



**COLORADO**

**Governor's Office of  
Information Technology**

Serving People. Serving Colorado.

# **Annual Legislative Report for FY 2022-23**

Submitted Nov. 1, 2023



# COLORADO

## Chief Information Officer & Executive Director

Governor's Office of Information Technology

Nov. 1, 2023

Honorable Members of the Colorado General Assembly,

I am pleased to present the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) FY 2021-22 Annual Report. This consolidated report contains all reporting requirements required by Title 24 Article 37.5, and specifically our work in the following areas:

- Agency and Enterprise Technology Dashboards
- Asset Inventory and Refresh Cycle
- Government Data Advisory Board
- IT Delegation of Authority
- Broadband Deployment Board

Transformation is part of our DNA. We are continuously thinking differently about how we work and serve, taking bold action along the way. In July, we achieved a significant milestone towards reducing technical debt and risk to state government operations by migrating applications off the state mainframe. In another bold move, on Nov. 15, we will launch the ServiceHub Customer Portal as our new home for IT service delivery, support, and much more.

Our mission to provide secure digital services that put Coloradans first guides us as we Reimagine IT— the bridge between remediating technical debt of the past, transforming IT service delivery and operations in the present, and making way for the future of digital government. We look forward to our work ahead to fundamentally change how Coloradans engage with digital state services and make government easy.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anthony Neal-Graves'.

Anthony Neal-Graves  
Chief Information Officer & Executive Director

# Table of Contents

<b>Agency and Enterprise Technology Dashboards</b>	<b>3</b>
Introduction and Link to Dashboards	3
Dashboard Overview	3
<b>Asset Inventory and Refresh Cycle Report</b>	<b>5</b>
Introduction	5
Link to Report	5
<b>Government Data Advisory Board Report</b>	<b>6</b>
Introduction	6
Accomplishments	6
Recommendations for Future Work	12
Highlights	13
<b>IT Delegation of Authority Report</b>	<b>19</b>
Introduction	19
Delegation of Authority Agreements	19
<b>Broadband Deployment Board Report</b>	<b>21</b>
Introduction	21
Use of Monies	21
FY 2022-23 High Cost Support Mechanism Grant Awards	23
FY 2022-23 State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) Funding Awards	26

---

# Agency and Enterprise Technology Dashboards

---

## Introduction

The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) partners with customers to support agency-led decision-making for future technology investments and is uniquely positioned to identify common technology needs that— when coordinated together— benefit Coloradans with a more cost-effective, connected, user-centric digital experience. In accordance with C.R.S. 24-37.5-105, OIT is responsible for providing governance to all state agency information technology projects.

In previous years OIT worked with agencies to prepare information technology plans known as IT Roadmaps, which included information about their critical and essential applications, major IT projects, and common policy services consumption. Starting in FY23, the IT Roadmaps were replaced with a [dynamic dashboard](#) to provide more in-depth information about the health of agency applications, a view into all major IT capital projects across all agencies, and share monthly common policy consumption. These dashboards are a meaningful and essential step in our journey to provide a more comprehensive and timely view of project metrics and analytics for our customers.

## Dashboard Overview

**Technology Health Score.** In this view, detailed data is gathered from OIT systems, customer surveys, employee feedback and other inputs and processed to generate a letter grade for each IT application. This grading scale provides a non-technical, at-a-glance view of applications that have accumulated the most [technical debt](#) and are most in need of funding and/or resources for upgrade or replacement.

**Major IT Capital Projects.** This view provides an overview of all major IT capital projects statewide. Readers can dynamically sort by agency and view the status of major IT projects including overall scope, schedule, stakeholder and resources.

***Financial Summary.*** This summary provides total IT expenditures on vendor provided IT goods and services across executive branch agencies. Amounts include hardware, software (including lease costs, purchases, maintenance, support and licensing) and IT professional contractor services.

---

# *Asset Inventory and Refresh Cycle Report*

---

## **Introduction**

C.R.S. 24-37.5-801 requires the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) to submit a report to members of the Joint Budget Committee and the Joint Technology Committee regarding the Office's information technology asset inventory and refresh cycle schedule.

We are pleased to submit this report, which includes asset inventory refresh cycle and cost projections for:

1. Personal computers, including operating systems and productivity software;
2. Network infrastructure;
3. Servers; and
4. Non-productivity software.

## **Link to Report**

Due to the length of the report, it is being submitted as an attachment. [The report can be reviewed through this link.](#)

---

# Government Data Advisory Board (GDAB) Report

---

## Introduction

Historically, state government has been data-rich but insight poor. Established through HB09-1285, the Government Data Advisory Board (GDAB) was created to improve data sharing while enhancing data privacy and security. As a result of HB21-1236 (State Information Technology) OIT's leadership and oversight role was further strengthened with a new operating model centered around three subcommittees—data inventory, data sharing, and data governance—that establish standards, definitions, business rules and policies for state agencies. For more information about how the GDAB and its subcommittees are structured, visit the [GDAB webpage](#). By providing guidance and recommendations on how to govern and manage data, we've improved policymaking, the efficiency and effectiveness of state government, and service delivery for Coloradans. Additionally, the work already begun by the GDAB, supports the implementation of the recently released Digital Government Strategic Plan.

