This line item is funded entirely through indirect cost recoveries collected from each division in the Department. (*Sections 24-1-105, 24-1-124 and 24-33-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

#### **Health, Life, and Dental**

This line item provides funding for the Department's share of employee insurance benefits based on a predetermined rate for packages selected by employees (e.g., employee only or employee plus child/spouse/family). This appropriation is requested based on the result of the total compensation survey conducted by the Department of Personnel and is allocated from this line item to each division. (*Sections 24-50-611 and 24-50-603 (9), C.R.S.*)

#### **Short-term Disability**

The appropriation for this line item funds short-term disability insurance premiums paid by the State to provide for the partial replacement of salary if an employee becomes disabled. The Department's short-term disability request is calculated as 0.17 percent of salaries. (*Sections 24-50-611 and 24-50-603 (13), C.R.S.*)

#### **S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement**

The Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) increased the employer contribution to the PERA Trust Fund to amortize unfunded liability in the Fund beginning in January 2006. Pursuant to Section 24-51-411, C.R.S., the AED rate is 5.0 percent of total payroll, calculated using the sum of base salaries, salary survey, and range adjustments. (*Section 24-51-411, C.R.S.*)

#### **S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement**

The Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) increased the employee's contribution to the PERA Trust Fund to amortize unfunded liability in the Fund beginning January 2008. It is similar to the Amortization Equalization Disbursement (above), but it is paid by employees via foregone salary increases. Like AED, the SAED rate is 5.0 percent of total payroll pursuant to Section 24-51-411, C.R.S., calculated using the sum of base salaries, salary survey, and range adjustments. (*Section 24-51-411, C.R.S.*)

#### **S.B. 18-200 PERA Direct Distribution**

Senate Bill 18-200 requires the state to make a direct distribution to PERA each year to reduce, and eventually eliminate, the unfunded liability in the trust funds for each PERA Division. Starting in FY 2019-20, all state agencies will be assessed a proportional share of the direct distribution to the State Division of PERA based on gross annual payroll. This appropriation represents the Department's share of the direct distribution to the State Division each year. (*Section 24-51-414, C.R.S.*)

### **Salary Survey**

The Salary Survey appropriation covers the cost of salary increases based on the annual job and wage classification survey conducted by the Department of Personnel. Salary survey was approved at 3.0% for FY 2018-19. (*Section 24-50-104, C.R.S.*)

### **Merit Pay**

The Merit Pay line item provides funding to reward employees for performance and experience. An appropriation for merit pay is not always made each year but, when funding is available, awards are based on each employee's performance ratings and quartile. There was no appropriation for merit pay for FY 2018-19. (*Section 24-50-104 (1)(c), C.R.S.*)

### **Shift Differential**

This line item funds differential pay for CPW employees who work hours outside of the regular work day, e.g., employees who work second or third shifts. The appropriation and request are based on actual expenditures on shift differential from the previous fiscal year. (*Section 24-50-104 (1)(a), C.R.S.*)

### **Workers' Compensation**

The appropriation for Workers' Compensation represents a statewide allocation to each department based upon historic usage. This line item supports payments made to the Department of Personnel to support the State's self-insured program. The cost basis is developed relative to estimated claim payouts, purchased professional services (actuarial and broker costs), and Common Policy adjustments. The Department of Personnel's actuaries determine departmental allocations and disbursements to each division are based on a rolling three-year average of the percentage of claims each division generates. (*Section 24-30-1510.7, C.R.S.*)

### **Operating Expenses**

This line item provides funding for the operating costs of the Executive Director's Office with reappropriated funds from departmental indirect cost recoveries. Per Long Bill Footnote #78, the Department has the authority to transfer spending authority between the EDO Personal Services and EDO Operating Expenses line items, in an amount up to 5.0 percent of the total appropriation for both line items. (*Sections 24-1-105, 24-1-124 and 24-33-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Legal Services**

Most divisions in the Department rely heavily on legal services purchased from the Department of Law (Attorney General's Office). This appropriation is calculated based on a 3-year average of hours used multiplied by the blended rate for attorneys and paralegals, plus a 3-year average of litigation expenses. (*Sections 24-31-101 (1)(a) and 24-75-112 (1)(i), C.R.S.*)

### **Administrative Law Judge Services**

This line item is used to purchase administrative law judge services from the Office of Administrative Courts in the Department of Personnel. (*Sections 24-30-1001 (3) and 24-30-1002, C.R.S.*)

### **Payments to Risk Management and Property Funds**

The appropriation for Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds is allocated to each department based on a statewide risk formula for two programs: the Liability Program and the Property Program. The Liability Program pays liability claims and expenses brought against the State. The Property Program provides insurance coverage for state buildings and their contents. Each division's share of this appropriation is calculated based on its proportion of the Department's total building and contents value and number of FTE (to determine relative liability exposure). (*Sections 24-30-1510 and 24-30-1510.5, C.R.S.*)

### **Vehicle Lease Payments**

This line item enables the Department to lease vehicles from State Fleet Management in the Department of Personnel. All seven divisions lease vehicles to perform their work, although Colorado Parks and Wildlife accounts for over 75 percent of the Department's vehicle lease costs. The Department drives approximately 1,300 vehicles and averages a total of 14 million miles each year in the course of business. The cost of each lease is based on the purchase price of the vehicle selected and the terms of the lease agreement. (*Section 24-30-1104 (2), C.R.S.*)

### **Capital Outlay**

This line item consists of cash and federal funds that support non-EDO capital expenses such as computers, furniture, and other one-time purchases. A portion of this appropriation is also held aside annually in a technology fund for IT projects that benefit all divisions in the Department. Prior to FY 2018-19, the capital outlay appropriation was combined with the EDO Operating Expenses appropriation in a single line item. (*Sections 24-1-105, 24-1-124 and 24-33-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Information Technology Asset Maintenance**

