HOUSE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE REPORT

Chair of Committee

9

<u>April 13, 2023</u> Date

Committee on Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources.

After consideration on the merits, the Committee recommends the following:

<u>HB23-1273</u> be amended as follows, and as so amended, be referred to the Committee on <u>Appropriations</u> with favorable recommendation:

1 Amend printed bill, page 2, after line 1 insert:

2 "SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general
3 assembly finds and declares that:

4 (a) Home ownership in the United States has long been a 5 cornerstone of the American dream;

6 (b) Home ownership presents an opportunity to accumulate 7 wealth, build community, reduce wealth inequality, and improve 8 generational wealth;

(c) Wildfires in Colorado threaten the American dream;

10 (d) Wildfires have become one of the greatest threats to 11 Coloradans, their homes, and their aspirations to build wealth and 12 community as evidenced by the ever increasing devastating wildfires in 13 the state;

14 (e) Over the last ten years, the most destructive wildfires in the15 state led to the loss of over 2,544 homes;

16 (f) These wildfires not only destroy homes and communities, but17 also contribute negatively to the environment and public health;

(g) The toxic chemicals released during wildfires include nitrogen
 oxides, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic chemicals, and polycyclic organic
 matter. Plastic and treated wood burns also release heavy metals and other
 toxic chemicals, such as dioxin.

(h) When household waste, like wood and leaves, burn, it
produces smoke-containing vapors and particulate matter, both solid and
liquid droplets suspended in the air;

(i) Air pollution from smoke can impact human health. People
exposed to these air pollutants can experience eye and nose irritation,
difficulty breathing, coughing, and headaches. People with heart disease,

asthma, emphysema, or other respiratory diseases are especially sensitive
 to air pollutants. Other health problems aggravated by wildfires include
 lung infections, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, and allergies.

4 (j) Our climate continues to trend towards warmer and drier 5 temperatures, coupled with the fact that the average homes in Colorado 6 are decades old, creating optimum conditions for destructive wildfires;

7 (k) While no home is fireproof, a home constructed with 8 mitigation measures can limit the catastrophic reach of wildfire into our 9 neighborhoods;

(l) Natural hazard mitigation can save four times the amount that
would have been spent on construction costs for rebuilding;

(m) Retrofitting a home can range from \$4,000 to \$80,000 and is
far cheaper than rebuilding a home;

14 (n) According to the United Nations, the publicly recognized costs 15 of wildfires are usually based on direct economic costs to the public 16 sectors, including fire suppression costs, asset loss, loss of lives, and insurance costs. However, wildfires also have broad and long-lasting 17 18 impacts on the economic, social, and environmental aspects of sustainable 19 development. Traditionally, such costs have not been factored into the 20 costs of fires, as they are difficult to assess and quantify. Underestimating 21 the full costs of wildfires has often led to less political attention and 22 inadequate budget allocations being devoted to address wildfires.

(o) Protecting Colorado homes from wildfires by retrofitting them
with wildfire resilient strategies and technologies will lower the damage
done by destructive wildfires and lessen the cost of these fires on our
economy, environment, and society.

(2) Therefore, the general assembly finds and declares that it is
necessary to create a wildfire resilient homes grant program to protect
Coloradans and their homes and surrounding communities from the ever
increasing threats and destruction of wildfires.".

31 Renumber succeeding sections accordingly.

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