In accordance with C.R.S. 24-37.5-702(4) we are pleased to submit a yearly report detailing the:

- Accomplishments;
- Recommendations for future work of the GDAB; and
- Highlights of data sharing between agencies and with other entities.

## Accomplishments

### *Personally Identifiable Information (PII) Study*

In fulfillment of HB21-1111, the GDAB completed the [PII Advisory Study](#) and presented the findings to the Joint Technology Committee on Jan. 27, 2023 ([presentation](#) and [recording](#)). The legislation tasked the GDAB with three things: 1) to determine where PII was stored at the state, 2) to examine who had access to PII, and 3) to examine

what would be needed to consolidate PII at the state level. The GDAB was able to leverage the existing legislatively mandated statewide data inventory to address the first two components of the legislation and contracted with Gartner Consulting (Gartner) to help us examine options and requirements related to PII consolidation. Gartner concluded (and the GDAB concurred) that the consolidation of PII was not feasible and would be unreasonably expensive and have potentially negative impacts on operations. The GDAB noted additional concerns:

- Legal & Regulatory: Differing legal mandates, rules, etc., across agencies.
- Consent: Privacy impacts of centralization.
- Security: Concern in scope for potential compromise of centralized location.
- Data Ownership: Clarity on ownership and data-sharing agreements.
- Procurement: Agencies are reliant on third-party software with existing contracts and established programming that would require modifications.
- Logistical: Non-consolidated agencies (i.e., the Departments of Education, Judicial, State).
- Priority: Data strategy vs. agency priorities.
- Data Governance Maturity: Differing data governance models and levels of maturity.
- Data Retention: Differing policies by agency and usage.
- Cost: Reiterating cost of restructure of current systems is prohibitive, including both technical and agency resources.

Though consolidation is not possible, Gartner suggested four different configurations of metadata management, master data management and IDX (a state-developed identity resolution tool) that could be implemented to improve data management efforts as a state. These configurations are detailed in Figure 1 below.



4 Options to Consider for Meeting the Needs of House Bill 21-1111				
	Option 1: Master Data Management (MDM)	Option 2: Metadata Management	Option 3: MDM & Metadata Management	Option 4: Entity Resolution & Metadata Management
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start by implementing MDG at each of the individual departments (Golden record per department).</li> <li>As each organization's MDM matures, consider implementation of MDM at the state level (Golden record for the State).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement metadata management at each department.</li> <li>As the State matures as an enterprise, consider implementing the metadata management solution at the enterprise level. This will accommodate the metadata associations with other data sets as well as PII.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a combination of options 1 &amp; 2 (Implement Master Data &amp; Metadata in parallel)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use existing IDX architecture and expand based on use-case classification or agency domain.</li> <li>Implement federated style of metadata management from option 2.</li> </ul>

Figure 1. Configuration Options for Data Management

The GDAB also made recommendations to advance the data management of PII, including:

- Establish data governance standards and frameworks to be leveraged across agencies;
- Develop a statewide data literacy program for agency personnel;
- Define universal data security governance to establish acceptable levels of risk and how to enable risk control; and
- Continue to work on the initiatives around PII Best Practices as outlined by Gartner (Change Management, Data Literacy Education, Data Governance, Data Usability, Data Set Maintenance, Data Source Identification, and Security).

These recommendations, combined with the identified next steps from the previous

year’s annual report (see Table 1. below) formed the basis of the GDAB’s work in FY23. The GDAB continued to leverage the subcommittees that were initially formed to complete the deliverables mandated by HB 21-1236.

The Chief Data Officer (CDO)— with alignment and support from the GDAB— has entered into a large-scale engagement with Gartner to assist in formulating a statewide data governance framework. It is anticipated that this work will provide a structure that encourages agency alignment and increases the consistency of data management across the state. This project includes recommendations for the structure, roles and technologies that will promote data governance best practices while taking into account the unique missions and varying levels of resources and data maturity at the agencies.

**Table 1. FY23 GDAB Recommendations for Future Work**

<b>Communication</b>	Improve our communications with state agencies and to the public at large.
<b>Education</b>	Develop educational resources that agencies adapt to use internally.
<b>Clarification of Data Roles</b>	Further discussion around data roles aligned to data lifecycle.
<b>Technology</b>	Explore and determine the best technical solutions and complements to the work that has begun.
<b>Continuous Improvement</b>	Iterate on current policies, procedures and tools.

**Communication.** Recognizing the need to better socialize the mission and accomplishments of the GDAB, as well as the work products, the CDO contracted with Slalom Consulting (Slalom) to develop a “walking deck” presentation outlining the purposes and function of GDAB. The purpose of this presentation is to offer GDAB members a resource to take back to their agencies to explain the work of the Board further. Plans for a more systematic deployment by the CDO will be finalized after completing our work regarding statewide data governance efforts. Slalom also laid the groundwork for a communications playbook, which will help us be intentional and strategic with our communications to different audiences.

In the same vein, we have worked on refreshing the GDAB website. We have added membership information, streamlined the front page and created a page specific to the subcommittees. We intend to develop this space as additional content is generated, making it a central resource for future data literacy resources and best practices, templates and guides.

