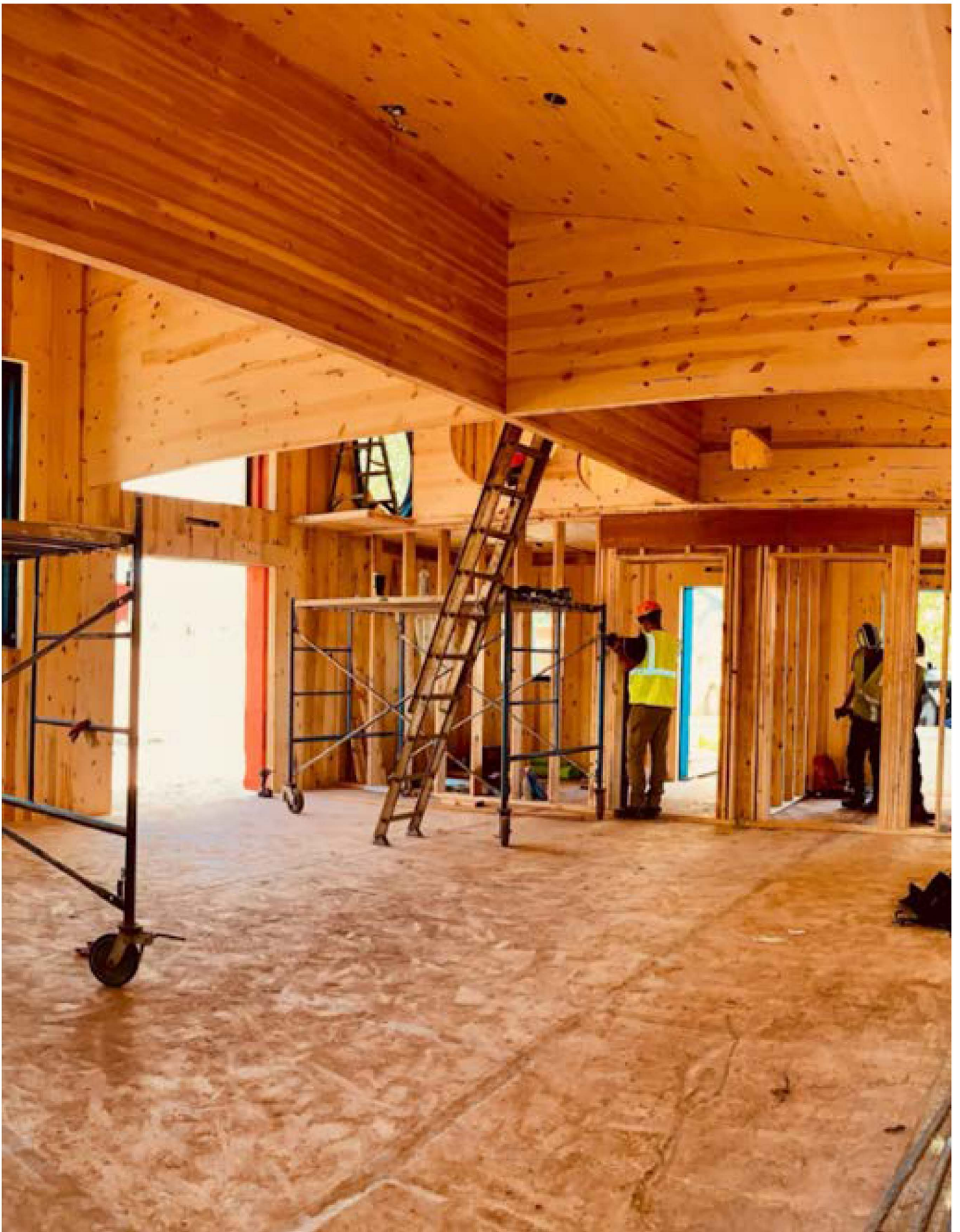




COLORADO
Governor Jared Polis

FY 2024–25 BUDGET REQUEST

November 1, 2023



GOVERNOR JARED POLIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
NOVEMBER 1, 2023

To the Joint Budget Committee and the General Assembly:

Since day one, our top priorities for Colorado have been driven by the people of our great state. The challenges and successes Coloradans face every day should and does direct the choices we make and drive our priorities.

That's why over the last five years we have partnered with you all to pass free, full-day kindergarten and universal preschool saving families thousands of dollars; secure more than 80% renewables by 2030 on the way to reaching our goal of 100% renewable energy by 2040; reduce healthcare costs through historic programs like reinsurance, the Colorado Option, and the Prescription Drug Affordability Board; help people keep more of their hard-earned money by cutting through red tape; provide historic property tax relief; and more. All while leading in a fiscally responsible way that sets Colorado up for success in the future, no matter the circumstances.

Now as we look towards what's next, input from Coloradans continues driving our work. I've traveled across the State listening to Coloradans and community leaders about the greatest challenges people face and what they want to see from us.

Over the last few years Colorado has seen very strong economic growth, with new companies coming to our State bringing new, well-paying jobs. We also have consistently had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. But despite this success, we know that Coloradans still feel major uncertainty.

Too many Coloradans are worried about whether or not property taxes and higher mortgage rates will price them out of their homes, or if they can find housing that fits in their budget – for rent or to buy. Businesses struggle to find the talent they need to grow and thrive, both because of the skills gap and the fact that workers can't afford to live in many of our communities. Coloradans want to know that their families and communities are safe.

These challenges can feel overwhelming, but I know that together we can find commonsense solutions that protect this place we all love.



That's why, on top of our historic work to buy down the Budget Stabilization Factor and fully fund our schools this year, my administration is focusing on five bold goals for the second term.

- ***More Housing Now:*** We will break down barriers to housing and ensure that Coloradans of all budgets can access housing for rent or purchase.
- ***Making Colorado One of the Top Ten Safest States:*** Every Coloradan deserves a safe home in a safe community. We are making bold, data-driven investments ranging from crime prevention programs to resources for law enforcement.
- ***Saving People Even More Money on Healthcare:*** On the heels of measures to drive down the cost of prescription drugs and insurance premiums, we will continue our work to save Coloradans even more money on healthcare.
- ***Saving People Money on Property Taxes:*** We will continue to work to make property taxes affordable, protecting homeowners from being priced out of their homes and providing tax relief to Colorado small businesses.
- ***Advancing the Path to 100% Renewable Energy by 2040:*** Colorado has locked in our path to more than 80% renewable energy by 2030, and we remain focused on reaching 100% by 2040.

This budget takes important steps toward these bold goals, builds on the successful work of these last five years, and reflects the voices of Coloradans from across our State with important investments in housing, public safety, workforce development, education, saving people money on healthcare, and achieving our renewable energy goals.

This budget calls for:

- Prioritizing state funding and policy changes to increase Colorado's housing supply;
- Fully eliminating the Budget Stabilization Factor (BS Factor) for the first time since 2009, fulfilling our promise under Amendment 23, fully funding public education, and increasing teacher pay;
- A comprehensive public safety package to reduce crime through data-driven strategies;
- Investing in the Universal Preschool Program that continues to save parents an average of \$6,000 per year, with a focus on supporting families and providers, investing in quality, and addressing the challenges identified in the first year;
- Investing in our workforce through grants and tax credits to expand apprenticeship and other training programs;

- Working with the legislature on unprecedented commitments to support the families of youth with high-acuity behavioral health needs;
- Strengthening small and rural businesses by investing in economic development programs across the State, including Small Business Development Centers;
- Major investments to support environmental justice, reduce pollution in rural and agricultural communities, protect our treasured outdoors in the face of climate change, deploy clean energy, and continue Colorado’s leadership to save people money on fuel and energy;
- A historic investment to reduce the competency restoration waitlist and comply with the consent decree; and
- Continued reserves of 15% to cushion the State against future economic shocks.

Through these investments we will lay the groundwork for Coloradans’ vision of a safer, more affordable, greener state. This budget prioritizes these key investments in a fiscally sustainable way.

As we roll off of federal stimulus funding, Colorado faces a tighter budget. It is a return to normal budgeting, and together we must make tough decisions about how to ensure our funds are being invested to make the largest positive impact to build a stronger Colorado. This budget invests in education and fully buys down the Budget Stabilization Factor, and it is critical that we continue to make fiscally responsible decisions that do not jeopardize this historic accomplishment we have made together for our kids and our future. Given the normal budget this year, we have to ensure we are not stretching the budget in ways that will result in the need for cuts in future years.

Where possible, this budget relies on reallocating existing funds in order to preserve our limited General Fund. We look forward to working with the General Assembly to pass a fiscally sustainable budget that moves Colorado forward.

Polis-Primavera Administration Invests in Five Bold Promises for the Second Term

More Housing Now

High housing costs are one of Coloradans’ greatest pain points, and by working hand in hand with communities and the legislature, we can make Colorado more affordable, livable, and sustainable.

Since 2019, the State has invested more than \$2.5 billion into Colorado’s housing needs. We created the first ever dedicated state funding source for affordable housing



through H.B. 19-1245. We are embracing innovative approaches to housing such as modular and 3D-printed homes through programs like the Innovative Affordable Housing Strategies program, creation of the Affordable Housing and Homeownership Cash Fund, the affordable housing tax credit, and the Transformational Affordable Housing Grant and Strong Communities program. In 2022, Colorado voters approved Proposition 123, which dedicates an estimated \$300 million in funding per year to affordable housing, homeownership, and addressing homelessness through the State's budget. State government is also directly financing and building housing: the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) financed the creation of nearly 10,000 units of affordable housing in Fiscal Year 2022-23, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) has a goal to finance at least 2,000 units in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

But throwing money at housing alone will not solve Colorado's housing crisis. In June 2023, I signed into law H.B. 23-1255, which prohibits local governments from enforcing existing or enacting new local anti-growth laws that would further limit housing supply, development, or building permits within a jurisdiction. This legislation will ensure that no community or government entity can put restrictions around growth and limit the ability of Coloradans to develop on their own property. Earlier this fall, I took action to cut through red tape and ensure an all-of-government approach to tackling our State's housing needs through Executive Order D 2023 014.

And we must keep working to break down barriers to housing, and this session I want to work with the General Assembly to do more. We need to continue cutting red tape to incentivize smart, efficient development that drives down the cost of housing to rent and to own, while reducing pressure on open space and giving property owners more rights. Colorado can turn underutilized space into vibrant community housing options, support the development of transit-oriented communities and walkable areas, reduce pollution and traffic on our roads, and protect our water. We are also working with legislators and stakeholders on a transit and rail package that will better connect our communities and increase housing options. Investments in transit and rail will allow our State to grow in a smart and sustainable way, help the State leverage federal funds, and ensure that people have access to work, housing they can afford, and Colorado's great outdoors.

This legislative session, we will partner with the General Assembly to create More Housing Now, with investments totaling \$136.7 million. Many of these investments are possible by shifting grant funding for affordable housing to a tax credit – a traditional mechanism used to fund housing including by the federal government – which frees up General Fund dollars for additional housing investments, as well as repurposing existing

Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF) funding to support Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) construction. The investments include:

- *\$35.0M to convert the Housing Development Grant Fund (HDGF) to a tax credit*
 - House Bill 19-1245 dedicated funds for a historic state investment in affordable housing. This budget restructures part of the HDGF into a tax credit, freeing up room in the budget for further investments in housing, while also expanding the state Affordable Housing Tax Credit. This budget increases crucial funding for nonprofit housing developers, housing authorities, and local governments and adds \$35.0M per year in funding for infrastructure needed for transit-oriented housing development.

- *\$35.0M for Transit-Oriented Communities Infrastructure*
 - Building new housing units close to job centers and high-quality transit options can come with a number of infrastructure challenges. In order to overcome pre-construction hurdles including water access, sewer, stormwater and multimodal infrastructure, this budget builds off the success of the Revitalizing Main Streets and Strong Communities Infrastructure Grant programs to create a new Transit-Oriented Communities Infrastructure Fund to assist local governments with these upfront costs. This request would be funded through the refinancing of HDGF, described above.

- *\$30.0M in Affordable Housing Tax Credits for new Transit-Oriented Communities Investments*
 - This budget will boost the state Affordable Housing Tax Credit by \$30.0M per year and add new allocations that are required to go to transit-oriented communities' affordable housing development projects. This directly supports the creation of more affordable housing units near transit.

- *\$18.0M to boost ADU construction paired with innovative financing*
 - Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) are an important component of creating new housing options for every generation, especially in communities that largely consist of single-family homes. They provide an opportunity to increase our housing stock of small infill units that lessen environmental impacts and can help create more opportunities to build intergenerational wealth. This budget will help local governments subsidize fees associated with ADU construction (at no cost to local governments), and will provide new financing for start-up and construction costs for communities across Colorado to participate in scaling opportunities. This request is funded by



repurposing existing MTCF housing funds. In addition, we are working on policy changes related to sales tax to support the construction of new ADUs.

- *\$16.4M for workforce housing*
 - The combined public health and economic crisis caused by COVID-19 stressed every state's ability to staff 24/7 facilities, particularly correctional facilities. These challenges are compounded in high cost-of-living areas. In September, we worked with the Joint Budget Committee to seize an opportunity for cost-effective investments in ensuring the creation of new workforce housing for up to 50 corrections staff in the Buena Vista area. This budget invests further to develop up to 68 new dedicated workforce housing units in or around Denver and Sterling.

- *\$16.0M for a Space to Create & Community Revitalization Tax Credit*
 - Through an innovative tax credit program, this budget proposes Space to Create and Community Revitalization to incentivize capital projects to foster construction for affordable housing units supporting the creative sector in Colorado communities. This credit will also support projects working on placemaking, revitalization, and community planning in non-urban communities.

- *\$10.0M towards strategic growth efforts*

With Executive Order D 2023 014, I directed state agencies to align their state programming and resources towards strategic goals to support more housing development. It also included provisions for the Division of Housing to reduce their application turnaround time to 90 days or less. This budget and legislative item builds off those efforts and will include provisions that will incentivize smart housing development, address water challenges, discourage sprawl, and expand transit options. It will also provide resources for local governments for future strategic growth planning and will provide opportunities for collaboration and cooperation through local and regional housing needs assessments and plans and comprehensive plan reform. The goal is to create a planning framework that aligns state, regional, and local efforts, identify quantifiable metrics to track progress over time, and to better align funding across the State for greater impact.

- *\$5.0M to create new housing units in historic buildings*

- Maintaining historic buildings is an important component of celebrating the culture of communities. However, too often historic designations prevent existing buildings from being used in new and dynamic ways. \$5.0M in this budget will support new housing while maintaining the physical characteristics of the buildings that make them historic.
- *\$5.0M to incentivize commercial - residential conversions through adaptive reuse*
 - The COVID-19 pandemic has led nearly every industry to reevaluate the right balance between in-person and remote work. As more workers choose to work from home, many cities have discovered vacancies in commercial space. This budget includes funding for conversion of commercial to residential space to address our housing needs.

In addition to increasing our housing supply, to adequately support renters and the rental market, the State has also dedicated resources to ensure renter stability and to also support local government efforts to address homelessness. Through funding allocated by the General Assembly to programs like H.B. 22-1377 (the Homeless Grant Program: \$105.0M) and H.B. 22-1378 (the Regional Navigation Campus Grant Program: \$50.0M), Colorado has supported local partners' innovative approaches to homelessness and has provided resources to support these efforts and compliment other support like housing choice vouchers. We continue to support renters through over \$30M in rental assistance and plan to provide longer-term resources through Proposition 123.

In 2022, Colorado voters approved Proposition 123, dedicating an estimated \$300 million per year to affordable housing, homeownership, and addressing homelessness through the State's budget. Proposition 123 provides the opportunity to enhance our recent investments by directing resources for persons experiencing homelessness and includes resources for renters through rental assistance and other prevention and support services. Through Proposition 123 we will be able to implement ongoing support for renters. It also includes funding for a first-of-its-kind tenant equity vehicle, which will enable renters to receive a share of the equity growth in a financed project to create an opportunity for wealth building, stability, and homeownership.

The Department of Local Affairs and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade are currently implementing Proposition 123 with several programs coming online already since July 2023.

Top 10 Safest States



Every Coloradan deserves to be safe in their home and community, and with this budget we are getting closer to our goal of making Colorado one of the ten safest states in the nation within the next five years. This budget makes sure every community in Colorado has access to the resources and expertise to address their unique public safety challenges. Through investments in local evidence-based crime prevention strategies, technology to combat auto theft, expanded resources for victims of crime, and support for law enforcement, we are working to support local communities and improve public safety.

In 2022, we worked with community-based organizations, law enforcement leaders, and the legislature on a comprehensive bipartisan public safety package that invested \$113 million to support a data-driven, multidisciplinary approach to crime prevention while also making funds available for recruitment, retention, and diversification within law enforcement agencies. We also provided funding for programs for youth and communities such as co-responder and violence interruption programs to prevent crime before it happens and disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline. And last session, the State made historic investments in student safety and auto theft prevention, and strengthened the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's capacity to investigate emergent crimes like fentanyl distribution.

These investments are already making an impact: Colorado has seen a 27% year-over-year reduction in vehicle thefts as of September 2023, and new funding for the Colorado Bureau of Investigation has increased their ability to respond to local requests for support by 40% in FY 2022-23.

This budget invests \$39.6 million in evidence-based crime prevention, as well as critical interventions to disrupt crime where it is taking place. The public safety package strengthens existing programs that support victims and prevent targeted violence, while creating new initiatives to disrupt some of the most pressing issues that Coloradans face, such as gun violence and auto theft. These investments build on what we know is working to dramatically increase public safety. Investments include:

- *\$14.4M for auto theft prevention*
 - Auto theft remains one of the most pervasive crime challenges in Colorado and is often a precursor crime that is associated with additional offenses, including violent crimes. This budget builds upon last year's investments through an approach to reducing auto theft rooted in and informed by best practices, using every strategy available: funding law enforcement operations, leveraging novel technologies to apprehend prolific car thieves, developing technologies for improved data-sharing, and helping auto theft victims get back on their feet.

- *\$7.5M for community-led crime prevention strategies*
 - When it comes to crime prevention, different communities have different needs. This budget provides \$7.5M in grant funding and technical expertise for both law enforcement and community-based organizations around the State to meet their communities' public safety needs.

- *\$3.6M for Tony Grampsas afterschool programming*
 - Established in 1994, the Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program has provided funding for community-based programs that serve children and youth to prevent crime and violence. This budget invests \$3.6M MTCF to fund 29 after-school programs with an estimated 7,332 youth served, prioritizing those in marginalized communities. The programming acts as an upstream approach to prevent crime and reduce the likelihood of youth engaging in risky behaviors or entering the judicial system.

- *\$3.3M to support crime victims*
 - As we focus on making the State safer, we must also stand by Coloradans who have been victims of crime. This budget provides \$3.3M to ensure that crime victims are notified promptly of changes in the status of perpetrators involved in their criminal case, and receive support in defraying costs associated with the crime.

- *\$1.7M for reduction in illegal firearms*
 - In 2022, state and federal law successfully prevented nearly 7,000 convicted felons from purchasing firearms. But in many cases, those individuals will go on to buy illegal, untraceable guns. This budget sets aside money for a bill to give the Colorado Bureau of Investigation original jurisdiction in these types of crimes and create a team to investigate known, prohibited convicted felons attempting to illegally purchase firearms and any other illegal firearm violations discovered in the process, such as ghost guns.

- *\$1.0M to protect communities against targeted violence*
 - It is critical that Coloradans feel safe in their homes, schools, houses of worship and other gathering places around their communities. This budget will expand grant funding to nonprofit organizations for one-time investments to protect themselves from the threat of targeted violence – premeditated violence directed at specific individuals, groups or locations – following high demand for the program in recent years. Given the



eligibility of religious institutions like temples and mosques for these funds, combined with the recent rise in the threat of violence against religious organizations, the budget includes additional one-time funds in FY 2024-25 on top of ongoing support.

- *\$1.0M to reduce recidivism*
 - The Department of Corrections has issued a Request for Information to identify the best candidates for investment to address recidivism, particularly through investments in workforce training. This budget includes a placeholder for a January budget amendment to invest in our best opportunities in this space.

- *\$0.6M for expanded prosecution of federal gun crimes*
 - Addressing public safety challenges requires coordination across levels of government. This budget, in partnership with Attorney General Weiser, funds four Special Assistant United States Attorney positions to expand capacity to prosecute federal gun crimes and keep Colorado safe.

- *\$0.3M for proposed legislation from the Working Group on Transforming Criminal and Juvenile Justice*
 - Public safety policy must be guided by thorough analysis of which strategies are proven to be effective in preventing crime. This budget sets aside \$0.3M to implement the recommendations of the Working Group on Transforming Criminal and Juvenile Justice, created in Executive Order B 2023 002 on October 9, 2023.

- *\$6.2M for other investments in public safety, including:*
 - \$1.3M to roll out the Colorado Team Awareness Kit statewide to support firefighters, law enforcement, and search and rescue teams statewide;
 - \$1.3M to support state troopers;
 - \$0.7M to sustain the State's disaster recovery expertise and create more flexibility in supporting communities impacted by disasters;
 - \$0.6M for the Division of Criminal Justice to sustain and expand public safety programs; and
 - \$0.4M for a legislative item to eliminate all record-sealing fees and provide ongoing General Fund support for record-sealing staff at the Department of Public Safety.

Saving People Even More Money on Healthcare

Over the past five years, the Polis-Primavera administration, in partnership with the General Assembly, has made saving people money and increasing access to healthcare a top priority, including:

- Passing the reinsurance program that saves people between \$2,800 to \$7,500 on health insurance premiums for a family of four on the individual exchange, with total savings for Coloradans exceeding \$1 billion since 2019 and nearly \$300M in the last year alone;
- Becoming the first state to cap insulin costs at \$100;
- Passing the landmark Colorado Option to create more competition and drive down costs in the individual and small group markets. For 2024, a number of plans in both the individual and small group markets will meet or exceed 10% reduction in premiums as compared to the 2021 plans;
- Increasing hospital transparency so the State can take action to reduce the underlying drivers of high hospital costs; and
- Continuing to save people money on prescription drugs by working to strengthen the Prescription Drug Affordability Board and cutting the cost of prescription drugs for employers so that they can pass on these savings to consumers and reduce premiums.

We have also expanded the use of telehealth so people can see their doctors even when they cannot travel and have focused on behavioral healthcare services for children and adolescents. We've spent tens of millions to build our behavioral health and nursing workforces. We are making sure new families get adequate support through home visitation and 12 months of postpartum care in Medicaid. We also expanded coverage by building OmniSalud, which allows undocumented Coloradans and DACA recipients to pay for their own coverage through a Colorado Option plan, and created lookalike programs for children and pregnant women who would qualify for Medicaid and CHP+ but for their immigration status. All Coloradans deserve to have access to the care they need and we will keep working to lower costs, remove barriers, and build a system of care that puts people first.

With the conclusion of the declared COVID-19 Public Health Emergency (PHE), federal guidance requires states to verify recipients' eligibility within a short time frame. The State has committed significant resources to reimburse counties for eligibility determinations in an effort to meet the federal mandate while minimizing any unnecessary disenrollments and loss of coverage among Medicaid recipients. In addition, my office has authorized the Department of Healthcare Policy and Financing to access another \$10 million of existing funds in FY 2024-25 to retain term-limited staff through June 2025, allowing counties additional time to reduce administrative backlogs and transition to normal operations. These resources are expected to minimize



unnecessary disruptions to Medicaid coverage, particularly among older members utilizing long-term care services.

In this budget we will double down on saving Coloradans money on healthcare, with investments totaling \$138.3 million. The investments include:

- *\$53.8M to increase the base wage for direct care workers who provide Home and Community Based Services (HCBS).*
 - Last year we invested in increased wages for HCBS workers, but we know there remains significant pressure on wages for direct care workers who could be working in other industries. This budget includes funding to ensure at least an 80-cent hourly wage increase for workers statewide.

- *\$29.1M to support high-acuity youth*
 - No parent should ever have to wonder if their child is receiving appropriate care. Strengthening our system of care means that kids will not be stuck in expensive treatment settings that ultimately prove to be less effective. By addressing the needs of children now, Colorado will avoid costs associated with hospitalization, criminal justice involvement, adult behavioral health costs, child welfare involvement, and homelessness. Our administration is working on legislation with members of the Child Welfare System Interim Study Committee and Colorado's counties to address this serious issue through a combination of county, state, and federal funds.

- *\$15.0M for continued investment in Colorado's public health infrastructure*
 - During the COVID-19 pandemic, Colorado recognized that strengthening our public health infrastructure was critical not just for our COVID-19 response, but for the long-term. As appropriations from S.B. 21-243 wind down at the end of FY 2023-24, this budget continues funding to sustain over \$7M in state support to Local Public Health Agencies and state efforts to combat and prepare for ongoing and emerging public health challenges, such as diabetes, tobacco use, syphilis, RSV, Mpox, and chronic heart disease. This investment will position Colorado to prepare for, and respond to, the threats of future infectious diseases and other public health challenges with resources to the state laboratory, emergency preparedness teams, and disease surveillance resourcing.

- *\$14.3M for pediatric behavioral health and autism care*

- With the end of the declared Public Health Emergency (PHE), some children who had Medicaid coverage during the PHE will be disenrolled and instead become eligible for Colorado's Children's Basic Health Plan (CHP+). While coverage for pediatric autism care is a covered benefit until Health First Colorado, it is not a benefit provided by CHP+ coverage. To avoid the loss of autism coverage for children who are disenrolled from Medicaid, this budget includes \$2.8M to ensure autism spectrum disorder (ASD) coverage for all CHP+ enrollees.
- *\$11.0M for the social health information exchange*
 - The goal of the Social Health Information Exchange (SHIE) is to improve health care providers' ability to use technology to connect Coloradans to the services they need, such as food, transportation and safe housing. This investment will create a system that connects every Coloradan to information that ensures whole-person health. The State will partner with new and existing technical, community, and healthcare partners to bring together existing systems in support of a consolidating information network.
- *\$8.5M for school-based behavioral health support*
 - The I Matter program has provided up to six free and accessible therapy sessions to nearly 9,000 children across Colorado since its inception in 2021. This first-in-the-nation program has been critical for youth in our state as they have navigated COVID-19, gun violence, and other potentially traumatic events. This budget invests \$6.0M MTCF to maintain the provision of six free therapy sessions to youth.
 - This budget also includes \$2.5M to scale up a nonprofit program previously funded through the Response, Innovation, and Student Equity (RISE) Grant to provide resources, professional development, and ongoing coaching for the existing educator workforce to deliver evidence-based, high-quality mental health services in schools.
- *\$4.0M to support a universal home visiting pilot*
 - Home visiting programs, in which supportive professionals visit families at home to promote child and adult health and wellbeing, are evidence-based, cost-effective models to support Colorado families. This budget includes \$4.0M to expand a free, voluntary, universal nurse home visiting pilot program for families after childbirth to additional counties, supporting a total of 12,000 births.



- *\$2.6M for health facility licensure*
 - Funding in this budget will strengthen oversight of quality of care, health, and safety standards to safeguard patients being served by more than 2,400 state-licensed health facilities.

100% Renewable Energy by 2040

Efforts by the Polis-Primavera administration to implement the State's Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap put Colorado on a path to more than 80% renewable energy in 2030 en route to cut climate pollution in half by the end of the decade, all while saving consumers money and creating good jobs.

Over the second term, our focus turns to long-term strategies to take advantage of unprecedented federal funding, increase clean air, lock in our goals to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions, and deploy new clean energy solutions including geothermal energy, clean hydrogen, energy storage, industrial efficiency and electrification, and carbon management. Under this administration, utilities have committed to achievable clean energy plans that will exceed our renewable energy goals in 2030 and mitigate rising energy costs by minimizing Colorado's exposure to variable fossil fuel prices.

To that end, my administration published the updated Colorado EV Plan earlier this year and is preparing to release an updated Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap in the first quarter of 2024 – just three years after the first roadmap – to demonstrate progress to-date and chart a path forward for the remainder of my term. The administration has achieved or is in the process of implementing more than 95% of the goals in the initial roadmap. Initial modeling for the new roadmap suggests existing policy alone is enough for Colorado to meet more than three-quarters of our 2030 climate change emissions goal, and the new roadmap will continue to make investments and adopt new technological and policy innovations to get closer to our long-term goals.

On September 13, 2023, I signed Executive Order D 2023 018 directing this administration and the executive branch to continue leading by example in Colorado's transition to a clean energy economy. The FY 2024-25 budget takes additional steps to reduce pollution from vehicles, buildings, and lawn and garden equipment, all while reducing fuel and operating costs of state facilities, fleets, and operations. The budget provides:

- \$2.1M to transition state government use of gas and diesel powered garden equipment, to electric equipment, reducing ozone-causing pollution and noise.
- \$0.9M to support further adoption and development of renewable energy in the agriculture sector, working hand in hand with agricultural partners.
- \$0.3M to set up a consumer protection framework to ensure pricing at public EV charging stations is fair and transparent.

In addition, the budget reduces the state government's carbon footprint by engaging in Energy Performance Contracts (EPCs) to improve energy efficiency in Department of Correction (DOC) buildings and to install solar panels on the Capitol Complex buildings, lowering operations costs and environmental impacts.

At the same time, we are maximizing federal funding opportunities to achieve our renewable energy goals even faster. Colorado expects to receive almost \$57 million over five years to support installation of high-speed charging stations along Colorado's federally-designated alternative fuel corridors. Another \$140 million of federal funds next fiscal year will provide rebates to low- and moderate-income households to electrify their homes, reducing heating and cooling costs and improving indoor air quality. We recently received \$17.2 million to support electric grid resilience, including microgrids for rural communities that will help improve electric reliability and protect the access to electricity in the event of natural disasters. We're supporting local transit authorities and school districts by converting public transit from smelly, noisy and polluting diesel to electricity, including almost \$35 million to build a new 100% electrified charging and operation bus facility for the Summit Stage and \$1.8 million for the town of Vail to buy electric buses and charging equipment. A \$300,000 federal grant enables us to provide technical assistance to agricultural producers and rural business owners to obtain additional state and federal funds for renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements, further improving the competitiveness of these businesses, diversifying their revenues, and adding to the tax base for local communities.

We look forward to continued partnership with the legislature to solidify our path to achieving 100% renewable energy for the grid by 2040.

Saving People Money on Property Taxes and Providing Relief

Coloradans are facing some of the fastest growing property value increases in the nation, making it harder for residents to stay in their homes. This administration is



focused on continuing work to provide property tax relief for Coloradans by creating long-term mechanisms to protect homeowners from being priced out of their homes, all while protecting school funding. Together with our focus on More Housing Now, this work will help ensure that Coloradans of all incomes can afford to own a home.

In 2022, in a bipartisan partnership with the legislature, the Polis-Primavera administration provided more than \$700 million in historic property tax relief, saving homeowners an average of \$274 in 2023 on a \$500,000 home while providing significant savings to businesses. This came on the heels of another bipartisan bill in 2021 that saved property taxpayers \$400 million over two years. We also invested \$1.7 million in a property tax deferral program to provide additional relief to homeowners.

Short-term rentals (STRs) comprise a growing portion of our housing stock, especially in mountain and resort communities. Many of them operate exactly the same as bed-and-breakfasts and hotels, yet for property tax purposes are treated as residential and not commercial property. This budget calls on the legislature to reclassify homes that operate as STRs more than a given number of days per year as lodging, giving a portion of the General Fund savings back to local governments and homeowners. Notably, this policy increases equity among lodging providers while not penalizing homeowners who rent out a room, their primary residence, or their ADU. This is a common-sense approach to modernize our tax code and will help the State tackle housing scarcity, especially in our rural resort communities where workforce housing is drying up fast.

Commitment to Education, Workforce, and our State’s Future

Our Commitment to High-Quality, Affordable Education & Career Pathways

When we invest in our education system, we invest in the future of our State. For over a decade, budget constraints caused by the Great Recession and exacerbated by TABOR limited Colorado’s ability to meet the Amendment 23 funding commitment to public schools – but that ends this year. This budget fully buys down the Budget Stabilization Factor (BS Factor) once and for all, fulfilling Colorado’s commitment to our schools and helping to increase hard-working teacher salaries, and finally achieves mill levy equalization for charter schools. This builds on the great strides we have made together with the General Assembly to support Colorado’s children and schools since 2019, and we are thrilled to enter a new era of meeting our commitment to fully funding schools consistent with Amendment 23.

In 2019, we launched free, full-day kindergarten in districts across the State. In 2022, in partnership with the legislature, we laid the groundwork to roll out voter-approved universal preschool for the 2023 school year. In its first year, over 38,000 four-year-olds – even more than projected – are enrolled in preschool in mixed delivery settings across the State, saving parents \$6,000 on average per year. With this effort, in just one year Colorado went from 26th in the nation to 8th in the number of 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool.

For our K-12 students, last year we made important progress to fulfill our promise to voters under Amendment 23 by committing to fully buying down the BS Factor over the course of two years. Through the passage of S.B. 23-099, Colorado also took a step forward in our commitment to bolstering funding for special education. The legislation builds on the efforts of the Joint Budget Committee to enhance special education services, ensuring that every Colorado student has the opportunity to receive the support they need academically and in life.

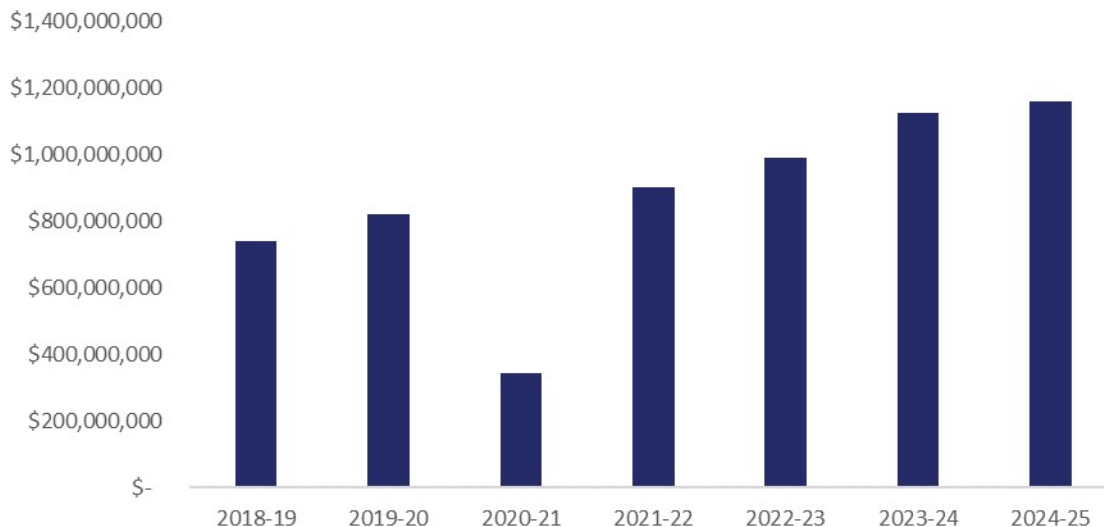
We have also made investments to address declining math scores as a result of the pandemic. We worked with the legislature to pass H.B. 23-1231, which provided \$26.6M to improve math outcomes in preschool through twelfth grade. Additionally, in the 2023-24 school year, we invested \$3.2M of federal Governor’s Emergency Education Relief (GEER) funding into statewide digital math accelerator licenses, educator training, and printed material to support the adoption of high-quality math curriculum across the State. As of October 16, 2023, 118 school districts and charter school networks and 44 individual schools have signed up to participate for the 2023-24 school year, covering more than 225,000 students statewide. In FY 2024-25, more than \$3M in GEER funding will be available to maintain these digital licenses for one more academic year.

We have also worked to make higher education more affordable, and created new pathways for our students into industries and jobs where the State is experiencing critical workforce shortages. With the increases proposed in this budget, we will have increased General Fund operating support for institutions of higher education by 41% since the 2019-20 academic year, which has helped keep tuition rates low for Colorado’s students. Over the same period, we have also increased State funding for direct financial aid to students to cover tuition, fees and other costs of attendance by 37%. This year, we are continuing to support Colorado students by proposing to keep in-state tuition increases well below the rate of inflation.



General fund operating support to higher education institutions has increased over time.

The dip in 2020-21 reflects early COVID related budget cuts. Federal aid filled the gap and GF was restored the next year.



The Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative (COSI) creates a network of student support and scholarship programs to boost postsecondary credentials for underserved students. The program leverages state funds to also bring in private and local funds to support students in postsecondary education. We have continued to provide more state funding to COSI to help more students, with this budget adding to last year's investment to double the program's funding over this two year period. We also invested an additional \$137M of ARPA funds to create new programs to help students affected by the pandemic complete their postsecondary education and work in Colorado while also making investments in our healthcare and teacher workforce.

In partnership with the General Assembly, we also made community college free for students pursuing jobs in in-demand fields. Care Forward Colorado, established with a \$26M investment, provides free community college for healthcare professions and has seen 3,000 graduates already, and served 6,000 students total. Following the success of Care Forward, we created Career Advance Colorado, investing another \$40M to make community college free for in-demand jobs such as construction, early childhood education, education, forestry, firefighting, law enforcement, and nursing, as well as \$5M to expand nursing programs at community colleges beginning in academic year 2023-24.