This line item enables the Department to maintain and replace its IT systems, covering expenses such as annual IT support and maintenance agreements with hardware and software vendors, new and replacement equipment, computer supplies, data communication charges, utilities, and other related costs. (*Sections 24-1-105, 24-1-124 and 24-33-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Leased Space**

Department divisions provide services statewide and they operate satellite offices throughout Colorado for efficiency and proximity to specific project areas. In many instances, divisions are statutorily required to operate offices in specific counties and/or congressional districts. The leased space line item supports the cost of the leases for these offices which is more practical and cost effective than purchasing or constructing space. (*Sections 24-30-1303 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Capitol Complex Leased Space**

This line item is used to pay the Department of Personnel for the costs of maintaining state buildings that are part of the Capitol Complex. The appropriation is based on usable square footage utilized by each state department. DNR currently occupies 79,240 square feet of Capitol Complex leased space in the Centennial Building at 1313 Sherman Street, half of which is used by Colorado Parks and Wildlife and the Division of Water Resources. (*Section 24-30-1104 (4) and Part 1 of Article 82 of Title 24, C.R.S.*)

### **Payments to OIT**

The line item provides spending authority for the Department to purchase IT services from the Office of Information Technology (OIT) within the Governor's Office. The majority of this appropriation is used to pay for the OIT staff who provide network support, desktop support, and applications development for the Department. This line item also pays for DNR's allocated share of: (1) OIT management and administration; (2) the cost of the State's General Government Computer Center; (3) the cost of operating and maintaining the Statewide Public Safety communications network, and; (4) the Colorado State Network (the State's wide area network, providing efficient and effective Internet Access and communications to state and local government agencies across the State). As a common policy line item, the request amount is set by OIT in collaboration with the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting. The final appropriation is then determined by the Joint Budget Committee. (*Sections 24-37.5-103, 24-37.5-506, and 24-37.5-604, C.R.S.*)

### **CORE Operations**

This common policy line item funds the Department's share of the cost of operating, maintaining, and improving the State's accounting system: CORE or the Colorado Operations Resource Engine. (*Section 24-30-209, C.R.S.*)

## ***(1) Executive Director's Office, (B) Special Programs***

### **Colorado Avalanche Information Center Program Costs**

The Colorado Avalanche Information Center (CAIC) protects people and property by reducing short- and long-term risks from avalanches. Avalanches not only take lives and destroy property; they damage local and regional economies. Local communities and regional industries all suffer serious economic losses when avalanches close transportation corridors causing lost visitor days and increased transportation costs. The Center's staff, mostly comprised of seasonal forecasters, is distributed throughout the state and use remote monitoring equipment, manual observations, and numerical modeling to assess the current and future risk of avalanches. CDOT, Colorado's ski industry and others use the Center's products, which include weather and avalanche forecasts as well as online tools and maps, to avoid or reduce their vulnerability and losses to avalanche hazards. The Avalanche Information Center also increases public safety through extensive educational programs and educational aids readily available to the public. (*Sections 24-1-124(2.1)(c) and 24-33-116, C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(2) Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety, (A) Coal Land Reclamation***

### **Program Costs**

This line item supports the Coal Regulatory Program, which regulates active coal mines and ensures mined lands are reclaimed to beneficial use while protecting public health, safety, and the environment. Colorado was granted state primacy to regulate coal mines following the passage of the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA), Title V of 1977. The program is funded with 79 percent federal funds from the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and a 21 percent cash match from the Severance Tax Operational Fund, based on total permitted mine acres located on federally owned lands versus non-federal acres. The OSM coal grant also supports the Inactive Mines program (see Subdivision (B) Inactive Mines) and the Blasters Certification program (see Subdivision (D) Mines Program) contingent on maintaining state primacy. (*Section 34-33-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(2) Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety, (B) Inactive Mines***

### **Program Costs**

This line item provides funding for the Inactive Mines Reclamation Program (IMRP), which is responsible for safeguarding abandoned mine openings and reclaiming pre-law or legacy abandoned mine sites mined prior to passage of SMCRA in 1977. The appropriation consists of federal grant funds from OSM (see Subdivision (A) Coal Land Reclamation) and cash funds from the Severance Tax Operational Fund. Project funds used for construction can be spent over three fiscal years while administrative funds must be spent within a single fiscal year. Unlike the Coal Program, no specific percentage cash match is required but federal funding is still contingent on maintaining state primacy for coal regulation. The OSM grant funds are specifically limited to use at pre-law sites and may not be used to remedy environmental/water quality issues. The IMRP also uses non-appropriated project funds from the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the Environmental Protection Agency which support between 7.0 and 11.0 FTE each year. (*Sections 34-21-101 through 103, 34-24-110, 34-33-133, 34-34-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Legacy Mine Hydrology Projects**

This line item supports the Mining Non-Point Source Program, which helps local districts secure federal "319" funds from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for water quality improvement (not water treatment) projects at pre-law/ legacy mine sites abandoned prior to adoption of the Clean Water Act of 1972. These funds are used to mitigate mining-related problems that contribute to degrading water quality conditions near the sites, including the remediation of mill tailings, mine waste piles, and soil erosion sources. This appropriation has three-year roll-forward spending authority to accommodate a short construction season at high

elevation locations and the time required for landowner and contract approval prior to actual work at each site. (*Section 34-33-133, C.R.S.*)

### **Reclamation of Forfeited Mine Sites**

This appropriation helps cover any gaps in bond funds for reclamation at post-law mine sites, permitted after 1977, where the mining permit was revoked due to operator failure or where the bond amount was not adequate to cover the cost of all remaining reclamation. No other appropriations in the Inactive Mines program can be used on post-law sites. Pursuant to H.B. 15-1150, this program is supported by transfers from Tier 2 of the Severance Tax Operational Fund. (*Sections 34-32-118 and 34-32.5-118, C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(2) Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety, (C) Minerals***