Additionally, the CDO has been intentional about reaching out to form closer relationships with other offices within OIT and entities involved in data sharing. As the Gartner work highlighted the need to revisit and gain consensus on data terminology, we have deliberately engaged with the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), OIT's Government Affairs team and the Attorney General's Office to seek alignment between the GDAB lexicon, Colorado information security policies, and pending and adopted legislation. The CDO has also begun a detailed fact-finding related to existing cross-agency data collaborations. We have begun documenting/mapping the efforts and meeting with agency leadership to better understand their mission, stakeholders and future plans. We are exploring ways to increase agency communication both with the CDO and within OIT to reduce duplicative efforts and encourage alignment.

**Education.** Our initial intention had been to create a new subcommittee to focus on data literacy. After discussion, it was decided that due to the complexity and importance of this task, at least one employee from the CDO will be dedicated to this purpose. The CDO received approval for a Decision Item – “Road to Data-Driven Decisions” – and the monies became available in FY24 to fund new positions. The CDO and GDAB are working with Gartner to craft staffing plans with corresponding job descriptions for new positions as part of the Data Governance Framework project aligning to both agency and OIT staffing needs. We are also looking to promote and share currently available free options for training, such as those provided by Gartner.

**Clarification of Data Roles.** The Data Governance Subcommittee formed a working group to gather resources and create a document describing the roles as they align with the data lifecycle that was developed as a part of the FY23 mandate. This group is currently working on designing the document layout and gathering resources to inform their work. We anticipate the Gartner data governance project being seminal to these efforts and will further be enhanced after the finalization of that work. This description of data roles will likely be completed mid-FY24.

**Technology.** In both the PII Study and the Data Governance Framework Project, there has been an acknowledgment that technology options exist to support and enhance data governance. One of the core tenets of the PII Study was “you can’t protect what you don’t know exists,” meaning that to adequately protect and govern our data, a solid data inventory is a foundational tool. The initial effort to fulfill HB 21-1236 was a manual one. Though this work was innovative in that we had full agency participation, using the same definitions and templates, tooling will allow us to maintain this information better moving forward. Additionally, the technology has gone beyond a basic inventory to include additional capabilities and modules to automate data governance. The Data Governance Subcommittee has continued to meet to refine the requirement of such a tool. Because of the foundational nature of data inventory to data governance, our data governance engagement with Gartner includes detailed tool requirements, a market scan of available tools and a recommended evaluation framework to help grade these tools in a later formalized RFP process.

**Continuous Improvement.** The three GDAB subcommittees continue to iterate and provide additions to the legislatively mandated deliverables in FY23.

- Data Governance Subcommittee
  - This group is working on describing data roles and functions aligned to the GDAB-approved data lifecycle that they previously developed.
  - They additionally identified the need to provide greater guidance around data security and are working on a one-pager to provide an overview of security considerations and links to seminal resources.
- Data Sharing Subcommittee
  - This group has reviewed initial use cases related to the application and use of the GDAB-approved data sharing template. They have determined no additional addendums or edits are necessary at this point, but will periodically evaluate the need for updates.
  - Based on recommendations and needs identified in this subcommittee, the CDO is currently working with the Attorney General’s Office to create a template for data sharing between state agencies and third parties (which is outside the scope of the GDAB).
  - The subcommittee is also working to develop a template for contact lists so agencies know whom to contact at other agencies and internally when looking to leverage data sets.

- The subcommittee is working to develop and introduce a “Data Sharing Maturity Model Assessment Tool” that is designed to assist agencies in evaluating their data sharing practices based on a defined maturity model. This tool will allow agencies to assess their current state of data sharing capabilities, identify strengths and weaknesses, and develop strategies for improvement.
- Data Inventory Subcommittee
  - This subcommittee has been heavily involved in the engagement with Gartner to develop a data governance framework and outline requirements for a data inventory/data catalog tool. They have provided input and feedback to Gartner’s assessment of needs.
  - Recognizing that not all agencies will desire to pursue a technology solution and that such a solution has not yet been procured, this group is also designing enhancements and processes related to another round of manual data collection to update and maintain the inventory.

## ***Recommendations for Future Work***

### ***Data Governance Efforts***

After completion of the Gartner engagement, we will need to determine what changes and implementations we should work toward. We will develop a roadmap with timelines and milestones and ensure that work is appropriately resourced. We will also look to formalize a process to do intake and prioritization of data governance-related tasks and consider the workflow of projects and creation of artifacts.

Our agencies are making great strides in maturing their own agency-level data governance, and we anticipate these groups sharing best practices and challenges to form communities of practice, where efforts can inform each other. We would also like to foster greater alignment with the Governor’s Office priorities.

Our initial efforts to document large-scale data sharing efforts have been well received. We will continue to build out this documentation while also capturing data governance efforts and potentially communities of practice. This documentation will serve as a communication tool and increase our understanding of our data landscape at the state level.

## **Highlights**

### ***OIT Geographic Information System (GIS) Team***

The GIS team within the Chief Data Office created the [Spatial Data Portal](#). We now have high-resolution aerial imagery for all agencies that is more current and detailed than previously available. With the imagery no longer siloed in agencies, agencies and local governments can use it for free and in a variety of functions including disaster recovery and prevention and urban planning.