Finally, the Universal High School Scholarship Program, established last legislative session, will provide \$25M of scholarships to students graduating in 2024, with priority to those who pursue in-demand postsecondary pathways.

Through this budget, we will double down on our commitment to education. Investments include:

- *\$564.1M in K-12 Total Program increases, including \$141.3M to fully eliminate the Budget Stabilization Factor, fully funding the school finance formula for the first time since 2009*
 - The BS Factor was first implemented in FY 2009-10 in an effort to generate savings to the State due to budget constraints imposed by the economic impacts of the Great Recession, and subsequently grew to an all-time high in percentage terms in FY 2012-13, reaching -16.0% and \$1.0B. Most recently, during the pandemic recession, the BS Factor reached \$1.1B and -14.0%. Through responsible budgeting and a focus toward fully funding K-12 education, we have reduced the BS Factor quickly in a responsive, yet sustainable way year over year. Buying down the BS Factor is an enormous milestone for our State and its teachers, parents, and students. In tandem with the budget stabilization buydown, we also achieve full mill levy equalization for Charter School Institute schools. And we must continue to make progress towards a more equitable student-oriented school finance system and recognize that our students, especially vulnerable students, are still struggling in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic and need more time on task.
 - Additionally, we hope to work with the General Assembly and the State Board of Education to create stronger reporting and transparency around instructional hours alongside this historic investment, while elevating both the quality and quantity of instructional time.

- *\$42.7M for higher education affordability, including:*
 - \$33.4M in increased operating support for institutions of higher education (IHEs) to hold tuition increases for Colorado resident students well below inflation;
 - \$6.3M increase in funding for the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative (COSI) and other state financial aid programs; and
 - \$3.0M to support college attendance for youth who have experienced homelessness. Building on the success of the foster youth scholarship program, we will support these students in attending college through a



new \$3.0M scholarship program for students who experienced homelessness in high school to cover the costs of attendance.

- *\$8.0M for STEM enrichment*
 - Last year, H.B. 23-1231 created the Colorado Academic Accelerator Grant program to empower community-learning centers in partnership with their local school districts to provide opportunities for free academic enrichment and support focused on science. H.B. 23-1231 invested \$25M over multiple years to support math education and enrichment. While math recovery remains a top priority for the State, the 2023 Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) results for science showed an alarming need for science-specific support for students as well. Science aptitude is critical for the success of students and of Colorado. The CMAS science scores revealed that only about one in three students met or exceeded expectations in grades five and eight, while about one in every four tested students met or exceeded expectations in Grade 11. To rapidly improve science achievement and better prepare youth for success, we will invest \$8.0M from the State Education Fund into the Colorado Academic Accelerator Grant program to fund after-school science education and enrichment, with an emphasis on science-specific programming.

- *\$4.3M to enhance the Universal Preschool system for families and providers*
 - Based on our learning from the first year of universal preschool, in this budget we invest another \$3.3M to enhance and maintain Universal Preschool Program information technology systems, including improving the provider experience and matching process. This includes new funding for an ongoing UPK Help Desk to assist families and providers in navigating our systems. We are also proposing \$1.0M to help providers reach newly-developed quality standards for the program.
 - In addition, this year's Universal Preschool request describes the Department of Early Childhood's proposed rule changes to better target full-day preschool funding for children in poverty.

Our Commitment to Colorado's Workforce

Colorado's workers are at the heart of our economy, and right now our State has two available jobs for every Coloradan. That's why we remain committed to connecting all Coloradans to quality and affordable upskilling, training, or educational programs that lead to good-paying jobs. This is important for Coloradans supporting themselves and their families, and for strengthening our businesses.

In partnership with the legislature, we have made nation-leading investments in our workforce since the start of this administration. We have invested in apprenticeships with the creation of the State Apprenticeship Agency and registered apprenticeship programs in state agencies. And through stackable credential pathways and upskilling, reskilling, and next-skilling programs we have worked to get people trained and working in growing industries.

This budget advances our commitment to Colorado's workforce, including:

- *\$272.0M to support community providers*
 - In recognition of the significant contributions of Colorado's private provider workforce, this budget proposes 2.0% rate increases for non-Medicaid providers, and 2.5% equivalent rate increases across all Medicaid providers allocated so there is a 1% rate increase for all Medicaid providers and targeted rate increases for Medicaid providers with the most acute needs equivalent in funding to a 1.5% across the board increase. We are specifically targeting providers who have been identified by the Medicaid Provider Rate Review Advisory Committee (MPRRAC) as being below their Medicare benchmark. This includes, among others, increased reimbursement for pediatric behavioral therapy, dental care, and maternity services. Together, these provider rate investments total \$244.2M for the Department of Healthcare Policy and Financing alone and \$28.0M for other state departments.

- *\$7.8M to support workforce development in K-12 schools*
 - This budget includes \$5.0M toward academic enrichment and work-based learning programs in our K-12 schools to ensure a prepared and highly skilled Colorado workforce of the future. This continued investment into programming will be available to school districts and other partners to accelerate academic recovery, meaningfully re-engage students, and expand work-based learning opportunities for students across the State and will build off of recommendations from key education task forces designed to promote promising practices, including final recommendations from H.B. 22-1215.
 - In anticipation of the H.B. 22-1215 task force recommendations the budget holds a \$0.8M placeholder to support implementation.
 - This budget also includes \$2.0M to enhance funding to the Colorado Development Incentive Program (CDIP) in order to address high demand from schools for the program and continue to incentivize career development in our schools. CDIP provides financial incentives for school districts, charter schools, and BOCES to encourage high school students to complete qualified industry credential programs, internships, pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs, or qualified Advanced Placement (AP) courses.

- *\$5.0M in grants and \$20.0M in tax credits for Opportunity Now 2.0*



- Opportunity Now is an innovative approach to strengthening public-private partnerships and driving workforce development in in-demand areas. In phase 1 alone, we have distributed over \$26 million to grow 46 local initiatives, with phases 2 and 3 of funding to follow. To build on the success of this program, we are proposing \$5.0M for cash grants to entities that train infrastructure-related workers to meet new labor demands created by IIJA and IRA projects. We will also invest \$20.0M in new tax credits to support partnerships that train Coloradans for the future needs of our economy.
- *\$5.0M to address the veterinarian shortage*
 - Colorado is experiencing a veterinarian shortage that impacts animal welfare across the State, especially in rural and other underserved areas. In partnership with the legislature, we will work to establish a new tax credit beginning in FY 2025-26 to increase the provision of veterinarian services and attract professionals where they are needed most.
- *\$3.1M for educational talent mentorship*
 - This budget adds state dollars into an effective stimulus-funded program to retain high-quality teachers serving our State. The program funds school districts, BOCES, and charter schools on an ongoing basis for induction and mentoring support for teachers in their first three years, which is the most crucial time in onboarding and retaining teachers in our workforce. These funds support new teachers and their mentors in a variety of ways, including new teacher and mentor stipends, training for mentors in coaching skills, and technology to support video observation.
- *\$1.3M to improve skills-based hiring and pathways into public service*
 - In September, I signed Executive Order D 2023 016, aimed at creating more opportunities for careers with state government and helping Colorado attract and retain the talent it needs for today and the future. This budget provides funding for the full implementation of this Executive Order, resulting in an increased number of Registered Apprenticeship Programs within state departments and other work-based learning programs to improve state vacancy rates. This work is funded through GEER Fund, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funding, and state General Fund.
- *\$2.0M in grants and \$30.0M in tax credits to expand registered apprenticeships*
 - Through this budget, we will partner with the legislature to invest \$2.0M in apprenticeship start up grants. To incentivize more apprenticeship programs, we will also invest in a new tax credit to help cover the costs associated with starting and sustaining a registered apprenticeship. By growing the number of registered apprenticeship programs in the State, we will create more pathways into quality jobs, allow people to learn while they earn, and incentivize industry to be partners in talent development.

- *\$3.2M for other investments in workforce, including:*
 - \$1.5M for a new tax credit beginning in FY 2025-26 to incentivize the transfer of land to new farmers and ranchers;
 - \$0.8M in tax credits to support employee ownership of businesses;
 - \$0.5M to connect people with disabilities to workforce services; and
 - \$0.4M to support Small Business Development Centers programming to bring economic development opportunities to rural communities and businesses.

Our Commitment to Colorado Families

Over the last five years, we have worked to make Colorado the best state in the country for children and families. We have put more money into working families' pockets by substantially expanding our state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), boosting the maximum state credit claim from \$673 in 2021 to around \$2,920 in 2024. At the same time we funded Colorado's first state Child Tax Credit, providing hard-working parents and guardians with up to \$1,200 per child under six. Through Serve Colorado and AmeriCorps, we have increased tax filings among low-income families who qualify for tax refunds, putting millions of dollars back in the pockets of Coloradans who can benefit from them most. We have also invested hundreds of millions of dollars into expanding child care capacity, creating more than 3,000 new child care slots in the last year alone and expanding our child care workforce through free coursework, scholarships, and tax credits to support early education providers and educators.

This budget advances our commitment to supporting Colorado families, including:

- *\$21.1M for the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)*
 - This budget adds \$21.1M to CCCAP, the State's child care subsidy, including \$12.6M Child Care Development Funds (CCDF) ongoing to continue stimulus-funded policies of increased provider rates and an increased level of paid absences in CCCAP, the State's child care subsidy. We will also invest \$6.6M CCDF one-time to keep family copays capped at 10% of family income and to fund infants and toddlers based on enrollment to provide program stability while the federal government considers permanent rule changes.
- *\$10.0M to expand the state Child Care Expense Tax Credit and improve benefits outreach*
 - Taxpayers claiming our existing state Child Care Expense Tax Credits often experience cliff effects, which significantly cut credit amounts when household incomes increase. In addition, data barriers have long



contributed to families not accessing CCCAP and other benefits for which they are eligible. This budget combines the two child care expense credits into one, significantly expanding access for low- and middle-income families. It also provides for tax-related data sharing so state agencies can better target their existing benefits outreach, helping Colorado families access benefits for which they qualify.

- *\$1.0M for targeted homelessness prevention and response for survivors*
 - Families that have survived domestic and sexual violence comprise a disproportionate share of the TANF caseload. The trauma of domestic and sexual violence is too often exacerbated by ensuing financial hardship. This funding will continue a stimulus-funded pilot program and is expected to support 1,900 TANF-eligible domestic and sexual violence survivors through a housing-focused flexible financial assistance program.

- *\$3.5M to increase family food security*
 - Summer EBT is a new, permanent federal program to provide nutrition benefits to qualifying families for the months in which students are not in school. By participating in the program, Colorado will leverage an estimated \$35 million annually for over 300,000 food-insecure Colorado children during the critical summer months when there is limited access to other resources like the free and reduced lunch program. The new program, which replaces Pandemic-EBT, would be administered by CDHS in partnership with the Colorado Department of Education, pending final federal guidance.

Our Commitment to a Colorado for All

Creating a Colorado for All means creating a state where everyone can thrive, no matter who they are or where they come from. This budget makes important investments that help move us closer to a true Colorado for All, including:

- *\$14.1M to support people with disabilities*
 - With a recent influx in revenue from historic license plate sales, the Colorado Disability Funding Committee (CDFC) will be able to expand its work to support people with disabilities. The CDFC has worked with my office and Lieutenant Governor Primavera to plan for expanded investments, including \$14.1M in its first year, to invest in disability application assistance as well as innovative and new programs that

improve the quality of life or increase independence for persons with disabilities. This increased revenue will allow the CDFC to increase its capacity for matching requests and giving out larger grants to communities and organizations, on top of our \$0.4M investment to help people with disabilities find employment and income through Workforce Centers. Through the CDFC, the final determination on these investments will be determined by the appointed committee to best meet the needs of Colorado's disability community.

- *\$5.0M to support equitable access to healthcare services*
 - This budget includes multiple investments to improve access to timely and inclusive healthcare. First, the budget includes a dedicated Tribal Health Data staff member to collect and coordinate health data from Tribal and American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities across Colorado to better address persistent health disparities. This budget also invests in disease testing for physically hard-to-reach communities via extensive delivery networks that transport testing samples across Colorado to the State Lab, which increases overall disease surveillance and access to timely sample testing. Additional resources are requested to combat increasing cases of syphilis and tuberculosis, both of which have disproportionate, severe impacts on several different vulnerable communities.

- *\$2.7M to support new migrants*
 - Colorado continues to see new arrivals, facing the same challenges of affordable housing, child care, and livable wages that many Coloradans experience. Many of our newest Coloradans often have the added challenge of getting to know our language and our State. Through this budget, we will continue to support our recent arrivals by increasing capacity at the Office of New Americans. We will also partner with the legislature to invest \$2.5M in a grant program and community support fund to support nonprofits that provide vital services to migrants.

- *\$1.3M for blood lead testing for vulnerable children*
 - Blood lead testing in at-risk children is critical to identifying exposure and prompting lead mitigation to protect children's health. This budget supports lead testing equipment covering the full geographic range of Colorado and adds dedicated staff to determine and mitigate source contamination in areas where high blood levels are detected.



As we think about a Colorado for All and work to cultivate a state where we can all move forward together, we must acknowledge our shared past. In September 2023, History Colorado submitted a report to the General Assembly entitled “Federal Indian Schools in Colorado, 1880-1920.” The report began the process of acknowledging the atrocities that took place during the Boarding School era. More work, however, needs to be done to fully understand the impacts of Native American Boarding Schools in Colorado and to recognize the intergenerational trauma they have produced. It is vital that this work is done in a way that honors the children who were tragically lost, the impacted Tribes, and American Indian/Alaska Native communities.

This year's budget provides \$1.0 million to support Tribal consultations and engagement with American Indian/Alaska Native communities, archival research, archaeological field work, education, and potential memorialization. By funding this work, we make a clear and unequivocal statement that hate and racism have no place in the future of our State, and that we prioritize methods that allow Tribal Nations and our State as a whole to heal from our shared history.

Our Commitment to Protecting our Environment for Our Communities & Our Future

Under this administration, Colorado has continued to make historic investments to protect our environment and preserve our way of life for future generations.

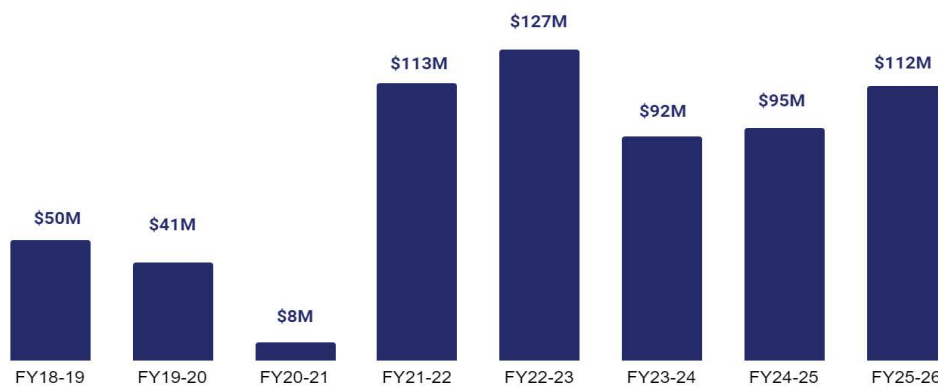
In addition to more than \$300 million in investments in air quality and \$1 billion in tax incentives for the adoption of clean energy technologies over ten years, over the past two years we also successfully implemented the Keep Colorado Wild Pass, with over 30% of drivers opting -in to a discounted annual park pass as of August 2023. This will provide sustainable, ongoing funding for the maintenance, expansion and preservation of our state parks, wildlife and other natural resources, particularly in the face of increased impacts from climate change.

In Colorado, water is life. We have provided historic funding for critical water projects around the State. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has received \$10.3M in Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Cash Funds to date, unlocking a total of \$103M in federal funds through the IIJA. These funds are granted out to local municipalities for clean-water-related projects.

The FY 2024-25 budget continues historic levels of funding to ensure sufficient water supply for Coloradans and Colorado's economy for generations to come. Following the

release of the updated Colorado Water plan earlier this year, and \$97M state investment in the 2023 Annual Water Projects bill, the FY 2024-25 budget continues to invest in water projects. This includes historic levels of Severance Tax revenues and new funding from Proposition DD tax on sports betting, which is projected to provide more than \$25M to the Water Plan Implementation Grant Program and is expected to be leveraged for total water projects funding up to four times that amount including local, private and federal funds. This is at the same time that we are ensuring historic Severance Tax revenue is supporting other important state commitments.

Revenues for water projects have rebounded and are projected to remain higher than historic averages.



Our administration is also preparing to release the first Climate Preparedness Roadmap. The roadmap will lay out actionable and achievable strategic next steps for the State to take in proactively adapting to the changing climate. The effort will help to prioritize actions and identify gaps with particular attention to our State’s biodiversity, agriculture, vulnerable communities, as well as ensuring consistency with and co-benefits of the State’s greenhouse gas reduction goals and roadmap.

This budget advances our commitment to preserving and protecting Colorado’s environment, including:

- *\$14.0M to maintain Zero Fare for Better Air and create Zero Fare for Youth program*
 - Through this budget we will continue our investment in the successful Zero Fare for Better Air Program, which saves people money and reduces cars on the road and, therefore, emissions. In past years, transit authorities participating in the program have seen increased ridership during the months covered by the Zero Fare for Better Air program. The budget also seeks to expand on the success of this program to provide



fare-free service to youth ages 19 and under year-round. Our administration is working with members of the Transportation Legislation Review Committee and transit stakeholders on this important legislation to support local transit, which can advance Colorado's agenda for cleaner air throughout the State.

- *\$14.0M for improved air quality*
 - The Stationary Sources Control Fund (SSCF) supports implementation of several programs which regulate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, address challenges in the State's ozone performance, enforce environmental justice for communities hardest hit by climate change, and generally guide Colorado to a clean future. This budget invests \$14.0M into Colorado's long-term air quality by stabilizing the Stationary Sources Control Fund.

- *\$10.0M in tax credits for sustainable agricultural practices*
 - This budget includes \$10.0M beginning in FY 2025-26 for a refundable income tax credit to implement sustainable agricultural practices. The Colorado Department of Agriculture would define sustainable agriculture practices through agency rulemaking to determine the eligible practices to be supported by this tax credit.

- *\$6.1M for environmental justice*
 - The budget significantly strengthens enforcement and compliance efforts to ensure regulations concerning air, water, and hazardous waste to protect historically disadvantaged communities from being disproportionately burdened. In partnership with the legislature, we will bolster response times when there is evidence of non-compliance with state emissions standards. In addition, the budget enables a new voluntary program that gives local governments the power to decide when and how to directly limit new air pollution in their communities.

- *\$2.2M to protect biodiversity*
 - Recognizing the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity across the State, this budget provides for the upscaling of the State Land Board biodiversity program, which is focused on habitat restoration, species conservation, carbon management, and soil health. In addition, this budget expands Colorado Parks and Wildlife's capacity to protect biodiversity across all species and achieve successful reintegration of wolverines into our high mountain ecosystems.

- *\$1.1M for other environmental investments, including:*
 - \$0.6M to create a state dredge and fill permitting program; and
 - \$0.5M to prevent and address wildfire along the Cumbres and Toltec railroad.

Our Commitment to Long-Term Solutions

Every year, much of our cost growth is driven by factors outside of the direct control of individual state departments, such as caseload. This year, I directed departments to identify innovative proposals that would drive down long-term costs. In particular, departments sought out cost-bending proposals that reduce caseload or other future costs, but that may require resources, legislation, or lead time to demonstrate savings. By identifying these proposals, the State will be able to improve outcomes while driving down long-term expenses. Accordingly, this budget includes the investments below, in addition to the State’s first capital request pursuing federal Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) energy production credits (EPCs) that will reduce our utility costs and environmental footprint going forward:

- \$75.2M to reduce the competency restoration waitlist
 - The number of people waiting in Colorado’s jails for admission to inpatient hospital beds for treatment to restore competency to stand trial continues to grow. Further delays in competency evaluation and restoration impedes their right to a speedy trial. Changes in the mental health landscape over the past three years – especially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic – have increased referrals for competency services while mental health hospitals have reduced capacity to provide services due to a nationwide healthcare worker shortage. A \$75.2M investment in this budget to increase the number of psychiatric beds at state mental health hospitals and private psychiatric beds demonstrates Colorado’s commitment to addressing the competency waitlist for restoration services. Further, by directly confronting this challenge, the State seeks to make meaningful progress in long-term cost avoidance associated with fines from the consent decree.
- \$11.6M for installation of broadband infrastructure across our correctional facilities
 - In addition to leveraging roughly a billion dollars in federal funds for broadband infrastructure through the Capital Project Fund and Broadband



Equity and Deployment programs, the budget also invests state funding into broadband access for critical community anchor institutions, like our correctional facilities, to allow access to telehealth, virtual legal proceedings, and critical educational opportunities. This targeted investment will result in long-term cost savings in healthcare and transportation.

Our Commitment to Good Governance

New Federal Opportunities

Colorado's focus on achieving good governance includes a commitment to drawing down federal funding from the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). A total of more than \$4.6B has already been awarded or announced for IIJA projects in Colorado with approximately \$3.2B going directly to state government; \$657M to local governments, Tribes, airports, and private industry; and \$662M that will be implemented directly by federal agencies in Colorado. We have also invested \$13M from the IIJA Cash Fund, established via S.B. 22-215, in state departments and local municipalities in order to draw down \$107M in federal funds for projects impacting water quality, road safety, energy security, and multimodal transportation. We've conditionally awarded another \$11M from the Cash Fund in anticipation of an additional \$51M in federal funds; many departments and local governments currently have outstanding applications for IIJA projects.

Highlights of projects funded through IIJA Cash Fund match include \$10M that has been set aside for investment in the Department of Local Affairs to provide local match support. These state funds allow for municipalities to meet federal match requirements they would not otherwise have been able to secure due to limited funding. Some of these projects include the towns of Idaho Springs and Cortez, who have leveraged the state funds to secure federal funding from the Department of Transportation's Rebuilding America's Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) program. In addition, we are working diligently to ensure cost savings across the State through utilization of IRA tax credits and applying for ongoing grants made available through IRA.

Broadband remains a statewide priority through projects funded by the American Rescue Plan Act's Capital Projects Fund, and planning for investments through the IIJA Broadband Equity Access and Deployment award. The ARPA Capital Projects Fund and IIJA BEAD programs will award an excess of \$1 billion in Colorado for broadband. Together, these programs are being carefully stewarded to meet my administration's

goal of 99% connectivity for the State, connecting hard to reach areas and left behind communities to affordable and reliable broadband.

Making the Most of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) provided substantial assistance to the State in delivering critical government services during the COVID-19 pandemic and to make transformative investments that sustain Colorado's recovery. Colorado received more than \$9.59 billion in ARPA funds and the State was specifically awarded \$3.83 billion in flexible State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF). We are continuing to invest these funds to mitigate the lingering effects of the pandemic, provide transformational investment in government services, and build a stronger future for Colorado. Investments have included \$240 million in workforce development, \$550 million for mental and behavioral health programs, \$580 million toward affordable housing and homeownership, and \$1.4 billion to fortify the state budget and maintain fiscal integrity through the economic recovery.

Colorado is starting to see SLFRF grants make transformative change in behavioral health. Senate Bill 21-191 invested \$550 million statewide into the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund. This fund provided new and one-time funding for dozens of programs to bolster, improve, and create behavioral and mental health programs across the State. Programs are diverse to support individuals across the lifespan with unique needs. The Behavioral Health Administration is making strides in spending these funds to provide enhanced services in every corner of the State. Over the next several years, the BHA will continue to invest in communities across Colorado to fill gaps and provide significant impacts in the lives of Coloradans through meaningful and equitable behavioral health solutions.

As needs across the State have shifted since the early response to the COVID-19 pandemic, so too has the need to invest these one-time federal dollars in the most critical, transformational opportunities for the State. This budget includes a proposal for Statewide Strategic Reinvestment of more than \$40 million of stimulus funds from existing uses to reprioritized investments including additional funds for behavioral health capital projects, healthy food access for low-income Coloradans, workforce apprenticeship funding, and more. This whole-of-government approach seeks to fully spend every penny of the \$3.8 billion Colorado received by prioritizing investments in proven programs with direct impact to Coloradans. The Executive Branch also intends to work closely with the Joint Budget Committee this year on other solutions to ensure that we spend every dollar of ARPA without reversions to the federal government.



Supporting State Employees

In partnership with Colorado Workers for Innovative and New Solutions (Colorado WINS), the State of Colorado continues to establish itself as an employer of choice and to recruit and retain our talented workforce. In this budget and in accordance with our Partnership Agreement with Colorado WINS (the Partnership Agreement), we are investing \$77M so that all classified state employees will receive an across-the-board (ATB) pay increase of three percent on July 1, 2024.

In addition, this budget includes \$136M to implement the new Steps Pay Plan in accordance with the Partnership Agreement, beginning on July 1, 2024. This increase is driven primarily by salary adjustments. Classified employees will now receive scheduled pay increases based on time in job series, which incentivizes experience among those dedicated to serving Coloradans. These changes to the State's pay structure will allow Colorado to remain more competitive with pay in comparable markets, helping to reduce the number of critical vacancies and strengthening the State's ability to serve all residents of Colorado.

Fiscal Responsibility

This FY 2024-25 Budget Request represents a post-pandemic normalization of the budget process. As one-time pandemic-era federal funding recedes from the budget, the State is faced with the challenge of funding critical programs and initiatives, maintaining an exceptional level of service and support for Coloradans, improving efficiency, and following through on our commitments to healthcare, public safety, housing, saving people money on property taxes, renewable energy, and the long-term prosperity of our State. This budget manages to fulfill those commitments while keeping down operating growth and maintaining our historic reserves at 15%.

Furthermore, in partnership with the General Assembly, we have made great strides in limiting the duration of tax expenditure legislation. It is important to not overextend the additional size of future tax credit packages. This budget includes a modest approach to additional tax expenditures, and accounts for implementation costs that fit within the Department of Revenue's workload capabilities for tax year 2025 and would sunset in five to eight years. Also, we anticipate an additional information technology budget amendment request in January to support a statewide certification system, given that a majority of these credits will involve certificates from other agencies.

In addition to the changes outlined above, this balanced budget includes a number of proposals that align funds and resources with areas of high need across the State.

Funds from severance tax reached record levels in 2023, and this budget uses the additional revenue to fund a number of water and environmental priorities. The State is also using the fees generated from the sale of newly introduced license plates to fund services for Coloradans with disabilities. Attachment 2, *How We Balance*, includes additional information on the sources and uses of each of these proposals, as well as a final reconciliation of this balanced budget.

Conclusion

Thank you for your consideration of this budget request. We look forward to another year of partnership with the General Assembly in January.

This budget letter includes the following attachments:

1. General Fund and Economic Conditions Overview
2. How We Balance
3. Legislative Placeholders
4. Stimulus Funds Overview
5. Capital Requests Overview
6. Marijuana Tax Cash Fund Overview
7. Long Range Plan Overview
8. Evidence-Based Policy
9. Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion
10. Enterprises
11. Budget Tables
12. Decision Items by Department

Complete details of all requests, including financial schedules, may be found on the OSPB website: www.colorado.gov/OSPB.

Together, we can keep our promises to Colorado.

Sincerely,



Jared Polis
Governor



OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING AND BUDGETING CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FY 2024-25 BUDGET

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Attachment 1: General Fund and Economic Conditions Overview

The General Fund budget request for FY 2024-25 is \$18.4 billion, of which \$15.9 billion is subject to the reserve limit and \$2.5 billion is exempt. The total requested General Fund represents an overall increase of 6.0 percent from the FY 2023-24 enacted General Fund amount.

Operating growth: The General Fund budget request targets an operating growth rate of 6.5 percent above FY 2023-24 enacted levels, which consists of a 4.0 percent growth in caseload and 2.5 percent growth in non-caseload expenditures and additional pressures discussed elsewhere in this document.

Reserves: The budget also maintains a General Fund reserve of 15.0 percent – a prudent and necessary statutory requirement, especially during the current uncertain economic conditions. This reserve amount aligns with the need experienced over the major economic recessions in 2001 and 2008, both of which hit four budget cycles and reduced General Fund revenues by more than 16 percent. Maintaining a 15.0 percent reserve for a future rainy day is critical to helping the State weather the next major downturn and preventing cuts to education, healthcare, and other core services.

Caseload Expenditures

Caseload expenditures include line items driven by demographic, inflationary, or other rule-based funding changes. Some of these include K-12 Total Program, Medicaid Caseload, Corrections Caseload, Higher Education Caseload, Employee Compensation, Provider Rates, and operating and OIT common policies, among other smaller line items. This budget acknowledges the existing cost drivers require higher growth than non-caseload costs, and the Governor's Office hopes to collaborate going forward on ways to bend the cost curves.

Education

Among an overall Total Program increase request of \$564.1 million, of which \$305.5 million is the State Share, the Governor is requesting a full buydown of the remaining \$141.3 million of the Budget Stabilization Factor. This additional funding increases FY 2024-25 per pupil funding by \$705 (6.6%) to \$11,317. Additionally, the Governor is requesting an increase of \$15.1 million, for a total of \$42.1 million, to provide full mill levy equalization to CSI schools.

Medicaid

Medicaid caseload costs continue to grow, but the FY 2024-25 budget is influenced by several unique factors. The federal government has ended its pandemic-related increase to the federal Medicaid match. Colorado received significant budget relief from



the higher match, but the State must now backfill the loss of federal dollars as the federal match returns to its pre-pandemic levels. Additionally, the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) must pay for one additional week of medical claims during FY 2024-25 because it contains 53 weeks; this occurs every five to six years.

Total Compensation

During the 2020 legislative session, the State passed H.B. 20-1153, the Colorado Partnership for Quality Jobs and Services Act, which codified the existence of the union for the majority of classified State employees. Pursuant to the Act, the State entered into negotiations with the State's union, Colorado WINS (or COWINS). Those negotiations resulted in the Partnership Agreement that established a number of compensation and benefit package changes for State employees. One of the elements of the Agreement was the reestablishment of a compensation structure that recognizes an employee's tenure and adjusts their compensation accordingly. The FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Budget Request is the first year of implementing and funding the step placement for all classified covered employees based on their time in job series. As with every year's budget request, the Governor's Budget reflects the cost of employee compensation which, for FY 2024-25, includes placement within the step structure. The Governor's Budget includes, for all employees, a 3% across-the-board increase plus the incremental difference to adjust employee compensation to align with the step placement as outlined in the Partnership Agreement. The FY 2024-25 budget also includes the increases to the State's contribution to healthcare premiums for State employees. Per the partnership agreement, the State is required to absorb the first \$20 million in total funds increases to premiums.

Statewide Provider Rates

The budget includes a 2% across-the-board increase for community providers excluding HCPF and the equivalent of a 2.5% increase for HCPF.

Common Policies

Increased demand and costs per unit of service in the information technology space are driving considerable cost increases for the Office of Information Technology and its customers. The State's Risk Management program is also experiencing elevated expenditure levels due to multiple high-cost losses related to natural disasters, liability claims, cybersecurity breaches, and others. The uptick in Risk Management expenses will likely be felt in the FY 2023-24 budget due to the timing of the losses, but long-term cost structures will likely increase as a result of the State's recent loss experience.

Non-caseload Expenditures

Non-caseload expenditures refer to other decision items in the budget outside of the caseload line items, excluding any roll-on or roll-off of prepays. This also includes accounting for other elected officials, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch, who



will propose their FY 2024-25 budgets directly to the General Assembly. The Governor's Budget includes a 5% General Fund placeholder to accommodate operating growth for non-executive agencies and other departments with elected officials.

Economic and Revenue Conditions

The following section discusses economic conditions for Colorado as well as General Fund and State Education Fund revenue received by the State based on the OSPB September 2023 forecast. The General Fund is the State's main account for funding its core programs and services, such as education, health and human services, public safety, and courts. It also funds the majority of capital construction and maintenance needs for State facilities and, in some years, transportation projects.

The largest revenue sources for the General Fund are income and sales taxes paid by individuals and businesses in the state, which are heavily influenced by the performance of the economy. In addition to the General Fund, some state programs and services are funded from cash funds and federal government funds. Cash funds receive revenue from certain taxes, user fees, and charges that are generally designated for specific programs. The State Education Fund is a cash fund that receives one-third of one percent of taxable income from Colorado taxpayers to help fund K-12 education.

Income and sales taxes are the largest sources of General Fund revenue — Based on OSPB's September 2023 forecast, income tax revenue from individual and corporate sources combined are the largest contributor to the State General Fund for FY 2024-25, at 66.2 percent not including the State Education Fund diversion. Sales tax revenue is the second largest source at a projected 25.3 percent of General Fund revenue in FY 2024-25. Income, sales, and use taxes make up more than 90 percent of General Fund revenues.

General Fund money diverted to Affordable Housing Programs — Per Proposition 123, one-tenth of one-percent of total taxable income is diverted to Affordable Housing Programs at the Department of Local Affairs and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade every year. This diversion is projected to be \$323.6 million in FY 2024-25, an anticipated 6.3 percent increase from FY 2023-24.

General Fund money diverted to the State Education Fund — The State Education Fund (SEF) receives one-third of one-percent of total taxable income under the Colorado Constitution. Therefore, a portion of revenue from income taxes is diverted from the General Fund to the SEF every year. Because this revenue comes from taxable income, it generally follows the trends in the State's individual income and corporate income tax revenue collections, with occasional slight differences due to the timing of diversions. The diversion is forecasted at \$1,045.7M in FY 2024-25, an

expected increase of 6.3 percent from FY 2023-24. In addition to the diversion of income tax revenue, policies enacted over the past several years have transferred other General Fund money to the State Education Fund.

Economic conditions affect revenue to the General Fund and State Education Fund – General Fund revenue collections are heavily influenced by the performance of the economy. When more people earn and spend money, and businesses experience increased sales, state tax revenue grows. Conversely, state revenue usually declines during economic downturns, sometimes by large amounts as income and spending levels weaken. However, during the pandemic recession, household income and spending levels did not experience protracted declines, nor did state revenues. Coming off of record-high revenue collections and future expectations for a decline in economic activity, the outlook for General Fund revenues in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 were revised up in OSPB’s September 2023 economic and revenue forecast relative to the previous forecast. However, a small decline of 3.8 percent in General Fund revenue is expected in the current fiscal year as the economy rebalances, but FY 2024-25 revenue is projected to rebound to 5.8 percent.

Some General Fund revenue sources – Notably, corporate income taxes and individual income tax estimated payments – are highly volatile, which can cause larger fluctuations in revenue than are seen in overall economic conditions. This volatility can also cause large forecast errors.