### **Program Costs**

This line item supports the Minerals Regulatory Program which oversees all non-coal mines, e.g., metals and construction materials, and ensures mined lands are reclaimed to beneficial use while protecting public health, safety, and the environment. The appropriation consists of cash funds from permitting fees assessed on mine operators and the Severance Tax Operational Fund. (*Sections 34-32-101 et seq. and 34-32.5-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(2) Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety, (D) Mines Program***

### **Colorado and Federal Mine Safety Program**

The Colorado and Federal Mine Safety Program provides:

1. site-specific mine health and safety training and education to Colorado miners and contractors, upon request from the mines, and safety audits;
2. production and distribution of up-to-date, most effective safety training materials;
3. inspection of tourist mines and idle or abandoned mines; and
4. collects and maintains coal mine production records.

The Mine Safety Program is supported by federal funds from the U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration, which is matched at 20 percent with cash funds from the

Severance Tax Operational Fund and fees charged for coal mine certification exams and training materials. (*Articles 20 to 24 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **Blaster Certification Program**

The Blaster Certification Program conducts examinations to certify coal mine officials for specific positions—including electrician, underground mine foreman and fireboss—and is required by OSM as a condition of state primacy in the Coal Regulatory Program. Program staff work with the Coal Mine Board of Examiners to ensure exams are prepared and conducted per federal standards. Funding for this program comes from the OSM coal grant with the corresponding state match from the Severance Tax Operational Fund (see Subdivision (A) Coal Land Reclamation). (*Section 33-34-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(2) Division of Reclamation, Mining and Safety, (E) Emergency Response Costs***

This line item provides an immediately-available source of funding to help address public health, safety, or environmental emergencies at permitted or abandoned hard rock/metal mines, e.g. stabilizing dangerous high wall slopes, removing of hazardous materials, or preventing mine waste from interfacing with water sources. If more extensive work is needed, the Division can request additional funds through the legislative budget process while using this appropriation to begin work right away. The appropriation is from the Severance Tax Operational Fund. (*Sections 34-32-122, 34-32-124, and 34-32-124.5, C.R.S.*)

## ***(3) Oil and Gas Conservation Commission***

### **Program Costs**

This line item funds the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission's (OGCC) personnel and operating expenses, including costs associated with 114.3 FTE, commission hearings, travel, training, information technology, safety equipment, the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, and general overhead. The employees funded through this line item are involved in field inspections, complaint response, enforcement, permitting, plugging and reclaiming orphaned wells, regulatory report reviews, environmental studies, mitigation of impacts caused by oil and gas activity, management of data related to approximately 55,000 active wells, and general administration.

Funding for the OGCC Program Costs line item is approximately 55% from the Severance Tax Operational Fund and 45% from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response

Fund, which receives most of its revenue from a levy assessed on the value of oil and gas production. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **Underground Injection Control Program**

This line item reflects federal grant funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which partially reimburses the OGCC for its costs associated with regulating Class II underground injection wells including 2.0 FTE. Authority over the UIC Program is delegated to the agency by the EPA. The grant amount varies slightly from year to year due to fluctuations in the federal budget and is shown in the Long Bill for informational purposes only. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **Plugging and Reclaiming Orphaned Wells**

This line item is used by the OGCC to plug and reclaim orphaned wells and locations for which there is either no known responsible party or the responsible party is unwilling or unable to conduct the work in compliance with state rules. Funding for this line item is from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund. The appropriation was increased from \$445,000 to \$5,011,000 starting in FY 2018-19 due to a significant increase in the number of orphaned wells and locations in the state. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **Environmental Assistance and Complaint Resolution**

These funds are used by the OGCC to respond to, investigate, prevent, monitor, and/or mitigate conditions that threaten to cause, or that actually cause, adverse impact on any air, water, soil, or to public health, safety, and welfare or wildlife resources. This work includes, but is not limited to, the collection of water and soil samples, laboratory analyses of the samples, and the review of laboratory results and other environmental data. Funding for this line item is from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **Emergency Response**

The purpose of this line item, per the Long Bill footnote associated with it, is to “fund investigation, prevention, monitoring, and mitigation of circumstances caused by or that are alleged to be associated with oil and gas activities and that call for immediate action by the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission.” The OGCC also uses this funding to address high-risk orphaned wells that require immediate plugging and/or reclamation work to stabilize. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **Special Environmental Protection and Mitigation Studies**

This line item provides funding for special environmental protection and mitigation studies including, but not limited to, gas seepage mitigation studies, outcrop monitoring studies, soil gas surveys in the vicinity of plugged orphaned wells, and baseline water quality and subsequent follow-up studies. The intent is to provide readily-available funds for studies that need to be conducted as the needs for them are identified to optimize their benefit, as opposed to waiting on the annual budget process. Funding for this line item is from the Oil and Gas Conservation and Environmental Response Fund and the appropriation may or may not be fully expended in any given year. As requested by the General Assembly, the OGCC includes a report in its annual budget request detailing all expenditures made from this line item in the previous year. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)



### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(4) State Board of Land Commissioners***

### **Program Costs**

This line item supports State Land Board personnel and operations, allowing the agency to function like a business in order to generate revenue for state trust beneficiaries. This includes:

- Personal Services: salaries and benefits for 42.0 FTE and temporary employees, as well as Land Commissioner compensation;
- Operating Expenses: staff training, telecommunications, travel, dues and fees, furniture, equipment, software, office supplies, utilities, printing, marketing, postage, and rentals;
- Lines of Business: business planning costs for ecosystem services, recreation, renewable energy, solid minerals, and mineral audits; and
- Stewardship: stewardship action plans, land and water projects, maintenance projects, and noxious weed treatment.