### ***Office of eHealth Innovation***

The Office of eHealth Innovation (OeHI) continues to support and facilitate data sharing initiatives as part of [Colorado's Health IT Roadmap](#) efforts to achieve the Polis-Primavera administration's bold health priorities. In partnership with OIT, the Department of Health Care Policy & Financing (HCPF) and other agencies, OeHI continues to onboard systems to the Identity Cross-Reference Service (IDXR) to share data between systems and identify data quality issues within the systems' member data.

### ***Colorado's Longitudinal Data Landscape Report***

The Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE) was directed by HB22-1349 to report on the work required and any barriers identified, including recommendations for legislative changes necessary, to deliver a statewide longitudinal data system that connects K-12, postsecondary education, and workforce information. The [2023 report](#) provides an overview of the Colorado longitudinal data landscape (specifically the K-12, postsecondary education, and workforce continuum) along with recommendations to bolster well-governed data connections across state agencies.

### ***Colorado Department of Higher Education and Colorado Department of Education***

In alignment with a data sharing agreement between the Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE) and the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) and in accordance with C.R.S. 23-1-113, CDHE prepares an annual report on the postsecondary progress and success of recent Colorado high school graduates. The report provides various measures related to postsecondary success including postsecondary matriculation, credit hour accumulation and credential completion. These data can be filtered by high school graduating class, K-12 district or high school, gender, race/ethnicity, and free or reduced lunch status. The report provides

important information and insights to improve connections between K-12 and higher education and highlight student success.

### ***Colorado Department of Higher Education and Colorado Department of Labor and Employment***

In alignment with a data sharing agreement between the Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE) and the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) and in accordance with C.R.S. 23-1-135, CDHE prepares an annual report on the return on investment (ROI) of postsecondary education. The report covers various aspects of ROI, specifically the median 1-, 5- and 10-year earnings outcomes of individuals who complete a postsecondary credential. These data can be filtered by institutions of higher education, type of credential and program. This report provides individuals and policymakers with important information on workforce outcomes for higher education.

### ***Colorado Department of Education***

After being awarded a competitive grant from the National Governors Association (NGA), the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) is working with OIT to transfer information related to educator licensing to myColorado™, State of Colorado's Official Mobile App™. Using this mobile app, K12 educators will have a greater degree of portability for their teaching credentials. Adoption of myColorado™ has been highly successful and already contains information related to individuals' hunting/fishing licenses from Colorado Parks & Wildlife. It also includes the Colorado Digital ID™, a secure electronic version of the user's driver license using data from the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

### ***Colorado Department of Early Childhood***

The Colorado Department of Early Childhood (CDEC), a new state agency established in July 2022, is working to bring formal data governance to the forefront of our GDAB work. The agency has developed an organizational structure that provides centralized support for data sharing and data governance, which promotes a clear, shared understanding of data sharing processes and guidelines among CDEC staff. The CDEC has also established an internal Data Community of Practice where several data-related roles from across the agency gather every three weeks to discuss the current state of data governance and align on data governance and sharing strategies until their formal data sharing processes are built out. Through these efforts, GDAB has already observed an increase in director-level conversations about their data

sharing and data governance needs and have collectively identified gaps in data governance and data sharing through open and honest communication across roles and teams.

### ***Colorado Data Trust***

The Colorado Data Trust is a multi-agency, multi-partner agreement with three main goals:

- Reduce barriers to ethical and responsible data sharing;
- Encourage collaboration and data usage to better serve education and workforce pathways of Colorado residents; and
- Move towards more external data and resource sharing with both technical and nontechnical stakeholders.

The Trust is composed of a governance board, a decision-making body to ensure Trust agreements are being followed, that includes at least one representative from each Data Trust member. The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) and the Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC) act as the council and trustee, taking the role of convening and facilitating conversations. There are defined processes to join the Data Trust and use the data. Current projects include My Colorado Journey (MCJ), the CWDC Empowerment Score, Data for Opportunity in Occupation Reskilling Solutions (DOORS), Research Data Lake (RDL), and the Outcomes for Opportunity Workforce Dashboard.

### ***Department of Natural Resources***

The most impactful data sharing initiative for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been a joint effort with their Colorado Parks & Wildlife (CPW) division and the Department of Revenue's Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to create a program called "Keep Colorado Wild." Launched in January 2023, this program has been "wildly" successful with Colorado residents. The program funds Colorado Parks & Wildlife initiatives through an optional \$29 fee when residents renew their license plates each year. This program creates recurring revenue for DNR year-over-year and provides easier access to Colorado parks. The results have exceeded original projections. DNR also continues to work on a variety of successful data sharing initiatives including the following:



- CPW and the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) share data on outstanding child support charges. When CDHS reports outstanding charges, CPW stops the process of that individual obtaining a license for hunting or fishing or any other CPW services.
- CPW shares data with Colorado State University (CSU) in aquatic, avian and mammal research.
- CPW shares water quality data from its Riverwatch program (a statewide community science) with CSU and the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE). Through the Regional WID Data Sharing System, CPW shares invasive species data with 14 other states to help protect regional bodies of water.
- Landowner data is shared via Colorado Trail Explorer (COTREX), Colorado's official trails app, and is a source where multiple land and trail management entities can enter their data into a common application for public consumption.
- GIS data is one of the most common data sets DNR shares with state agencies and organizations outside of the state.
- Data from a core CPW application to administer fishing licenses enables Coloradans to create a digital version of their fishing license within myColorado™.