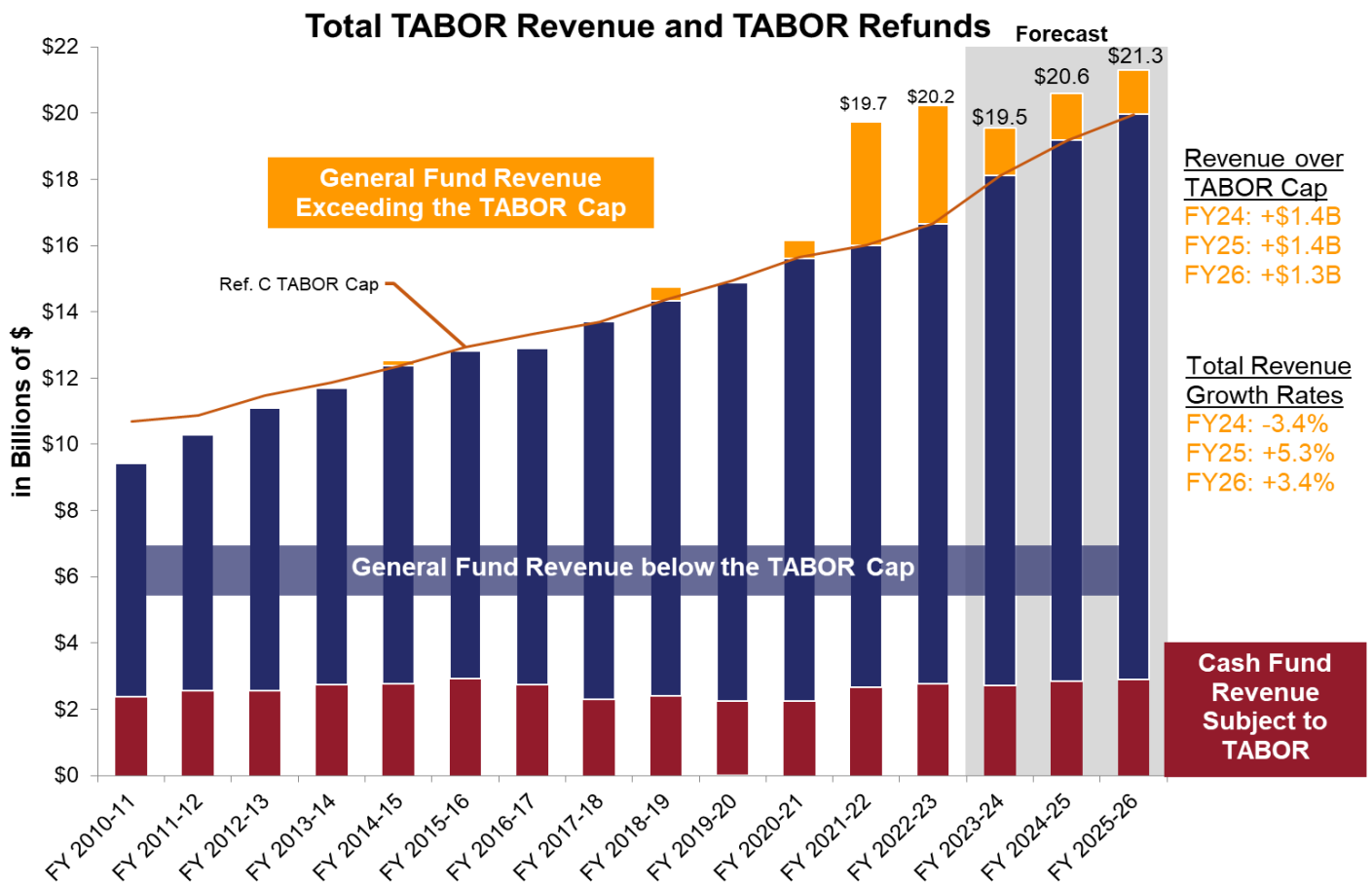
Current economic conditions – Since June, the labor market has remained strong and consumer demand has outperformed expectations. U.S. inflation and wage growth have continued to moderate, though price growth is currently higher locally than nationwide due to higher local demand for shelter and services. Strong consumption, combined with increased investment and inventory activity boosts 2023 GDP expectations, and OSPB has updated the growth forecast to reflect a moderately soft landing, followed by a rebound to potential growth by 2025. The soft landing is a departure from the June forecast, which expected slowing consumer demand and tightening financial conditions to cause a contraction in economic growth in the final quarter of 2023 and beginning of 2024, before recovering over the remainder of the year. Colorado is expected to fare slightly better than the nation as a whole over the course of the forecast period due to a marginally tighter labor market and a higher proportion of service spending.

Downside risks to the forecast include an unexpected acceleration of tightening lending conditions, further tightening of monetary policy rates, geopolitical risks, and a Federal government shutdown. Upside risks include slowing in services inflation despite strong wage growth, quicker-than-anticipated normalization of shelter inflation, stronger labor



demand, and debt delinquency rates remaining low. Overall, OSPB views economic risks to this forecast as relatively balanced.

Forecast for General Fund revenue — General Fund revenue in FY 2022-23 increased 1.7 percent to \$18,002.2 million. General Fund revenue expectations in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 are upwardly revised from the previous forecast due to a better economic outlook with better than previously expected consumer demand and labor market conditions. In FY 2023-24, revenue is expected to decrease by 3.8 percent to \$17,309.8 million before increasing by 5.8 percent in FY 2024-25 to \$18,309.2 million.



Source: OSPB September 2023 forecast

Individual Income Tax — Income tax paid by individuals is by far the largest source of tax revenue for the State, representing about two-thirds of all General Fund revenue. Individual income tax collections are also extremely volatile during periods of economic change. Individual income tax is paid on most sources of household income, such as wages, investments, and royalties. Business income from sole proprietorships and fiduciaries are also collected as individual income tax revenue.



Individual income tax collections fell by 6.5 percent in FY 2022-23 after a record revenue total in FY 2021-22. In FY 2023-24, revenues are expected to remain flat, falling 0.2 percent, before rebounding 7.9 percent in FY 2024-25. The state's unemployment rate is forecast to increase from 3.0 percent in 2023 to 3.4 percent in 2024, representing a slightly weakening labor market between now and mid-2024 that is a drag on revenue collections in FY 2023-24. However, a small rebound in aggregate wages in 2025 alongside an expected rebound in proprietor and asset income, support anticipated increases in withholdings, estimated payments, and cash with returns alike.

Corporate Income Tax — C-corporations, S-corporations, and partnerships collections are categorized as corporate income tax revenue. Similar to individual income tax revenue, corporate income tax revenue is among the most volatile sources of General Fund revenue due to business-specific filing considerations and the structure of the corporate income tax code.

Revenue from corporate income tax increased 50.9 percent to a record \$2.37 billion in FY 2022-23 beating the previous record set in FY 2021-22 of \$1.57 billion. Revenue is expected to fall 25.8 percent to \$1.76 billion in FY 2023-24 and fall an additional 3.7 percent in FY 2024-25 due to slower consumer demand compared to recent levels and a restrictive monetary policy environment.

Sales and Use Taxes — The State's sales and use tax collections make up slightly more than 25 percent of total General Fund revenue. Most products and a small number of services are subject to these taxes; both households and businesses pay sales and use taxes. Revenue from sales and use tax grew 5.3 percent to \$4.55 billion in FY 2022-23 following historic growth of 19.0 percent in FY 2021-22. Revenue growth is forecast to slow to 1.5 percent in FY 2023-24 and \$4.62 billion in collections as retail activity in the state slows from recent highs. Revenue growth is forecast to rebound to 6.0 percent in FY 2024-25 and stabilize at 4.6 percent in FY 2025-26. For the full forecast period, this is a total upward revision of \$7.1 million, reflecting little change in expectations from the prior forecast.

Other General Fund Revenue — Several smaller sources contribute to all other General Fund revenue. These include excise taxes on cigarette, tobacco, and liquor products; taxes paid by insurers on premiums; pari-mutuel wagering; interest income; and fines and fees. Other General Fund revenue is expected to decrease by 5.5 percent in FY 2023-24 coming off 46.1 percent growth in FY 2022-23, followed by a further slow down of 4.1 percent in FY 2024-25. The main driver of revenue is interest income and is tied to current monetary policy expectations.



Attachment 2: How We Balance

Path to Balancing

The FY 2024-25 budget marks a return to normal fiscal constraints the State encountered before the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly all of the stimulus dollars provided through myriad federal sources finish rolling off in this budget, and the State is facing moderating inflation and stable population growth estimates, which will constrain the growth of the budget through the TABOR mechanisms.

Starting Point

The FY 2023-24 budget adopted during the 2023 legislative session allowed for a General Fund remaining balance that exceeded the State's 15% statutory reserve by more than \$180 million. Together with the projected General Fund revenues and transfers in, and net of FY 2023-24 appropriations and transfers out, the State has just over \$1.5 billion in incremental General Fund available for appropriation in FY 2024-25. Note that the General Fund available calculated in the table below already includes a \$50 million General Fund hold for capital construction (see the Capital Construction section below). The table below shows the reconciliation of these figures.

| FY 2024-25 General Fund Available | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Description | Amount |
| FY24: GF Above Reserve Requirement | \$183,695,188 |
| (+) FY25: GF Revenue + Transfers | \$18,362,595,180 |
| (-) FY25: GF Appropriations from FY24 | \$14,896,756,343 |
| (-) FY25: Spending Outside the Limit | \$2,107,227,523 |
| (=) FY 25: Available General Fund | \$1,542,306,502 |

Caseload & Non-Discretionary Expenses

The FY 2024-25 budget request represents a return to "normal" budgeting practices and constraints for the State of Colorado. Even though General Fund availability has been stable year-over-year, the majority of the General Fund available for expenditure in the FY 2024-25 budget is consumed by non-discretionary expenses. The expenses outlined in this section are considered non-discretionary expenses. A discussion of discretionary expenses follows this section.

Caseload

On an annual basis, caseload adjustments consume the largest portion of available General Fund. In particular, the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing



accounts for nearly 60 percent of the total General Fund caseload increase. However, about half of that Department’s increase is associated with two unique factors in the FY 2024-25 budget: the end of the higher federal Medicaid match related to the federal public health emergency for COVID-19 and the presence of a 53rd week in the fiscal year (this happens every five or six years). It is important to note that the State’s investment in overall caseload increases is not limited to the General Fund. Including all fund sources, the State is requesting more than \$1.3 billion in total funds to address caseload needs. The table below shows the State’s General Fund and total funds request to address caseload needs.

| FY 2024-25 Caseload Obligations | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Department | General Fund | Total Funds |
| Health Care Policy & Financing | \$324,062,368 | \$667,567,170 |
| Human Services | \$75,259,690 | \$75,329,846 |
| Education | \$75,000,000 | \$323,004,318 |
| Higher Education | \$40,748,780 | \$180,709,984 |
| Public Health & Environment | \$15,014,300 | \$15,014,300 |
| Corrections | \$11,348,986 | \$11,357,695 |
| Early Childhood | \$796,016 | \$22,281,808 |
| Total | \$542,230,140 | \$1,295,265,121 |

Pre-pays & Budget Roll Offs

During the course of the pandemic, the influx of federal dollars into the State’s budget created unique funding opportunities and challenges. The State received more than \$3 billion in federal funds during the pandemic. Working in concert with the General Assembly during the 2022 and 2023 legislative sessions, the Executive Branch invested nearly \$1.4 billion in total funds into pre-paid expenses that the State drew against in subsequent budget submissions. The majority of the pre-paid balances were consumed in the FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 budgets, but approximately \$263 million remains for use in FY 2024-25. Of this amount, this budget request holds more than \$153 million for use against General Fund expenses subject to the 15% reserve. This budget also uses \$87 million of the remaining \$110 million to fund level 1 controlled maintenance projects. The State will retain approximately \$23 million in prepaid funds to use against the FY 2025-26 controlled maintenance obligation.

With the passage of H.B. 22-1029, the State pre-paid \$380 million of its future PERA Direct Distribution (or PERA DD) obligations that were established in S.B. 18-200. Of the total pre-paid amount, \$225 million was used in the FY 2022-23 budget, and the remaining \$155 million was used in the FY 2023-24 budget. All of the pre-paid funding



has now rolled off the budget, and the State must fund its obligations to PERA through regular General Fund contributions. Therefore, the FY 2024-25 budget recognizes a return to the normal funding mechanism for PERA DD and includes an additional \$139 million in General Fund expense for this obligation.

| FY 2024-25 PERA Pre-Pay Roll Off | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Description | Amount |
| PERA Pre-Pay Roll-off (Treasury) | \$139,252,072 |

The table below shows the amount of total pre-pays deposited into the Revenue Loss Restoration Cash Fund (RLRCF), the unexpended balance of the Behavioral & Mental Health Cash Fund balance, and the total pre-pay for controlled maintenance projects (see the Capital Construction section below). The table also details the total uses by fiscal year.

| FY 2024-25 Pre-Pays Total Source & Use | |
|--|----------------------|
| Description | Amount |
| (+) Revenue Loss Restoration Cash Fund | \$1,373,957,992 |
| (+) Behavioral & Mental Health Cash Fund | \$5,452,240 |
| (-) FY 2022-23 Uses | \$1,016,352,106 |
| (-) FY 2023-24 Uses (Est.) | \$210,038,468 |
| (=) Remaining Pre-Pay Balance | \$153,019,658 |
| (+) Controlled Maintenance Pre-Pay | \$110,000,000 |
| (=) Total Pre-Pay Available in FY 2024-25 | \$263,019,658 |

Placeholders

The Executive Branch is aware of a number of potential areas of General Fund obligation that, if unaccounted for, may lead to an imbalanced budget in FY 2024-25. To protect against the possibility of imbalance, the Executive Branch has held over \$432 million General Fund in the budget, as outlined in the table below.

| FY 2024-25 General Fund Placeholders | |
|--|---------------|
| Placeholder Category | Amount |
| Non-executive Branch (Legislative & Operating) | \$65,990,793 |
| Prop HH Hold | \$200,000,000 |
| Forecast Cash Fund Revenue Increase | \$25,000,000 |
| Cash Fund Forecast Risk | \$56,561,999 |

| FY 2024-25 General Fund Placeholders | |
|--|----------------------|
| Placeholder Category | Amount |
| Emergency Fund Reserve Requirement | \$32,000,000 |
| General Fund Transfer Holds | \$83,143,510 |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Pre-Pay Balance | -\$153,019,658 |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Expenses | \$7,333,967 |
| Legislative Placeholder (Executive Branch) | \$115,000,000 |
| Total | \$432,010,611 |

The largest of the placeholders represents the State’s estimated General Fund obligation if Proposition HH passes with the November ballot. The adoption of Proposition HH will require the TABOR cap to grow by an additional one percent per year. The higher TABOR cap will result in additional revenue that will be redirected to schools and local governments to offset lower property tax collections. Additionally, the measure would transfer \$200 million in General Fund in FY 2023-24 to backfill local governments and schools immediately. The FY 2024-25 budget sets aside funding for this potential obligation.

The Executive Branch is also holding approximately \$51 million in its budget to allow for growth in other areas of State government. The \$51 million represents a 5% growth in the budgets of the General Assembly, the Judicial Branch, and other elected official budgets. This percent is consistent with the hold included in previous budget submissions. This amount is included with the Non-Executive Branch legislative placeholder discussed below, and described as the Set Aside for Non-Executive Branch Decision Items in the balancing tables.

The FY 2024-25 budget request includes legislative placeholders for the Executive Branch and Non-Executive Branch. The Non-Executive Branch placeholder is \$15.0 million, and the Executive Branch placeholder is \$114.6 million, and is described in detail in Attachment 3 of this document.

The budget also places a hold on funds to provide the State financial liquidity for unanticipated emergencies or needs. The past few years have seen a number of losses that have put stress on the State’s emergency reserves. When a disaster or emergency occurs, the Executive Branch taps into emergency reserves or other cash fund balances to address the immediate needs of the State. Statute requires that the emergency reserves be replenished and any cash funds loaned for this purpose be repatriated to the original fund source. To ensure an adequate emergency reserve balance, the State is holding \$32 million in General Fund to maintain the 3% statutory reserve requirement.



The State's operating budget also experiences unanticipated shocks that drive the demand for resources outside of the normal budget request framework. To the extent that those financial shocks can be addressed during the State's regular or emergency (1331) supplemental request process, the Executive Branch submits its request accordingly. For this budget submission, the Executive Branch is holding \$29.2 million in total General Fund to absorb the supplemental needs of State agencies. Because these are operating expenses, the supplemental hold is subject to the 15% General Fund reserve requirement.

Finally, the FY 2024-25 budget request is predicated upon the accuracy of the economic forecasts used to determine future General Fund availability. For the FY 2023-24 budget, the General Assembly balanced to the Governor's economic forecast, and the FY 2024-25 budget request does the same. However, economic forecasts are necessarily subject to various margins in accuracy, and this budget provides two specific buffers against forecast variation to ensure a balanced FY 2024-25 submission. The first of these holds is a \$25.0 million General Fund reserve to account for anticipated cash fund revenue growth due to increased fees in this budget combined with necessary increases likely to occur in the future to avoid negative ending balances. Because the State is in a TABOR refund situation, any unanticipated cash fund revenue that counts against the TABOR cap pushes an equal amount of General Fund above the cap, thereby removing it from the overall budget.

In addition to the \$25.0 million cash fund revenue growth hold, the Executive Branch is holding another \$56.5 million in General Fund to account for upside risk to the cash fund revenue forecast. However, as actual data becomes available and the time horizon shrinks, this hold will be subsumed into more granular aspects of the economic forecast. The Governor proposes that if the full hold for cash fund forecast risk is unnecessary, then the remaining buffer be transferred into the IIJA Match Fund to support future infrastructure projects.

Additional Balancing Proposals

This budget package includes a number of balancing proposals, as outlined in the sections below. For reference, the following table shows the amount of General Fund offset or savings associated with each action.

| FY 2024-25 General Fund Balancing Proposals | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Request or Action | Impact on GF Need |
| ARPA Reinvestment | -\$22,388,364 |
| Hard Assets in the Emergency Reserve | -\$29,000,000 |
| Employment Support Fund Enterprise | -\$63,000,000 |
| Tax Credits, Revenue Reclass, and Fee Elim. | -\$70,365,500 |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Sweep | -\$50,000,000 |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Repurpose | -\$19,300,000 |
| Non-GF for High Acuity | -\$5,700,000 |
| General Fund Transfer in Lieu of Appropriation | -\$12,300,000 |
| Total Balancing Proposals | -\$272,053,864 |

ARPA Reinvestment

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) provided a wealth of funding to state and local governments during the COVID-19 pandemic to help address the economic cliff of 2020. The ARPA generally requires that states obligate or encumber ARPA funds by December 2024, the end of the first half of FY 2024-25. The State can still spend any encumbered or obligated ARPA dollars through December 2026. However, any ARPA funds that are unencumbered or unobligated in December of 2024 revert to the federal government. The State of Colorado has already adopted a statutory catch-all for any such funds, but that mechanism does not necessarily represent the best and highest use of the ARPA funds. To that end, the Executive Branch has worked with State agencies to identify ARPA funds that could be recaptured from programs that are not likely to fully expend their funds. This budget request has identified more than \$41 million in recapture opportunities. Of this amount, this budget assumes that roughly \$22.4 million of those recaptured dollars can be reinvested and offset General Fund requests elsewhere in the budget. Please see the ARPA Recapture & Reinvestment appendix for additional information on the sources and uses of the recaptured ARPA funds.

Hard Assets in the Emergency Reserve

Historically, the State of Colorado has included hard assets (buildings) as part of its statutory reserve account. Buildings were removed from the statutory reserve so they could be leveraged for capital and transportation improvements required through S.B. 17-267. Due to considerable appreciation in the value of the assets encumbered through the S.B. 17-267 Certificates of Participation (COPs), the Executive Branch has worked with the Treasury to identify \$29 million in State assets that are or can be made free and clear of the State’s COP obligations, and moved back into the State’s statutory



reserve account. This action provides a \$29 million General Fund offset that is not associated with any corresponding expenditure in the FY 2024-25 budget request.

Employment Support Fund (ESF) Enterprise

Last year, the Legislative and Executive Branches worked together to address the issues raised by the US Department of Labor regarding the distribution of Unemployment Insurance (UI) premiums between different funds. In doing so, we acted quickly to come into compliance with federal requirements. This request refines the impact of S.B. 23-232 to better align funding source and programmatic need. If statutory distributions of the fee revenues are amended to better match their intended use among enterprise and non-enterprise funds as proposed below, it would free up \$63 million in GF revenue for statewide balancing in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. This is the result of a \$16 million one-time impact of lowering the ESF cap in FY 2023-24. In FY 2023-24 and ongoing, there is a \$10 million impact from shifting UI administration IT costs currently covered by federal grants to the Technology Fund within the UI enterprise. Second, the creation of a new Workforce Services fund under the UI enterprise and moving the current ESF expenditures in the Division of Employment and Training to this new fund, which would free up \$13.5 million GF on an ongoing basis beginning in FY 2023-24. Due to this restructuring, the percentages of the support surcharge that go to various funds would change.

Tax Credit Packages, Revenue Classification Correction, and Fee Adjustments

The FY 2024-25 budget includes a number of other adjustments that are intended to create additional room for General Fund expenses. Tax credits provide a unique opportunity for the State to fund important initiatives through direct tax incentives as opposed to State expenditures. This budget package includes converting \$35 million in Housing Development Grant Funding to affordable housing tax credits which creates General Fund room to support additional housing priorities. Furthermore, the full tax expenditure package is expected to provide support for a range of top priorities including housing and workforce development.

The Executive Branch has also identified around \$32.1 million in gaming and cigarette revenue that is currently being counted against the TABOR cap. However, the revenue is used to support local governments and is a pass-through revenue stream for the State, and therefore should not count against the State's TABOR cap. The Executive Branch will work with legislators during the 2024 legislative session to address the correct classification of this revenue stream.

Finally, the State is proposing the elimination of the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity (RREO) program fee, which is currently managed by the Colorado

Department of Public Health & Environment. That fee will reduce overall TABOR revenue by roughly \$3.3 million in FY 2024-25.

Severance Tax Cash Fund Sweep

In recent years, severance tax revenues have met or beat the forecasted values in each economic forecast. In FY 2022-23, severance tax revenues set a record and peaked above \$374 million for the year. Relative to the March Economic Forecast, severance tax revenue projections were revised upwards in both the June and September economic forecasts. This has created over \$77 million in additional General Fund pressure. While maintaining historic investments in water and other Severance-related projects, we are proposing to transfer \$50 million to ensure we can meet other General Fund obligations that the increased Severance Tax revenue is putting pressure on. The FY 2024-25 budget includes a sweep of \$50 million of this additional revenue, and a repurposing of \$19.3 million for other water projects.

CSI Moving to Transfer

Currently, around \$42 million in General Fund is anticipated to be appropriated to the Charter School Institute cash fund, and then again appropriated as cash funds to support the operations of that program. This budget package requests that the full General Fund be transferred to the cash fund, and then appropriated as cash. This action will reduce the General Fund reserve requirement by approximately \$6.3 million.

General Fund Transfers & Transfers in Lieu of Appropriation

The FY 2024-25 budget includes a number of General Fund requests where other cash funds may exist to support the same or similar activity. To that end, the Executive Branch believes that transferring the General Fund to new or existing cash funds to provide the associated goods and services is an appropriate action. General Fund transfers to cash funds are appropriated as cash funds in the budget, and therefore not subject to the 15% General Fund reserve requirement. There are two general types of transfers included in this budget package. The first, shown below, are those transfers that are for new funds or funding requests; these transfers avoid the additional 15% General Fund reserve requirement.



| FY 2024-25 General Fund Transfers | |
|---|---------------------|
| Description | Amount |
| CSI Mill Levy Equalization | \$42,123,426 |
| Retail EV Charging Stations | \$263,065 |
| Creative Districts Modifications & Funding | \$500,000 |
| Opportunity Now 2.0 | \$5,250,000 |
| Investment in Local Crime Prevention Strategies | \$7,500,000 |
| Placeholder for Natural Medicine | \$100,000 |
| Broadband | \$11,407,019 |
| Workforce Housing | \$16,000,000 |
| Total | \$83,143,510 |

The second type of requested transfer includes funds that are already in the base budget, or held as placeholders that are currently subject to the 15% General Fund reserve requirement. The following table provides a brief analysis of the fiscal benefit of this approach.

| General Fund in Lieu of Appropriations | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Source | Amount | Reserve Impact |
| Non-caseload Requests | \$5,000,000 | -\$750,000 |
| CSI Transfer | \$27,000,000 | -\$4,050,000 |
| STR Local Gov Reimbursement | \$15,000,000 | -\$2,250,000 |
| Transit Housing | \$35,000,000 | -\$5,250,000 |
| Total | \$82,000,000 | -\$12,300,000 |

This specific calculation is not directly represented in The Path to Balancing table below as it is a small portion of the calculation that shows the overall required General Fund reserve amount.

The Path to Balancing

This section summarizes the impact of all requested expenditures and balancing actions requested in the FY 2024-25 budget package. The first table below provides broad categories of this budget package and the overall path to a balanced budget. The second table incorporates information into an overall reconciliation table that also shows the General Fund reserve requirement under the assumptions and balancing proposals deployed in this budget.



| The Path to Balancing: General Fund Available vs General Fund Expense | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| Description | Amount | % of GF Available |
| (+) Total General Fund Available | \$1,542,306,502 | |
| Non-Discretionary | | |
| <i>Caseload</i> | -\$542,230,140 | 61.17% |
| <i>PERA Pre-pay Roll-off (Treasury)</i> | -\$139,252,072 | |
| <i>Common Policies</i> | -\$261,981,199 | |
| Discretionary Expenditures | | |
| <i>Capital</i> | -\$219,452,881 | 28.46% |
| <i>Non-Caseload Increases</i> | -\$219,433,463 | |
| Placeholders | | |
| <i>All Discretionary Placeholders</i> | -\$432,010,611 | 28.01% |
| Balancing Proposals | | |
| <i>Proposals</i> | \$272,053,864 | -17.64% |
| Remaining General Fund | \$0 | 0.00% |



General Fund Overview

| Description | FY 2023-24 Enacted Appropriation | FY 2023-24 Supplemental s | FY 2023-24 Adjusted Total | FY 2024-25 Request | Change from Enacted | % Change from Enacted |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total General Fund Available for Appropriation | \$19,696,728,296 | | \$19,696,728,296 | \$20,729,936,757 | \$1,033,208,461 | 5.2% |
| General Fund Expenditures | | | | | | |
| General Fund Expenditures Subject to the Reserve | \$14,867,562,810 | \$29,193,533 | \$14,896,756,343 | \$15,854,525,117 | \$957,768,774 | 6.4% |
| General Fund Expenditures Exempt from the Reserve | \$2,432,630,876 | \$0 | \$2,432,630,876 | \$2,512,442,872 | \$79,811,996 | 3.3% |
| Total General Fund Expenditures | \$17,300,193,686 | \$29,193,533 | \$17,329,387,219 | \$18,366,967,989 | \$1,037,580,770 | 6.0% |
| Ending General Fund | \$2,396,534,610 | | \$2,367,341,077 | \$2,362,968,768 | -\$4,372,309 | -0.2% |
| Required/Requested Reserve % | 15.0% | | 15.0% | 15.0% | | |
| Required/Requested Reserve Amount | \$2,212,839,422 | | \$2,217,218,451 | \$2,362,968,768 | \$145,750,317 | 6.6% |
| Above/(Below) Reserve Level | \$183,695,188 | | \$150,122,626 | \$0 | -\$150,122,626 | |



Attachment 3: Legislative Placeholders

The November 1 budget request includes a total of \$180.0M total funds (TF), \$115.0M General Fund (GF) in legislative placeholders. In addition to these placeholders, this budget also includes a \$15.0M GF placeholder for the Legislature’s priorities. The legislative placeholders are summarized in the tables below. All amounts are in millions of dollars.

Legislative Placeholders

| Placeholder | Department | TF | GF |
|--|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Transit-Oriented Communities Infrastructure | DOLA | \$35.0 | \$35.0 |
| Strengthening Treatment for High-Acuity Youth | BHA, CDHS, HCPF | \$29.1 | \$15.8 |
| STR Local Govt/Prop Taxpayer Reimbursements | Treasury | \$15.0 | \$15.0 |
| Strategic Growth | DOLA | \$10.0 | \$10.0 |
| Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) fee support | DOLA | \$10.0 | \$0.0 |
| Behavioral Healthcare Continuum Gap Grant Program | BHA | \$8.0 | \$8.0 |
| Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) financing | DOLA | \$8.0 | \$2.7 |
| Zero Fare for Youth | CDOT | \$7.0 | \$0.0 |
| Zero Fare for Better Air | CDOT | \$7.0 | \$0.0 |
| I Matter Continuation | BHA | \$6.0 | \$0.0 |
| Opportunity Now 2.0 | OEDIT | \$5.3 | \$5.3 |
| Academic Enrichment and Work-Based Learning | CDE | \$5.0 | \$5.0 |
| Summer EBT | CDHS | \$3.5 | \$3.5 |
| ONA Expansion and Support for New Migrants | CDLE | \$2.5 | \$2.5 |
| Apprenticeship Expansion Grant and Tax Credit | CDLE | \$2.5 | \$2.5 |
| CBI Reduction in Illegal Firearms | CDPS | \$1.7 | \$1.7 |
| Supporting Survivors to Stabilize Housing | CDHS | \$1.0 | \$0.0 |
| Legislative Placeholder: H.B. 22-1215 Taskforce | CDE | \$0.8 | \$0.8 |
| Wolverine Reintroduction | DNR | \$0.6 | \$0.0 |
| Establish State Dredge and Fill Water Permit Program | CDPHE | \$0.6 | \$0.0 |
| Employee Ownership Codification & Tax Credit | OEDIT | \$0.6 | \$0.6 |
| Equine Welfare | CDA | \$0.5 | \$0.5 |
| Record Sealing Initiative Spending Authority | CDPS | \$0.4 | \$0.4 |
| HDGF Tax Credit Conversion | DOLA | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |



| | | | |
|--|------------|---------|---------|
| CCJJ Successor | CDPS | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Boosting Affordable Housing Tax Credit for Transit-oriented Developments | DOLA, CHFA | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Bilingual Licensing Unit | DEC | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Space to Create & Community Revitalization | OEDIT | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Authorizing Direct-to-Consumer Sales of Raw Milk | CDA | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Modifying and Expanding Historic Preservation Tax Credit | DHE | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Incentive for Commercial Residential Conversions | DOLA | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Postsecondary Assistance Program for High School Students Who Experienced Homelessness | DHE | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Pollinator Health | CDA | \$0.1 | \$0.0 |
| Placeholder for Natural Medicine | DORA | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Tax Return Checkoff Box for Benefits Outreach | DOR | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Reauthorization of Rural Jump Start | OEDIT | -\$0.1 | \$0.0 |
| SCTF Annual Legislation | DNR | \$5.0 | \$0.0 |
| CBO Modifications & Funding | OEDIT | \$5.0 | \$0.0 |
| School-based Behavioral Health Support | CDE | \$2.5 | \$0.0 |
| Public Utility Commission (PUC) Improving the Safety of Residential Energy Use | DORA | \$0.9 | \$0.0 |
| Pre-Filled Tax Return Pilot to Boost EITC and CTC Claims | DOR | \$0.3 | \$0.3 |
| Floodplain Development Permit System | DPA | \$0.2 | \$0.2 |
| Child Tax Credit (CTC) Adjustment | DOR | \$0.1 | \$0.1 |
| Allow Cannabis Firms to Access Enterprise Zone Credits | OEDIT | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| DOR Hearings Notifications | DOR | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| DFPC Employee Reclassification | CDPS | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| Modernize the Pollution Prevention Statute | CDPHE | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| Film Incentive Modification | OEDIT | \$0.0 | \$0.0 |
| Other Legislative Placeholders | | \$3.7 | \$2.8 |
| | | \$180.0 | \$115.0 |

Additional details on select legislative placeholders are provided below.

- Transit-Oriented Communities Infrastructure (DOLA), \$35.0M TF/GF:** In order to overcome pre-construction hurdles including water access, sewer, stormwater and multimodal infrastructure, this budget builds off the success of CDOT's Revitalizing Main Streets and DOLA's Strong Communities Infrastructure Grant

Program to create a new Transit-Oriented Communities Infrastructure Fund to assist local governments with these upfront costs.

- **Strengthening Treatment for High-Acuity Youth (BHA, CDHS, HCPF), \$29.1M TF/\$15.8M GF:** Strengthening a system of care means that kids will not be stuck in expensive treatment settings that ultimately prove to be less effective. By addressing the needs of children now, Colorado will avoid costs associated with hospitalization, criminal justice involvement, adult behavioral health costs, child welfare involvement, and homelessness. Our administration is working on legislation with members of the Child Welfare System Interim Study Committee and Colorado's counties to tackle this serious issue through a combination of county, state, and federal funds.
- **STR Local Govt/Prop Taxpayer Reimbursements (Treasury), \$15.0M TF/GF:** This proposal reimburses short term rental owners a portion of additional taxes paid and local governments for additional costs due to the shift in property classification.
- **Strategic Growth (DOLA), \$10.0M TF/GF:** Local and state government leaders can support vibrant communities through deliberate and data-driven decisions related to the built environment. Through new investments in housing needs assessments and comprehensive plan reforms, we hold ourselves accountable to reach specific and measurable outcomes. Progress in meeting the strategic growth goals will be public, and greater transparency will ensure that every corner of Colorado is playing its part.
- **Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) fee support (DOLA), \$10.0M TF/\$0M GF:** Help local governments subsidize fees associated with ADU construction. This proposal provides state funding for local governments if they waive their ADU fees. In addition, communities that allow ADUs by right would be eligible for funds to waive or reduce fees. This will directly support homeowners who wish to build an ADU.
- **Behavioral Healthcare Continuum Gap Grant Program (BHA), \$8.0M TF/GF:** Given the large demand for capital funds for comprehensive community investments grants that address multiple aspects across the behavioral health continuum, this proposal provides additional funds for an additional capital project that meet the core elements outlined in Section 27-60-502(2)(c)(I), C.R.S., regarding community investment grants.
- **Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) financing (DOLA), \$8.0M TF/\$2.7M GF:** New financing for ADU start-up and construction costs.
- **Zero Fare for Youth (CDOT), \$7.0M TF/\$0M GF:** Expand on the success of the Zero Fare for Better Air program to provide fare-free service to youth ages 19 and under year round.



- **Zero Fare for Better Air (CDOT), \$7.0M TF/\$0M GF:** Continue investment in the successful Zero Fare for Better Air Program, which allows regional transit authorities to provide fare-free service during peak ozone windows with the aim to decrease cars on the road and, therefore, emissions. In past years, transit authorities participating in the program observed a return of riders following the pandemic during the months covered by the Zero Fare for Better Air program.
- **I Matter Continuation (BHA), \$6.0M TF/\$0M GF:** Extend the Temporary Youth Mental Health Services (I Matter) Program to provide free and accessible therapy services to youth. Investing in youth mental health helps youth identify and resolve issues before they are in an active crisis, leading to a healthier state overall.
- **Opportunity Now 2.0 (OEDIT), \$5.3M TF/GF:** Opportunity Now has successfully supported 46 innovative workforce development partnerships with its first round of grant disbursements and it will expand its impact on local communities as it spends down the initial investment of \$85 million TF. We hope to continue seeding local workforce efforts by investing another \$5 million GF into the Opportunity Now grant program in partnership with the legislature. Further, we hope to sustain these efforts through \$20 million of tax credits for qualifying workforce development programs.
- **Academic Enrichment and Work-Based Learning (CDE), \$5.0M TF/GF:** Invest in academic enrichment and work-based learning programs to aid in the state's broader academic recovery and post-secondary readiness goals.
- **Summer EBT (CDHS), \$3.5M TF/GF:** Summer EBT is a new, permanent federal program to provide nutrition benefits to qualifying families for the months in which students are not in school. By participating in the program, Colorado will leverage an estimated \$35 million federal funds annually for over 300,000 food-insecure Colorado children during the critical summer months when there is limited access to other resources like the free and reduced lunch program. The new program, which replaces Pandemic-EBT, would be administered by CDHS in partnership with CDE. Federal guidance is not yet final, and states have a January 1, 2024 deadline to opt in to the program for Summer 2024.
- **ONA Expansion and Support for New Migrants (CDLE), \$2.5M TF/GF:** Colorado continues to see more migrants arriving, facing the same challenges of affordable housing, child care, and livable wages that many Coloradans experience. Migrants face the added challenge of a lack of knowledge and ability to access information and resources. Through this budget we will continue to support migrants by increasing the Office of New Americans' capacity to serve new migrants in Colorado. We will also partner with the legislature to invest \$2.5M GF in a grant program and community support fund to support nonprofits that provide

vital services to migrants.

- **Apprenticeship Expansion Grant and Tax Credit (CDLE), \$2.5M TF/GF:** To incentivize more apprenticeship programs, this budget invests in a new \$30M per year tax credit to help cover the costs associated with starting and sustaining a registered apprenticeship. By growing the number of registered apprenticeship programs in the state, we will create more pathways into quality jobs, allow for people to learn while they earn, and incentivize industry to be partners in talent development.
- **CBI Reduction in Illegal Firearms (CDPS), \$1.7M TF/GF:** In 2022, Colorado saw nearly 7,000 instances of failed attempts at purchasing firearms by convicted felons. In many cases, those individuals will go on to buy illegal, untraceable guns. This budget sets aside money for a bill to give the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) original jurisdiction in these types of crimes and create a team to investigate known prohibited convicted felons attempting to illegally purchase firearms and investigate other illegal firearm violations discovered in the process, such as ghost guns.
- **Supporting Survivors to Stabilize Housing (CDHS), \$1.0M TF/\$0M GF:** Households that have survived domestic and sexual violence comprise a disproportionate share of the TANF caseload and they experience major negative financial implications. This funding will continue an existing program that supports an estimated 1,900 TANF-eligible domestic and sexual violence survivors through a housing-focused flexible financial assistance program.
- **Legislative Placeholder: H.B. 22-1215 Taskforce (CDE), \$0.8M TF/GF:** Support taskforce recommendations for the expansion and alignment of programs that integrate secondary, postsecondary, and work-based learning opportunities throughout the state.
- **Wolverine Reintroduction (DNR), \$0.6M TF/\$0M GF:** Invest in making imminently possible the reintroduction of wolverines to Colorado's alpine ecosystem. The budget includes \$0.6M TF to lay the necessary groundwork under federal and state rules to introduce wolverines and begin the process of reintroduction as soon as allowable under those rules.
- **Establish State Dredge and Fill Water Permit Program (CDPHE), \$0.6M TF/\$0M GF:** Create a new state-level dredge and fill permitting program in response to the *EPA v. Sackett* Supreme Court decision, which eliminated federal protections of up to 60% of Colorado's waters. This initial investment honors the many ongoing conversations between the Governor's office, state agencies, and stakeholders to ensure Colorado's aquatic resources will continue to be protected in an efficient and responsible manner.