*(Section 9 of Article IX of the Colorado State Constitution and Article 1 of Title 36, C.R.S.)*

### **Public Access Program Damage and Enhancement Costs**

This appropriation allows the State Land Board to invest approximately one-third of the revenue—about \$225,000—from the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Public Access Program recreation lease to prepare, maintain, and improve the state trust property leased by Colorado Parks and Wildlife for public hunting and fishing. *(Section 9 of Article IX of the Colorado State Constitution and Article 1 of Title 36, C.R.S.)*

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(5) Division of Parks and Wildlife, (A) Colorado Parks and Wildlife Operations***

### **State Park Operations**

Prior to FY 2005-06, Colorado State Parks had five primary line items that supported operations:

- Established State Parks - Program Costs
- Established State Parks - Seasonal Work Program
- Established State Parks - Impact Assistance

- New State Parks - Program Costs
- New State Parks - Seasonal Work Program

A 2005 decision item consolidated these five lines into the State Parks Operations line item.

In 2011, S.B. 11-208 merged the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) and the Division of Wildlife (DOW) to create the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife (CPW). At the time of the merger, no changes were made to the Long Bill line items of the predecessor agencies. The 2012 Long Bill (H.B. 12-1335) combined the existing DPOR and DOW sections of the Long Bill into a single section titled “Division of Parks and Wildlife.” As part of this reorganization, three previously existing line items related to Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) funding were consolidated into the State Park Operations line item. This consolidation allowed State Parks to better reflect how the GOCO dollars are spent to help operate the state park system. The division’s total operational appropriation was unchanged by this request.

The State Park Operations line funds most aspects of the ongoing operations and staff at all state parks and administrative offices. Typical expenditures from this line include personal services, general operating expenses, utility expenses, and temporary staff to assist at the parks during the busy season. (*Sections 33-10-101 to 33-13-116 and 33-60-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Wildlife Operations**

Prior to FY 2014-15, the Division of Wildlife had four primary line items that supported division operations:

- Director’s Office
- Wildlife Management
- Technical Services
- Information Technology

In 2011, S.B. 11-208 merged the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) and the Division of Wildlife (DOW) to create the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife (CPW). At the time of the merger, no changes were made to the Long Bill line items of the predecessor agencies. The 2012 Long Bill (H.B. 12-1335) combined the existing DPOR and DOW sections of the Long Bill into a single section titled “Division of Parks and Wildlife.” In 2014, H.B. 14-1336 consolidated the Director’s Office, Wildlife Management, and Technical Services line items into a new line titled Wildlife Operations. (The previously existing Information Technology line item was merged with an existing State Parks line item of the same name.)

In its current form, the Wildlife Operations line item embodies all the duties and responsibilities of the four predecessor line items. This includes:

- Division supervision and management, program and financial oversight, grant management, and intermediary activities necessary to encourage the success of the Division’s Strategic Plan.
- Managing hunting/fishing opportunities within Colorado; maintaining healthy wildlife populations and ecosystems; preserving/enhancing Colorado’s wildlife habitat; and heightening public awareness of DPW’s wildlife management role and efforts through educational and outreach programs.

- Central licensing, engineering, accounting, purchasing, contracts, human resources, and education and training of new wildlife officers.

*(Sections 31-1-101 to 33-6-101 et seq., C.R.S.)*

### ***(5) Division of Parks and Wildlife, (B) Special Purpose***

#### **Snowmobile Program**

The CPW Snowmobile Program is responsible for the registration of snowmobiles in Colorado, mandatory safety certification of young operators, enforcement of registration requirements, trail marking and signing, establishment and maintenance of snowmobile trails and related facilities. This line item supports program costs including personal services, general operating, and other costs. *(Section 33-14-102, C.R.S.)*

#### **River Outfitters Regulation**

The CPW River Outfitter Licensing Program is responsible for the administration of the annual licensing and regulation of the river outfitters. As of calendar year 2018 there are more than 250 licensed commercial river outfitter companies that run adventure rafting and float fishing trips on the majority of the rivers statewide. The program ensures the safety of river running activities through inspections to ensure river outfitters employ qualified personnel, follow appropriate operating parameters and meet minimum equipment standards to ensure customer safety. This line item funds operations of the program, including personal services, general operating expenses, and other costs. *(Section 33-32-103, C.R.S.)*

#### **Off-Highway Vehicle Program Support**

This appropriation is used for administrative costs of the Off-Highway Vehicle program that administers the OHV registration and grant program. 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. Partnerships with land management agencies and enthusiasts are formed to leverage grant funds and promote good management of motorized recreation. *(Section 33-14.5-106 and 111 (1), C.R.S.)*

#### **Off-Highway Vehicle Direct Services**

This program provides 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 revenue generated from the registration of off-highway vehicles. The appropriation for this line is used exclusively for direct program services including an OHV law enforcement pilot program and other non-grant activities. *(Section 33-14.5-106, C.R.S.)*

#### **Federal Grants**

This line reflects funding received from the United States Coast Guard to fund boat safety within state parks. *(Section 33-13-101, C.R.S.)*

### **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 to acquire stock for warehousing and distributing supplies for retail sales to visitors. In 2018, S.B. 18-143 eliminated the \$200,000 cap and established that funding in the Stores Revolving Fund is continuously appropriated. Any surplus in the fund in excess of the amount needed for stock purchases reverts to the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Cash Fund at the close of each fiscal year. (*Section 33-10-111.5, C.R.S.*)

### **Information Technology**

This line item was consolidated in 2014 as part of an overall reorganization of the Division's line item structure, following the merger of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and the Division of Wildlife in 2011. Prior to this reorganization, the CPW section of the Long Bill had two line items for information technology appropriations – one for Colorado State Parks and one for the Division of Wildlife. In 2014 these existing line items were consolidated into a single Information Technology line item.