DNR continues to look for data sharing initiatives and ways to improve data sharing practices and governance.

### ***Colorado Department of Transportation***

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is continuing the efforts to improve the value of data by utilizing centralized data architecture to provide transparency and accessibility to agency data, including building out agency-level data governance skills. To that end, the CDOT Data Stewardship Council was formed to build support for data management at the operational and tactical level. The goals are to:

- Establish the data management tools that will support data governance efforts in all areas of the agency.
- Incorporate appropriate information security monitoring into the central data architecture.

- Support the creation of centralized data marts that improve data delivery in the areas of finance, engineering and human resources reporting.
- Establish an assessment process for augmenting CDOT collected data with purchased transportation data from data vendors.

CDOT is focused on applying data architecture and expanding capabilities to solve traffic-related challenges which includes exchanging real-time data from source systems, such as the traffic management system (OpenTMS), third party data providers (Inrix, Waze and the National Weather Service) and CDOT's own mapping and application systems (ArcGIS Online and CoTrip). They continue to explore better methods of disseminating data and information that includes more frequently updated WorkZones through the WZDX specification and publicly accessible data feeds (CoTrip Traveller Information Feeds). The agency is adding additional security and performance capabilities by integrating their data centers with cloud environments (GCP and AWS) with dedicated network connections. Other examples of how CDOT is applying their digital cloud infrastructure, include:

- Deployed Variable Speed Limits to the I70 EB Corridor in the Idaho Springs area and created Dashboards to monitor behavior and performance (currently dark testing).
- Developed the Regional ATSPM cloud platform and completed a pilot between Region 1 and the Town of Castle Rock.

### ***Colorado Department of Corrections***

The mission of the Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC) is to protect Coloradans by holding offenders accountable and engaging them in opportunities to make positive behavioral changes and become law abiding, productive citizens. Over the last several years, CDOC has implemented a new offender management system (eOMIS) that will provide the agency with a single management system going forward. Its Business Innovations Group (BIG) is working on a multi-year data ecosystem transformation initiative that will develop a data driven solutions environment that will propel CDOC forward while improving offender outcomes. BIG's vision is to maximize program and data management using analytics to move the agency into an enterprise level data-centric culture. CDOC's desired goal is to fully capitalize and share information generated throughout the various areas of the agency, other law agencies and partnering affiliates and to improve state interoperability. Internally focused, BIG will capitalize on the newly developed data ecosystem through the use

of a series of data marts and business intelligence tools to enable CDOC Executives, Facility Officials, and Divisional Leaders to make timely decisions through the use of real-time data analytics using desktop, and mobile applications that provide information visualization dashboards.

Strategy. The agency is focusing on seven key areas:

- Data Governance
- Deploy Comprehensive Data Strategy
- Sourcing and collecting data
- Turning data into department value
- Capitalize on existing technology and data/information infrastructure
- Build data competencies into DOC everyday life
- Executing, revisiting data strategy year over year using an Agile environment

Data Sharing Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding. Critical to the successful care and release of offender data, CDOC has entered into agreements with other state departments and outside contractors. CDOC strongly believes in the security and privacy of PII and PHI of their entrusted population and that the highest standards of confidentiality are maintained through the use of information sharing agreements. Understanding the significance to the safety and care of their incarcerated population and to the general public, CDOC has several data sharing agreements that allow them to share and collaborate across agencies. Examples of agency partnerships include the Departments of Human Services (CDHS), Labor and Employment (CDLE), Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF), State (DOS) and Judicial Branch (CJB). The CDOC also collaborates with outside agencies and organizations by using very stringent and strict Data Sharing Agreements. Protocol (CWISE), Public Welfare Foundation, Recidiviz and Contexture (COHIRO HIE) are partnering examples.

---

# *IT Delegation of Authority Report*

---

## **Introduction**

Among the provisions codified in C.R.S. 24-37.5 *et seq* is the authority of the state Chief Information Officer (CIO) to delegate an IT function to a state agency and specify procedures and requirements that OIT and the state agency must follow when such delegation occurs. OIT created policies and procedures to ensure a consistent process; however, it is important to note that the judgment and authority to delegate an information technology function from OIT to another state agency lies solely with the CIO.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) is responsible for "any delegation of authority" to the state agency pursuant to C.R.S. 24-37.5-105.4(3). The following is provided in accordance with C.R.S. 2-3-1704(6)(b) and details delegation of authority agreements with state agencies.

## **Delegation of Authority Agreements**

OIT has policies and procedures that facilitate the statutory requirements and intent for delegation of authority of information technology functions. Currently, OIT has three Delegation of Authority Agreements in place.

Pursuant to C.R.S. 2-3-1704(6)(b), the interagency delegation agreements include the following information:

- A precise definition of each function to be delegated.
- A clear description of the standards to be met in performing each delegated function.
- Designation of the state agency responsible for ensuring operational security and validating compliance to security policies and standards.
- A provision for periodic administrative audits by the OIT.
- A date on which the agreement shall terminate.
- Designation of the appointed authority responsible for the delegated services to support the function in the state agency and rates to be charged for the staff, if any.

**Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)**

OIT and CDOT have an executed delegation agreement for the CDOT [Intelligent Transportation Systems \(ITS\) & Network Services](#), a program within the Division of Maintenance and Operations.

**Colorado Department Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF)**

OIT and HCPF have an executed delegation agreement for the HCPF [Medicaid Management Information System \(MMIS\)](#), a system within the Health First Colorado (Colorado's Medicaid program) for which HCPF is statutorily responsible.

**Colorado Department of Personnel & Administration (DPA)**

OIT and DPA have an executed delegation agreement for the [DPA CORE Financial System](#), the State's enterprise financial system.

---

# *Broadband Deployment Board Report*

---

## **Introduction**

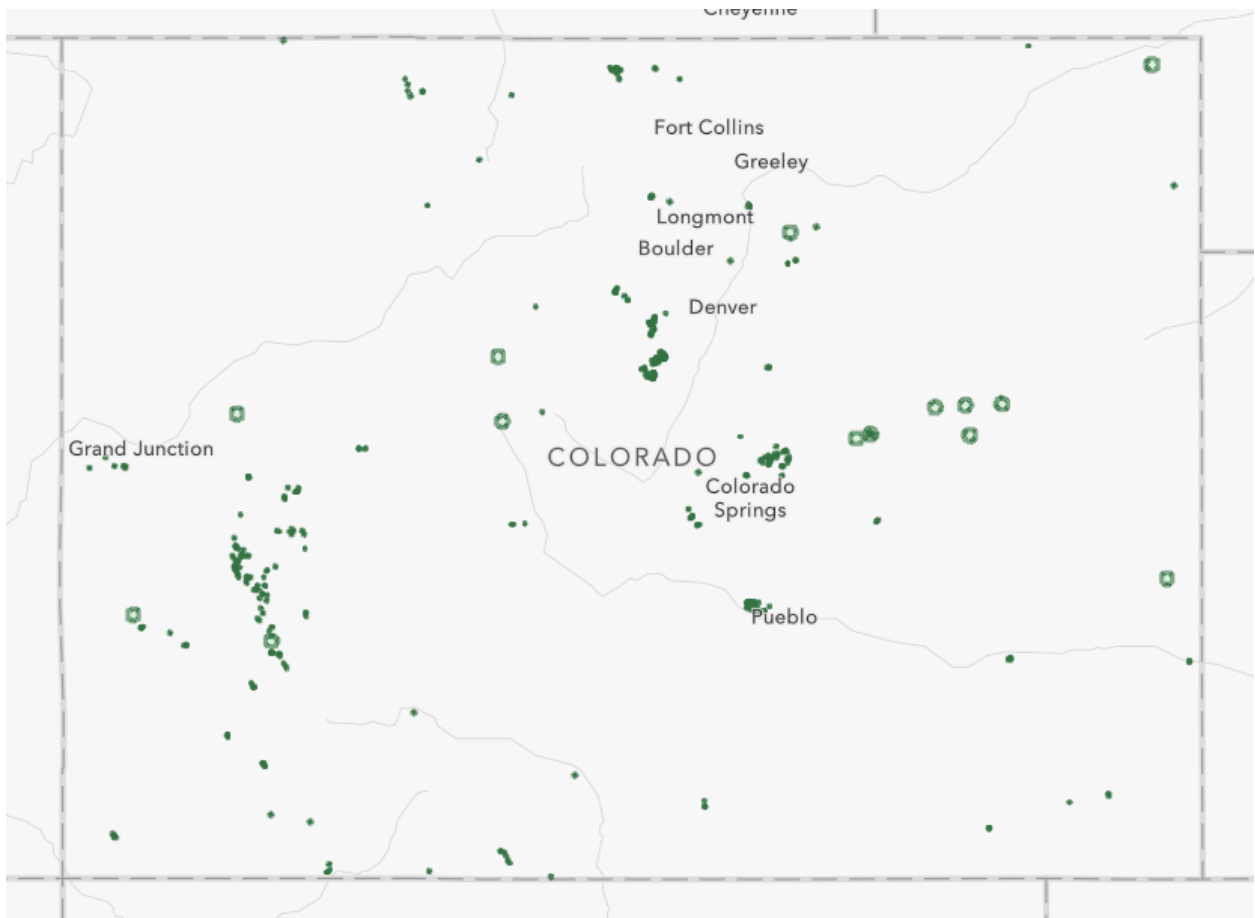
The Broadband Deployment Board, established through [HB14-1328](#), was created to implement and administer the deployment of broadband service in unserved areas of the state by awarding grants through the [Broadband Fund](#) to eligible applicants. In 2021, legislation was passed moving the Broadband Deployment Board (Board) from the Department of Regulatory Agencies to OIT. This change is codified in C.R.S. 24-37.5-119(5)(a). The Board continuously seeks to meet the needs of Colorado residents by funding projects designed to have the highest impact.

This report is submitted in accordance with C.R.S. 24-37.5.119(12)(a), which requires the Board to report annually on the projects supported by the Broadband Fund including the number of projects; the location of each project; the amount of funding received for each project; and a description of each project.