- **Employee Ownership Codification & Tax Credit (OEDIT), \$0.6M TF/GF:** Expand the size and scope of the Employee Ownership Tax Credit to offset ongoing direct costs associated with employee ownership of a business, at a maximum of \$15,000 per business. These ongoing direct costs would include state and federal requirements such as annual valuations and the development of an employee communication plan, providing another level of support for employee-owned businesses.
- **Equine Welfare (CDA), \$0.5M TF/GF:** Create an equine licensure act, regulatory program and equine rescue fund to fund grants for registered equine rescue, sanctuary, and retirement facilities. This will assist in meeting animal welfare standards for horses at these facilities or for support of individuals experiencing economic hardship who have horses under their care.
- **Record Sealing Initiative Spending Authority (CDPS), \$0.4M TF/GF:** Eliminate all record sealing fees and provide ongoing General Fund support for record sealing staff at the Department of Public Safety.
- **HDGF Tax Credit Conversion (DOLA), \$0.3M TF/GF:** Shift \$35.0M of the existing funds in the Housing Development Grant Fund (HDGF) grant program to tax credits beginning in FY 2024-25. Doing so frees up \$35.0M TF in one-time funds to support Transit-oriented Development infrastructure grants for local governments in the FY 2024-25 budget. In FY 2024-25, OSPB expects \$76.3M TF in grants under current law, and this would shift the grant proportion down to \$41.3M TF, but still provide the same level of support through a combination of grants and tax credits.
- **CCJJ Successor (CDPS), \$0.3M TF/GF:** Implement and support an advisory body for criminal justice policy recommended by the task force created in Executive Order B 2023-002.
- **Boosting Affordable Housing Tax Credit for Transit-oriented Developments (DOLA, CHFA), \$0.3M TF/GF:** Boost the state Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) by \$30.0M per year as an option for increasing transit-oriented development (TOD) affordable housing investments within the housing and transit package. It will add new allocations that are required to go to TOD affordable housing development projects. It supports the goal of getting additional housing advocate support and directly supporting the creation of more affordable housing units near transit.
- **Bilingual Licensing Unit (DEC), \$0.3M TF/GF:** Continue funding for the Bilingual Spanish Licensing Unit at the Department of Early Childhood, including translating the Department's mobile licensing application to help early childhood providers access licensing supports regardless of home language.
- **Space to Create & Community Revitalization (OEDIT), \$0.3M TF/GF:** Through

an innovative tax credit program, OEDIT proposes the Space to Create and Community Revitalization incentive programs to foster construction for affordable housing units supporting the creative sector in Colorado communities, as well as bolstering placemaking, revitalization projects, and community planning in non-urban communities.

- **Authorizing Direct-to-Consumer Sales of Raw Milk (CDA), \$0.2M TF/GF:** Legalize the sale of raw cow or goat milk when it is sold directly to consumers at the point of production, the consumer's residence, or at a farmer's market or roadside market.
- **Modifying and Expanding Historic Preservation Tax Credit (DHE), \$0.2M TF/GF:** Expanding the existing Historic Preservation Tax Credit by \$5.0M per year to better utilize vacant and underutilized historic properties for affordable and workforce housing.
- **Incentive for Commercial Residential Conversions (DOLA), \$0.2M TF/GF:** Create a new \$5.0M tax credit to incentivize conversions to residential rental properties.
- **Postsecondary Assistance Program for High School Students Who Experienced Homelessness (DHE), \$0.2M TF/GF:** Create a program to support students who experienced homelessness while in high school with postsecondary education and provide them the security of a stable, fulfilling life while developing their knowledge and skills for future economic opportunities.
- **Pollinator Health (CDA), \$0.1M TF/\$0M GF:** Support education and incentives to use alternatives to pesticides in agricultural production and residential or commercial landscaping.
- **Placeholder for Natural Medicine (DORA), \$0.1M TF/GF:** Implement recommendations coming from the Natural Medicine Advisory Board at DORA to support accurate public health approaches regarding use, benefits, harms, and risk reduction for natural medicine and natural medicine product and the content and scope of educational campaigns related to natural medicine. This will include public service announcements, educational materials, and appropriate crisis response materials, and it will further develop and promote training materials for first responders and multi-responders, including law enforcement, emergency medical providers, social services providers, and fire fighters.
- **Tax Return Checkoff Box for Benefits Outreach (DOR), \$0.1M TF/GF:** Fund DOR data sharing with state agencies who administer benefits to increase outreach to families who may be eligible.
- **Reauthorization of Rural Jump Start (OEDIT), -\$0.1M TF/\$0M GF:** Support rural



communities by extending the existing Rural Jump Start tax credit and extending funding for the Rural Jumpstart grant program to ensure funds are fully expended to support rural communities.



Attachment 4: Stimulus Funds Overview

Nearly three years after the start of the global pandemic, Colorado continues to reap the rewards of the successful Colorado recovery framework developed through robust public input and bipartisan engagement and collaboration that led to early action during a special session on Colorado's state stimulus while waiting for Congress to act. By combining the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding with one-time state funding, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and local matching funds, Colorado is maximizing resources to make transformative investments in our key priorities.

Over the past three years, Colorado has strategically built the internal infrastructure needed to implement State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) and has budgeted 100% of the \$3,828,761,790 award to the State. Through investments appropriated by our legislature and under Governor Polis's guidance, Colorado is directing these funds towards key transformational priorities. Agencies continue to make progress in awarding, contracting, and spending these SLFRF investments that were passed during the last two legislative sessions.

This Appendix highlights proposed strategic reinvestments to ensure Colorado is maximizing its SLFRF investments, ongoing implementation progress, and the additional proposed uses of the budgeted, but not yet appropriated, funds.

Strategic Reinvestment:

As agencies continue to implement and monitor these investment, we have developed a reinvestment strategy for this budget that focuses on ensuring funds continue to advance one-time investments that meet the needs of today as well as ensure that they support programs and uses that can meet the obligation and spending timelines included within the U.S. Treasury Guidance (i.e., funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024 and spent by December 31, 2026).

The Governor's FY 2024-25 Budget includes \$41 million TF in proposed reinvested ARPA SLFRF funds from various sources to continue investing in high-need areas aligned with the State's goals. These funds available for strategic reinvestment come from funds that were not spent under completed programs, areas where the current allocation is larger than anticipated spending, and areas where strategic reallocation may better meet current needs. The table below shows the ARPA programs and the fund amounts available for strategic reinvestment from each program, in millions of total funds. Of the funds proposed for strategic reinvestment, \$10.0 million TF is



reserved for the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) to determine the best one-time reinvestment uses.

| <i>Program</i> | Amount |
|---|----------------|
| SFLRF Emergency Rental Assistance | \$8.00 |
| COSI Finish What You Started | \$5.65 |
| Healthcare Workforce Recruitment and Re-engagement Effort | \$3.88 |
| In-Home and Residential Respite Care Services for Foster Care Children and Youth | \$3.80 |
| Colorado Crisis System Services for Youth (Reversion) | \$2.59 |
| CDEC Recruitment and Retention | \$2.58 |
| Behavioral Health Care Workforce: Behavioral Health Aide Program | \$1.70 |
| County-Based Behavioral Health Grant Program (Reversion) | \$1.67 |
| Employer-Based Child Care | \$1.53 |
| Stockpile for Declared Disaster Emergencies (Reversion) | \$1.52 |
| LPHA Reversions | \$1.45 |
| Community Mental Health Centers - COVID 19 Mental Health (Reversion) | \$1.00 |
| Substance Use Disorder Treatment for Children, Youth, and Families (Reversion) | \$0.74 |
| COSI Back to Work | \$0.66 |
| Family Violence Justice Fund Grant Program (Reversion) | \$0.60 |
| Survivor Capacity at Culturally Specific Community Organizations | \$0.50 |
| I Matter Program | \$0.48 |
| Concurrent Enrollment (Reversion) | \$0.45 |
| Mental Health Treatment for Children, Youth, and Families (Reversion) | \$0.36 |
| Jail Based Behavioral Health Services (Reversion) | \$0.30 |
| Food Pantry Assistance Grant Program (Reversion) | \$0.29 |
| Community Mental Health Centers - COVID 19 PPE (Reversion) | \$0.27 |
| Round 2: CTC/EITC Outreach - Prevention Services Division (Reversion) | \$0.20 |
| Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation (ECMH) Evaluation (Reversion) | \$0.16 |
| San Miguel County-Based Behavioral Grant Program (Reversion) | \$0.15 |
| Round 1: Local VALE Fund Grant Program (Local Gov Victim Assistance) (Reversion) | \$0.15 |
| Round 1: Division of Human Resources Stimulus Staffing (FY 2022-23) (Reversion) | \$0.10 |
| Round 1: Local VALE Fund Grant Program (Non-Profit Victim Assistance) (Reversion) | \$0.06 |
| Health-Care Professionals Training on Opioid Risks and Alternatives (Reversion) | \$0.05 |
| Community Transition Services for Guardianship (Reversion) | \$0.01 |
| Grand Total | \$40.89 |



This budget proposes to allocate the funds available from the programs in the table above for these strategic reinvestments:

- \$8.0M ARPA for Behavioral Health-care Continuum Gap Grant Program Increase Bill Placeholder: Based upon the large demand for capital funds for comprehensive community investments grants that address multiple aspects across the behavioral health continuum, additional funds for an additional capital project that meets the core elements outlined in Section 27-60-502(2)(c)(I), C.R.S., regarding community investment grants.
- \$7.5M ARPA for Migrant Support (CDLE R-01): The Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) requests \$2.5M TF in FY 2024-25 for the Office of New Americans (ONA) to build Colorado's nonprofit infrastructure to help welcome Colorado's newest arrivals. The Governor will submit a proposal to the Joint Budget Committee for the remaining \$5.0M TF.
- \$5.2M ARPA for Strengthening Treatment for High-Acuity Youth Bill Placeholder: Strengthening a system of care means that kids will not be stuck in expensive treatment settings that ultimately prove to be ineffective. By addressing the needs of children now, Colorado will avoid costs associated with hospitalization, criminal justice involvement, adult behavioral health costs, child welfare involvement, and homelessness. Our administration is working on legislation with members of the Child Welfare System Interim Study Committee and Colorado's counties to tackle this serious issue through a combination of county, state, and federal funds.
- \$2.6M ARPA for Public Health Infrastructure Continuation (CDPHE R-01, FTE only): Continue S.B. 21-243 funding for FTE within the division of Disease Control and Public Health Response (DCPHR) who support the State's ability to effectively monitor and respond to emerging disease outbreaks, rapidly address state-wide gaps in quality care and rapid disease response.
- \$2.5M ARPA for School-based Behavioral Health Support: Scale up a nonprofit program previously funded through the Response, Innovation, and Student Equity (RISE) Grant to provide resources, professional development, and ongoing coaching for the existing educator workforce to deliver evidence-based, high-quality mental health services in schools.
- \$2.5M ARPA for Apprenticeship Expansion Grant and Tax Credit Bill Placeholders: Create apprenticeship expansion grant program for businesses to create new apprenticeships programs licensed by the State Apprenticeship Agency. This placeholder includes funds to support the administration and implementation of a tax credit to subsidize private employers for wages of apprentices. As additional ARPA underspend or spend risk is identified,



additional funding for grants for intermediaries who support apprenticeships will be prioritized, with a goal of \$4 million TF in additional funding.

- \$1.0M ARPA for Middle Income Housing (Special Purpose Transfer): The Middle Income Housing Authority (MIHA) promotes affordable rental housing projects for middle-income workforce housing by acquiring, constructing, rehabilitating, owning, operating, and financing affordable rental housing projects.
- \$0.8M ARPA for DOC Recidivism Budget Amendment Placeholder: The Department of Corrections has issued a Request for Information to identify the best candidates for investment to address recidivism, particularly through investments in workforce training. This budget includes a placeholder for a January budget amendment to invest in our best opportunities in this space.
- \$0.5M ARPA for ESSER Staff Closeout (CDE R-06): Colorado received nearly \$3 billion TF for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency relief (ESSER) Fund. In order to ensure 100% spending and treasury compliance, the Department of Education will use otherwise reverted ARPA funds to staff necessary technical and accounting staff for the closeout and final reporting of the ESSER funds.
- \$0.3M ARPA for Summer EBT Bill Placeholder: Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer Program for Children (Summer EBT) provides grocery-buying benefits to low-income families with school-aged children when schools are closed for the summer.
- \$10.0M ARPA for JBC Placeholder (one-time): Reserved for the JBC to determine the best one-time uses for strategic investments.

The tables below show the proposed reinvestment amounts in millions of TF from each ARPA program for each strategic reinvestment program.

Behavioral Healthcare Continuum Gap Grant Program Increase Bill Placeholder

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|--|---------------|
| Colorado Crisis System Services for Youth (Reversion) | \$2.59 |
| Community Mental Health Centers - COVID 19 Mental Health (Reversion) | \$1.00 |
| Community Mental Health Centers - COVID 19 PPE (Reversion) | \$0.27 |
| Community Transition Services for Guardianship (Reversion) | \$0.01 |
| County-Based Behavioral Health Grant Program (Reversion) | \$1.67 |
| Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation (ECMH) Evaluation (Reversion) | \$0.16 |



| | |
|---|---------------|
| Health-Care Professionals Training on Opioid Risks and Alternatives (Reversion) | \$0.05 |
| I Matter Program | \$0.48 |
| Jail Based Behavioral Health Services (Reversion) | \$0.30 |
| LPHA (Reversion) | \$0.03 |
| Mental Health Treatment for Children, Youth, and Families (Reversion) | \$0.36 |
| Round 2: CTC/EITC Outreach - Prevention Services Division (Reversion) | \$0.20 |
| San Miguel County-Based Behavioral Grant Program (Reversion) | \$0.15 |
| Substance Use Disorder Treatment for Children, Youth, and Families (Reversion) | \$0.74 |
| Grand Total | \$8.00 |

Migrant Support

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| SFLRF Emergency Rental Assistance | \$7.50 |
| Grand Total | \$7.50 |

Strengthening Treatment for High-Acuity Youth Bill Placeholder

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|--|---------------|
| In-Home and Residential Respite Care Services for Foster Care Children and Youth | \$3.80 |
| LPHA (Reversion) | \$1.42 |
| Grand Total | \$5.22 |

Public Health Infrastructure Continuation (CDPHE R-01, FTE only)

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|---|---------------|
| Healthcare Workforce Recruitment and Re-engagement Effort | \$2.62 |
| Grand Total | \$2.62 |



School-based Behavioral Health Support

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| CDEC Recruitment and Retention | \$0.97 |
| Employer-Based Child Care | \$1.53 |
| Grand Total | \$2.50 |

Apprenticeship Expansion Grant and Tax Credit Bill Placeholders

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|---|---------------|
| Healthcare Workforce Recruitment and Re-engagement Effort | \$0.98 |
| Stockpile for Declared Disaster Emergencies (Reversion) | \$1.52 |
| Grand Total | \$2.50 |

Middle Income Housing (Special Purpose Transfer)

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| CDEC Recruitment and Retention | \$1.00 |
| Grand Total | \$1.00 |

DOC Recidivism Budget Amendment Placeholder

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|---|---------------|
| Family Violence Justice Fund Grant Program (Reversion) | \$0.60 |
| Round 1: Local VALE Fund Grant Program (Local Gov Victim Assistance) (Reversion) | \$0.15 |
| Round 1: Local VALE Fund Grant Program (Non-Profit Victim Assistance) (Reversion) | \$0.06 |
| Grand Total | \$0.81 |

ESSER Staff Closeout (CDE R-06)

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Concurrent Enrollment (Reversion) | \$0.45 |
| Grand Total | \$0.45 |

Summer EBT Bill Placeholder

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|--|---------------|
| Food Pantry Assistance Grant Program (Reversion) | \$0.29 |
| Grand Total | \$0.29 |

JBC Placeholder (one time)

| <i>ARPA Program</i> | Amount |
|--|----------------|
| Behavioral Health Care Workforce: Behavioral Health Aide Program | \$1.70 |
| CDEC Recruitment and Retention | \$0.61 |
| COSI Back to Work | \$0.66 |
| COSI Finish What You Started | \$5.65 |
| Healthcare Workforce Recruitment and Re-engagement Effort | \$0.28 |
| Round 1: Division of Human Resources Stimulus Staffing (FY 2022-23) (Reversion) | \$0.10 |
| SFLRF Emergency Rental Assistance | \$0.50 |
| Survivor Capacity at Culturally Specific Community Organizations | \$0.50 |
| Grand Total | \$10.00 |

In January, the Governor's Office will submit a detailed list of requests to extend ARPA program spending authority. This will align with the U.S. Treasury's December 2024 obligation deadline and December 2026 expenditure deadline. Last year, the Governor's Office submitted this consolidated request to:

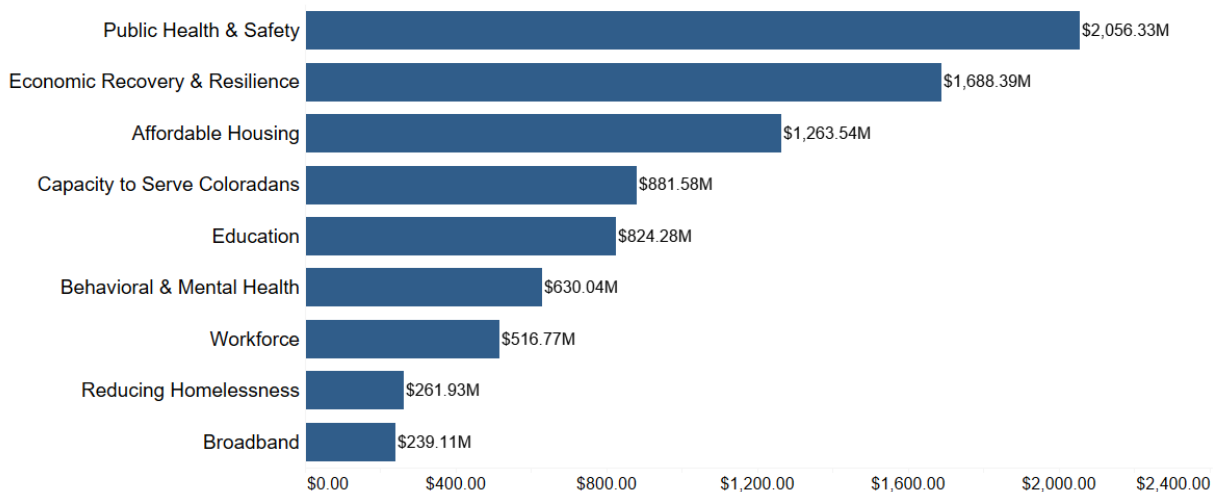
- Correct appropriations clauses misaligned with legislative intent;
- Provide additional time for program development and deployment; and/or
- Allow for coordination with vendors and third parties.



Ongoing Implementation of Stimulus Funds:

Colorado’s economic recovery response includes \$3.8 billion TF in ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) awarded to the Colorado State Government, over \$3.6 billion TF additional federal dollars sent directly to agencies for supplemental or new recovery programs, and over \$1.3 billion in state General Fund investments that supplement and complement our federally-funded recovery programs. The Colorado State Legislature has appropriated all but \$153.0 million TF of SLFRF and \$1.3 billion General Fund to invest in the following priorities:

ARPA and Related General Fund Stimulus Investments, By Major Program Areas



These priority goals were built based on robust public engagement and collaborative work between the Governor, legislative leaders, and state agencies. Even before Congress acted to pass the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), Colorado was already working to use one-time state funding to help Colorado recover faster and build back stronger through the Colorado Recovery Plan. The intense outreach and bipartisan bicameral engagement involved in developing this plan then provided the framework for the overall SLFRF investment strategy and plan.

- 2021 Session: As one of the first states to reach this type of consensus, Colorado was able to appropriate \$1.2 billion TF of Colorado’s ARPA SLFRF funds during the 2021 legislative session to address the direct impacts of the pandemic, invest in long-standing issues, invest in transformational systemic change, and to begin building out the systems necessary to ensure the efficacy, sustainability, and performance of all of these critical investments.



- **2022 Session:** In the second half of 2021, four interim legislative committees convened to study and examine the highest uses for the remaining \$2.6 billion TF of ARPA SLFRF funds to be appropriated during the 2022 legislative session to address housing costs, mental and behavioral health needs, workforce development resources, and providing further economic recovery and stimulus. The hard work done by these committees resulted in 92% of the SLFRF funds being appropriated through state legislation by the end of the 2022 legislative session, and an accompanying \$1.3 billion of state General Fund was appropriated to supplement federal pandemic funding and bolster the Colorado Recovery.
- **2023 Session:** During the 2023 legislative session, an additional \$203 million TF was appropriated or reappropriated. The primary appropriations during this session were appropriated for use related to budget integrity and capital maintenance projects, leaving about \$147.6 million TF left for budget integrity appropriations in the upcoming legislative session. An additional \$5.45 million TF is also left in the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund and is budgeted for out-year costs of a behavioral health program established with ARPA dollars.

Robust Oversight & Accountability for Effective Implementation of Stimulus Investments

Colorado is committed to being a responsible steward of all federal stimulus dollars received. To that end, the State is building upon our existing infrastructure and creating new capacity to effectively manage and coordinate our recovery efforts. This coordination includes governance from the State Controller and various offices within the Governor’s Office, including the development of a Recovery Office charged with coordinating Colorado’s larger recovery efforts.

- **Recovery Officers:** As a part of Colorado’s Recovery Office, Colorado has implemented a model of Recovery Officers, who are senior staff embedded within departments and charged with leading a recovery response to address the economic challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Primary duties include implementation of eligibility and compliance review, and coordination of oversight of new or existing programs, which can include hiring, procurement, performance management, grants management, and more.
- **Compliance Monitoring and Review:** KPMG, a firm providing Audit, Tax and Advisory services, has been engaged by Colorado’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) to provide technical guidance, risk assessments, and oversight and monitoring services related to the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF). Through this

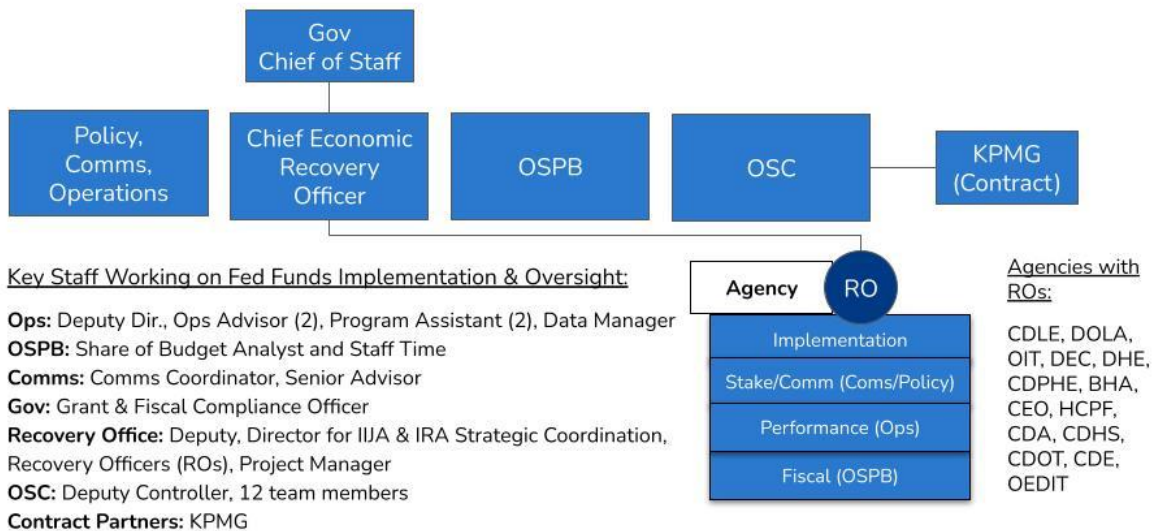


robust monitoring model, Colorado is continuing to proactively improve our operations for distributing Federal funds.

- Governor’s Office-led eligibility review:** The Governor’s Office of State Planning and Budgeting, the Governor’s Operations Team, and the Recovery Office discussed above are leading an extensive eligibility review process for each and every stimulus projects appropriated by the legislature and awarded by the Governor’s Office, to ensure that all projects fall squarely within the eligibility criteria set by the U.S. Treasury, and identify performance management goals and methods for data collection, analysis, and evaluation for each project in accordance with U.S. Treasury guidelines. Beyond what is required by the U.S. Treasury for ARPA SLFRF-funded projects, the Executive Branch has also chosen to apply a similar level of scrutiny and review for General Fund stimulus investments in order to ensure holistic implementation and coordination statewide.

The organizational chart below demonstrates the wide and robust structure that has been set up to ensure maximum compliance and oversight capacity for implementing stimulus investments.

Economic Recovery Management Framework



Embedding Equity into Development of Programs

Improving equitable outcomes and achieving a more equitable economy were a focus of the deliberations, study, and recommendations of the four task forces convened by the Legislature and the Governor. For example:



- A main goal of the Student Success and Workforce Revitalization Task Force was to support workforce equity and to recommend policies and investments that help support an education ecosystem that ensures that equity, inclusion, and belonging are at the core of every learners' educational experience.
- One of the primary aims of the Affordable Housing Transformational Task Force's recommendations was to ensure equity and access to housing through prioritizing historically and disproportionately affected households and communities for investment, investing in statewide housing assessment and long-term strategies to evaluate and respond to housing inequities, and promoting equitable access to homeownership and rental housing that accounts for transportation, climate, and other community needs.

Colorado is working to address equity in the implementation of SLFRF programs that resulted from the recommendations of the various task forces, through outcomes directed at closing equity gaps, outreach to ensure greater access to existing programs, and equity within the design of programs, such as cultural competency.

Implementation Progress: ARPA SLFRF Stimulus Spending

Every fiscal quarter, the U.S. Treasury requires states to report on encumbrances and expenditures for their ARPA SLFRF dollars. At the time this Budget was published, the most recent report was published on July 31, 2023, detailing spending for state SLFRF projects through June 30, 2023. The project-level spending summary below reports on encumbrances and expenditures through this period for the 96% of the \$3.8 billion TF Colorado received in SLFRF funds that has been appropriated to date. Note that on October 31, 2023, the Office of the State Controller (OSC) will submit the next Quarterly SLFRF Report to the U.S. Treasury; found at <https://osc.colorado.gov/american-rescue-plan-act>. The full project list, with encumbrances and expenditures as of June 30, 2023 can be found there.



Key SLFRF Spending Highlights as of June 30, 2023

- \$1.6 billion TF obligated - \$1.1 billion TF of that total fully spent down
- 89% of funding for projects with a summer 2023 deadline or earlier were obligated or spent as of June 30, 2023.

Notes on Dollars Yet to be Spent:

- Many projects are intended to be expended over multiple years or over time, such as:
 - Shovel-ready yet multi-year transportation projects;
 - Revenue-replacement funds paying for staffing costs do not show up as obligated until they are spent with each payroll cycle;
 - Capital project with multi-year construction timelines; and
 - Public health projects that are already allocated but paid out on a reimbursement basis.
- Due to federal reporting requirements not all committed funds, such as obligations between state agencies and institutions of higher education, show up as obligated in this report format.
- Housing and homelessness funds have been fully awarded, but were delayed in implementation due to U.S. Treasury's conflicting guidance regarding the use of SLFRF for loans.
- Colorado expects to see strong continued progress for SLFRF project spending over the next fiscal year, especially as grants that have been awarded over the last year start to submit their larger reimbursements.

Bridging Previously Anticipated ARPA Cliffs

ARPA allowed for transformational one-time investments in programs across areas of high need. These programs have been closely tracked for performance and impact using the Colorado Stimulus Dashboard. As ARPA funds are fully expended and no longer available to fund these programs, the Governor's office has sought in this budget and last year's FY 2023-24 budget to continue the highest impact programs. This budget builds on the success of these programs and seeks to continue critical work with proposed or annualized funding for the following programs or needs:

- Behavioral Health Beds;
- Rapid Mental Health Response for Colorado Youth;
- Continue Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) FY 2023-24 minimum wage increase;
- Permanent funding for Colorado's child care assistance programs; and
- Expanded staffing in the Colorado Department of Public Health to address critical mental and community health needs.

The remaining programs not mentioned either are one-time investments, no longer have unmet need, or are not highest impact and are rolling off. In calendar year 2024 alone, ARPA funded programs that have a state or federally legislated expiration date total an estimated \$895 million TF. This budget proposes investing \$41 million TF in the above list of critical programs, using ARPA funds to continue this work.

ARPA Utilization Strategy

During the prior three budget cycles, the Governor proposed and the General Assembly enacted responsible savings through the prepayment of certain General Fund expenditures. The utilization of these responsible savings was a critical tool in balancing past years' budgets in order to align recurring expenses with recurring revenues and avoid growing the State's structural deficit.

This year, the remaining \$5.45 million TF remaining in the ARPA Behavioral Health Cash Fund will be utilized to finance ARPA-eligible behavioral health related spending, such as continued funding for H.B. 22-1303 Increase Residential Behavioral Health Beds (CDHS R-01, Increase Psychiatric Beds to Reduce the Waitlist).

This year, the remaining \$147.6 million TF saved in the ARPA Revenue Loss and Restoration Cash Fund will be utilized to finance ARPA-eligible base spending. The Governor's Office will work with the Joint Budget Committee on line-item detail for the uses, such as operating expenses at large Institutes of Higher Education and continuing last year's uses for personal services at the Mental Health Institute at Pueblo and Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan. The FY 2024-25 ARPA utilization is proposed January 3, 2024 as a statewide budget amendment.



Attachment 5: Capital Requests Overview

The FY 2024-25 budget request includes the Governor’s prioritized capital and IT capital construction requests. In total, the Office of State Planning and Budgeting received 65 regular Capital Construction requests and 29 IT Capital Construction requests from across the State. Agency requests for regular Capital Construction exceeded \$1.4 billion in total funds, while IT Capital Construction requests sought more than \$219 million in total funds.

Capital Construction

To evaluate the capital construction requests, the Executive Branch applied an evaluation rubric that included a review of each project for its resonance with health, life and safety concerns; overall cost; project status; the Governor’s Bold 5 priorities; and input from legislative stakeholders from last year’s session. After evaluating each proposal, the Executive Branch has prioritized 17 regular Capital Construction projects in this year’s budget, with a total General Fund request of more than \$154 million. Five of the prioritized proposals are cash-funded requests totaling more than \$78.5 million.

This budget request also prioritizes funding for Level 1 Controller Maintenance (CM) projects, as recommended by the Office of the State Architect. The FY 2024-25 budget request uses the Controlled Maintenance pre-pay to fund the Level 1 CM projects, which will use nearly \$87 million of the total \$110 million prepay.

Please see the chart on the next page for detail on the FY 2024-25 Prioritized Capital Construction projects.

IT Capital Construction

The Executive Branch used three guiding principles to evaluate the IT Capital Construction projects submitted by Stage agencies. Those three principles are:

1. Provide continuation funding to projects that were already funded and are in mid-implementation with a high probability of successful completion;
2. Prioritize projects that represent “must-do” implementations before any projects that are not vital to the State’s operations; and
3. Find projects that leverage the use of GF and other funds.

As a result, the FY 2024-25 budget request has prioritized 14 IT Capital Construction projects for a total General Fund cost of more than \$65 million. Of the 14 projects, two

are solely funded with cash funds, and one includes cash fund contributions from the requesting agency.

Please see the IT Capital Construction Chart following this text for detail on the FY 2024-25 Prioritized IT Capital Construction request.