This line item supports IT systems and services necessary for core CPW functions by providing computer and communications infrastructure, asset management, user support, standardized software applications, internet oversight, development of information technology policies and plans, and the development and maintenance of new and existing business applications. The Information Technology line item also funds the development of strategies that protect, leverage, and best utilizes the division's technology resources serving almost 900 divisional computer users. (*Section 33-10-109, C.R.S.*)

### **Trails Grants**

The Colorado Parks and Wildlife Trails Program administers grants, supported by this line item, for trail-related projects on an annual basis. Local, county, and state governments, federal agencies, special recreation districts, and non-profit organizations with management responsibilities over public lands may apply for and are eligible to receive non-motorized and motorized trail grants.

This line item also funds technical assistance and training on trail design, development, and maintenance to agencies, communities, and non-profit groups statewide. The Trails Program also encourages Youth Corp trail projects, volunteerism and public stewardship for trails on public lands. It coordinates with agencies and communities on trails and greenways as part of plans for development, rivers, transportation and utility corridors, recreation, and habitat protection. (*Section 33-60-104 (1)(b) and (c), C.R.S.*)

### **S.B. 08-226 Aquatic Nuisance Species**

This line item was consolidated in 2014 as part of an overall reorganization of the Division's line item structure, following the merger of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and the Division of Wildlife in 2011. Prior to this reorganization, the CPW section of the Long Bill had two line items for aquatic nuisance species appropriations – one for Colorado State Parks and one for the Division of Wildlife. In 2014 these existing line items were consolidated into a single Aquatic Nuisance Species line item.

This line item supports the operations of the agency's Aquatic Nuisance Species Program. Senate Bill 08-226 established Aquatic Nuisance Species laws to prevent, control, contain, monitor, and eradicate aquatic nuisance species from state waters. This program is in response to the discovery of Zebra Mussels in Pueblo Reservoir. The bill establishes a program to mitigate, and if possible, prevent the introduction and spread of aquatic nuisance species which can have devastating economic, environmental, and social impacts on the aquatic resources and water infrastructure in Colorado. Typical expenditures from this line include personal services, general operating expenses, and temporary staff to assist at the parks during the busy season. (*Sections 33-10.5-101 to 108, C.R.S.*)

### **Game Damage Claims and Prevention**

This line is composed solely of the Game Damage Claims and Prevention program. This appropriation represents spending authority for costs associated with game damage claims against Colorado Parks and Wildlife as well as buying game damage prevention materials. It is not possible to accurately predict annual spending on claims as it is dependent upon many factors, including the weather. Examples of prevention materials includes fencing, hay storage, pyrotechnics, and other materials which are provided to landowners for the purpose of preventing damage (and potential Division liability) to standing and harvested crops, forage, and other property. (*Section 33-3-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Habitat Partnership Program**

This line is composed solely of the Habitat Partnership Program which is continuously appropriated. Senate Bill 01-006 dedicated five percent of the net sales of big game hunting licenses used in geographic locations represented by a habitat partnership committee to fund the Habitat Partnership Program.

The Habitat Partnership Program is managed through 18 local Habitat Partnership Committees (plus one statewide committee), and is designed to reduce wildlife conflicts, especially those related to forage and fencing issues. Local committees develop big game distribution management plans designed to minimize such wildlife conflicts. The Division funds fencing projects and performs various habitat improvement and wildlife impact mitigation projects designed to meet game management objectives and to keep big game off of private property. (*Sections 33-3-101 et seq. and 33-1-112 (8)(a) to (e) C.R.S.*)

### **Grants and Habitat Partnerships**

This line item funds four primary program areas within Colorado Parks and Wildlife. The Pheasant Habitat Improvement Program provides grants for habitat improvement projects on private property that support pheasant populations. CPW's Wetlands Program works with partners statewide to protect vulnerable wetlands and improve habitat. The Large Shooting Range Program provides grants to municipalities, private shooting clubs, and other groups to expand shooting range opportunities across the state. The Fishing Is Fun Program provides matching grants to local and county governments, water districts, and angling organizations to improve fishing opportunities in Colorado. Appropriations under this line item are authorized for three consecutive years as the use of these funds is for projects that are capital in nature. The three year spending authority can be found in footnote section of the Division's Long Bill. (*Section 33-3-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Asset Maintenance and Repairs**

This line item was consolidated in 2014 as part of an overall reorganization of the Division's line item structure, following the 2011 merger of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and the Division of Wildlife. Prior to this reorganization, the CPW section of the Long Bill had two line items for asset maintenance and repair projects – one for Colorado State Parks and one for the Division of Wildlife. In 2014 these existing line items were consolidated into a single Asset Maintenance and Repairs line item.

This line item funds small construction projects that do not rise to the scope or funding level of the division's annual legislative capital construction request. These are typically routine repair projects that occur during the normal lifecycle of capital assets. This line item also supports the agency's Small Capital Program, which funds projects with a cost between \$5,000 and \$100,000. CPW has operated a Small Capital Program for state park assets for many years. With the FY 2018-19 budget, CPW began operating a corresponding program for wildlife assets. These projects are primarily maintenance in nature and address fire/safety/health issues or repair minor issues before they can become major problems.