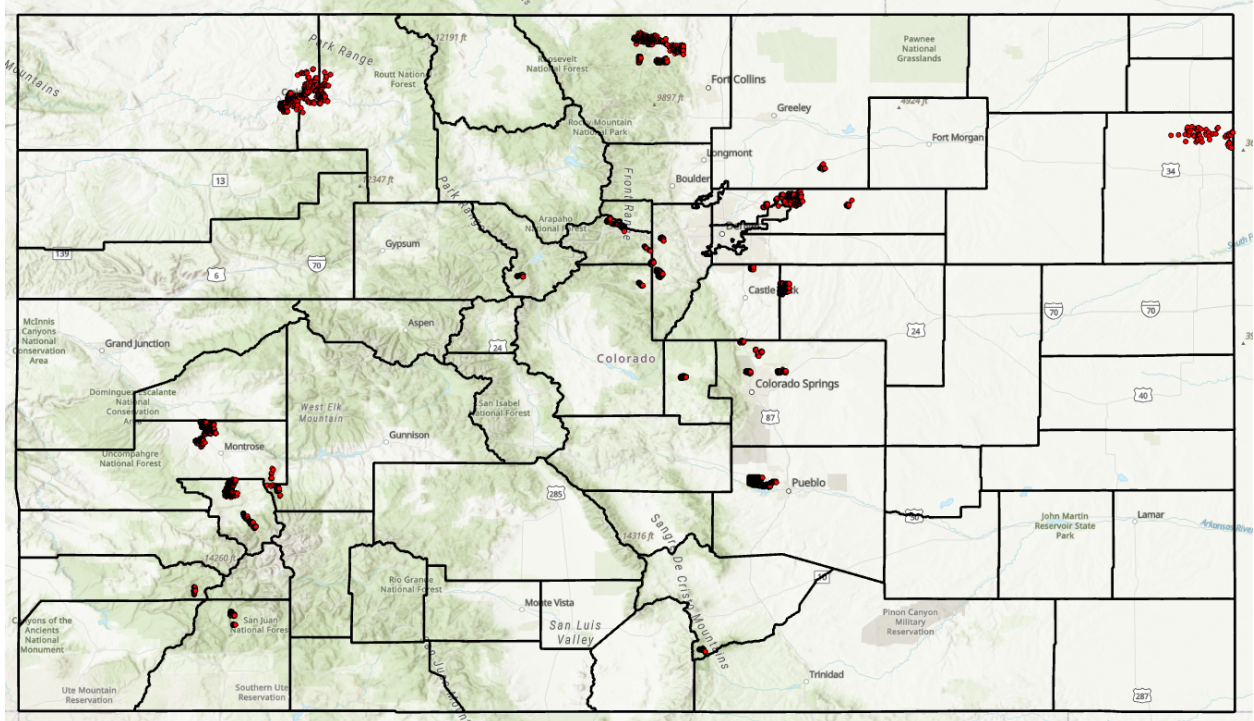
## **Use of Monies**

The Broadband Deployment Board was established by the Colorado General Assembly in 2014. The Board has since awarded just over \$64 million in High-Cost Support Mechanism (HCSM) grants from the Broadband Fund to 76 rural broadband infrastructure deployment projects and \$35 million in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) grants to 17 rural broadband infrastructure deployment projects. These projects combined will provide broadband access to more than 39,011 households across Colorado. In FY 2022-23, the Board awarded \$11,647,517.42 from the HCSM and \$18,124,092.13 from the SLFRF for a total of \$29,771.609.55.

Due to a number of factors, including the implementation of HB22-1306 and Board member availability, the Board approved the cancellation of the Summer 2022 Grant Cycle. However, the Board was able to review and revise all of its policies with gathered input from stakeholders.



This screenshot shows all of the funded locations awarded by the Broadband Deployment Board since its inception in 2014.



\*The map includes awards from the Winter 2022 and Winter 2023 Grant Cycles which were finalized in 2022

**FY 2022-23 High Cost Support Mechanism Grant Awards**

Grant #	Name/Project	Amount Awarded	Total Project Cost	Project Summary	Project Status
W-2022-03	Roggen Enterprises - Tampa Valley	\$75,314.70	\$115,064.13	This project aims to build FTTH/FTTP that will provide up to 1 Gbps symmetrical service to each of the 14 residents, 1 business and 0 anchor institutes in rural Southeast Weld County between Keenesburg and Roggen.	Active
W-2022-10	Clear Creek Broadband - St Mary's and Fall River	\$494,085.61	\$658,780.81	This project aims to build a primarily fixed wireless network with a small section of aerial AON fiber that will provide last mile service to 384 households, 2 Businesses	Active