FY 2024-25 Capital Requests, Recommended for Funding, in OSPB Prioritized Order

| Agency | Project Name | FY 2024-2025 | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | | TF | CCF/GF | CF | FF |
| DPA/OSA | Controlled Maintenance Level 1 (CM Trust fund) | \$86,812,643 | \$0 | \$86,812,643 | \$0 |
| IHE/COP FLC, CSU,UC | COP Payment for Health Sciences Center, Shepardson Building Renovation and Addition, and Anschutz Health Sciences | \$4,753,000 | \$4,753,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DOC/SCF | Sterling Correctional Facility (SCF) Access Controls | \$49,425,652 | \$49,425,652 | \$0 | \$0 |
| CDE/CSDB | West Hall Renovation & Addition (BEST Grant) | \$18,475,417 | \$10,161,480 | \$8,313,937 | \$0 |
| CDHS | Kitchen Replacement at Mental Health Hospital at Pueblo | \$9,899,619 | \$9,899,619 | \$0 | \$0 |
| CDHS | Regional Center Kitchens, Pools, and Parking Lot | \$1,483,534 | \$1,483,534 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DOC/SCF | Sterling Correctional Facility (SCF) Steam Condensate Line Replacement | \$24,854,531 | \$24,854,531 | \$0 | \$0 |
| IHE/CNCC | Siding, Insulation, and Window Replacement - Rangely Campus | \$3,641,741 | \$3,641,741 | \$0 | \$0 |
| IHE/CSU | CSU Clark Building Renovation and Additions | \$31,814,757 | \$23,814,757 | \$8,000,000 | \$0 |
| IHE/CMU | Performing Arts Expansion & Renovation | \$13,780,261 | \$12,388,455 | \$1,391,806 | \$0 |
| DPA | Kipling Campus Chiller Replacement | \$3,717,529 | \$3,717,529 | \$0 | \$0 |
| CDOT | Vail Pass Supporting Structures for Avalanche Defense on I-70 | \$6,400,000 | \$6,400,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DOR | Collocation and Consolidation to Auraria | \$3,533,931 | \$3,533,931 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total OSPB Prioritized Projects | | \$258,592,615 | \$154,074,229 | \$104,518,386 | \$0 |
| FY 2024-25 Capital Requests- Cash Funded Projects | | TF | CCF/GF | CF | FF |
| HC | Regional Property Preservation Projects | \$700,000 | \$0 | 700,000 | \$0 |
| CDHS | Depreciation Fund for Regional Center Group Homes | \$1,547,881 | \$0 | \$1,547,881 | \$0 |
| DPA | Capitol Complex Renovation & Footprint Reduction | \$17,300,000 | \$0 | \$17,300,000 | \$0 |
| DNR | Infrastructure and Property Maintenance | \$34,001,000 | \$0 | \$34,001,000 | \$0 |
| DNR | Property Acquisition and Improvements | \$25,000,000 | \$0 | \$25,000,000 | \$0 |
| Total Cash Projects | | \$78,548,881 | \$0 | \$78,548,881 | \$0 |
| Total OSPB Recommendation Prioritized Projects | | \$337,141,496 | \$154,074,229 | \$183,067,267 | \$0 |



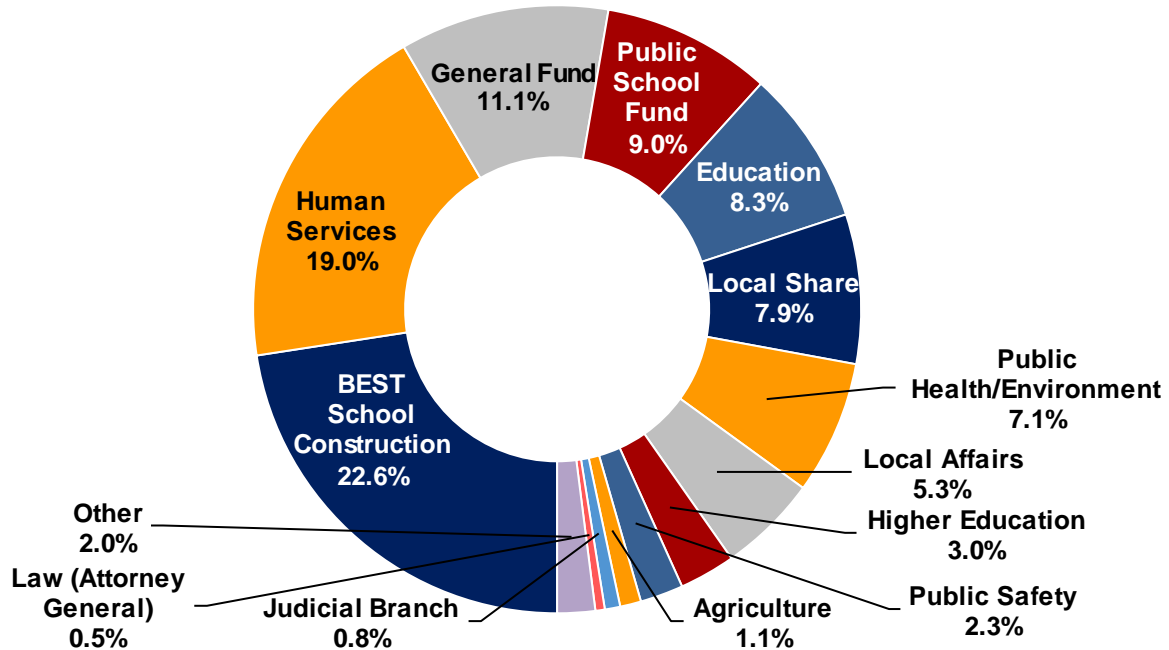
| FY 2024-25 IT Capital Requests, Recommended for Funding, in OSPB Prioritized Order | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agency | Project Name | FY 2024-2025 | | | |
| | | TF | CCF/GF | CF | FF |
| DPA | Payroll Modernization | \$17,203,705 | \$17,203,705 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HCPF | Medicaid Enterprise Solutions Reprourement | \$36,865,695 | \$4,239,554 | \$0 | \$32,626,141 |
| CDHS | OCFMH Information Management Systems and Data Reporting | \$2,205,218 | \$2,205,218 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DOR | Licensing and Case Management | \$9,000,000 | \$9,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HCPF | CBMS Re-Procurement | \$1,705,158 | \$318,028 | \$0 | \$1,387,130 |
| CDPHE | WIC Systems Upgrade | \$1,456,092 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$956,092 |
| CDPS | Sex Offender Registry | \$3,250,000 | \$3,250,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| OIT | Modernizing Aging IT Systems Phase III | \$15,000,000 | \$15,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| CDHS | Leveraging Technology for Seamless HS Delivery | \$16,516,500 | \$3,716,625 | \$0 | \$12,799,875 |
| HCPF | OeHI Social Health Information exchange (SHIE) | \$11,031,650 | \$1,539,359 | \$0 | \$9,492,291 |
| IHE/MSU | Reimagining the Campus Digital Experience | \$9,256,163 | \$8,406,163 | \$850,000 | \$0 |
| BHA | Behavioral Health Infrastructure Investment Continuation | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DOR | Seed to Sale Tracking | \$4,080,000 | \$0 | \$4,080,000 | \$0 |
| CDLE | CoCo Department of Workers Compensation Project | \$8,626,812 | \$0 | \$8,626,812 | \$0 |
| Total OSPB Recommendation Prioritized Projects | | \$136,196,993 | \$65,378,652 | \$13,556,812 | \$57,261,529 |



Attachment 6: Marijuana Tax Cash Fund & Excise Tax Overview

FY 2024-25 Total Estimated Marijuana Revenue Allocation: \$347,500,000

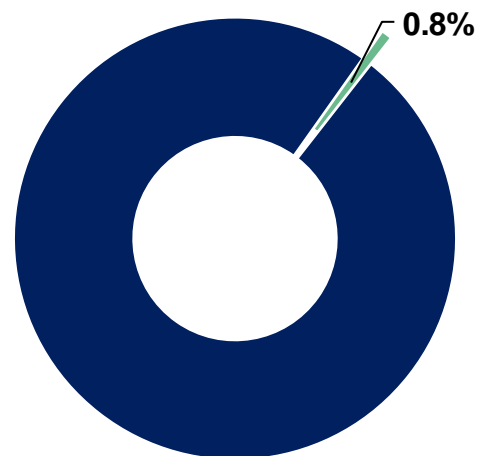
Marijuana Revenue Allocation by Destination, FY 2024-25 Total: \$347.5 Million

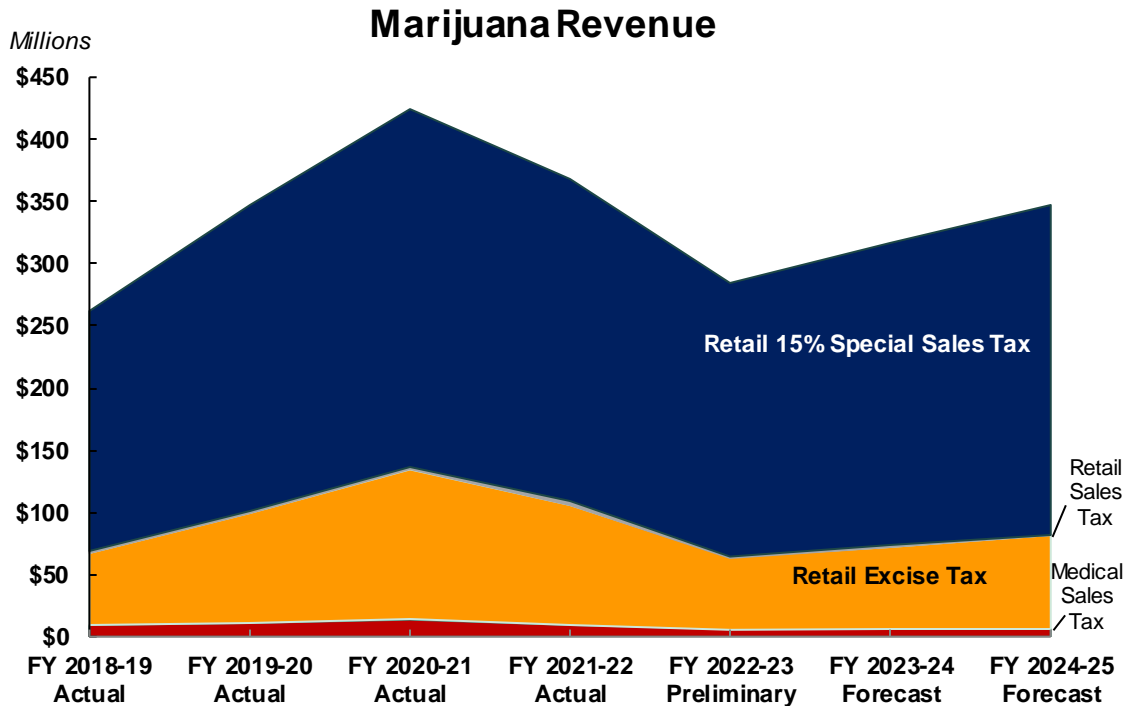


Note: On the chart, 'Other' includes the following departments: Revenue (0.5%), Health Care Policy & Financing (0.4%), Governor's Office (0.3%), Early Childhood (0.3%), Transportation (0.3%), Labor & Employment (0.2%), and Regulatory Agencies (0.1%).

Marijuana revenue stems from an excise tax and taxes charged on recreational and medical marijuana sales across the State. Despite a continued maturing of the marijuana market in Colorado, these revenue sources continue to fluctuate and are difficult to forecast. As medical and recreational marijuana sales increased precipitously over the height of the pandemic, revenue to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF) grew to a record high of \$201.9 million in FY 2020-21, up 17.3 percent over FY 2019-20 levels. However, revenue fell in FY 2021-22 by 11.2 percent to \$179.2 million and by an additional \$29.8 million to \$149.4 million in FY 2022-23 as demand fell from its peak, resulting in oversupply and depressed prices. However, according to the September 2023 OSPB economic and revenue forecast, revenue to the MTCF is expected to rebound in FY 2023-24 by 10.3 percent to \$164.8 million before increasing by an additional 8.4 percent in FY 2024-25 to \$178.6 million.

FY 2023-24 Marijuana Spending - Share of Total State Budget





| Marijuana Revenue (millions) | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | FY 2018-19 Actual | FY 2019-20 Actual | FY 2020-21 Actual | FY 2021-22 Actual | FY 2022-23 Preliminary | FY 2023-24 Forecast | FY 2024-25 Forecast |
| Medical 2.9% Sales Tax | 9.4 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Retail 15% Excise Tax | 58.4 | 88.5 | 120.8 | 97.3 | 57.8 | 66.6 | 75.3 |
| Retail 2.9% State Sales Tax | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Retail 15% Special Sales Tax | 193.3 | 245.5 | 288.2 | 258.7 | 219.9 | 242.6 | 264.8 |
| Total | 262.1 | 347.0 | 424.4 | 367.5 | 284.4 | 316.7 | 347.1 |
| Portion of Total to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund | 123.9 | 172.1 | 201.9 | 179.2 | 149.4 | 164.8 | 178.6 |

Allocation of Marijuana Tax Revenues

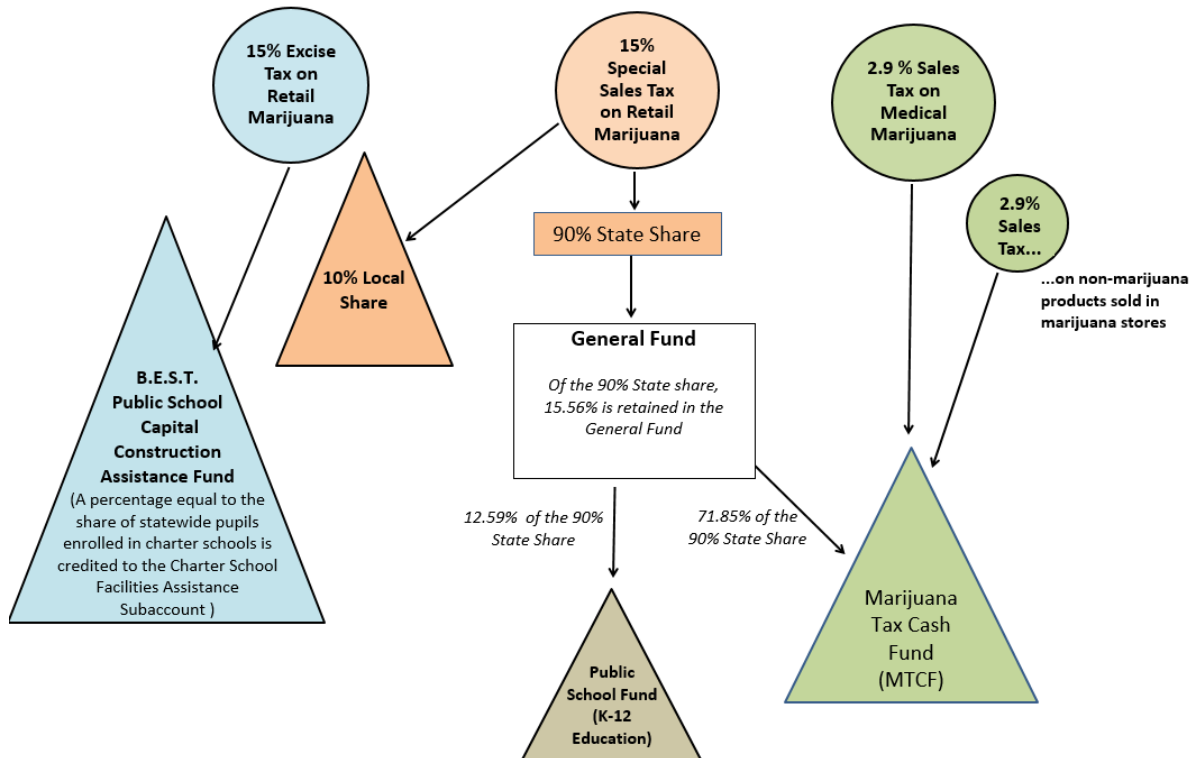
The tax revenue from marijuana is allocated across State agencies via the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund, to the General Fund, and into various funds for schools.

- 15% special sales tax:** 90 percent is retained by the State, and 10 percent is distributed directly to local governments. Of the 90 percent State share, 71.85 percent is directed to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. The other 28.15 percent is distributed to the Public School Fund (12.59 percent) and to the General Fund (15.56 percent).
- 15% excise tax:** The Colorado Constitution requires that the first \$40 million in excise taxes be deposited into the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Fund. The remaining revenue from this tax is subject to statutory distribution and has gone to various destinations over the years. Prior to FY 2017-18, revenues above the first \$40 million were directed to the Public School Permanent Fund trust fund. In FY 2018-19, the portion sent to BEST was increased to 90% of total excise tax collections, with the remainder going to the Public School Permanent Fund. Beginning in FY 2019-20, statute was changed to direct all excise taxes to BEST, except during FY 2020-21 when all revenues above the first \$40.0M were diverted to



the State Public School Fund. This diversion was a temporary measure to defray cuts made to public school operating budgets during the pandemic-induced state revenue contraction. For FY 2024-25, the Governor’s budget anticipates that all excise tax revenues will be deposited into the BEST fund.

Marijuana Tax Revenue Distributions



| Marijuana Tax Revenue Distributions FY 2019-20 through FY 2024-25 | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (\$ Millions) | | | | | | |
| Fiscal Year | Total Marijuana Revenue | Local Share | General Fund | BEST School Capital Construction | State Public School Fund | Marijuana Tax Cash Fund |
| FY 2019-20 Actual | 347.3 | 24.5 | 34.4 | 88.5 | 27.8 | 172.1 |
| FY 2020-21 Actual | 424.6 | 28.8 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 113.4 | 201.9 |
| FY 2021-22 Actual | 368.0 | 25.9 | 36.2 | 97.3 | 29.3 | 179.2 |
| FY 2022-23 Preliminary | 284.9 | 22.0 | 30.8 | 57.8 | 24.9 | 149.4 |
| FY 2023-24 Projected | 317.2 | 24.3 | 34.0 | 66.6 | 27.5 | 164.8 |
| FY 2024-25 Projected | 347.5 | 26.5 | 37.1 | 75.3 | 30.0 | 178.6 |

Marijuana Tax Cash Fund

Over both FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, the MTCF has experienced budget constraints due to declining marijuana revenue allocated to the fund. In order to maintain the statutorily required 15 percent reserve requirement, budget reductions have been made in both years, primarily by reducing the scheduled transfers to the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program. However, with marijuana revenue beginning to stabilize and expected to rebound in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, along with significant FY 2022-23 budget reversions to the fund, the MTCF is currently in better



position than previous years to complete the scheduled \$20 million transfer to BEST in FY 2023-24. The fund is also in a better fiscal position than in previous years to fund new budget priorities in FY 2024-25 that align with statutory uses of the fund.

In FY 2022-23, overall MTCF expenses were approximately \$8.5 million (5.4%) below the appropriated amounts, resulting in a significant reversion of funds to the MTCF and providing a higher-than-expected beginning fund balance for FY 2023-24. In FY 2023-24, this budget assumes \$3.5 million in reversions to the fund—a conservative assumption compared to the approximate \$10.7 million average under-expenditure the fund has experienced over the previous three fiscal years. Further, there is \$2 million in FY 2023-24 that is ensured to be reverted to the fund balance from Higher Education due to an incorrect annualization related to H.B. 21-1317, which the Department has brought forward for correction. There is a FY 2024-25 technical adjustment to remove this \$2 million. This leaves an approximate \$1.5 million in expected fund reversions in FY 2024-25 across other departments. The actual fund reversions in FY 2022-23, alongside known and conservatively estimated fund reversions in FY 2023-24, place the fund in a better fiscal position moving into FY 2024-25. As a note, the FY 2023-24 appropriations shown below removes the erroneous \$10 million appropriation to the Distributions to Local Public Health Agencies line in CDPHE. As OSPB and JBC have both identified, there was an incorrect \$11,949,240 that was appropriated to that line item in the Long Bill that should have been \$1,949,240. There will be a technical supplemental to correct that current-year appropriation.

| Marijuana Tax Cash Fund Summary | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Description | FY 2023-24 Appropriated | FY 2024-25 Nov. 1 Request |
| Beginning Balance | 140,059,941 | 131,673,757 |
| PLUS: Total Projected Revenue to be Collected (September 2023 OSPB Forecast) | 164,795,656 | 178,638,514 |
| LESS: State Emergency Reserve Cash | (100,000,000) | (100,000,000) |
| LESS: Appropriations approved for FY 2023-24; FY 2024-25 base appropriations | (156,083,840) | (160,285,847) |
| <i>LESS: Agriculture R-11 Hemp Center of Excellence</i> | 0 | (1,467,847) |
| <i>LESS: DOLA R-01 Continuation of HB19-1009 Voucher Grant Program</i> | 0 | (999,479) |
| <i>LESS: DHS R-02 Reducing Youth Crime and Violence</i> | 0 | (2,652,554) |
| <i>LESS: DHS I Matter Continuation Legislative Placeholder</i> | 0 | (6,000,000) |
| <i>LESS: DOR R-05 MED Support Funding</i> | 0 | (3,000,000) |
| <i>LESS: OEDIT Cannabis Business Office Modifications/Funding Legislative Placeholder</i> | 0 | (5,000,000) |
| <i>PLUS: DPS NP-04 Budget Reduction to Align with Expenses</i> | 0 | 673,832 |
| LESS: Estimated Reserve | (23,412,576) | (26,809,784) |
| LESS: Current Law Transfers to Various Justice Funds (HB 21-1315) | (598,000) | (598,000) |
| LESS: Current Law Transfer to BEST | (20,000,000) | 0 |
| <i>LESS: Proposed Transfer IT Capital MED Seed-to-Sale Software</i> | 0 | (4,080,000) |
| EQUALS: Funds Remaining Available Above Statutorily Required Reserve | \$4,761,181 | \$92,592 |
| PLUS: Reserve Amount | 23,412,576 | 26,809,784 |
| PLUS: Estimated FY 2023-24, 2024-25 Budget Reversions | 3,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| PLUS: State Emergency Reserve Cash | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Ending Balance | 131,673,757 | 128,402,376 |



Governor's Request from Marijuana Tax Cash Fund

The Governor's FY 2024-25 MTCF budget and legislative agenda is squarely aligned with the intended uses of the Fund and creates financial sustainability during a time of uncertain revenue collections by largely funding one-time priorities. Overall, the Governor's request includes funding \$22.6 million in new priorities or the continuation of programs with expiring funding. Of the total new funding, \$12.7 million, or 56 percent, is for one-time usage. This will place the Fund in a better position if revenue collections do not strengthen as much as projected by not placing ongoing liabilities on the fund. New items requested include the following:

- \$6.0 million on a one-time basis to fund the Department of Human Services: Legislative Placeholder for *I Matter Continuation*, which provides free therapy sessions to youth.
- \$5.0 million on an ongoing basis to fund the Office of Economic Development and International Trade: Legislative Placeholder for *Cannabis Business Office Modifications and Funding* in order to provide an ongoing funding mechanism to the Cannabis Business Office to provide enhanced programming and services.
- \$4.1 million for a one-time transfer to the IT Capital Fund to fund the Marijuana Enforcement Division's *Seed-to-Sale Software* IT capital request to replace the current marijuana seed-to-sale tracking system.
- \$3.0 million spending authority from MTCF on an ongoing basis to fund the Department of Revenue: *R-05 Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED) Support Funding* to provide support to MED and sustain current MED operations while mitigating potential fees increases to the industry.
- \$2.7 million on a one-time basis to fund the Department of Human Services: *R-02 Reducing Youth Crime and Violence*, which will provide funding to out-of-school programs through the Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program.
- \$1.5 million in FY 2024-25 that annualizes to approximately \$3.5 million for a term-limited period of three years to fund the Department of Agriculture: *R-11 Hemp Center of Excellence*, which would establish the Hemp Center of Excellence.
- \$1.0 million on an ongoing basis to fund the Department of Local Affairs: *R-01 Continuation of HB 19-1009 Voucher Grant Program* and continue the substance use disorders housing voucher grant program.
- A net-neutral budget impact for the Department of Local Affairs to repurpose existing MTCF housing-related funding to incentivize accessory dwelling unit (ADU) construction.
- A budget reduction of \$0.7M to the Department of Public Safety related to *NP-04 Budget Reduction to Align with Expenses*, which will better align their appropriations with expenses in the DCJ Administrative Services line-item.

As a technical note, the appropriations identified below in the FY 2024-25 budget request by department do not include the legislative placeholders identified above. They only include decision items which require MTCF appropriations.

**Statewide Marijuana Tax Cash Fund
Appropriations and Actual Expenditures**

| Department | FY 2020-21 | FY 2020-21 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2021-22 | FY 2022-23 | FY 2022-23 | FY 2023-24 | FY 2024-25 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Appropriation | Actual Expenses | Appropriation | Actual Expenses | Appropriation | Actual Expenses | Appropriation | Request |
| Agriculture | 1,903,394 | 1,238,372 | 2,123,160 | 1,688,447 | 2,092,889 | 1,868,788 | 2,138,015 | 3,728,072 |
| Early Childhood | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 949,978 | 807,996 | 950,063 | 1,013,710 |
| Education | 21,939,141 | 21,786,485 | 27,468,128 | 27,360,061 | 27,464,083 | 26,998,611 | 22,159,936 | 27,529,841 |
| Governor's Office | 1,251,442 | 1,084,682 | 1,088,823 | 781,304 | 1,096,648 | 863,870 | 1,142,532 | 1,106,499 |
| Health Care Policy and Financing | 500,000 | 500,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Higher Education | 4,050,000 | 4,245,585 | 11,025,000 | 6,982,042 | 10,950,000 | 8,095,182 | 11,950,000 | 9,950,000 |
| Human Services | 44,708,679 | 45,703,677 | 56,709,603 | 43,217,876 | 57,470,940 | 55,417,024 | 59,732,335 | 63,438,594 |
| Judicial Branch | 1,587,285 | 1,587,285 | 2,180,829 | 2,180,829 | 2,734,691 | 2,734,691 | 2,734,691 | 2,734,691 |
| Labor and Employment | 600,000 | 369,950 | 500,000 | 450,459 | 500,000 | 513,498 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Law (Attorney General) | 175,209 | 175,209 | 178,522 | 133,855 | 1,830,814 | 736,325 | 1,663,469 | 1,663,469 |
| Local Affairs | 17,399,460 | 16,268,387 | 17,511,228 | 16,590,658 | 17,540,619 | 17,345,979 | 17,575,790 | 17,606,527 |
| Public Health and Environment | 20,129,803 | 20,193,633 | 22,827,312 | 21,767,191 | 22,694,467 | 23,675,613 | 23,661,475 | 23,700,461 |
| Public Safety | 6,063,911 | 5,315,359 | 6,610,136 | 5,339,498 | 7,645,192 | 6,238,031 | 7,836,818 | 7,655,007 |
| Regulatory Agencies | 0 | 0 | 215,207 | 0 | 120,807 | 22,500 | 120,807 | 120,807 |
| Revenue | 1,036,889 | 1,137,582 | 1,031,424 | 1,003,823 | 1,026,920 | 1,086,737 | 1,467,909 | 1,517,292 |
| Transportation | 450,000 | 446,629 | 950,000 | 949,663 | 1,701,649 | 948,270 | 950,000 | 950,000 |
| Transfers in | (890,901) | (890,901) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers out | 145,214,816 | 145,214,816 | 55,315,317 | 55,315,317 | 598,000 | 598,000 | 20,598,000 | 4,678,000 |
| Total | 266,119,128 | 264,376,749 | 206,484,689 | 184,511,024 | 157,917,697 | 149,451,114 | 176,681,840 | 169,392,970 |

The remaining pages are an appendix to this document and provide MTCF line-by-line budget request detail as well as historical and budget and expense detail by department.



| Department | Long Bill Line Item Name | FY 2020-21 Appropriation | FY 2020-21 Actuals | FY 2021-22 Appropriation | FY 2021-22 Actuals | FY 2022-23 Appropriation | FY 2022-23 Actuals | FY 2023-24 Appropriation | FY 2024-25 Request |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture | Health, Life, and Dental | 95,697 | 0 | 95,697 | 0 | 95,775 | 0 | 95,775 | 103,490 |
| | Short-term Disability | 1,377 | 0 | 1,377 | 0 | 1,407 | 0 | 1,435 | 2,285 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 29,141 | 0 | 29,141 | 0 | 29,476 | 0 | 30,061 | 47,862 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 29,141 | 0 | 29,141 | 0 | 29,476 | 0 | 30,061 | 47,863 |
| | Legal Services | 192,068 | 82,072 | 213,336 | 80,789 | 192,926 | 43,683 | 192,926 | 192,926 |
| | Vehicle Lease Payments | 26,216 | 21,970 | 26,216 | 24,767 | 26,216 | 25,523 | 26,216 | 26,216 |
| | Plant Industry Division | 1,034,554 | 714,697 | 1,081,334 | 995,145 | 1,053,411 | 1,275,104 | 1,079,677 | 2,547,524 |
| | Inspection and Consumer Services Division | 164,146 | 156,913 | 165,864 | 134,251 | 166,192 | 84,244 | 167,518 | 167,518 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 181,054 | 112,720 | 181,054 | 153,495 | 198,010 | 140,234 | 214,346 | 292,388 |
| | FFA and 4H Funding | 150,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Agriculture Total | | 1,903,394 | 1,238,372 | 2,123,160 | 1,688,447 | 2,092,889 | 1,868,788 | 2,138,015 | 3,728,072 |
| Early Childhood | Health, Life, And Dental | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,362 | 0 | 13,851 | 34,406 |
| | Short-Term Disability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 283 | 0 | 152 | 394 |
| | S. B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,943 | 0 | 5,057 | 13,054 |
| | S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29,943 | 0 | 5,057 | 13,054 |
| | Salary Survey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,394 | 10,281 |
| | Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 550 |
| | Personal Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88,267 | 93,021 | 99,034 | 104,428 |
| | Operating Expenses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,254 | 237 | 20,254 | 20,254 |
| | Social-Emotional Learning Programs Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 777,926 | 712,388 | 801,264 | 817,289 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,350 | 0 | 0 |
| Early Childhood Total | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 949,978 | 807,996 | 950,063 | 1,013,710 |
| Education | Health, Life, and Dental | 55,666 | 0 | 61,430 | 0 | 54,526 | 0 | 71,702 | 71,702 |
| | Short-term Disability | 714 | 0 | 693 | 0 | 531 | 0 | 755 | 755 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 21,081 | 0 | 21,704 | 0 | 16,750 | 0 | 25,263 | 25,263 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 21,081 | 0 | 21,704 | 0 | 16,750 | 0 | 25,263 | 25,263 |
| | Salary Survey | 0 | 0 | 14,204 | 0 | 13,100 | 0 | 27,192 | 0 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 10,572 | 10,572 | 7,859 | 7,859 | 1,743 | 1,743 |
| | Workers' Compensation | 2,317 | 0 | 1,822 | 0 | 1,665 | 0 | 1,797 | 2,704 |
| | Leased Space | 8,807 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,167 | 0 | 9,112 | 0 |
| | Capitol Complex Leased Space | 9,891 | 0 | 12,150 | 0 | 11,656 | 0 | 18,255 | 19,360 |
| | CORE Operations | 0 | 7,360 | 5,416 | 5,416 | 5,523 | 5,523 | 5,523 | 2,443 |
| | Payments to OIT | 9,896 | 10,624 | 8,742 | 8,742 | 8,621 | 8,621 | 15,805 | 19,592 |
| | Behavioral Healthcare Professional Matching Grant Program | 11,948,026 | 12,015,831 | 14,948,029 | 14,878,927 | 14,959,590 | 14,710,228 | 14,968,106 | 14,988,339 |
| | K5 Social and Emotional Health Pilot Program | 0 | 0 | 2,500,000 | 2,441,681 | 2,500,000 | 2,450,956 | 2,502,225 | 2,502,388 |
| | Early Literacy Competitive Grant Program | 5,378,678 | 5,008,053 | 5,378,678 | 5,378,678 | 5,378,678 | 5,378,678 | 0 | 5,378,678 |
| | School Bullying Prevention and Education Cash Fund | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Office Of Dropout Prevention And Student Reengagement | 2,006,088 | 2,017,066 | 2,006,088 | 2,012,309 | 2,009,771 | 2,014,143 | 2,010,299 | 2,014,663 | |
| Comprehensive Physical Education Pilot Program | 0 | 315,841 | 0 | 327,536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program | 1,476,896 | 1,411,710 | 1,476,896 | 1,296,200 | 1,476,896 | 1,422,603 | 1,476,896 | 1,476,948 | |
| Education Total | | 21,939,141 | 21,786,485 | 27,468,128 | 27,360,061 | 27,464,083 | 26,998,611 | 22,159,936 | 27,529,841 |
| Governor's Offices, including OIT and OEDIT | Administration of Governor's Office and Residence | 106,912 | 135,011 | 106,912 | 135,011 | 106,912 | 141,963 | 106,912 | 106,912 |
| | Health, Life, and Dental | 28,099 | 0 | 28,099 | 0 | 28,049 | 0 | 60,186 | 26,179 |
| | Short-term Disability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 263 | 172 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,596 | 0 | 8,926 | 5,719 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,596 | 0 | 8,926 | 5,719 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 873 | 873 | 24 | 0 |
| | Salary Survey | 9,619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,733 | 0 | 3,483 | 7,471 |
| | Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 515 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessments | 500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Evidence-based Policymaking Evaluation and Support | 0 | 445,468 | 500,000 | 236,785 | 500,000 | 371,005 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Enterprise Solutions | 0 | 0 | 453,812 | 409,508 | 453,812 | 350,030 | 453,812 | 453,812 | |
| Applications Administration | 606,812 | 504,202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Governor's Office Total | | 1,251,442 | 1,084,682 | 1,088,823 | 781,304 | 1,096,648 | 863,870 | 1,142,532 | 1,106,499 |
| Health Care Policy and Financing | SBIRT Training Grant Program | 500,000 | 500,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Health Care Policy and Financing Total | | 500,000 | 500,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Higher Education | Institute of Cannabis Research at CSU-Pueblo | 1,000,000 | 1,195,585 | 600,000 | 1,559,187 | 2,800,000 | 2,542,631 | 3,800,000 | 3,800,000 |
| | Regents of the University Of Colorado | 3,050,000 | 3,050,000 | 8,325,000 | 4,059,718 | 3,000,000 | 3,922,686 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | Board of Governors of the Colorado State University System | 0 | 0 | 900,000 | 198,364 | 900,000 | 379,865 | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| | Research Center Prevention Substance Abuse Addiction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 4,250,000 | 4,250,000 |
| | Institute of Cannabis Research Governing Board | 0 | 0 | 1,200,000 | 1,164,773 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | SB 19-228 Substance Use Disorder Prevention Measures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Perinatal Data Linkage Study (CU) SB19-228 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Higher Education Total | | 4,050,000 | 4,245,585 | 11,025,000 | 6,982,042 | 10,950,000 | 8,095,182 | 11,950,000 | 9,950,000 |



| Department | Long Bill Line Item Name | FY 2020-21 Appropriation | FY 2020-21 Actuals | FY 2021-22 Appropriation | FY 2021-22 Actuals | FY 2022-23 Appropriation | FY 2022-23 Actuals | FY 2023-24 Appropriation | FY 2024-25 Request |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Health, Life, and Dental | 11,263 | 0 | 53,408 | 0 | 636,872 | 0 | 969,871 | 1,021,736 |
| | Short-term Disability | 670 | 0 | 4,094 | 0 | 4,885 | 0 | 5,180 | 6,923 |
| | Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,378 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 21,048 | 0 | 428,263 | 0 | 134,676 | 0 | 146,550 | 187,855 |
| | S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Equalization Disbursement | 21,103 | 0 | 428,263 | 0 | 134,676 | 0 | 146,550 | 187,855 |
| | Salary Survey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 128,648 | 0 | 304,553 | 462,694 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Shift Differential | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,522 | 0 | 65,098 | 105,148 |
| | Temporary Employees Related to Authorized Leave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,167 | 0 | 13,167 | 13,167 |
| | Office of Operations Administration Personal Services Administration | 3,291 | 0 | 3,291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 397 | 223 | 397 | 437 |
| | Youth Corrections S.B. 91-94 Juvenile Services | 3,048,112 | 2,436,142 | 3,124,315 | 2,509,840 | 3,184,795 | 3,015,586 | 3,288,676 | 2,731,638 |
| | Tony Gramscas Youth Services Programs | 1,623,672 | 1,626,144 | 1,623,672 | 1,608,108 | 1,629,377 | 1,740,267 | 1,635,727 | 5,243,639 |
| | Appropriation to the Youth Mentoring Services Cash Fund | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | Division of Child Welfare Indirect Cost Assessment | 37,098 | 37,098 | 38,983 | 38,983 | 176,423 | 176,423 | 182,543 | 189,733 |
| | Program Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 781,243 | 1,360,947 | 843,737 | 1,016,369 |
| | Behavioral Health Capacity Tracking System | 0 | 0 | 42,611 | 0 | 42,611 | 0 | 42,611 | 42,611 |
| | Incredible Years Program | 846,029 | 771,607 | 864,773 | 799,652 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Services | Community Behavioral Health Administration Personal Services | 517,560 | 541,752 | 730,063 | 1,149,891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Community Behavioral Health Administration Operating Expenses | 48,271 | 41,968 | 87,668 | 44,821 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mental Health Services for Juvenile and Adult Offenders | 4,653,735 | 4,653,735 | 5,795,078 | 5,745,906 | 5,910,980 | 5,910,980 | 6,088,309 | 6,210,075 |
| | Mental Health Treatment Services for Youth | 413,031 | 413,031 | 423,357 | 423,357 | 431,824 | 431,824 | 445,954 | 453,698 |
| | Treatment and Detoxification Contracts (HB19-1287) | 540,000 | 3,870,631 | 6,192,376 | 2,391,335 | 6,968,600 | 6,162,496 | 7,177,659 | 6,825,126 |
| | Increasing Access to Effective Substance Disorder Services (SB 16-202) | 13,921,095 | 13,822,640 | 15,806,622 | 8,705,822 | 16,122,754 | 17,397,132 | 16,606,437 | 16,938,566 |
| | Prevention Programs (SB19-228) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Community Prevention and Treatment Programs | 774,830 | 774,830 | 1,094,201 | 1,068,809 | 611,535 | 601,607 | 629,881 | 629,881 |
| | Multiple Crisis Response Items | 3,957,414 | 3,832,921 | 4,953,958 | 4,553,661 | 5,053,037 | 4,539,318 | 5,204,628 | 5,308,720 |
| | Criminal Justice Diversion Programs | 5,632,130 | 5,579,570 | 5,772,933 | 5,631,684 | 5,891,108 | 5,314,501 | 6,064,258 | 6,099,775 |
| | Circle Program and Other Rural Treatment Programs for People | 5,590,842 | 4,235,984 | 5,730,613 | 5,008,662 | 5,845,225 | 5,213,646 | 6,039,767 | 5,741,377 |
| | Medication Consistency and Health Information Exchange | 380,700 | 380,700 | 760,700 | 760,202 | 760,700 | 621,789 | 760,700 | 760,700 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | | | | | 1,877,779 | 1,877,779 | 1,942,939 | 2,019,452 |
| | Mental Health Institute at Ft Logan Personal Services | 188,939 | 196,495 | 188,939 | 270,487 | 203,266 | 248,123 | 226,644 | 253,077 |
| | Mental Health Institute at Ft Logan Operating Expenses | 2,850 | 0 | 2,850 | 868 | 2,850 | 0 | 2,850 | 868 |
| | Mental Health Institute at Pueblo Personal Services | 344,906 | 358,339 | 344,906 | 296,871 | 367,240 | 304,382 | 392,899 | 468,096 |
| | Mental Health Institute at Pueblo Operating Expenses | 4,750 | 4,750 | 4,750 | 0 | 4,750 | 0 | 4,750 | 0 |
| | Behavioral Health Indirect Cost Assessment | 1,506,232 | 1,506,232 | 1,582,240 | 1,582,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Disability Benefits Application Assistance Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Youth Corrections Indirect Cost Assessment | 119,108 | 119,108 | 126,676 | 126,676 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Services Total | | 44,708,679 | 45,703,677 | 56,709,603 | 43,217,876 | 57,470,940 | 55,417,024 | 59,732,335 | 63,438,594 |
| Judicial | Trial Court Programs | 0 | 0 | 553,862 | 553,862 | 1,107,724 | 1,107,724 | 1,107,724 | 1,107,724 |
| Branch | Appropriation to the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund | 1,587,285 | 1,587,285 | 1,626,967 | 1,626,967 | 1,626,967 | 1,626,967 | 1,626,967 | 1,626,967 |
| Judicial Branch Total | | 1,587,285 | 1,587,285 | 2,180,829 | 2,180,829 | 2,734,691 | 2,734,691 | 2,734,691 | 2,734,691 |
| Labor and Employment | Colorado Veterans' Service-to-Career Pilot | 600,000 | 369,950 | 500,000 | 450,459 | 500,000 | 513,498 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Labor and Employment Total | | 600,000 | 369,950 | 500,000 | 450,459 | 500,000 | 513,498 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | Office of Community Engagement | 175,209 | 175,209 | 175,399 | 130,732 | 180,140 | 183,672 | 0 | 0 |
| | Health, Life, & Dental | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16,006 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Short-Term Disability | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,377 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Law (Attorney General) | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,377 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 3,123 | 3,123 | 1,473 | 1,473 | 0 | 0 |
| | Salary Survey For Classified Employees | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,220 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vehicle Lease Payments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,630 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Consumer Protection and Antitrust | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 582,717 | 253,680 | 583,000 | 583,000 |
| | Peace Officers Standards & Training Board Support | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,036,766 | 297,500 | 1,036,766 | 1,036,766 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43,703 | 43,703 |
| Law Total | | 175,209 | 175,209 | 178,522 | 133,855 | 1,830,814 | 736,325 | 1,663,469 | 1,663,469 |
| | Health, Life, and Dental | 30,491 | 0 | 31,560 | 0 | 72,112 | 0 | 75,171 | 77,622 |
| | Short-term Disability | 281 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 675 | 0 | 504 | 669 |
| | Paid Family Medical Leave Initiative | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,006 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 8,608 | 0 | 7,681 | 0 | 24,558 | 0 | 19,409 | 22,291 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 8,608 | 0 | 7,681 | 0 | 24,558 | 0 | 19,409 | 22,291 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 6,738 | 6,738 | 20,149 | 20,149 | 9,946 | 5,251 |
| | Salary Survey | 0 | 0 | 12,368 | 0 | 21,649 | 21,649 | 25,803 | 34,762 |
| | Workers' Compensation | 2,726 | 2,726 | 5,139 | 5,139 | 1,585 | 1,585 | 3,278 | 3,393 |
| | Payments to Risk Management and Property Funds | 1,129 | 1,129 | 3,857 | 3,857 | 4,543 | 4,543 | 3,710 | 2,427 |
| | Vehicle Lease Payments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,066 |
| | Capitol Complex Leased Space | 14,795 | 14,795 | 32,707 | 32,707 | 32,307 | 32,307 | 17,014 | 23,107 |
| | Payments to OIT | 48,067 | 48,067 | 98,754 | 25,385 | 42,398 | 42,398 | 66,791 | 72,918 |
| | IT Accessibility | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,737 | 0 |
| Local Affairs | CORE Operations | 9,449 | 9,449 | 15,974 | 15,974 | 7,335 | 7,335 | 10,346 | 3,449 |
| | DPA Administration Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 475 |
| | Office of the State Architect | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 440 |
| | DHR State Agency Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 876 |
| | DHR Training Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 |
| | DHR Labor Relations Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,281 |
| | Financial Ops and Reporting Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,078 |
| | Procurement and Contracts Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,764 |
| | Personal Services | 56,373 | 49,188 | 56,373 | 56,373 | 56,373 | 78,123 | 57,392 | 58,702 |
| | Operating Expenses | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 | 2,438 |
| | Low Income Rental Subsidies | 939,649 | 4,973,489 | 939,649 | 5,597,045 | 939,649 | 5,825,008 | 939,649 | 939,649 |
| | Affordable Housing Grants and Loans | 15,300,000 | 10,976,918 | 15,300,000 | 9,764,600 | 15,300,000 | 10,414,205 | 15,300,000 | 15,300,000 |
| | Gray and Black Market Marijuana Enforcement Grants | 950,673 | 164,014 | 950,673 | 1,055,543 | 955,178 | 861,127 | 963,668 | 970,217 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 26,173 | 26,173 | 39,452 | 24,859 | 35,112 | 35,112 | 39,525 | 51,178 |
| Local Affairs Total | | 17,399,460 | 16,268,387 | 17,511,228 | 16,590,658 | 17,540,619 | 17,345,979 | 17,575,790 | 17,606,527 |