CPW also occasionally uses this line item to fund trail maintenance and development, heavy equipment purchases related to maintenance, planning projects, and other projects that result in new amenities and structures. (*Sections 24-75-112 and 33-3-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Beaver Park Dam Repayment**

Beaver Park Dam is CPW's primary water storage and water rights management vessel for the San Luis Valley due to its location in the basin and its pre-compact status. The Beaver Park Dam is classified as a High Hazard dam and was placed under a Colorado Division of Water Resources storage restriction to ensure dam safety based on the discovery in 2010 of a sink hole in the downstream slope of the dam. In FY 2011-12, the Division submitted a request for the Beaver Park Dam Rehabilitation Project. This project was initiated to rehabilitate and repair the dam to avoid a potential future dam failure and allow the Division to effectively use the water storage capacity of the reservoir. Construction is funded by Division cash and by a loan from the Colorado Water Conservation Board. This line item provides spending authority for repayment of the CWCB loan. (*Section 39-29-109 (2)(a)(X), C.R.S.*)

### **Chatfield Reallocation Repayment**

This line item was created in the FY 2017-18 Long Appropriations Bill and provides cash spending authority for CPW to make payments on a \$6.5 million loan from the Colorado Water Conservation Board. The loan was used to pay for CPW's share of mitigation costs associated with the Chatfield Reservoir Reallocation Project and was approved by the General Assembly in FY 2016-17. Under the terms of the loan, CPW will make annual payments of \$216,829 from CPW to CWCB from the Wildlife Cash Fund for 30 years using the spending authority appropriated in this line item. (*Sections 37-60-120.1 and 37-60-122 (1)(b), C.R.S.*)

### **Annual Depreciation-Lease Equivalent Payment**

For divisions that conduct capital development, beginning with the FY 2018-19 budget request (as amended by H.B. 17-1144), if the capital project was funded by cash funds, a new line item called "Annual Depreciation-lease Equivalent Payment" will be included in the operating budget.

The state agency will annually calculate an amount equal to the recorded depreciation of the capital asset (prorated from the date of completion or acquisition to June 30 for the first year) and include this amount as a base adjustment in the budget request. On June 30 each fiscal year, the State Controller will credit the annual depreciation-lease equivalent payment from the cash fund/s to a capital reserve account established by the state agency within the cash funds. (*Section 24-30-1310 (2)(a), C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(6) Colorado Water Conservation Board, (A) Administration***

### **Personal Services**

The Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) was created in 1937 with a mission to conserve, develop, protect, and manage Colorado's water for present and future generations. Governed by a 15-member Board, the CWCB's responsibilities range from protecting Colorado's streams and lakes to water conservation, flood mitigation, watershed protection, stream restoration, drought planning, water supply planning, implementation of Colorado's Water Plan, and water project financing. The CWCB also works to protect the state's water apportionments in collaboration with other western states and federal agencies. (*Articles 60 to 69 of Title 37, C.R.S.*)

### **Operating Expenses**

This line is used for day-to-day operating expenditures and various membership and association expenses that maintain the State's ability to utilize and develop its entitlements under interstate compacts and equitable apportionment decrees. (*Article 60 of Title 34, C.R.S.*)

### **River Decision Support Systems**

This line supports Colorado's Decision Support Systems (CDSS). The CDSSs are water management systems being developed by the CWCB and the Division of Water Resources for each of Colorado's major water basins. The goals of CDSS are:

- Develop accurate, user-friendly databases that are helpful in the administration and allocation of waters of the State of Colorado;
- Provide data, tools and models to evaluate alternative water administration strategies, which can maximize utilization of available resources in all types of hydrologic conditions;
- Be a functional system that can be used by decision makers and other and be maintained and upgraded by the State; and
- Promote information sharing among government agencies and water users.

(*Article 60 of Title 37, C.R.S.*)

## ***(6) Colorado Water Conservation Board, (B) Special Purpose***

### **Intrastate Water Management and Development**

This line supports the work of CWCB's Water Supply Planning Section. Duties of this section include providing broad technical expertise in water use, water availability, water rights, and water supply infrastructure design and costing. Staff members in this section also manage the Water Supply Reserve Fund (WSRF) and work on projects related to the Statewide Water Supply Initiative (SWSI).

- The WSRF provides money for grants and loans to complete water activities. Water activities are broadly defined and include water supply and environmental projects and/or studies. Requests for monies from the Account must be approved by Basin Roundtables established under Section 37-75-104, C.R.S. Once approved by the Basin Roundtable, requests are forwarded to the Colorado Water Conservation Board to evaluate and make decisions regarding funding. The Water Supply Planning Section receives and processes all applications for approval by the CWCB Board.
- In 2003, the Colorado Legislature, recognizing the critical need to understand and better prepare for the state's long-term water needs, authorized CWCB to implement SWSI. The overall objective of the SWSI program was to help Colorado maintain an adequate water supply for its citizens and the environment. In 2016, CWCB staff began working on the SWSI update, which is currently being used in conjunction with Colorado's Water Plan to further the efforts of addressing Colorado's long-term water needs.

*(Article 60 of Title 37, C.R.S.)*

### **Federal Emergency Management Assistance**

This is a federally funded program that provides flood plain mapping and information about flood prevention. The FTE for the Map Modernization Program functions as Colorado's Map Modernization Coordinator. The FTE serves the State for the execution of the program management and related mapping needs. The Colorado Map Modernization Coordinator handles day-to-day issues, and coordinates and provides valuable input to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the overall mapping process in addition to serving the needs of Colorado communities to ensure high quality mapping products. The Map Modernization Coordinator is the main point of contact for the State for all map modernization related activities in Colorado.