				and 0 anchor institutes within Clear Creek County.	
W-2022-11	Clearnetworx - Idlewild	\$2,105,239.27	\$2,806,985.69	This project aims to build a Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) to 302 households, 15 businesses and 1 community anchor institution in the Idlewild zone adjacent to Hwy 550 in Ouray County.	Active
W-2022-14	StratusIQ - Woodmen Valley	\$786,736.08	\$1,092,689.00	This project aims to build a Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) infrastructure to a total of 141 households, 0 businesses and 0 anchor institutions in the Woodmen Valley area of unincorporated El Paso County.	Active
W-2023-01	Jade Communications - Spanish Peaks FTTH	\$1,518,644.33	\$2,024,859.11	This project will provide symmetrical multi-gigabit fiber optic broadband service to 373 underserved addresses in Huerfano County, namely two subdivisions in the Cuchara Valley, in Spanish Peaks & Cuchara Mountain.	Active
W-2023-02	DMEA - South Cimarron	\$1,550,497.78	\$2,067,330.37	This project aims to provide 108 premises with gigabit FTTP, offering 6,000/6,000 Mbps. The total cost for this project is \$2,067,330.38, with Delta-Montrose Electric Association (DMEA) providing a 25% match.	Active
W-2023-10	South Park Telephone - Mill Iron D Estates FTTP	\$259,262.26	\$539,748.59	This project aims to deploy a XGS-Passive Optical Network (PON) FTTP network to provide	Active

				up to 2 Gbps symmetrical broadband access to 89 household addresses in Bailey, Colorado.	
W-2023-11	South Park Telephone - Kings Valley - Conifer Mountain (DUAL AWARD)	\$317,645.79	N/A	South Park Telephone will deploy a XGS-Passive Optical Network (PON) FTTP network to provide up to 2 Gbps symmetrical broadband access to this underserved area in Colorado. The project area includes a total of 851 addresses, encompassing 810 household addresses (95% capacity), of which 168 household addresses (21%) are identified as priority addresses and critically unserved households.	Active
W-2023-12	Clearnetworx - Electra Lake	\$1,961,371.92	\$2,759,893.70	Clearnetworx proposes to build a Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) project named the Electra Lake FTTP project, located just south of the Purgatory Ski Resort in La Plata County. The project will connect 246 households, 1 business and 1 anchor institution.	Active
W-2023-14	Clear Creek Broadband - Witter Gulch	\$136,055.13	\$181,573.51	Clear Creek Broadband will provide Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) service and enhanced fixed wireless to 26 households in the Witter Gulch community of Clear Creek County.	Active

W-2023-15	Clear Creek Broadband - Rainbow Hill	\$248,682.75	\$331,575.00	Clear Creek Broadband will provide Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) service to 67 households in the Rainbow Hill community of Jefferson County.	Active
W-2023-18	Maverix Broadband - Maverix Livermore FTTH	\$2,193,981.80	\$2,925,309.07	This project aims to provide service to 393 residential addresses, 3 businesses and 5 anchor institutions in Livermore, Colorado (Larimer County) and will use Active Optic Network (AON).	Active

#### FY 2022-23 State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) Funding Awards

Grant #	Name and Project	Amount Awarded	Total Project Cost	Project Summary	Project Status
W-2022-06	PC Telecop - Rural Northeast Yuma County	\$953,592.34	\$1,315,299.78	The applicant aims to build a 10 gigabit FTTP to 55 households, 6 Business and 1 community anchor institutions in Rural Northeast Yuma Counting using XGS-PON technology.	Active
W-2022-07	Viaero Wireless - Rural Adams County - Commerce	\$4,560,557.30	\$5,700,696.63	This project proposes to build out 1 gigabit Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) for 423 households, 11 businesses and 2 community anchor institutions in Rural Adams County and Commerce City East.	Active

W-2022-12	Clearnetworkx - North Logill	\$3,009,400.18	\$4,012,534.17	This project aims to build a Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) project that will provide service to 281 households, 4 businesses, 3 community anchor institutions and 1 other that will utilize the middle mile fiber line in Ouray County. The completed infrastructure would serve 289 addresses with up to 2 gigabit speeds.	Active
W-2022-16	Comcast - Pueblo West FTTH	\$2,751,992.24	\$10,971,994.65	This project proposes to expand its existing network in the Pueblo West area by constructing a state-of-the-art Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) network that will bring the full suite of services to 2,295 households and 145 businesses and 0 anchor institutes that do not currently have access to adequate wireline broadband service.	Active
W-2022-17	Rico Telephone Company - Rico CO Fiber Expansion	\$1,001,203.30	\$1,430,230.00	This project proposes to build a Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON or XGS PON) just over ten miles of last-mile fiber optics to connect 347 households and businesses within Rico to the existing fiber optic cable that runs through	Active

				the town of Rico in Dolores County.	
W-2022-18	Rye Telephone Company - PWMD FTTP Project	\$2,378,093.90	\$3,397,277.00	This project proposes to deploy a Fiber to the Premises (FTTP) network to provide 2 Gbps broadband access to 558 households, 6 businesses and 0 community anchor institutions in Pueblo County.	Active
W-2023-08	StratusIQ - North Sand Creek FTTH	\$371,955.00	\$590,405.00	StratusIQ proposes to build Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) infrastructure to a total of 132 residential lots that are unserved by wireline providers to 2 separate areas in proximity to North Sand Creek in unincorporated El Paso County.	Active
W-2023-11	South Park Telephone - Kings Valley - Conifer Mountain (DUAL AWARD)	\$3,097,297.87	\$4,553,264.66	South Park Telephone will deploy a XGS-Passive Optical Network (PON) FTTP network to provide up to 2 Gbps symmetrical broadband access to this underserved area in Colorado. The project area includes a total of 851 addresses, encompassing 810 household addresses (95% capacity), of which 168 household addresses (21%) are identified as priority addresses and critically unserved households.	Active