| Department | Long Bill Line Item Name | FY 2020-21 Appropriation | FY 2020-21 Actuals | FY 2021-22 Appropriation | FY 2021-22 Actuals | FY 2022-23 Appropriation | FY 2022-23 Actuals | FY 2023-24 Appropriation | FY 2024-25 Request |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | EDO Personal Services | 9,947 | 9,947 | 9,947 | 16,901 | 10,343 | 20,203 | 10,948 | 10,948 |
| | Health, Life, and Dental | 357,886 | 0 | 437,778 | 0 | 462,905 | 0 | 462,780 | 462,780 |
| | Short-term Disability | 610 | 0 | 626 | 0 | 799 | 0 | 799 | 799 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 37,160 | 0 | 41,777 | 0 | 46,876 | 0 | 46,876 | 46,876 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 37,118 | 0 | 41,776 | 0 | 46,875 | 0 | 46,875 | 46,875 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49,362 | 0 | 50,744 | 0 | 0 |
| | Salary Survey | 0 | 0 | 8,852 | 0 | 44,857 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Shift Differential | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vehicle Lease Payments | 3,420 | 269 | 3,420 | 866 | 3,420 | 3,547 | 3,420 | 3,420 |
| | Payments to OIT | 21,061 | 23,974 | 29,131 | 5,775 | 52,820 | 4,241 | 0 | 0 |
| | Indirect Costs Assessment | 35,852 | 35,852 | 35,852 | 64,983 | 36,152 | 36,152 | 36,152 | 36,152 |
| | Distributions to Local Public Health Agencies | 1,810,105 | 1,810,105 | 1,855,368 | 1,855,368 | 1,892,466 | 1,849,402 | 1,949,240 | 1,988,226 |
| | Health Statistics and Vital Records Personal Services | 238,000 | 227,367 | 238,000 | 227,852 | 243,596 | 228,596 | 244,134 | 244,134 |
| | Health Statistics and Vital Records Operating Expenses | 0 | 10,633 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Indirect Costs Assessment | 0 | 0 | 69,484 | 69,484 | 70,064 | 70,064 | 70,064 | 70,064 |
| Public Health and Environment | Indirect Costs Assessment | 0 | 0 | 110,543 | 110,543 | 312,457 | 312,457 | 111,466 | 111,466 |
| | Certification | 0 | 0 | 1,135,732 | 1,089,700 | 0 | 1,232,085 | 1,156,232 | 1,156,232 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 53,270 | 53,270 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Indirect Costs | 284,532 | 224,739 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Marijuana Health Effects Monitoring | 349,895 | 293,611 | 349,921 | 355,322 | 362,367 | 381,929 | 371,114 | 371,114 |
| | Marijuana Retail Research Grants | 8,103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Prevention Services Administration | 194,285 | 512,519 | 194,325 | 868,440 | 210,421 | 881,817 | 227,302 | 227,302 |
| | Prevention Services Indirect Cost Assessment | 1,637,078 | 1,637,078 | 1,702,112 | 1,702,112 | 1,716,328 | 1,716,328 | 1,716,328 | 1,716,328 |
| | Marijuana Education Campaign | 954,102 | 974,102 | 954,155 | 886,660 | 960,436 | 947,505 | 965,714 | 965,714 |
| | Primary Care Office | 2,044,153 | 2,598,329 | 3,555,191 | 3,248,930 | 3,560,752 | 3,774,441 | 3,566,369 | 3,566,369 |
| | School-based Health Centers | 0 | 378,301 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Healthy Kids Colorado Survey | 752,416 | 751,965 | 752,469 | 752,447 | 756,196 | 752,564 | 759,874 | 759,874 |
| | Grants & Assistance for Substance Abuse Prevention | 443,989 | 427,923 | 444,042 | 443,888 | 456,999 | 450,112 | 468,467 | 468,467 |
| | Substance Abuse Prevention Grants | 8,995,512 | 8,362,347 | 8,995,512 | 8,142,278 | 8,995,512 | 8,498,831 | 8,995,512 | 8,995,512 |
| | Transfer to the Harm Reduction Grant Program Cash Fund | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 |
| | Prevention Programming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 590,497 | 588,284 | 590,497 | 590,497 |
| | Poison Control | 60,100 | 60,100 | 60,100 | 60,100 | 60,100 | 60,100 | 60,100 | 60,100 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 1,202 | 1,202 | 1,202 | 1,202 | 1,212 | 1,212 | 1,212 | 1,212 |
| Public Health and Environment Total | | 20,129,803 | 20,193,633 | 22,827,312 | 21,767,191 | 22,694,467 | 23,675,613 | 23,661,475 | 23,700,461 |
| | Health, Life, and Dental | 298,197 | 0 | 344,971 | 0 | 310,994 | 0 | 348,292 | 521,549 |
| | Short-term Disability | 3,650 | 0 | 4,360 | 0 | 3,429 | 0 | 3,394 | 4,800 |
| | Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,977 | 0 | 0 | 14,403 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 112,855 | 0 | 127,794 | 0 | 102,322 | 0 | 112,881 | 160,020 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 112,855 | 0 | 127,794 | 0 | 102,322 | 0 | 112,881 | 160,020 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 35,117 | 35,117 | 43,854 | 43,854 | 6,833 | 65,835 |
| | Salary Survey | 0 | 0 | 75,841 | 0 | 57,009 | 0 | 106,711 | 129,946 |
| | Workers' Compensation | 6,984 | 6,984 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Vehicle Lease Payments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81,051 | 84,269 | 79,244 | 101,110 |
| | Leased Space | 46,680 | 46,639 | 46,680 | 47,968 | 50,526 | 50,526 | 69,496 | 69,496 |
| | Payments to OIT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,287 | 0 | 0 |
| | Digital Trunk Radio Payments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88,753 | 16,921 |
| | Administration | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Public Safety | State Patrol Training Academy | 150,000 | 128,603 | 150,000 | 103,986 | 150,000 | 142,852 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| | Division of Criminal Justice Administrative Services | 1,163,406 | 566,303 | 1,163,406 | 243,511 | 1,170,603 | 118,122 | 1,173,832 | 502,954 |
| | Division of Criminal Justice Indirect Cost Assessment | 25,339 | 25,339 | 37,770 | 36,416 | 31,322 | 22,332 | 31,826 | 31,826 |
| | Juvenile Diversion Programs | 400,000 | 352,901 | 400,000 | 386,752 | 400,000 | 406,378 | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| | Vehicle Lease Payments | 47,562 | 47,562 | 106,037 | 84,241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Indirect Cost Assessment | 401,611 | 389,659 | 440,340 | 440,340 | 449,394 | 449,394 | 449,394 | 449,394 |
| | Colorado Crime Information Center Personal Services | 49,312 | 69,069 | 49,312 | 68,990 | 53,095 | 76,947 | 54,909 | 61,672 |
| | Colorado Crime Information Center Operating Expenses | 14,653 | 0 | 14,653 | 14,635 | 14,635 | 14,619 | 14,653 | 14,653 |
| | Laboratory and Investigative Services Personal Services | 2,639,337 | 3,134,127 | 2,639,337 | 3,049,469 | 3,165,154 | 3,443,486 | 3,255,867 | 3,419,300 |
| | Laboratory and Investigative Services Operating Expenses | 433,690 | 405,931 | 433,690 | 432,104 | 1,040,849 | 943,859 | 960,152 | 960,152 |
| | Laboratory and Investigative Services Overtime | 68,235 | 44,710 | 68,235 | 68,235 | 68,235 | 68,235 | 68,235 | 68,235 |
| | Office of Emergency Management Indirect Cost Assessment | 11,291 | 10,135 | 16,755 | 10,233 | 16,755 | 13,683 | 14,123 | 17,369 |
| | Office of Prevention and Security Personal Services | 71,958 | 84,467 | 71,958 | 62,398 | 73,995 | 98,635 | 79,699 | 79,699 |
| | Office of Prevention and Security Operating Expenses | 5,653 | 2,939 | 5,653 | 5,111 | 5,653 | 5,653 | 5,653 | 5,653 |
| | Office of Preparedness Program Administration | 443 | 0 | 443 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Enhance School Safety Incident Response Grant Program | 0 | 0 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Safety Total | | 6,063,911 | 5,315,359 | 6,610,136 | 5,339,498 | 7,645,192 | 6,238,031 | 7,936,818 | 7,656,007 |
| Regulatory Agencies | Information Technology Asset Maintenance | 0 | 0 | 82,000 | 0 | 0 | 22,500 | 0 | 0 |
| | Division of Professions and Occupations Personal Services | 0 | 0 | 117,972 | 0 | 117,972 | 0 | 117,972 | 117,972 |
| | Division of Professions and Occupations Operating Expenses | 0 | 0 | 15,235 | 0 | 2,835 | 0 | 2,835 | 2,835 |
| Regulatory Agencies Total | | 0 | 0 | 215,207 | 0 | 120,807 | 22,500 | 120,807 | 120,807 |
| | PERA Direct Distribution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,236 | 0 | 21,468 | 0 | 0 |
| | Workers' Compensation | 0 | 7,966 | 0 | 6,963 | 0 | 4,985 | 0 | 0 |
| | Health, Life, and Dental | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 163,444 | 163,444 |
| | Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122,584 | 122,584 |
| | Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122,584 | 122,584 |
| Revenue | Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds | 0 | 3,139 | 0 | 5,429 | 0 | 7,661 | 0 | 0 |
| | CORE Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,187 | 0 | 0 |
| | Tax Administration Personal Services | 1,012,185 | 1,125,216 | 1,002,491 | 956,662 | 997,987 | 1,026,627 | 1,030,364 | 1,079,747 |
| | Tax Administration IT System (GenTax) Support | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | Taxation Services - Operating Expenses (Combined) | 14,704 | 1,261 | 18,933 | 7,543 | 18,933 | 8,809 | 18,933 | 18,933 |
| Revenue | | 1,036,889 | 1,137,582 | 1,031,424 | 1,003,823 | 1,026,920 | 1,086,737 | 1,467,908 | 1,517,292 |



| Department | Long Bill Line Item Name | FY 2020-21 Appropriation | FY 2020-21 Actuals | FY 2021-22 Appropriation | FY 2021-22 Actuals | FY 2022-23 Appropriation | FY 2022-23 Actuals | FY 2023-24 Appropriation | FY 2024-25 Request |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Marijuana Impaired Driving Program | 450,000 | 446,629 | 950,000 | 949,663 | 1,701,649 | 948,270 | 950,000 | 950,000 |
| Transportation | Total | 450,000 | 446,629 | 950,000 | 949,663 | 1,701,649 | 948,270 | 950,000 | 950,000 |
| | H.B. 18-1323 Pay for Success Projects | 1,725,066 | 1,725,066 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | High-cost Special Education Trust Fund (S.B. 19-066, H.B. 20-1418) | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Marijuana Cash Fund to MITCF to support CBI Task Force (S.B. 19-213) | (890,901) | (890,901) | 1,805,317 | 1,805,317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Transfer to Marijuana Entrepreneur Fund | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers | General Fund (H.B. 20-1401) | 136,989,750 | 136,989,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | BEST (S.B. 21-207) | 0 | 0 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 20,000,000 | 0 |
| | First Time Drunk Driver Fund (H.B. 21-1317) | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | License Service Cash Fund (H.B. 21-1314) | 0 | 0 | 912,000 | 912,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Various criminal justice-related cash funds (H.B. 21-1315) | 0 | 0 | 598,000 | 598,000 | 598,000 | 598,000 | 598,000 | 598,000 |
| | Proposed Transfer to IT Capital Fund: MED Seed-to-Sale Software | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,080,000 |
| Transfers | Total | 144,323,915 | 144,323,915 | 55,315,317 | 55,315,317 | 598,000 | 598,000 | 20,598,000 | 4,678,000 |
| Statewide Total | | 266,119,128 | 264,376,749 | 206,484,689 | 184,511,024 | 157,917,697 | 149,451,114 | 176,681,840 | 169,392,970 |



Attachment 7: Long Range Plan Overview

Pursuant to Section 2-3-209, C.R.S., each state agency is required to submit to the General Assembly an annual long range financial plan. The tenets of these reports form the basis for future work on long range planning across the state and are an integral piece of the multi-year OSPB budgeting process. The purpose of the long range financial plan is to:

- Help each state agency anticipate and strategically plan for future contingencies that may impact the state agency's ability to meet its performance goals;
- Assist the state agency as it prepares its annual budget request;
- Provide additional information to the General Assembly so that it can appropriate money in light of possible future changes; and
- Provide notice to the public about the potential growth or decline of state government in the future.

The long range financial plan covers a five-year period from FY 2023-24 through FY 2027-28 and is not a policy document, but rather a tool to support effective planning and resource allocation. As such, it does not reflect the impact of new policy proposals proposed but not yet approved by the General Assembly. In addition, given the November 1 statutory deadline for the plans, each plan was developed prior to the finalization of the Governor's FY 2024-25 budget request. Thus, while the plans inherently inform the budgeting process due to their simultaneous development, information may not reflect all technical changes prepared for the budget submission.

Notably, during the 2023 session, the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) and General Assembly awarded OSPB two additional FTE to work on these long range plans in order to expand the State's multi-year budget analysis. As a result, the following key additions and changes have been made to the plans for this year that will increase their utility to JBC Staff, JBC members, and the broader General Assembly:

- Deeper analysis of cost and revenue drivers for each department, including cash fund revenue trends, forecasting inflows of federal funds, discussion of caseload and population drivers for the largest departments;
- Distinction between caseload-driven growth in General Fund costs vs. non-caseload growth to delineate between budget drivers based on factors such as population, demographics, and utilization vs. other programmatic goals;
- Three-to-four-page summaries of analysis related to long range forecasts and major department trends meant to be more user-friendly for legislative staff and members.



Introduction

The long range financial plans identify conditions and drivers affecting the state budget, including key cost and revenue drivers for specific departments and long term trends affecting those drivers. Accordingly, the plans assess cash fund outlook for departments as well as critical information regarding changes to the federal fund outlook, e.g., as it relates to IIJA, IRA, and other more regularly occurring ongoing federal fund inflows.

Overall findings from the long range financial plans indicate that trends in population and demographics, increased cost pressures, labor market trends in supply and demand, broader economic conditions, changes in state and federal policies, and climate change, among other drivers, continue to impact both demands for state services and revenue received by the State. These trends directly impact the state budget from year to year. Additional difficulties around staffing and pricing pressures in recent years and future expenditure growth constrained by the Referendum C Cap amplify the importance of understanding these long-term trends in order to maintain a structural balance going forward.

In previous years, this executive summary has run through a high-level budget summary and highlighted a few budget drivers for the “big six” state agencies,¹ but has omitted a discussion of broader trends for other agencies. Instead of including those discussions in this summary this year, more detailed three-to-four-page department summary documents, which include detailed tables outlining cost and revenue drivers, have been separately produced for each department. Those summaries can be found on [the OSPB website](#) and within the budget submission folders for each department. Given those standalone documents, the rest of this summary focuses instead on broader trends affecting the State as a whole and spanning multiple departments. Note: many of these trends are discussed in significant additional details within the plans of each department as well.

Key Statewide Budget Drivers

Economic Conditions, Revenue, and TABOR Implications for Long Term Planning

As described in [OSPB’s September 2023 Economic Forecast](#), both the Colorado and U.S. economies remain strong, in particular as it pertains to the labor market and consumer spending, despite headwinds of dwindling excess savings and tightening monetary policy. Inflation and wage growth have continued to moderate (though price growth is currently higher locally than nationwide due to higher local demand for shelter and services) but these pressures are expected to resolve in coming months. Strong

¹ DHS, HCPF, CDE, CDHE, DOC, and CDOT



consumption combined with increased investment and inventory activity boosts 2023 GDP expectations. OSPB has updated the growth forecast to reflect a moderately soft landing, followed by a rebound to potential growth by the end of 2025. The soft landing is a departure from previous forecasts, which expected slowing consumer demand and tightening financial conditions to cause a contraction in economic growth in the final quarter of 2023 and beginning of 2024. Colorado is expected to fare slightly better than the nation as a whole over the course of the forecast period due to a marginally tighter labor market and a higher proportion of service spending.

Consistent with the economic conditions discussed above, overall revenue growth continues to outpace expectations, in particular from individual and corporate income taxes. As a result, TABOR refunds are expected in all forecast years (FY 2022-23 through FY 2025-26), with overall refund amounts stabilizing between \$1.3 billion and \$1.5 billion. The implications of these consistent refunds over the course of the forecast period are two-fold:

1. Overall budget growth is likely constrained not by fluctuations in major General Fund revenue drivers, but rather by growth in the TABOR Referendum C cap. That cap is forecast to grow by 8.7% in FY 2024-25, 5.9% in FY 2025-26, and 4.1% in FY 2026-27. Fluctuations in cash fund revenue sources also impact General Fund available to spend.
2. In order for any economic downturn to affect the revenue side of the State budget, it would require a revenue reduction of greater than \$1 billion in a given fiscal year prior to affecting the overall fund balance and General Fund reserve.

Economic Conditions and Costs

In addition to their impact on the State's revenue collections, specific economic trends also impact costs for departments. In particular, key economic factors largely outside of the state's control impact the cost of goods and services provided by the state. Global supply chain and production disruptions have largely resolved, but backlogs in state contracts (e.g., for fleet vehicles, IT hardware) continue to flow through to higher costs for state agencies. Similarly, the gap persists between labor demand (job openings) and labor supply (number unemployed). As a result, state agencies face costs related to higher prevailing market wages, increased turnover, and difficulty with retention, all of which affect department vacancies and statewide programming. These labor market trends are especially notable in Colorado due to the impacts of aging demographics (discussed in more detail below) and lack of affordable housing units across the State.

Demographic Trends and an Aging Population

While the State Demography Office indicates that Colorado's population growth will continue at a rate faster than the nation as a whole, Colorado faces a more challenging

outlook related to the size of its working age population. Namely, the 65+ population is expected to grow from 16% to 21% of the State's total population by 2050 while the share of 25-54 (prime working age population) is expected to decline from 41% to 40%. As the population grows and ages, the State faces two compounding risks: (1) revenue growth will face constraints from a higher share of non-working age adults, who contribute less revenue to the State, especially as it pertains to individual income and sales taxes; (2) demand for public benefits and services will increase faster than the rate of overall population growth as older adults tend to demand higher and more expensive state services.

Climate Change, Energy, and Resource Constraints

The effects of climate change, shifting energy composition, and other resource constraints also impact the state budget, with particular impacts on DNR, CEO, CDA, CDPHE, and CDOT. On the cost side, primary drivers stem from increased costs for prevention and emergency response due to higher incidence of adverse weather events including wildfires, drought, severe rainfall and flooding, and increased avalanche risk. On the revenue side, risks are largely concentrated to those departments/divisions funded by oil and gas revenue (e.g. Severance and Federal Mineral Lease to DNR) and fuel taxes to the Highway Users Trust Fund (HUTF) at CDOT.

Federal Policy Changes Affecting One-Time and Ongoing Inflows of Funds

In recent years, the State has received a significant portion of revenue from one-time inflows of federal funds, both via large one-time programs (e.g., \$3.8B for the American Rescue Plan Act) and via temporary increases to ongoing federal fund allocations (e.g., Medicaid Federal Medical Assistance Percentage). The rolloff of these one-time funds has necessitated significant budget planning in order to protect against fiscal cliffs for the populations served while mitigating ongoing costs to the State.

Going forward, federal fund planning remains critical, including analysis related to maximizing drawdown of IJJA and IRA funds (e.g., through the matching cash fund codified in [S.B. 22-215](#)) and gap analysis to identify areas in which one-time investments of these funds may lessen demands on state General Fund. In addition, federal fund planning must be used to help agencies predict fluctuations in other ongoing programming such as TANF and Medicaid related to either (1) federal policy changes or (2) shifting state demographics in order to effectively plan for resulting demands on state funding.

Capital Construction

Capital project expenses relate to the construction, renovation, and maintenance of the state's capital assets. The inventory of state-owned General Fund and academic



buildings has increased considerably in recent years and industry standards recommend annual expenditures of at least 1% of a building's current replacement value (CRV). Historically, funding for capital projects has been inconsistent due to lack of available funds, with the state generally lagging the 1% CRV recommendation.

The state utilizes a master plan framework through a five year plan, updated annually, to submit capital project requests. Each year, the legislature approves funding for a limited amount of capital projects through a prioritization process. As buildings age, the lack of annual allocations to address deferred maintenance and regular building upgrades will likely result in higher repair and replacement costs of these state assets. While previous appropriations for capital projects are in the long range financial plans, projections of this funding stream are not included, as funding for capital projects is a policy decision actively made each year.

Available State Budget Tools in Case of Revenue Shortfall

While the current forecast does not anticipate a significant economic downturn nor TABOR revenue that will fall below the Referendum C cap, it is important to flag a handful of state budget tools that may be used to gaps in the case of a revenue shortfall or a scenario in which available revenue significantly lags expected costs. Some key mechanisms are described below:

- **Reduce State Spending:** The Governor can implement spending reductions based on executive authority and can work in conjunction with the legislature for further balancing efforts.
- **Reduce Reserves:** Current law requires the General Fund reserve to equal a set percentage of General Fund appropriations each fiscal year. Due to significant fiscal responsibility in recent years, that reserve stands at the historic level of 15%. The reduction of this reserve has been a strategy frequently used by the General Assembly during recessions. As budgetary impacts of a recession last for multiple years, the reserve should not be depleted in the first year.
- **Cash Fund Shifts:** Cash funds balances can be transferred to the General Fund and cash fund fees can be increased to offset budget shortfalls.
- **Refinance Expenditures:** Shifting General Fund expenditures to other funds is another tool that can address budget shortfalls in the short term. During economic downturns, additional short-term federal money may be made available to the state.
- **Accounting Changes:** Accounting measures can defer General Fund expenses or accelerate the recognition of revenue during budget shortfalls.

Conclusion

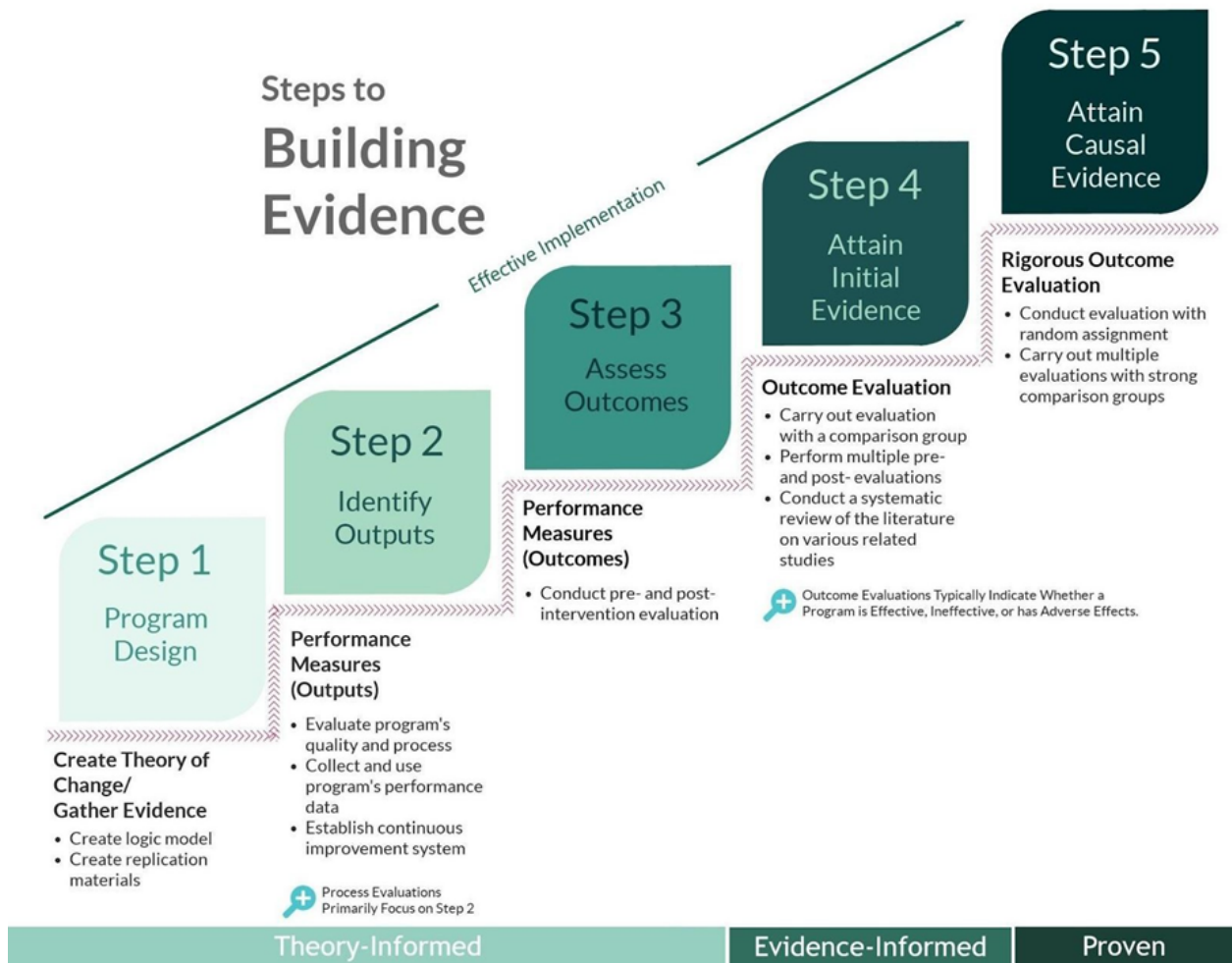
The long range financial plans identify specific conditions that will continue to impact the state budget. Key findings from the plans indicate that caseload growth, economic conditions including supply chains and labor market trends, and constitutional constraints on budget growth will continue to create budget pressures for the state. General Fund spending capacity will be limited in future years due to the TABOR Referendum C cap. As a result, future budget growth will be constrained largely to growth in caseload expenditures as the total fund growth rates bolstered by one-time funds in recent years decline to more standard slow-growth levels. Thus, the State will be forced to keep discretionary spending down in order to maintain a structural balance going forward.



Attachment 8: Evidence-Based Policy

OSPB is committed to using and advancing evidence-based policy (EBP) in the State of Colorado. The implementation of this approach was considered and incorporated into the construction of Governor Polis' FY 2024-25 Budget. For several years, OSPB has incorporated evidence information into budget proposals using the Evidence Continuum, which was described in a [JBC staff memo](#) in 2018 (see Figure 1). Both the executive and legislative branches have benefited from the advice and contributions of the members of Colorado's Evidence-Based Policy Collaborative, who developed the Evidence Continuum.

The Evidence Continuum outlines steps to building evidence. The different evidence steps reflect different types of evidence and the rigor of such evidence.



For several years, departments have included evidence information and the Evidence Continuum in their budget proposals to OSPB. OSPB uses an “evidence meter” as a tool in the decision-making process in the Governor’s Office to highlight the existing evidence base related to budget proposals and to identify programmatic and budget opportunities for departments to move up the Evidence Continuum. OSPB uses this information as it considers the budget proposals and makes budget recommendations to the Governor. The Governor’s budget includes proposals that expand evidence-based programs and makes investments to further support evidence-based outcomes. For example, the budget proposes to invest resources that will allow the Department of Public Safety to pursue evidence-based practices in crime prevention and auto theft reduction and the Department of Education to do comprehensive evaluations on Talent Mentorship.



The General Assembly codified requirements for EBP in the budget process by passing [S.B. 21-284](#). This bill defined several evidence categories that align with the Evidence Steps that are part of the Evidence Continuum. The statutory evidence categories are explained below:

- **Not Applicable.** When a program/practice does not reflect the definitions outlined for opinion-based, theory-informed, evidence-informed, or proven programs/practices.
- **Opinion-Based.** When a program/practice reflects a low level of confidence of effectiveness, ineffectiveness, or harmfulness, based on satisfaction surveys, personal experiences, or lack of evidence for impact overall.
- **Theory-Informed.** When a program/practice reflects a moderate level of confidence of effectiveness, ineffectiveness, or harmfulness, based on tracking and evaluating performance measures determined by pre-and post-intervention evaluation of outcomes, evaluation of program outputs, identification and implementation of a theory of change, or equivalent measures. OSPB considers this evidence category as aligning with Steps 2 and 3 on the Evidence Continuum.
- **Evidence-Informed.** When a program/practice reflects a moderate, supported, or promising level of confidence of effectiveness, ineffectiveness, or harmfulness as determined by an evaluation with a comparison group, multiple pre- and post-evaluations, or an equivalent measure. OSPB considers this evidence category as aligning with Step 4 on the Evidence Continuum.
- **Proven.** When a program/practice reflects a high or well-supported level of confidence of effectiveness, ineffectiveness, or harmfulness as determined by one or more high-quality randomized control trials, multiple evaluations with strong comparison groups, or an equivalent measure. OSPB considers this evidence category as aligning with Step 5 on the Evidence Continuum.

Of the decision items submitted in the Governor’s FY 2024-25 budget, approximately 46 percent were applicable for categorizing on their evidence base. Using the statutory



definitions, 38 percent were designated as Theory-Informed (Steps 2 and 3 on the Evidence Continuum), four percent as Evidence-Informed (Step 4), and four percent as Proven (Step 5).

Decision Items in the Governor’s Budget include an evidence table and narrative of relevant evidence, where applicable:

| | |
|---|---|
| Program Objective | |
| Outputs being measured | |
| Outcomes being measured | |
| Type and Results of Evaluation | |
| S.B. 21-284 Evidence Category and Evidence Continuum Level | [Note: Specify the evidence category as defined in SB21-284 (e.g., theory-informed, evidence-informed, proven) as well as the corresponding evidence continuum level (e.g., Step 2 through Step 5)] |

Colorado has been a leading state in the use of data and evidence in the budget process. Since 2014, Colorado has partnered with [Pew Charitable Trusts Results First Initiative](#), which supported states with tools and technical assistance to incorporate evidence into budget and policy decisions. [Pew highlighted Colorado’s leadership](#) in using evidence in the budgeting process within both the executive and legislative branches of state government. Pew’s Results First initiative ended in 2023, but Colorado continues to partner with other organizations that are collaborating with states to build capacity and expertise in evidence-based policy, including the Policy Lab at Brown University, the Council of State Governments, and the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). For example, OSPB featured its evaluation grant program at a panel discussion at NCSL’s national meeting of its Governing for Results Network.

OSPB has also deepened its efforts to work with experts in Colorado to further build capacity for EBP in state government. For example, using a grant from Pew’s Results First Initiative, OSPB partnered with the University of Denver’s Colorado Evaluation and Action Lab (CEAL), which helped state agencies build internal capacity to coordinate and oversee evidence-building activities.

OSPB advances EBP through its Implementation and Evaluation Grant, an annual appropriation for performing evaluations on state programs, which helps departments move the evidence base for their programs forward along the Evidence Continuum. Since FY 2017-18, OSPB has awarded about \$500,000 annually to support state programs seeking to implement or evaluate program outcomes.



For FY 2023-24, OSPB has awarded a three-year Implementation and Evaluation Grant to the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP) to evaluate the comparative efficacy of different landscape scale forest treatment and wildfire mitigation projects. This grant, to the Department of Natural Resources, will supplement the state's increased investment in wildfire mitigation and facilitate focusing future investments into data-based and proven forest management strategies. This evaluation project will be completed in FY 2025-26.

OSPB previously awarded four Implementation and Evaluation Grants for FY 2022-23. These grants were for evaluation of the Technology Accessibility Program (OIT), Employment First (CDLE), the Colorado State Employee Assistance Program (DPA), and the Perinatal Substance Use and Abuse Disorder Study (DHS). The DPA and DHS evaluation projects were awarded multi-year grants and are continuing into FY 2023-24.

Additionally, two previously awarded grants have continued into FY 2023-24. These grants are for evaluation of the School Health Professional Grant program (CDE) and the School Counselor Corps Grant Program (CDE) - the former will finish in FY 2023-24 and the latter will finish in FY 2024-25.

For FY 2024-25, OSPB is awarding a new grant to the Division of Housing (DOH) in the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) to strengthen their use of evidence. DOH will partner with the Colorado Evaluation and Action Lab at the University of Denver to create "evidence portfolios," which involve a process to identify evidence for agency programs, determine opportunities to build evidence, and incorporate and align evidence across budgeting, performance management, and strategic planning activities. This would also place DOH in a position to engage in the annual budget process and the legislative process empowered with data and evidence underlying their work and proposals, and help the Governor, DOLA and the General Assembly make informed decisions about investments and policy developments around one of the most critical areas of focus for the state: housing. In addition, OSPB is currently exploring additional opportunities for evaluation projects to begin in FY 2024-25 with support from the Implementation and Evaluation Grant.

Additional details about the progress of ongoing evaluation projects as well as reports of completed evaluation projects funded by OSPB Implementation and Evaluation Grant can be found on OSPB's [website](#). The website is updated with progress reports from ongoing projects and final reports from completed projects on a rolling basis as the reports are completed and submitted to OSPB.



Attachment 9: Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI)

The state budgeting process is a powerful tool to create a Colorado for All. Fiscal Year 2024-25 is the second budget cycle in which the Governor's Office formally required that departments consider the impact that every budget request would have on historically underserved communities. Departments are required to categorize each request as either:

- Positive equity impacts,
- Negative equity impacts,
- Mixed equity impacts, or
- Equity-neutral.

The categorization is supported by a response to one or more of the following questions:

- Which populations - particularly historically underserved or marginalized populations - do you anticipate may be disproportionately affected by this request?
- How does the request affect existing disparities affecting historically underserved or marginalized populations, either among constituents or Department staff? Provide quantitative estimates where possible.
- What is known about the existing equity gap? For example, X% of historically underserved population, Y, do not have access to benefit Z.
- How does the budget request impact the equity gap? "For example, 50% of the X% of historically underserved population, Y, who do not have access to benefit Z, are expected to gain access to benefit Z through this budget request."
- What is the Department doing to measure whether the Decision Item has these anticipated equity impacts?
- Does the request risk creating new disparities?
- If there is a risk of negative equity impacts, how will the Department mitigate those risks?
- If the request is characterized as having negative equity impacts, how do the net impacts of the request outweigh the negative impacts on marginalized groups?
- If you think the request is "equity-neutral," why? How was this determined?

Updates to the budget process are built on partnerships with peers across the country at the state and local level to determine how the budget process could better consider how Colorado is succeeding, or failing, at supporting historically underserved communities. The goal of considering equity impacts in the budget process is to address persistent equity gaps that prevent all Coloradans from prospering. The

Governor's Office worked with departments to understand their current understanding of EDI principles and potential pain points in order to better incorporate EDI considerations into the budget.