The FTE for the Community Assistance Program serves as the State Coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and has numerous responsibilities related to NFIP performance measurement, community assistance visits, ordinance assistance, community information system, floodplain mitigation strategies, education and outreach, technical assistance, Community Rating System (CRS) support, mapping coordination assistance, intra- and inter-state coordination, and other related activities. The position also serves as the State Hazard Mitigation Officer in the event of a federally declared flood disasters, and has a primary responsibility as the CWCB representative within Disaster Field Offices when they become active. *(Section 37-60-121 (3)(b), C.R.S.)*



### **Weather Modification**

A permit is required to modify the weather in Colorado. The CWCB administers Colorado's Weather Modification (WM) Program, which issues WM permits, monitors WM activities, and keeps the public informed about the state's WM activities. Colorado has had weather modification operations and research conducted in the State since the 1950s and there has been a program to permit weather modification since 1972. (*Section 36-20-101 et seq., C.R.S.*)

### **Water Conservation Program**

This line funds the Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning (OWCDP). This Program promotes water use efficiency while providing public information and technical 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. This office also administers the Water Efficiency Grant Program and other severance tax grants to help water entities and local governments with water conservation and drought planning activities.

Other activities for the Program include:

- Researching drought analysis and planning techniques, surveying water users to determine the extent of drought planning, compiling drought histories for each river basin, developing drought response options, conducting conferences on drought, and drought fact sheets and planning documents.
- Chairing or attending meetings of the Water Availability Task Force.
- Reviewing water conservation and drought mitigation plans to determine if they meet statutory requirements.
- Continuation of active demonstration projects, review project progress, analysis and documentation of benefits from projects activities.

In addition, this Long Bill line item includes legislatively approved funding for the following purposes:

- Precipitation Harvesting Pilot Projects (H.B. 09-1129): The legislature established a 10-year pilot program for the collection of precipitation from rooftops for nonpotable use. The program goals are to provide an evaluation of the technical ability to determine how much precipitation returns to the natural stream system, a baseline to measure local precipitation patterns and ground water flow information, information at which point precipitation harvesting causes injury to water rights, and to adjudicate permanent augmentation plans.
- Promote Precipitation Harvesting Pilot Projects (H.B. 15-1016): This bill changes the requirements of H.B. 09-1129 (Precipitation Harvesting Pilot Projects) to encourage more applicants by directing the CWCB to update the criteria and guidelines for projects, reducing the amount of water needed for a project's temporary substitute water plan and permanent augmentation plan, and extending the repeal date from July 1, 2020, to July 1, 2026.
- Water Conservation Training (S.B. 15-008): This bill directs the CWCB, in consultation with the Division of Planning in the Department of Local Affairs, to develop training programs for local government water and land use planners on the best management practices for water demand management and conservation.

(*Sections 37-60-106, 37-60-115, 37-60-124 to 127, and 37-96-103, C.R.S.*)

### **Water Efficiency Grant Program**

This program is administered within the Office of Water Conservation and Drought Planning, in the Water Conservation Program line. This line supports 1.0 FTE and finances grants offered through the Water Efficiency Grant Program. These grants offer financial assistance to covered entities to aid in implementing their water conservation plan goals and programs identified in their locally adopted water conservation plans. The Program also gives grants to help agencies promote the benefits of water efficiency through public education and outreach programs. (*Section 37-60-126, C.R.S.*)

### **Severance Tax Fund**

This line funds grants and CWCB initiatives financed by the Severance Tax Operational Fund. The CWCB annually prepares a project expenditure proposal, which is reviewed and approved by the CWCB Board and the DNR Executive Director. (*Section 39-29-109.3 (1)(d), C.R.S.*)

### **Interbasin Compacts**

H.B. 05-1177 Negotiation of Interbasin Compacts created nine permanent basin roundtables to develop a common understanding of existing water supplies and future water supply needs and demands throughout Colorado, and possible means of meeting those needs. To help accomplish this goal, local interest groups and water experts were assembled in each of Colorado's eight major river basins including a sub-region in the metro area. These "Basin Roundtables" include municipal users, agricultural users, local governments, water conservation and conservancy districts, recreational and environmental interests, and the business community. The focus of the Basin Roundtable meetings is information exchange on water use and on consensus building. In FY 2007-08, all funding and 0.5 FTE from H.B. 05-1177 were transferred to the new line item called "Interbasin Compacts." (*Article 75 of Title 37, C.R.S.*)

### **Platte River Basin Cooperative Agreement**

Colorado became a participant in the Platte River Endangered Species Cooperative in 1997. The Cooperative Agreement is a three-year agreement signed by the governors of Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska and by the Secretary of the Interior to address the protection and restoration of various endangered species habitats along the North Platte River. The Long Bill appropriation to this line item supports 1.0 FTE and contractual personal services for ongoing administration of the program and Colorado's portion of contract technical support. (*Sections 37-65-101 and 24-33-11, C.R.S.*)

### **S.B. 02-87 Colorado Watershed Protection Fund**

Senate Bill 02-087, adopted by the 2002 Colorado General Assembly, established the Colorado Watershed Protection Fund (CWPF), now called the Colorado Healthy Rivers Fund. The legislation authorized the Fund to be added to the Colorado Individual Income Tax Refund Check-off Program to give taxpayers the opportunity to voluntarily contribute to watershed protection efforts in Colorado. Watershed groups need to apply to the CWPF by April 30th of each year. (*Section 39-22-2402 and 240, C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures

in the most recent “closed” fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

## ***(7) Division of Water Resources, (A) Division Operations***

### **Water Administration**

Water Administration consists of two sub-programs: administration of intrastate water rights and interstate compact enforcement. The process of allocating water to various water users is traditionally referred to as water rights administration. It is the statutory responsibility of DWR to verify: (1) stream diversions are per decree; (2) wells are operated in compliance with their decrees; (3) augmentation plans or substitute water supply plans are replacing stream depletions, and; (4) interstate compact flows are delivered to downstream states. This requires daily oversight of the water allocation system that distributes water to farmers, industries, municipalities, and all other water users. Through the administration of approximately 170,000 water rights through over 45,000 structures, DWR provides supervision and control of surface and ground water resources in Colorado. There are seven division offices located throughout the state, one in each major drainage basin; these division offices employ field staff, including water commissioners, who perform duties that contribute to water administration. Duties of the field staff include turning headgates to control water flow, collecting water use and/or diversion data, and enforcing decrees and water laws. (*Articles 61 to 69 and 80 to 92 of Title 37, C.R.S.*)