The text below is an example of a budget request with a positive EDI impact from the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment.

R-08 Lead Testing Support - Promoting Equitable Outcomes Section:

*"This request is expected to have **positive equity impacts**.*

Promoting Equitable Outcomes Analysis:

This request targets low-income populations, specifically children enrolled in Medicaid, Child Health Plan Plus, or Colorado Indigent Care Program and other populations at high risk for lead poisoning through marketing and lunch and studies with providers. Specifically this request: building capacity for achieving universal testing for children enrolled in Medicaid or who are at high risk for lead positioning; and providing in-home environmental investigations for all children who have elevated blood lead levels ≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$.

Colorado screening guidelines currently recommend targeted blood lead testing. The target groups include children who:

- *are immigrants, refugees, or recently adopted from less developed countries;*
- *are part of disproportionately impacted communities;*
- *live or spend time with someone who works with lead or has hobbies that expose them to lead;*
- *live near industrial areas such as lead smelters, battery recycling plants, airports, or others that may release lead;*
- *are provided azarcon, alacron, greta, rueda, or pay-loo-ah as traditional home remedies for intestinal illnesses;*
- *eat imported candies or spices; or*
- *have a habit of eating dirt or other non-food items.*

Increasing lead poisoning testing can help identify communities and populations that are disproportionately affected by lead hazards. This can help determine if there are environmental justice issues as low-income neighborhoods and communities of color often face higher lead exposures due to factors like older housing stock, inadequate infrastructure, and systemic inequalities. In disproportionately impacted communities, lead poisoning is one of many environmental exposures that contributes to cumulative impacts. It is essential to allocate resources in an equitable manner, prioritizing



communities with higher risk factors and limited resources to ensure that testing services are accessible to everyone.

The economic burden of lead poisoning includes healthcare costs, special education expenses, reduced productivity, social services, property devaluation, environmental cleanup, legal costs, and other related costs. It highlights the importance of prevention strategies, identification of lead hazards, and public health initiatives aimed at reducing exposure. According to an analysis from the Health Impact Project, “eliminating lead hazards from the places where children live, learn, and play could generate approximately \$84 billion in long-term benefits per birth cohort. Additionally, permanently removing lead hazards from the environment would benefit future birth cohorts, and savings would continue to grow over time.”

EDI-specific analysis was used throughout the budget request evaluation process. The series of questions served as an opportunity for departments to demonstrate equity-related programmatic advances and create a standard process for OSPB to better understand potential impacts on historically underserved populations. This act of operationalizing EDI in the budget process not only helped us identify equity investments and equity gaps in our existing priorities, but will lead to greater equitable outcomes across Colorado as future budget requests are prioritized based on their anticipated impacts on equity.

Notably, in part due to this analysis, the FY 2024-25 Budget Request does not include any requests that were assessed to be equity-negative.

While Colorado is one of the first states in the nation to require equity-specific information for all budget requests, the Governor’s Office knows that creating a Colorado for All does not end with the budget submission. As we look towards the implementation of EDI-focused requests and consider ways to strengthen EDI in future budget submissions, focusing further on outcomes for historically underserved communities will be critical.

This administration’s commitment to strengthening EDI is a critical component of ensuring good governance throughout the budget process. The consequences of poor governance have too often fallen upon underserved communities, creating or worsening obstacles preventing these communities from sharing in a prosperous Colorado. Utilizing well-planned, evidence-based requests with high returns on investment, the State can help to close equity gaps throughout the State while adhering to strong fiscal management and responsible governance.

Advancing Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion through the Governor’s FY 2024-25 Budget

The Governor's budget makes crucial investments in programs for some of Colorado's most vulnerable residents. Through investments in early childhood, K-12, and higher education, the budget will improve opportunities for all Coloradans. The budget advances critical priorities around mental health for some of our most vulnerable residents, strengthens environmental justice, and addresses inequities in housing. The following provides a sampling of ways in which our budget will advance EDI.

Multi-department Requests

- \$136.7M for a housing package to increase housing supply throughout the state. This investment will break down barriers to housing and ensure that Coloradans of all budgets can access housing for rent or buy.
- \$29.1M between the Department of Human Services (CDHS), the Behavioral Health Administration (BHA), and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) for a comprehensive package to provide the right number and types of treatment options for youth with complex medical and behavioral needs. The departments' requests focus on investments in three major areas: supporting treatment providers, improving quality of care, and increasing access to responsive treatment.

Department of Higher Education

- \$33.4M in increased operating support for institutions of higher education (IHEs) to hold tuition increases for Colorado resident students well below inflation.
- \$3.0M to support college attendance for youth who have experienced homelessness. The identities of students who experience homelessness intersect heavily with underrepresented minorities. In partnership with the legislature, we will support these students in attending college through a new scholarship program for students who experienced homelessness in high school to cover the costs of attendance.
- A \$6.3M increase in financial aid funding, with \$4.0M for the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative (COSI) and other state financial aid programs. This is an evidence-based program that is proven to significantly increase student persistence at our public institutions by providing financial support to students most in need, including wrap-around services.

Department of Early Childhood

- \$12.6M ongoing to continue stimulus-funded policies of increased provider rates and an increased level of paid absences in the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP), the State's child care subsidy. We will also invest \$6.6M CCDF one-time to keep family copays low and pay infant and toddler providers based on enrollment. These investments will support child care providers while making child care more affordable for low-income families.



- \$0.3M to support bilingual licensing of Spanish-speaking child care providers, ensuring greater access to linguistically appropriate child care for Spanish-speaking families.

Department of Education

- \$8.0M from the State Education Fund (one-time) to bolster academic enrichment and extended learning time programming related to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) as part of the Colorado Academic Accelerator Grant Program established in H.B. 23-1231, “Math in Pre-Kindergarten Through Twelfth Grade.” The Colorado Academic Accelerator Program has a third-party evaluation built into it, in order to directly close equity gaps in student proficiency. The first report from this evaluation will be available January 2025.
- \$3.1M General Fund invested into an existing, effective CDE program previously funded by ARPA to retain high-quality teachers serving our state. The Teacher Mentorship Grant Program funds school districts, BOCES, and charter schools on an ongoing basis for induction and mentoring support for teachers in their first three years, which is the most crucial time in onboarding and retaining teachers in our workforce. A strong teacher mentoring program promotes inclusive and culturally responsive teaching practices, reduces achievement gaps, and empowers teachers to meet the diverse needs of their students, ultimately contributing to a more equitable educational experience for all.
- Inclusion of approved Facility Schools and Residential Child Care Institutions (RCCI) into the Healthy School Meals for All Program (HSMA), ensuring access to the state nutrition program funding for underserved student populations.

Behavioral Health Administration

- \$6.0M for the continuation of the successful "I Matter" program to increase access to mental health and substance use disorder services for youth, including addressing needs that may have resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic. The program provides youth with six free therapy sessions and reimburses participating licensed therapists.

Department of Human Services

- \$75.2M to increase the number of psychiatric beds at state mental health hospitals and private psychiatric beds demonstrates Colorado’s commitment to address the competency waitlist for restoration services. The number of people waiting in Colorado’s jails for admission to inpatient hospital beds for treatment to restore competency to stand trial continues to grow. Further delays in competency evaluation and restoration impedes their right to a speedy trial. Changes in the mental health landscape over the past three years –especially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic – have increased referrals for

competency services while the mental health hospitals have reduced capacity to provide services due to a nationwide healthcare worker shortage. People with a severe mental illness are historically underserved as few mental health facilities have the expertise or capacity to provide the needed level of inpatient care.

- \$3.6M to expand the Tony Grampsas Youth Services program, which funds 29 after-school programs and serves an estimated 7,332 youth, prioritizing those in marginalized communities. The programming acts as an upstream approach to support healthy youth development and reduce the likelihood of youth engaging in risky behaviors or entering the judicial system.

Department of Public Health and Environment

- \$4.5M to significantly increase enforcement and compliance efforts against environmental risks in vulnerable communities. Investments in this budget increase compliance and permitting staff to enforce environmental standards, in tandem with additional community engagement and translation staff to support and coordinate with communities on the ground. The budget also contains placeholder funding to propose, in partnership with the legislature, programs that build the internal expertise of CDPHE to oversee regulation of refineries, and proposes the development of a comprehensive, fit-to-purpose refinery regulation for Colorado. Funding is also set aside to ensure adequate staff are available to quickly track and respond in the field when oil and gas projects are noncompliant with state emissions standards, and provides significant resources to conduct comprehensive analyses of cumulative impacts in disproportionately affected communities. Lastly, the budget includes a proposal for a new voluntary program that gives local governments the power to decide when and how to directly limit new air pollution in their communities.

Health Care Policy and Financing

- \$244.2M TF and \$71.3M GF for provider rate adjustments. These rate adjustments include a 1.0% across-the-board increase for all Medicaid providers, as well as targeted adjustments for industries and populations most vulnerable to inflationary pressures. This includes \$53.9M TF/\$13.6M GF to increase the base wage for direct care workers providing HCBS services, \$1.1M TF/\$0.56M GF in increased funding to the Primary Care Fund for the purpose of providing care for uninsured Coloradans earning between 200-250% FPL, and \$103M TF/\$25.9M GF to rebalance rates for services identified to be out of alignment with Medicare and other State Medicaid benchmarks. In addition, the provide rate adjustment will increase funding for Pediatric Behavioral Therapies, Maternity Services, Behavioral Health Services, and Preventative and periodontic dental services.
- \$13.9M TF and \$2.9M GF to expand the state's Child Health Plus Plan (CHP+) to include coverage for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) treatments. CHP+ has



long been exempted from state regulation requiring all Colorado insurance plans to provide coverage for the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of ASD. This investment brings CHP+ into compliance, and closes the gap in coverage for ASD services.

Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT)

- \$5.0M CF from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to reauthorize the Cannabis Business Office in perpetuity, as well as expand the program to offer entrepreneurial aid to those outside of the cannabis industry and negatively affected by the war on drugs. This Office also provides programs for economic opportunity and community growth for those affected, historically being low-income Coloradans and communities of color.

Department of Local Affairs

- \$1.0M CF for a permanent funding continuation from the state's Marijuana Tax Cash Fund, to maintain the substance use disorder voucher program previously established by House Bill 19-1009. Referred to as the Recovery-Oriented Housing Voucher Program (ROHP), the program funds housing vouchers and supportive services for individuals with a mental health or substance use disorder, and are currently experiencing homelessness. In addition to the severity of a client's need, other prioritization factors include frequent utilization of emergency services, incarceration, or hospitalization. As a result, there is a significant body of evidence showing that, without stable housing, many ROHP recipients increase their utilization of other, more expensive state services. Without continued funding, many program recipients will lose housing as the eligibility requirements for ROHP, persons with a mental health or substance use disorder, also make them unlikely to qualify for other housing programs.
- \$0.1M to improve the ability of the State Demography Office (SDO) to develop long-term housing forecasts at the municipal level for statewide use. This funding would allocate the SDO an ongoing, full-time Statistical Analyst III to improve their capacity to identify acute mismatches between the supply and demand of affordable housing in Colorado. In order to maximize the impact of recent state investments in affordable housing, comprehensive, consistent, and unbiased housing data is necessary to support local decision-making.

Department of Corrections

- \$2.7M for additional infrastructure projects to move DOC facilities further towards full compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and to ensure equal access to DOC programs and services for incarcerated people with visual and auditory impairments. These funds will permit the Department to provide

laptops with screen-reader software for vision-impaired inmates and to hire more American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters for inmates with hearing impairments. Further funding may be used as available to implement infrastructure improvements, such as accessible route upgrades, restrooms facility improvements, and yard conversions.

In conclusion, OSPB cites Governor Polis's 2020 Executive Order, "We will only reach our potential as a state when all Coloradans can live, work, learn, play, and thrive in healthy, inclusive, and equitable environments." EDI are core values and top priorities in realizing our vision of a Colorado For All.

The intentional inclusion of EDI principles throughout this budget builds on this Executive Order, moving our state towards a more equitable future. We look forward to continued partnership with the JBC, JBC Staff, and General Assembly to further incorporate EDI considerations into state budget decisions.



Attachment 10: Enterprises

Within the Governor's Budget, we identify three opportunities to add new or shift existing programs to an established enterprise, including Retail EV Charging Stations, the Employment Support Fund, and the Modernization of the Pollution Prevention Statute.

- 1. Retail EV Charging Stations:** This new program under the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) would focus on consumer protection by creating EV charging station oversight similar to gas stations, and it is proposed to be folded within the existing enterprise supporting the Petroleum Storage Tank Fund. In the first two years, there is proposed GF support for start-up costs of the new program. After the first two years the program would be funded completely through fees on EV charging stations and devices.
- 2. Employment Support Fund (ESF):** Last year, the Legislative and Executive Branches worked together to address the issues raised by the US Department of Labor regarding the distribution of Unemployment Insurance (UI) premiums between different funds. While we acted quickly to come into compliance with federal requirements, this request refines the impact of last session's legislation, S.B. 23-232, to better align funding source and programmatic need. If statutory distributions of the fee revenues are amended to better match their intended use among enterprise and non-enterprise funds as proposed below, it would free up \$63 million in GF revenue for statewide balancing in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. This is the result of a \$16 million one-time impact of lowering the ESF cap in FY 2023-24. In FY 2023-24 and ongoing, there is a \$10 million impact from shifting UI administration IT costs currently covered by federal grants to the Technology Fund within the UI enterprise. Second, the creation of a new Workforce Services fund under the UI enterprise and moving the current ESF expenditures in the Division of Employment and Training to this new fund, which would free up \$13.5 million GF on an ongoing basis beginning in FY 2023-24. Due to this restructuring, the percentages of the support surcharge that go to various funds would change.
- 3. Modernize the Pollution Prevention Statute:** The request is to combine the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity (RREO) program and the Front Range Waste Diversion (FRWD) enterprise to fund more complex diversion projects and streamline complementary programs. This would merge RREO and the FRWD enterprise into one enterprise called the Circular Colorado Communities Enterprise beginning in FY 2025-26. Combining the programs underneath one enterprise would allow for the elimination of a redundant fee beginning in FY 2024-25, saving fee payers \$3.3M and freeing up that much GF room in statewide balancing.

**Attachment 11:
Budget Tables**

| Total Funds by Department & Placeholder | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------------------|-----------------|
| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
| Department of Agriculture | \$67,669,486 | \$81,475,662 | \$13,806,176 | 20.40% |
| Department of Corrections | \$1,083,044,727 | \$1,217,112,396 | \$134,067,669 | 12.38% |
| Department of Education | \$7,487,127,885 | \$7,730,572,282 | \$243,444,397 | 3.25% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | \$632,269,992 | \$544,730,475 | -\$87,539,517 | -13.85% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$15,506,748,579 | \$16,387,754,863 | \$881,006,284 | 5.68% |
| Department of Higher Education | \$5,853,698,394 | \$5,989,899,136 | \$136,200,742 | 2.33% |
| Department of Human Services | \$2,367,010,130 | \$2,540,679,647 | \$173,669,517 | 7.34% |
| Judicial Department | \$1,010,943,232 | \$1,010,943,232 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | \$408,285,656 | \$430,131,986 | \$21,846,330 | 5.35% |
| Department of Law | \$133,002,028 | \$133,002,028 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | \$75,428,220 | \$75,428,220 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$382,762,191 | \$387,196,709 | \$4,434,518 | 1.16% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | \$149,275,410 | \$153,458,635 | \$4,183,225 | 2.80% |
| Department of Natural Resources | \$509,817,389 | \$442,283,921 | -\$67,533,468 | -13.25% |
| Department of Personnel | \$271,461,456 | \$296,497,512 | \$25,036,056 | 9.22% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$834,454,571 | \$875,467,961 | \$41,013,390 | 4.91% |
| Department of Public Safety | \$704,034,903 | \$734,626,406 | \$30,591,503 | 4.35% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | \$141,838,855 | \$153,342,251 | \$11,503,396 | 8.11% |
| Department of Revenue | \$502,611,915 | \$527,469,238 | \$24,857,323 | 4.95% |
| Department of State | \$50,674,638 | \$45,812,792 | -\$4,861,846 | -9.59% |
| Department of Transportation | \$1,797,347,324 | \$2,011,887,964 | \$214,540,640 | 11.94% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$781,549,404 | \$1,044,154,709 | \$262,605,305 | 33.60% |
| Department of Early Childhood | \$795,008,376 | \$749,954,798 | -\$45,053,578 | -5.67% |
| Subtotal Department Operating Requests | \$41,546,064,761 | \$43,563,882,822 | \$2,017,818,061 | 4.86% |
| Placeholders & Obligations (GF) | | | | |
| Transfers for Capital Construction | \$266,358,189 | \$154,074,229 | -\$112,283,960 | -42.16% |
| Transfers for IT Capital Construction | \$64,890,922 | \$65,378,652 | \$487,730 | 0.75% |
| TABOR Refund Less Homestead Exemption | \$1,263,878,593 | \$1,230,761,477 | -\$33,117,116 | -2.62% |
| Rebates & Expenditures - Not Appropriated | \$137,800,000 | \$138,700,000 | \$900,000 | 0.65% |



Total Funds by Department & Placeholder

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|---|---|---|------------------------|-----------------|
| Prop HH HOld | \$0 | \$200,000,000 | \$200,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Estimated Cash Fund Revenue Growth | \$0 | \$25,000,000 | \$25,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Forecast Risk | \$0 | \$56,561,999 | \$56,561,999 | 0.00% |
| Emergency Reserve Transfer | \$0 | \$32,000,000 | \$32,000,000 | 0.00% |
| General Fund Transfer Holds | \$0 | \$83,143,510 | \$83,143,510 | 0.00% |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Pre-Pay Balance | \$0 | -\$153,019,658 | -\$153,019,658 | 0.00% |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Expenses | \$0 | \$7,333,967 | \$7,333,967 | 0.00% |
| Set Aside for Non-Executive Branch Decision Items | \$0 | \$65,990,793 | \$65,990,793 | 0.00% |
| Supplementals | \$29,193,533 | \$0 | -\$29,193,533 | -100.00% |
| Legislative Placeholder (Executive Branch) | \$0 | \$115,000,000 | \$115,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Expanding Prosecution for Federal Gun Crimes | \$0 | \$599,368 | \$599,368 | 0.00% |
| Transfers to Transportation | \$0 | \$117,500,000 | \$117,500,000 | 0.00% |
| Transfers to Other Funds | \$525,800,000 | \$425,300,000 | -\$100,500,000 | -19.11% |
| Subtotal - Placeholders & Obligations | \$2,287,921,237 | \$2,564,324,337 | \$276,403,100 | 12.08% |
| Balancing Proposals (GF) | | | | |
| Employment Support Fund Enterprise | \$0 | -\$63,000,000 | -\$63,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Tax Credits, Revenue Reclass, and Fee Elimination | \$0 | -\$70,365,500 | -\$70,365,500 | 0.00% |
| ARPA Recapture | \$0 | -\$22,388,364 | -\$22,388,364 | 0.00% |
| Non-Cash Assets in Emergency Reserve | \$0 | -\$29,000,000 | -\$29,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Sweep to CCF | \$0 | -\$50,000,000 | -\$50,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Repurpose | \$0 | -\$19,300,000 | -\$19,300,000 | 0.00% |
| Non-GF for High Acuity | \$0 | -\$5,700,000 | -\$5,700,000 | 0.00% |
| General Fund Transfer in Lieu of Appropriation | \$0 | -\$12,300,000 | -\$12,300,000 | 0.00% |
| Subtotal - Balancing Proposals | \$0 | -\$272,053,864 | -\$272,053,864 | N/A |
| Total Funds, Requests, and Placeholders | \$43,833,985,998 | \$45,856,153,295 | \$2,022,167,297 | 4.61% |

| Total General Fund | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------|--------------|
| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
| Department of Agriculture | \$18,030,328 | \$22,778,034 | \$4,747,706 | 26.33% |
| Department of Corrections | \$989,200,125 | \$1,095,314,778 | \$106,114,653 | 10.73% |
| Department of Education | \$4,670,219,218 | \$4,679,444,166 | \$9,224,948 | 0.20% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | \$49,780,173 | \$56,544,962 | \$6,764,789 | 13.59% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$4,525,518,658 | \$4,966,004,584 | \$440,485,926 | 9.73% |
| Department of Higher Education | \$1,555,800,543 | \$1,548,968,083 | -\$6,832,460 | -0.44% |
| Department of Human Services | \$1,011,296,429 | \$1,294,649,549 | \$283,353,120 | 28.02% |
| Judicial Department | \$757,088,755 | \$757,088,755 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | \$35,089,687 | \$34,706,176 | -\$383,511 | -1.09% |
| Department of Law | \$24,270,302 | \$24,270,302 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | \$73,428,314 | \$73,428,314 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$54,840,918 | \$61,829,086 | \$6,988,168 | 12.74% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | \$15,196,589 | \$18,269,062 | \$3,072,473 | 20.22% |
| Department of Natural Resources | \$42,367,799 | \$45,941,210 | \$3,573,411 | 8.43% |
| Department of Personnel | \$43,874,455 | \$16,861,242 | -\$27,013,213 | -61.57% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$138,311,581 | \$147,727,825 | \$9,416,244 | 6.81% |
| Department of Public Safety | \$286,830,694 | \$292,880,003 | \$6,049,309 | 2.11% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | \$13,551,646 | \$13,453,719 | -\$97,927 | -0.72% |
| Department of Revenue | \$155,787,355 | \$158,093,105 | \$2,305,750 | 1.48% |
| Department of State | \$12,835,578 | \$6,637,063 | -\$6,198,515 | -48.29% |
| Department of Transportation | \$500,000 | \$0 | -\$500,000 | -100.00% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$313,692,919 | \$464,542,997 | \$150,850,078 | 48.09% |
| Department of Early Childhood | \$306,119,129 | \$295,264,502 | -\$10,854,627 | -3.55% |
| Subtotal Department Operating Requests | \$15,093,631,195 | \$16,074,697,516 | \$981,066,321 | 6.50% |
| Placeholders & Obligations | | | | |
| Transfers for Capital Construction | \$266,358,189 | \$154,074,229 | -\$112,283,960 | -42.16% |
| Transfers for IT Capital Construction | \$64,890,922 | \$65,378,652 | \$487,730 | 0.75% |
| TABOR Refund Less Homestead Exemption | \$1,263,878,593 | \$1,230,761,477 | -\$33,117,116 | -2.62% |
| Rebates & Expenditures - Not Appropriated | \$137,800,000 | \$138,700,000 | \$900,000 | 0.65% |
| Prop HH HOld | \$0 | \$200,000,000 | \$200,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Estimated Cash Fund Revenue Growth | \$0 | \$25,000,000 | \$25,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Forecast Risk | \$0 | \$56,561,999 | \$56,561,999 | 0.00% |
| Emergency Reserve Transfer | \$0 | \$32,000,000 | \$32,000,000 | 0.00% |



| Total General Fund | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
| General Fund Transfer Holds | \$0 | \$83,143,510 | \$83,143,510 | 0.00% |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Pre-Pay Balance | \$0 | -\$153,019,658 | -\$153,019,658 | 0.00% |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Expenses | \$0 | \$7,333,967 | \$7,333,967 | 0.00% |
| Set Aside for Non-Executive Branch Decision Items | \$0 | \$65,990,793 | \$65,990,793 | 0.00% |
| Supplementals | \$29,193,533 | \$0 | -\$29,193,533 | -100.00% |
| Legislative Placeholder (Executive Branch) | \$0 | \$115,000,000 | \$115,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Expanding Prosecution for Federal Gun Crimes | \$0 | \$599,368 | \$599,368 | 0.00% |
| Transfers to Transportation | \$0 | \$117,500,000 | \$117,500,000 | 0.00% |
| Transfers to Other Funds | \$525,800,000 | \$425,300,000 | -\$100,500,000 | -19.11% |
| Subtotal - Placeholders & Obligations | \$2,287,921,237 | \$2,564,324,337 | \$276,403,100 | 12.08% |
| Balancing Proposals | | | | |
| Employment Support Fund Enterprise | \$0 | -\$63,000,000 | -\$63,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Tax Credits, Revenue Reclass, and Fee Elimination | \$0 | -\$70,365,500 | -\$70,365,500 | 0.00% |
| ARPA Recapture | \$0 | -\$22,388,364 | -\$22,388,364 | 0.00% |
| Non-Cash Assets in Emergency Reserve | \$0 | -\$29,000,000 | -\$29,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Sweep to CCF | \$0 | -\$50,000,000 | -\$50,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Repurpose | \$0 | -\$19,300,000 | -\$19,300,000 | 0.00% |
| Non-GF for High Acuity | \$0 | -\$5,700,000 | -\$5,700,000 | 0.00% |
| General Fund Transfer in Lieu of Appropriation | \$0 | -\$12,300,000 | -\$12,300,000 | 0.00% |
| Subtotal - Balancing Proposals | \$0 | -\$272,053,864 | -\$272,053,864 | N/A |
| Total Funds, Requests, and Placeholders | \$17,381,552,432 | \$18,366,967,989 | \$985,415,557 | 5.67% |

Total General Fund Subject to the Limit

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|---|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Department of Agriculture | \$18,030,328 | \$22,778,034 | \$4,747,706 | 26.33% |
| Department of Corrections | \$989,200,125 | \$1,095,314,778 | \$106,114,653 | 10.73% |
| Department of Education | \$4,670,219,218 | \$4,679,444,166 | \$9,224,948 | 0.20% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | \$49,780,173 | \$56,544,962 | \$6,764,789 | 13.59% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$4,525,213,334 | \$4,965,699,260 | \$440,485,926 | 9.73% |
| Department of Higher Education | \$1,555,800,543 | \$1,548,968,083 | -\$6,832,460 | -0.44% |
| Department of Human Services | \$1,011,296,429 | \$1,294,649,549 | \$283,353,120 | 28.02% |
| Judicial Department | \$757,088,755 | \$757,088,755 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | \$35,089,687 | \$34,706,176 | -\$383,511 | -1.09% |
| Department of Law | \$24,270,302 | \$24,270,302 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | \$73,428,314 | \$73,428,314 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$50,070,918 | \$57,059,086 | \$6,988,168 | 13.96% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | \$15,196,589 | \$18,269,062 | \$3,072,473 | 20.22% |
| Department of Natural Resources | \$42,367,799 | \$45,941,210 | \$3,573,411 | 8.43% |
| Department of Personnel | \$43,874,455 | \$16,861,242 | -\$27,013,213 | -61.57% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$138,006,257 | \$147,422,501 | \$9,416,244 | 6.82% |
| Department of Public Safety | \$286,830,694 | \$292,880,003 | \$6,049,309 | 2.11% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | \$13,551,646 | \$13,453,719 | -\$97,927 | -0.72% |
| Department of Revenue | \$155,787,355 | \$158,093,105 | \$2,305,750 | 1.48% |
| Department of State | \$12,835,578 | \$6,637,063 | -\$6,198,515 | -48.29% |
| Department of Transportation | \$500,000 | \$0 | -\$500,000 | -100.00% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$133,989,285 | \$273,535,140 | \$139,545,855 | 104.15% |
| Department of Early Childhood | \$306,119,129 | \$295,264,502 | -\$10,854,627 | -3.55% |
| Subtotal Department Operating Requests | \$14,908,546,913 | \$15,878,309,011 | \$969,762,098 | 6.50% |
| Placeholders & Obligations | | | | |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Pre-Pay Balance | \$0 | -\$153,019,658 | -\$153,019,658 | 0.00% |
| RLRCF/Behavioral Mental Health Expenses | \$0 | \$7,333,967 | \$7,333,967 | 0.00% |
| Set Aside for Non-Executive Branch Decision Items | \$0 | \$65,990,793 | \$65,990,793 | 0.00% |
| Supplementals | \$29,193,533 | \$0 | -\$29,193,533 | -100.00% |
| Legislative Placeholder (Executive Branch) | \$0 | \$115,000,000 | \$115,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Expanding Prosecution for Federal Gun | \$0 | \$599,368 | \$599,368 | 0.00% |



Total General Fund Subject to the Limit

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|---|---|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Crimes | | | | |
| Subtotal - Placeholders & Obligations | \$29,193,533 | \$35,904,470 | \$6,710,937 | 22.99% |
| Balancing Proposals | | | | |
| ARPA Recapture | \$0 | -\$22,388,364 | -\$22,388,364 | 0.00% |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Repurpose | \$0 | -\$19,300,000 | -\$19,300,000 | 0.00% |
| Non-GF for High Acuity | \$0 | -\$5,700,000 | -\$5,700,000 | 0.00% |
| General Fund Transfer in Lieu of Appropriation | \$0 | -\$12,300,000 | -\$12,300,000 | 0.00% |
| Subtotal - Balancing Proposals | \$0 | -\$59,688,364 | -\$59,688,364 | N/A |
| Total Funds, Requests, and Placeholders | \$14,937,740,446 | \$15,854,525,117 | \$916,784,671 | 6.14% |

General Funds Not Subject to the Limit

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$305,324 | \$305,324 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$4,770,000 | \$4,770,000 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$305,324 | \$305,324 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$179,703,634 | \$191,007,857 | \$11,304,223 | 6.29% |
| Subtotal Department Operating Requests | \$185,084,282 | \$196,388,505 | \$11,304,223 | 6.11% |
| Placeholders & Obligations | | | | |
| Transfers for Capital Construction | \$266,358,189 | \$154,074,229 | -\$112,283,960 | -42.16% |
| Transfers for IT Capital Construction | \$56,507,101 | \$65,378,652 | \$8,871,551 | 15.70% |
| TABOR Refund Less Homestead Exemption | \$1,263,878,593 | \$1,230,761,477 | -\$33,117,116 | -2.62% |
| Rebates & Expenditures - Not Appropriated | \$137,800,000 | \$138,700,000 | \$900,000 | 0.65% |
| Prop HH HOId | \$0 | \$200,000,000 | \$200,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Estimated Cash Fund Revenue Growth | \$0 | \$25,000,000 | \$25,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Forecast Risk | \$0 | \$56,561,999 | \$56,561,999 | 0.00% |
| Emergency Reserve Transfer | \$0 | \$32,000,000 | \$32,000,000 | 0.00% |
| General Fund Transfer Holds | \$0 | \$83,143,510 | \$83,143,510 | 0.00% |
| Transfers to Transportation | \$0 | \$117,500,000 | \$117,500,000 | 0.00% |
| Transfers to Other Funds | \$525,800,000 | \$425,300,000 | -\$100,500,000 | -19.11% |
| Subtotal - Placeholders & Obligations | \$2,250,343,883 | \$2,528,419,867 | \$278,075,984 | 12.36% |
| Balancing Proposals | | | | |
| Employment Support Fund Enterprise | \$0 | -\$63,000,000 | -\$63,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Tax Credits, Revenue Reclass, and Fee Elimination | \$0 | -\$70,365,500 | -\$70,365,500 | 0.00% |
| Non-Cash Assets in Emergency Reserve | \$0 | -\$29,000,000 | -\$29,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Severance Tax Cash Fund Sweep to CCF | \$0 | -\$50,000,000 | -\$50,000,000 | 0.00% |
| Subtotal - Balancing Proposals | \$0 | -\$212,365,500 | -\$212,365,500 | N/A |
| Total Funds, Requests, and Placeholders | \$2,435,428,165 | \$2,512,442,872 | \$77,014,707 | 3.16% |



Cash Funds by Department

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|--|---|----------------------|--------------|
| Department of Agriculture | \$43,003,680 | \$51,329,060 | \$8,325,380 | 19.36% |
| Department of Corrections | \$45,669,318 | \$73,486,641 | \$27,817,323 | 60.91% |
| Department of Education | \$1,684,873,868 | \$1,943,276,529 | \$258,402,661 | 15.34% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | \$203,758,159 | \$96,682,748 | -\$107,075,411 | -52.55% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$1,769,169,191 | \$1,819,098,761 | \$49,929,570 | 2.82% |
| Department of Higher Education | \$3,082,671,437 | \$3,189,322,716 | \$106,651,279 | 3.46% |
| Department of Human Services | \$561,951,644 | \$427,420,485 | -\$134,531,159 | -23.94% |
| Judicial Department | \$192,266,589 | \$192,266,589 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | \$152,942,322 | \$160,036,426 | \$7,094,104 | 4.64% |
| Department of Law | \$23,707,954 | \$23,707,954 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | \$90,000 | \$110,000 | \$20,000 | 22.22% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$184,795,741 | \$182,071,010 | -\$2,724,731 | -1.47% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | \$2,011,125 | \$2,270,567 | \$259,442 | 12.90% |
| Department of Natural Resources | \$421,818,473 | \$346,772,517 | -\$75,045,956 | -17.79% |
| Department of Personnel | \$17,226,359 | \$30,322,455 | \$13,096,096 | 76.02% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$279,571,500 | \$322,895,561 | \$43,324,061 | 15.50% |
| Department of Public Safety | \$272,417,474 | \$292,626,432 | \$20,208,958 | 7.42% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | \$119,439,133 | \$130,224,373 | \$10,785,240 | 9.03% |
| Department of Revenue | \$337,099,525 | \$358,913,792 | \$21,814,267 | 6.47% |
| Department of State | \$37,047,287 | \$38,873,587 | \$1,826,300 | 4.93% |
| Department of Transportation | \$958,369,550 | \$1,156,465,103 | \$198,095,553 | 20.67% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$436,788,516 | \$497,792,759 | \$61,004,243 | 13.97% |
| Department of Early Childhood | \$212,983,095 | \$241,356,692 | \$28,373,597 | 13.32% |
| Total | \$11,039,671,940 | \$11,577,322,757 | \$537,650,817 | 4.87% |



Reappropriated Funds by Department

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|--|---|----------------------|--------------|
| Department of Agriculture | \$2,714,972 | \$3,346,322 | \$631,350 | 23.25% |
| Department of Corrections | \$44,928,789 | \$45,063,842 | \$135,053 | 0.30% |
| Department of Education | \$82,260,248 | \$56,007,674 | -\$26,252,574 | -31.91% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | \$370,745,515 | \$382,520,393 | \$11,774,878 | 3.18% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$105,145,754 | \$121,939,636 | \$16,793,882 | 15.97% |
| Department of Higher Education | \$1,188,775,740 | \$1,224,830,041 | \$36,054,301 | 3.03% |
| Department of Human Services | \$219,580,604 | \$230,752,209 | \$11,171,605 | 5.09% |
| Judicial Department | \$57,162,888 | \$57,218,922 | \$56,034 | 0.10% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | \$24,238,463 | \$24,277,050 | \$38,587 | 0.16% |
| Department of Law | \$81,229,600 | \$81,229,600 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | \$1,909,906 | \$1,889,906 | -\$20,000 | -1.05% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$18,109,746 | \$18,436,481 | \$326,735 | 1.80% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | \$65,557 | \$51,171 | -\$14,386 | -21.94% |
| Department of Natural Resources | \$8,358,234 | \$9,123,483 | \$765,249 | 9.16% |
| Department of Personnel | \$210,068,766 | \$249,021,939 | \$38,953,173 | 18.54% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$69,876,513 | \$65,247,023 | -\$4,629,490 | -6.63% |
| Department of Public Safety | \$71,886,650 | \$77,453,398 | \$5,566,748 | 7.74% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | \$7,107,031 | \$7,766,154 | \$659,123 | 9.27% |
| Department of Revenue | \$8,277,317 | \$9,610,209 | \$1,332,892 | 16.10% |
| Department of State | \$791,773 | \$302,142 | -\$489,631 | -61.84% |
| Department of Transportation | \$5,528,096 | \$5,528,096 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$31,067,969 | \$81,818,953 | \$50,750,984 | 163.35% |
| Department of Early Childhood | \$13,954,712 | \$15,624,138 | \$1,669,426 | 11.96% |
| Total | \$2,623,784,843 | \$2,769,058,782 | \$145,273,939 | 5.54% |



Federal Funds by Department

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|--|---|----------------------|--------------|
| Department of Agriculture | \$3,920,506 | \$4,022,246 | \$101,740 | 2.60% |
| Department of Corrections | \$3,246,495 | \$3,247,135 | \$640 | 0.02% |
| Department of Education | \$1,049,774,551 | \$1,051,843,913 | \$2,069,362 | 0.20% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | \$7,986,145 | \$8,982,372 | \$996,227 | 12.47% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | \$9,106,914,976 | \$9,480,711,882 | \$373,796,906 | 4.10% |
| Department of Higher Education | \$26,450,674 | \$26,778,296 | \$327,622 | 1.24% |
| Department of Human Services | \$574,181,453 | \$587,857,404 | \$13,675,951 | 2.38% |
| Judicial Department | \$4,425,000 | \$4,425,000 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | \$196,015,184 | \$211,112,334 | \$15,097,150 | 7.70% |
| Department of Law | \$3,794,172 | \$3,794,172 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Local Affairs | \$125,015,786 | \$124,860,132 | -\$155,654 | -0.12% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | \$132,002,139 | \$132,867,835 | \$865,696 | 0.66% |
| Department of Natural Resources | \$37,272,883 | \$40,446,711 | \$3,173,828 | 8.52% |
| Department of Personnel | \$291,876 | \$291,876 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | \$346,694,977 | \$339,597,552 | -\$7,097,425 | -2.05% |
| Department of Public Safety | \$72,900,085 | \$71,666,573 | -\$1,233,512 | -1.69% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | \$1,741,045 | \$1,898,005 | \$156,960 | 9.02% |
| Department of Revenue | \$1,447,718 | \$852,132 | -\$595,586 | -41.14% |
| Department of State | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Transportation | \$832,949,678 | \$849,894,765 | \$16,945,087 | 2.03% |
| Department of the Treasury | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Early Childhood | \$261,951,440 | \$197,709,466 | -\$64,241,974 | -24.52% |
| Total | \$12,788,976,783 | \$13,142,859,801 | \$353,883,018 | 2.77% |



FTE by Department

| Department | FY 2023-24 Current Appropriation | FY 2024-25 November 1 Governor's Request | \$ Change | % Change |
|--|--|---|---------------|--------------|
| Department of Agriculture | 317.5 | 327.9 | 10.4 | 3.28% |
| Department of Corrections | 6,346.1 | 6,407.6 | 61.5 | 0.97% |
| Department of Education | 660.1 | 664.7 | 4.6 | 0.70% |
| Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting | 1,328.3 | 1,343.2 | 14.9 | 1.12% |
| Department of Health Care Policy and Financing | 787.9 | 797.3 | 9.4 | 1.19% |
| Department of Higher Education | 26,758.7 | 26,748.2 | -10.5 | -0.04% |
| Department of Human Services | 5,343.7 | 5,472.0 | 128.3 | 2.40% |
| Judicial Department | 5,321.2 | 5,402.2 | 81.0 | 1.52% |
| Department of Labor and Employment | 1,724.4 | 1,735.5 | 11.1 | 0.64% |
| Department of Law | 630.3 | 630.3 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Legislative Department | 441.4 | 441.4 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Local Affairs | 234.0 | 238.3 | 4.3 | 1.84% |
| Department of Military and Veterans Affairs | 2,491.6 | 2,494.7 | 3.1 | 0.12% |
| Department of Natural Resources | 1,672.4 | 1,724.8 | 52.4 | 3.13% |
| Department of Personnel | 523.7 | 522.5 | -1.3 | -0.24% |
| Department of Public Health and Environment | 1,881.7 | 1,901.7 | 20.0 | 1.06% |
| Department of Public Safety | 2,311.8 | 2,395.7 | 83.9 | 3.63% |
| Department of Regulatory Agencies | 698.4 | 705.1 | 6.7 | 0.96% |
| Department of Revenue | 1,715.6 | 1,739.4 | 23.8 | 1.39% |
| Department of State | 156.7 | 158.0 | 1.3 | 0.83% |
| Department of Transportation | 3,328.5 | 3,328.5 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Department of the Treasury | 55.0 | 55.0 | 0.0 | 0.00% |
| Department of Early Childhood | 231.7 | 276.4 | 44.7 | 19.29% |
| Total | 64,960.70 | 65,510.35 | 549.65 | 0.85% |



Department of Agriculture FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01: Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$11,325 | 0.0 | \$4,698 | \$6,471 | \$0 | \$156 |
| NP-02: CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$7,182 | 0.0 | \$977 | \$6,205 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03: Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$391,666 | 0.0 | \$237,429 | \$154,237 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$410,173 | 0.0 | \$243,104 | \$166,913 | \$0 | \$156 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01: Agricultural Emergency Management Resilience | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$363,018 | 2.7 | \$363,018 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02: Division of Animal Welfare | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$741,628 | 3.6 | \$741,628 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03: Renewable Energy Adaptation & Development | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$931,656 | 1.9 | \$931,656 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04: General Fund Operational Increases | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$195,000 | 0.0 | \$195,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05: Operational Cash Fund Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,174,718 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$3,174,718 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06:Commissioners Office Indirect Cost Assessment | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,400,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$612,358 | \$700,000 | \$87,642 |
| R-07: Next Gen/Ag Leadership Program | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$451,021 | 0.7 | \$451,021 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08: Rural Mental and Behavioral Health Grant Program | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$550,020 | 0.3 | \$550,020 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-09: Workforce Services | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$289,788 | 1.8 | \$289,788 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-10: Business Operations Process Improvements | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$207,009 | 0.0 | \$207,009 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-11: Hemp Center of Excellence | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$1,467,847 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$1,467,847 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$9,771,705 | 11.0 | \$3,729,140 | \$5,254,923 | \$700,000 | \$87,642 |
| Total for Department of Agriculture | | | \$10,181,878 | 11.0 | \$3,972,244 | \$5,421,836 | \$700,000 | \$87,798 |



Department of Corrections FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | Impacts DPA | No | \$177,318 | 0.0 | \$154,976 | \$22,342 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$16,532 | 0.0 | \$15,144 | \$694 | \$694 | \$0 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts DPA | No | \$3,816,609 | 0.0 | \$3,732,262 | \$84,347 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$4,010,459 | 0.0 | \$3,902,382 | \$107,383 | \$694 | \$0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Prison Caseload | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$8,180,923 | 17.4 | \$8,172,214 | \$8,709 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Medical Caseload | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,176,772 | 0.0 | \$3,176,772 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 Critical Staff Retention and Talent Acquisition | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,098,081 | 6.2 | \$3,098,081 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Transgender Unit and Healthcare | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$9,012,316 | 28.3 | \$9,012,316 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 Broadband | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$11,606,770 | 1.8 | \$199,751 | \$11,407,019 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 Workforce Housing | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$16,360,000 | 0.0 | \$360,000 | \$16,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 ADA Compliance | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,744,791 | 2.7 | \$2,744,791 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08 Transportation | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,156,457 | 1.8 | \$1,156,457 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-09 Maintenance | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,750,000 | 0.0 | \$3,750,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-10 Replacement Cameras and Software | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,476,400 | 0.0 | \$1,476,400 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-11 Inmate Pay | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$586,190 | 0.0 | \$586,190 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-12 Victim Services Unit | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$300,196 | 2.7 | \$300,196 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-13 FAU Transfer from Parole to IG | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$227,550) | (1.0) | (\$227,550) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-14 Provider Rate Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,663,326 | 0.0 | \$2,582,863 | \$0 | \$80,463 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$63,884,672 | 59.9 | \$36,388,481 | \$27,415,728 | \$80,463 | \$0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Total for Department of Corrections | | | \$67,895,131 | 59.9 | \$40,290,863 | \$27,523,111 | \$81,157 | \$0 |
|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|



Department of Early Childhood FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 DPA Annual Fleet Vehicle Request - CDEC NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$1,168) | 0.0 | (\$1,168) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 DPA CORE Operating Resources - CDEC NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,485 | 0.0 | \$3,485 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 DPA Central Services Omnibus Request - CDEC NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$151,690 | 0.0 | \$58,115 | \$40,766 | \$2,670 | \$50,139 |
| NP-04 HCPF PEAK | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$5,014 | 0.0 | \$5,014 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$159,021 | 0.0 | \$65,446 | \$40,766 | \$2,670 | \$50,139 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Universal Preschool Program | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$32,544,619 | 5.7 | \$7,580,558 | \$24,964,061 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 CDEC Departmental Operations | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$5,699,078 | 25.8 | \$4,010,888 | \$131,219 | \$586,628 | \$970,343 |
| R-03 Universal Preschool Information Technology | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,260,000 | 0.0 | \$3,260,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Universal Preschool and Child Care Workforce Supports | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,262,889 | 10.0 | \$2,262,889 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 Colorado Child Care Assistance Program | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$21,144,642 | 4.0 | \$0 | \$1,546,701 | \$0 | \$19,597,941 |
| R-06 Expanded Universal Home Visiting Pilot | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$4,004,248 | 0.9 | \$4,004,248 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 Early Intervention Caseload | Impacts HCPF Medicaid | No | \$1,137,166 | 0.0 | \$796,016 | \$0 | \$341,150 | \$0 |
| R-08 Provider Rate Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$4,382,733 | 0.0 | \$2,004,107 | \$342,279 | \$0 | \$2,036,347 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$74,435,375 | 46.4 | \$23,918,706 | \$26,984,260 | \$927,778 | \$22,604,631 |
| Total for Department of Early Childhood | | | \$74,594,396 | 46.4 | \$23,984,152 | \$27,025,026 | \$930,448 | \$22,654,770 |



Department of Education FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,571 | 0.0 | \$3,571 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$11,220 | 0.0 | \$5,609 | \$4,346 | \$1,265 | \$0 |
| NP-03 DPA Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$562,622 | 0.0 | \$562,622 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$577,413 | 0.0 | \$571,802 | \$4,346 | \$1,265 | \$0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 State Share of Total Program Increase | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$305,455,136 | 0.0 | \$75,000,000 | \$230,455,136 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Categorical Programs Inflation Increase | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$24,897,897 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$24,897,897 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 CSI Mill Levy Equalization | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | (\$11,876,574) | 0.0 | (\$27,000,000) | \$42,123,426 | (\$27,000,000) | \$0 |
| R-04 Human Resources Capacity | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$298,662 | 0.9 | \$298,662 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 School Finance System Modernization | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$200,000 | 0.0 | \$200,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 ESSER Staff Closeout | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$571,416 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$571,416 |
| R-07 Facility School Baseline Funding Model Inflation | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,425,756 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$2,425,756 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08 Facility Schools & RCCI Inclusion HSMA | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-09 State Board of Education Operating | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$133,250 | 0.0 | \$133,250 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-10 CDIP Enhancement | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,000,000 | 0.0 | \$2,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-11 STEM Extended Learning Time Programming | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$8,000,000 | 0.9 | \$0 | \$8,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-12 Proactive Intervention Expansion | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$500,000 | 0.0 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-13 Ed Talent Mentorship Grant Program | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$3,132,271 | 1.2 | \$3,132,271 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-14 Payroll Office Support | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$130,056 | 0.9 | \$130,056 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-15 CDE Facility Needs | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$95,662 | 0.9 | \$95,662 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-16 BEST Term-Limited FTE Continuation | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$7,423 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$7,423 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-17 Colfax Security | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$89,241 | 0.0 | \$89,241 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-18 CSDB Annual Teacher Salary Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$504,053 | 0.0 | \$504,053 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-19 CSDB Deans of Deaf & Blind Schools | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$201,892 | 1.6 | \$201,892 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-20 CSDB Preschool Personnel | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$166,575 | 1.8 | \$166,575 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$336,932,716 | 8.2 | \$55,451,662 | \$307,909,638 | (\$27,000,000) | \$571,416 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Total for Department of Education | | | \$337,510,129 | 8.2 | \$56,023,464 | \$307,913,984 | (\$26,998,735) | \$571,416 |
|--|--|--|----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|



Office of the Governor FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 (GOV) Annual Fleet Vehicle Request (DPA R-06) | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$118 | 0.0 | \$118 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-01 (OIT) CORE Operating Resources (DPA R-04) | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$14,747 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,747 | \$0 |
| NP-02 (GOV) CORE Operating Resources (DPA R-04) | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$5,950 | 0.0 | \$5,950 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 (OIT) Procurement Equity Operating Adjust (DPA R-06) | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$114,824 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$114,824 | \$0 |
| NP-03 (GOV) Central Services Omnibus Request (DPA R-01) | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$445,900 | 0.0 | \$445,900 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 (OIT) Central Services Omnibus Request (DPA R-01) | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$595,549 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$595,549 | \$0 |
| NP-04 (OIT) Alignmnt of Exist Appr GenTax - (DOR R-03) | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$1,248,000) | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | (\$1,248,000) | \$0 |
| NP-05 (OIT) Convert Contr. Resour. to FTE (HCPF R-13) | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$586,560) | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | (\$586,560) | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | (\$657,472) | 0.0 | \$451,968 | \$0 | (\$1,109,440) | \$0 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 (GOV) Operating Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$75,472 | 0.0 | \$75,472 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-01 (LG) CCIA Roadmap to Tribal and AI/AN Affairs | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$32,676 | 0.0 | \$32,676 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-01 (OEDIT) Advanced Industries Accelerator Program | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$125,000 | 1.0 | \$125,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-01 (OIT) Broadband Middle Mile Request | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$278,579 | 1.8 | \$278,579 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 (GOV) Gov/LG Press and Community Engagement Coordinator | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$83,487 | 0.9 | \$83,487 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 (OEDIT) Support for the Rural Opportunity Office | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$153,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$153,000 | \$0 |
| R-03 (OEDIT) CCI Operating and Matching Funds | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,500,000 | 1.0 | \$2,500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 (OEDIT) Creative Districts Modifications & Funding | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$540,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$540,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 (OEDIT) Agricultural Technology Recruitment Strategy | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$134,923 | 1.0 | \$134,923 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 (OEDIT) Small Business Support (SBDC) | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$475,000 | 0.0 | \$475,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 (OEDIT) Reauthorization of PTAC | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$4,398,137 | 5.7 | \$3,705,137 | \$540,000 | \$153,000 | \$0 |
| Total for Office of the Governor | | | \$3,740,665 | 5.7 | \$4,157,105 | \$540,000 | (\$956,440) | \$0 |



Department of Health Care Policy and Financing FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 DHS Supporting CDHS Human Resources- HCPF NP | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$131,980 | 0.0 | \$65,990 | \$0 | \$0 | \$65,990 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$11,344 | 0.0 | \$5,013 | \$461 | \$198 | \$5,672 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts DPA | Yes | \$810,825 | 0.0 | \$347,331 | \$40,653 | \$17,427 | \$405,414 |
| NP-04 DHS Accommodate FF Inc Verify Immigration- HCPF NP | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$52,038 | 0.0 | \$26,019 | \$0 | \$0 | \$26,019 |
| NP-05 DHS Reduction to Div of Regional Centers RF- HCPF NP | Impacts Other Agency | No | (\$2,200,000) | 0.0 | (\$1,100,000) | \$0 | \$0 | (\$1,100,000) |
| NP-06 DHS Annual Fleet Vehicle Request- HCPF NP | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$11,252 | 0.0 | \$5,626 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,626 |
| NP-07 DEC Early Intervention- HCPF NP | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$341,150 | 0.0 | \$170,575 | \$0 | \$0 | \$170,575 |
| NP-08 DHS Provider Rate Adjustments- HCPF NP | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$295,029 | 0.0 | \$147,515 | \$0 | \$0 | \$147,514 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | (\$546,382) | 0.0 | (\$331,931) | \$41,114 | \$17,625 | (\$273,190) |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Medical Services Premiums | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$596,082,486 | 0.0 | \$268,968,078 | \$98,116,763 | \$15,098,477 | \$213,899,168 |
| R-02 Behavioral Health Programs | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$22,964,198) | 0.0 | \$7,229,032 | \$571,519 | \$0 | (\$30,764,749) |
| R-03 Child Health Plan Plus | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$37,371,293 | 0.0 | \$17,915,399 | (\$3,581,375) | \$0 | \$23,037,269 |
| R-04 Medicare Modernization Act State Contribution | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$3,024,782) | 0.0 | (\$3,024,782) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 Office of Community Living | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$45,002,004 | 0.0 | \$28,990,641 | \$2,467,507 | \$0 | \$13,543,856 |
| R-06 Provider Rate Adjustment | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$244,170,406 | 0.0 | \$71,295,814 | \$29,376,802 | \$0 | \$143,497,790 |
| R-07 Behavioral Health Continuum | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$4,409,298 | 1.4 | \$945,354 | \$318,817 | \$0 | \$3,145,127 |
| R-08 Eligibility Compliance | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$8,514,959 | 1.8 | \$799,917 | \$639,862 | \$0 | \$7,075,180 |
| R-09 Access to Benefits | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$14,297,164 | 0.9 | \$3,122,077 | \$1,946,204 | \$0 | \$9,228,883 |
| R-10 Third Party Assessments for Nursing Services | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,938,600 | 0.0 | \$484,650 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,453,950 |
| R-11 Program Support | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,106,846 | 4.7 | \$431,818 | \$21,381 | \$0 | \$653,647 |
| R-12 Administrative Support | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$449,355 | 0.9 | \$216,039 | \$46,140 | \$0 | \$187,176 |
| R-13 Convert Contractor Resources to FTE | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$372,793 | 12.6 | (\$6,606) | (\$3,951) | \$394,074 | (\$10,724) |
| R-14 Contract True Up | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$2,018,390 | 0.0 | \$90,668 | \$473,690 | \$0 | \$1,454,032 |
| R-15 Continuing Support for DH and Hospital Authority | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$5,000,000 | 0.0 | \$5,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$934,744,614 | 22.3 | \$402,458,099 | \$130,393,359 | \$15,492,551 | \$386,400,605 |
| Total for Department of Health Care Policy and Finance | | | \$934,198,232 | 22.3 | \$402,126,168 | \$130,434,473 | \$15,510,176 | \$386,127,415 |



Department of Higher Education FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| HC NP-01 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$77,167 | 0.0 | \$37,917 | \$39,250 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC NP-02 CORE Operations | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$11,003) | 0.0 | \$0 | (\$11,003) | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-01 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$6,030 | 0.0 | \$4,888 | \$1,142 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$36,004 | 0.0 | \$36,004 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$108,198 | 0.0 | \$78,809 | \$29,389 | \$0 | \$0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| DHE R-01 Increase in Funding for Public IHEs | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$73,238,766 | 0.0 | \$41,228,791 | \$0 | \$32,009,975 | \$0 |
| DHE R-02 Tuition Spending Authority | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$107,951,229 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$107,951,229 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DHE R-03 Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$480,011) | 0.0 | (\$480,011) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DHE R-04 Salary Adjustments | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$145,770 | 0.0 | \$145,770 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-01 Collections Care & Storage Lease | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$500,000 | 0.0 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-02 Affordable Housing | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$102,840 | 0.9 | \$102,840 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-03 250/150 Commission Outreach | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$500,000 | 0.0 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-04 Adobe Maintenance Mgr. | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$104,351 | 0.9 | \$104,351 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-05 Cumbres & Toltec | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$500,000 | 0.0 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-06 Community Museums | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$150,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$150,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-07 Sequestration COP Interest | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$44,817 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$44,817 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-08 Strategic Initiative Funding | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$846,082 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$846,082 | \$0 | \$0 |
| HC R-09 Indian Boarding School Research Program | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$333,333 | 2.0 | \$333,333 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$183,937,177 | 3.8 | \$42,935,074 | \$108,992,128 | \$32,009,975 | \$0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Total for Department of Higher Education | | | \$184,045,375 | 3.8 | \$43,013,883 | \$109,021,517 | \$32,009,975 | \$0 |
|---|--|--|----------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|



Department of Human Services FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$4,745,067 | 0.0 | \$3,048,001 | \$114,166 | \$1,121,999 | \$460,901 |
| NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$104,333 | 0.0 | \$33,857 | \$4,744 | \$46,592 | \$19,140 |
| NP-03 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$54,075 | 0.0 | \$24,295 | \$2,002 | \$19,690 | \$8,088 |
| NP-04 HCPF Convert Contractor Resources to FTE - CDHS NP Imp | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$68,551 | 0.0 | \$32,163 | \$3 | \$0 | \$36,385 |
| NP-05 CDHS Reducing Youth Crime and Violence - BHA NP Impact | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$1,000,000) | 0.0 | \$0 | (\$1,000,000) | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-06 DPA Disability Navigator Program Reduction - CDHS NP | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | (\$2,000,000) | 0.0 | (\$2,000,000) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$1,972,026 | 0.0 | \$1,138,316 | (\$879,085) | \$1,188,281 | \$524,514 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| Ombudsman R-01 Behavioral Health Ombudsman Staffing & Ops | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$94,418 | 1.0 | \$94,418 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-01 Increase Psychiatric Beds to Reduce the Waitlist | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$75,245,671 | 3.4 | \$75,245,671 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Reducing Youth Crime and Violence | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,652,554 | 1.0 | \$0 | \$2,652,554 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 Supporting CDHS Human Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,021,349 | 8.3 | \$600,980 | \$0 | \$420,369 | \$0 |
| R-04 Reduction to the Division of Regional Centers RF | Impacts HCPF Medicaid | No | (\$2,200,000) | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | (\$2,200,000) | \$0 |
| R-05 Right-sizing the Home Care Allowance Appropriation | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$4,244,312) | 0.0 | (\$4,000,000) | (\$244,312) | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 Federal Fee Increases to Verify Status | Impacts HCPF Medicaid | No | \$84,175 | 0.0 | \$14,019 | \$0 | \$52,038 | \$18,118 |
| R-07 Line Item Cleanup to Create Office Budget Efficiency | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08 Provider Rate Increase | Impacts HCPF Medicaid | No | \$18,258,147 | 0.0 | \$10,802,585 | \$3,795,892 | \$309,749 | \$3,349,921 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$90,912,002 | 13.7 | \$82,757,673 | \$6,204,134 | (\$1,417,844) | \$3,368,039 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total for Department of Human Services | | | \$92,884,028 | 13.7 | \$83,895,989 | \$5,325,049 | (\$229,563) | \$3,892,553 |
|---|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|



Department of Labor and Employment FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$5,573) | 0.0 | (\$439) | (\$3,105) | (\$20) | (\$2,009) |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$16,660 | 0.0 | \$101 | \$4,685 | \$18 | \$11,856 |
| NP-03 Central Services OMNIBUS request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,297,106 | 0.0 | \$169,697 | \$594,439 | \$16,627 | \$516,343 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$1,308,193 | 0.0 | \$169,359 | \$596,019 | \$16,625 | \$526,190 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 ONA program Expansion and Support for New Migrants | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$150,425 | 1.5 | \$150,425 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Office of Future of Work Operations | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$96,547 | 0.7 | \$0 | \$96,547 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 DLSS SWEEP Project | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$203,132 | 1.8 | \$0 | \$203,132 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Disability Program Navigator | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$500,000 | 1.0 | \$0 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 Blind and Low Vision Services | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$164,643 | 1.8 | \$35,069 | \$0 | \$0 | \$129,574 |
| R-06 OJT Funding Category & Spend Date Alignment | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 Flexible Use of SSA Ticket to Work Reimbursement | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08 DVR Adjustment to EFI Appropriation | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-09 ILS Provider Rate Increases | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$132,085 | 0.0 | \$132,085 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$1,246,832 | 6.8 | \$317,579 | \$799,679 | \$0 | \$129,574 |
| Total for Department of Labor and Employment | | | \$2,555,025 | 6.8 | \$486,938 | \$1,395,698 | \$16,625 | \$655,764 |



Department of Local Affairs FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts DPA | Yes | \$686,005 | 0.0 | \$199,866 | \$255,970 | \$146,014 | \$84,155 |
| NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | Impacts DPA | No | (\$12,510) | 0.0 | (\$28,820) | \$13,153 | \$3,157 | \$0 |
| NP-03 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$20,470 | 0.0 | \$5,955 | \$7,627 | \$4,381 | \$2,507 |
| NP-04 HCPF R-14 Host Home Contract True Up - DOLA NP Impacts | Impacts HCPF Medicaid | No | \$181,335 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$181,335 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$875,300 | 0.0 | \$177,001 | \$276,750 | \$334,887 | \$86,662 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Continuation of HB 19-1009 Voucher Program | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$999,479 | 1.0 | \$0 | \$999,479 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 EDO IT Business Product Manager | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$97,247 | 0.9 | \$0 | \$0 | \$97,247 | \$0 |
| R-03 SDO Statistical Analyst | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$113,935 | 0.9 | \$113,935 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Defense Counsel on First Appearance Grant Program Reduc | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$500,000) | 0.0 | (\$500,000) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$710,661 | 2.8 | (\$386,065) | \$999,479 | \$97,247 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Local Affairs | | | \$1,585,961 | 2.8 | (\$209,064) | \$1,276,229 | \$432,134 | \$86,662 |



Department of Military and Veterans Affairs FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 DPA Central Services Omnibus Request - DMVA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$239,755 | 0.0 | \$239,755 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 DPA Annual Fleet Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$879 | 0.0 | \$879 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 DPA CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,933 | 0.0 | \$2,933 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$243,567 | 0.0 | \$243,567 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 CONG Recruiting and Retention | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$500,000 | 0.0 | \$500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 CFMO Operating | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$195,000 | 0.0 | \$195,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 EDO Training Specialist | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$73,098 | 0.9 | \$73,098 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 VTF Expanded Spending Authority | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$250,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$250,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 Civil Air Patrol/JROTC Program | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$193,400 | 0.9 | \$193,400 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$1,211,498 | 1.8 | \$961,498 | \$250,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Military Affairs | | | \$1,455,065 | 1.8 | \$1,205,065 | \$250,000 | \$0 | \$0 |



Department of Natural Resources FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | Impacts DPA | No | \$492,545 | 0.0 | \$18,648 | \$458,955 | (\$7,078) | \$22,020 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$26,690 | 0.0 | \$2,084 | \$23,367 | \$678 | \$561 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,611,854 | 0.0 | \$221,800 | \$1,336,902 | \$53,152 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$2,131,089 | 0.0 | \$242,532 | \$1,819,224 | \$46,752 | \$22,581 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Establish State Land Board Biodiversity Program | Impacts DPA | No | \$479,629 | 3.7 | \$0 | \$479,629 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 CPW Biodiversity and Habitat Staffing | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,097,145 | 8.3 | \$0 | \$1,097,145 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 Reverse Wildlife Cash and Lottery Transfers | Impacts DPA | Yes | (\$199,068) | 0.0 | \$0 | (\$199,068) | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Park Manager Equitable Career Progression | Impacts DPA | No | \$493,796 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$493,796 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 River Operations Coordinators | Impacts DPA | No | \$394,025 | 2.8 | \$394,025 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 Create Water Conservation Board Grants Section | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$154,574 | 0.9 | \$0 | \$154,574 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 IT Infrastructure and Network Support | Requires OIT Approval | No | \$101,693 | 0.9 | \$0 | \$0 | \$101,693 | \$0 |
| R-08 Wildlife Dam Safety Staffing | Impacts DPA | No | \$140,071 | 0.9 | \$0 | \$140,071 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-09 Wildlife Management Staffing | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,320,746 | 15.6 | \$0 | \$1,320,746 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-10 Aquatics Staffing and Hatchery Operations | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,014,939 | 3.7 | \$0 | \$1,014,939 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-11 Staff for Increased Demand at State Parks | Impacts DPA | No | \$578,158 | 6.4 | \$0 | \$578,158 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-12 Parks and Wildlife Information and Education | Impacts DPA | No | \$290,730 | 3.6 | \$0 | \$290,730 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-13 SLB Outdoor Recreation Leasing Support | Impacts DPA | No | \$77,743 | 0.9 | \$0 | \$77,743 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-14 Parks and Wildlife Administrative Support | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$393,511 | 5.5 | \$0 | \$393,511 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-15 Energy and Carbon Management Website | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$22,210 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$22,210 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$6,359,902 | 53.2 | \$394,025 | \$5,864,184 | \$101,693 | \$0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Total for Department of Natural Resources | | | \$8,490,991 | 53.2 | \$636,557 | \$7,683,408 | \$148,445 | \$22,581 |
|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|



Department of Personnel and Administration FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$34,050 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$304 | \$33,746 | \$0 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$12,028 | 0.0 | \$4,719 | \$363 | \$6,946 | \$0 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$565,385 | 0.0 | \$56,998 | \$508,387 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-04 DNR SLB BIODIVERSITY_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$7,887 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$7,887 | \$0 |
| NP-05 DNR CPW BIODIVERSITY_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$14,727 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,727 | \$0 |
| NP-06 DNR DWR RIVER OPS_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$8,099 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$8,099 | \$0 |
| NP-07 DNR CPW DAM SAFETY_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,646 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,646 | \$0 |
| NP-08 DNR CPW WILDLIFE MGMT_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$50,020 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$50,020 | \$0 |
| NP-09 DNR CPW Aquatics Staff_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$5,326 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,326 | \$0 |
| NP-10 DNR CPW State Parks Staffing_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$14,327 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,327 | \$0 |
| NP-11 DNR CPW Info and Education_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,847 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,847 | \$0 |
| NP-12 DNR CPW Admin Suppt_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,629 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,629 | \$0 |
| NP-13 DPS Colorado Team Awareness Kit_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$65,568 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$65,568 | \$0 |
| NP-14 DPS Utilizing Forensics to Reduce Autho-Theft_DPA NP I | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$27,108 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$27,108 | \$0 |
| NP-15 HC Historic Property Affordable Housing_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,678 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,678 | \$0 |
| NP-16 HC Adobe Maintenance Manager_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$4,387 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,387 | \$0 |
| NP-17 DPS EDO Righ-Sizing_DPA NP Impacts | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$115,116 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$115,116 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$933,828 | 0.0 | \$61,717 | \$509,054 | \$363,057 | \$0 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts Other Agency | Yes | \$1,461,169 | 9.2 | (\$25,154,325) | (\$1,865,394) | \$28,480,888 | \$0 |
| R-02 Central Payroll Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,147,961 | 8.0 | \$1,147,961 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 Apprenticeship and Skills Based Support | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$325,514 | 3.0 | \$325,514 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Greening Colorado State Government | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,572,239 | 0.3 | \$1,572,239 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$425,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$425,000 | \$0 |
| R-06 Colo Disability Funding Committee Grant Spending Auth | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$14,100,000 | 1.3 | \$0 | \$14,100,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$1,999,374 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,999,374 | \$0 |
| R-08 Procurement Equity Operating Adjustment | Requires OIT Approval | No | \$114,824 | 0.0 | \$114,824 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$21,146,081 | 21.8 | (\$21,993,787) | \$12,234,606 | \$30,905,262 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Personnel and Administration | | | \$22,079,909 | 21.8 | (\$21,932,070) | \$12,743,660 | \$31,268,319 | \$0 |



Department of Public Health and Environment FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | Impacts DPA | No | (\$73,404) | 0.0 | (\$6,577) | (\$60,809) | (\$6,018) | \$0 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$45,092 | 0.0 | \$45,092 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts DPA | Yes | \$2,180,924 | 0.0 | \$1,466,412 | \$0 | \$714,512 | \$0 |
| NP-04 Convert Contractor Resources to FTE (HCPF R-13) | Impacts HCPF Medicaid | No | \$1,609 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,609 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$2,154,221 | 0.0 | \$1,504,927 | (\$60,809) | \$708,494 | \$1,609 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Public Health Infrastructure Continuation | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$15,014,300 | 83.0 | \$15,014,300 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Stationary Sources Control Fund | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$5,900,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$5,900,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 Sustainable Funding for Health Facility Licensure | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$2,591,934 | 1.8 | \$2,189,180 | \$402,754 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 State Syphilis Response | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,971,961 | 3.8 | \$1,971,961 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 State Lab Operating | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,659,000 | 0.0 | \$1,291,100 | \$1,367,900 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 Tuberculosis Program Infrastructure | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$305,702 | 2.0 | \$305,702 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 Advancing EJ in Enforcement and Compliance | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$908,940 | 7.3 | \$908,940 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08 Lead Testing Support | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,261,155 | 2.7 | \$1,261,155 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-09 Office of Health Equity and Environmental Justice | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,396,753 | 10.3 | \$193,738 | \$1,115,938 | \$1,964,493 | \$122,584 |
| R-10 Office of Health Equity Tribal Relations | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$65,629) | 0.9 | \$142,876 | \$0 | \$0 | (\$208,505) |
| R-11 CDPHE Technical Adjustments | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-12 Provider Rate Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$343,974 | 0.0 | \$304,988 | \$38,986 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$34,288,090 | 111.8 | \$23,583,940 | \$8,825,578 | \$1,964,493 | (\$85,921) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Total for Department of Public Health and Environment | | | \$36,442,311 | 111.8 | \$25,088,867 | \$8,764,769 | \$2,672,987 | (\$84,312) |
|--|--|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|



Department of Public Safety FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$324,675) | 0.0 | (\$942,427) | \$156,962 | \$324,254 | \$136,536 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$16,872 | 0.0 | \$16,872 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,373,923 | 0.0 | \$1,373,923 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-04 MTCF Budget Reduction to Align with Expenses | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$673,832) | 0.0 | \$0 | (\$673,832) | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$392,288 | 0.0 | \$448,368 | (\$516,870) | \$324,254 | \$136,536 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Colorado Auto Theft Prevention Initiative | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$12,520,406 | 10.1 | \$11,134,192 | \$1,386,214 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Invest in Local Crime Prevention Strategies | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$7,500,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$7,500,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 Forensic Resources to Reduce Auto Theft | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,874,952 | 10.1 | \$1,874,952 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 Executive Director's Office Right-sizing | Impacts DPA | No | \$2,929,035 | 23.0 | \$781,806 | \$0 | \$2,147,229 | \$0 |
| R-05 Colorado Team Awareness Kit Statewide Rollout | Impacts DPA | No | \$1,327,204 | 5.5 | \$1,327,204 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 Crime Victim Services Funding | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$3,000,000 | 0.0 | \$3,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 Colorado Nonprofit Security Grant Funding | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,004,607 | 0.9 | \$1,004,607 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-08 Resources to Strengthen Disaster Recovery | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$721,003 | (\$399,397) | \$0 | (\$321,606) |
| R-09 DCJ Resources to Increase Public Safety | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$649,536 | 5.1 | \$649,536 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-10 Law Enforcement Recruiting | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$436,432 | 1.8 | \$0 | \$436,432 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-11 Colorado State Patrol Professional Staff | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$938,589 | 7.4 | \$0 | \$938,589 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-12 OCC Performance-Based Contracting | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$384,210 | 0.0 | \$384,210 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-13 CDPS Leased Space | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,079,646 | 0.0 | \$1,079,646 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-14 Ongoing Funding for Senate Bill 22-196 | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$50,000 | 0.0 | \$50,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-15 Provider Rate Increase | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$1,800,796 | 0.0 | \$1,687,320 | \$0 | \$113,476 | \$0 |
| R-16 Highway Users Tax Fund One-time Cap Adjustment | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$0 | 0.0 | (\$3,811,353) | \$3,811,353 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-17 Relocate Office of School Safety | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$35,495,413 | 63.9 | \$19,883,123 | \$13,673,191 | \$2,260,705 | (\$321,606) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total for Department of Public Safety | | | \$35,887,701 | 63.9 | \$20,331,491 | \$13,156,321 | \$2,584,959 | (\$185,070) |
|--|--|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|



Department of Regulatory Agencies FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$86,512 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$86,512 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$13,769 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$13,769 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$676,279 | 0.0 | \$19,418 | \$604,638 | \$52,223 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$776,560 | 0.0 | \$19,418 | \$704,919 | \$52,223 | \$0 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 Increase Banking Staff in Response to Industry Growth | No Other Agency Impact | Yes | \$665,956 | 4.6 | \$0 | \$665,956 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$665,956 | 4.6 | \$0 | \$665,956 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Regulatory Agencies | | | \$1,442,516 | 4.6 | \$19,418 | \$1,370,875 | \$52,223 | \$0 |



Department of Revenue FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 DPA-DOR Annual Fleet Vehicle Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | (\$4,726) | 0.0 | \$0 | (\$4,726) | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 DPA-DOR CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$44,540 | 0.0 | \$44,540 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 DPA-DOR Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$2,016,771 | 0.0 | \$855,402 | \$1,161,369 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$2,056,585 | 0.0 | \$899,942 | \$1,156,643 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| R-01 GenTax & DRIVES Support Funding | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$866,221 | 8.3 | \$547,734 | \$318,487 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-02 Department of Revenue Space Planning | Impacts Other Agency | No | \$365,000 | 0.0 | \$365,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-03 DMV Fraud Investigation Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$343,923 | 3.7 | \$0 | \$343,923 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-04 AID Criminal Investigator Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$200,742 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$200,742 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-05 MED Support Funding | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-06 Lottery Modernization | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$5,000,000 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$5,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| R-07 Alignment of Existing Appropriations-GenTax | Requires OIT Approval | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Prioritized Request | | | \$6,775,886 | 12.0 | \$912,734 | \$5,863,152 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Revenue | | | \$8,832,471 | 12.0 | \$1,812,676 | \$7,019,795 | \$0 | \$0 |



Department of Transportation FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 Annual Fleet Decision Item | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 CORE Operating Resources | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-03 Central Services Omnibus Request | No Other Agency Impact | No | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Transportation | | | \$0 | 0.0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |



Department of Treasury FY 2024-25 Summary of Change Requests

| Request Name | Interagency Review | Requires Legislation | Total Funds | FTE | General Fund | Cash Funds | Reappropriated | Federal |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Non-Prioritized Request | | | | | | | | |
| NP-01 CORE Operating Resources | Impacts DPA | No | \$24,055 | 0.0 | \$10,825 | \$13,230 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NP-02 Central Services Omnibus Request | Impacts DPA | No | \$622,260 | 0.0 | \$313,453 | \$308,807 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request | | | \$646,315 | 0.0 | \$324,278 | \$322,037 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total for Department of Treasury | | | \$646,315 | 0.0 | \$324,278 | \$322,037 | \$0 | \$0 |





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