### **Well Inspection**

The Well Inspection Program is primarily focused on protecting the quality of groundwater in Colorado by licensing water well construction contractors and by enforcing existing rules and regulations. Groundwater is a drinking water source (potable supplies) for many households and municipalities. It is also extensively used for irrigation of crops for human consumption. Improper construction of wells can lead to aquifer contamination. The Well Inspection Program has two components: a staff of inspectors and a board which sets standards for construction and licensing. Therefore, this program sets and enforces minimum construction standards through approved permits and inspections for the construction, repair, plugging, sealing, and abandonment of all wells, test holes, monitoring and observation holes/wells, and dewatering wells. There are currently over 250,000 water wells in Colorado and over 6,000 oil and gas wells that require a water well permit by the Division of Water Resources (DWR).

The General Assembly created the State Board of Examiners of Water Well Construction and Pump Installation Contractors (Board) under DWR. The Board consists of five members, three appointed by the Governor; one member is the State Engineer or a representative designated by the State Engineer; and one representative is from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The Board is authorized to develop standards for construction to protect the aquifers and to license contractors for well construction. The Board is also authorized to enforce the rules and standards for well construction and pump installation. The State Engineer provides support staff for the Board and assists in the efficient and effective discharge of its duties and responsibilities. In 2003, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 03-45 authorizing the creation of a well inspection program that is funded through a well permit application fee (Section 37-91-113, C.R.S.). Without such a program, there is little ability to locate substandard constructions

which could allow contamination of the aquifers. This inspection program, in conjunction with the Board, protects the groundwater aquifers in Colorado. (*Section 37-91-113, C.R.S.*)

### **Satellite Monitoring System**

The Satellite Monitoring System line item was created to support satellite-linked water resource monitoring stations throughout the state and is essential to daily water administration, the early flood warning system, low flow warning system, as well as administration of water rights and interstate compacts. The major DWR program supported by the Satellite Monitoring System line is water administration as it provides "real-time" stream flow information that is used by the Division of Water Resources for water administration, water users such as agricultural and municipal users, non-consumptive water users like the Colorado Water Conservation Board for instream flow purposes, and other interested persons such as rafters and anglers. Some cash revenue is generated through voluntary fees from conservancy districts, water users, user associations, and municipalities. (*Sections 37-80-102 (10), 37-80-111.5, and Article 92 of Title 37, C.R.S.*)

### **Federal Grants**

The Federal Grant line item was created to accept grants from outside entities. Part of the funding is from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to support the Division of Water Resources' Dam Safety program; the funding also includes small sums from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to support a water project in the San Luis Valley and provide gauging station maintenance for the Williams Fork gauge in northwestern Colorado.

### **River Decision Support Systems**

The Colorado's Decision Support Systems (CDSS) provide factual information on which to make informed decisions concerning the management of Colorado water. The CDSS represents a statewide decision support system for the Colorado, Rio Grande, South Platte, and Arkansas River Basins. The system consists of databases and models that facilitate decision making related to interstate compacts, water resource planning, and water rights administration through use of historic data and geographic information systems. The CDSS has provided significant benefits to the State of Colorado and her citizens, including water users in agriculture, industry, recreation, and the conservation community. Direct benefits include allowing decision-makers access to water resource data to simulate potential decisions and policies and examine potential consequences related to the following:

- Interstate Compact Policy, including evaluation of alternative reservoir operating policies, and determination of available water for development and maximization of Colorado's apportionment.
- Water Resource Planning, including development and use of a water resource-planning model (new projects, water exchanges, operating plans) and evaluation of impacts of instream flow appropriations (endangered fish flow, minimum flows).
- Water Rights Administration, including optimization of water rights administration, on-line sharing of information between water users, and administration of water rights within compact allocations (alternative strategies of administration which will enable the maximum use of available resource).

Funds for this program have been provided both in the annual Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund Bill (in support of development) and in the Long Bill (in support of ongoing costs starting in FY 1998-99). The major DWR program supported by the River Decision Support System line item is water administration. (*Article 60 of Title 37, C.R.S.*)

## ***(7) Division of Water Resources, (B) Special Purpose***

### **Dam Emergency Repair**

Pursuant to Section 37-87-108.5, C.R.S, this appropriation provides funding to the State Engineer in the event emergency action is necessary to repair a dangerous or threatened dam. Cash funds are from the Emergency Dam Repair Cash Account within the Water Conservation Board Construction Fund. Pursuant to Section 37-60-122.5, C.R.S., a maximum amount of \$50,000 is continuously appropriated. Funds expended are recoverable from the dam owner. The major DWR program funded by the Emergency Dam Repair line is Dam Safety. (*Sections 37-60-122.5 and 37-87-108.5, C.R.S.*)

### **Indirect Cost Assessment**

This appropriation funds services provided by the Executive Director's Office and is determined as part of the Department's indirect cost recovery plan based on personal services expenditures in the most recent "closed" fiscal year. The appropriation is used to offset the need to spend General Fund on overhead expenses of the Executive Director's Office.

### **Satellite Monitoring System Maintenance (CWCB Project Bill Appropriation)**

This is not a line item in the Long Bill but is included to reflect the cash funds spending authority for water projects from the Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund established pursuant to Section 37-60-121 (1) (a), C.R.S. Funding for Satellite Monitoring System Maintenance is used for data collection platform replacement and upgrades, stream gage/cableway refurbishment, and field satellite telemetry equipment maintenance. The major DWR program funded by this line is water administration.