

# Joint Budget Committee



## Staff Budget Briefing FY 2025-26

### Office of the Governor (All Offices except Information Technology)

JBC Working Document - Subject to Change  
Staff Recommendation Does Not Represent Committee Decision

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## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Brief summaries of all bills that passed during the 2024 legislative session that had a fiscal impact on this department are available in Appendix A of the annual Appropriations Report: <https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/fy24-25apprept.pdf>

The online version of the briefing document may be found by searching the budget documents on the General Assembly’s website by visiting [leg.colorado.gov/content/budget/budget-documents](https://leg.colorado.gov/content/budget/budget-documents). Once on the budget documents page, select the name of this department's *Department/Topic*, "Briefing" under *Type*, and ensure that *Start date* and *End date* encompass the date a document was presented to the JBC.

In some of the analysis of decision items in this document, you may see language denoting certain ‘levels of evidence’, e.g. evidence-informed, promising, or proven. For a detailed explanation of what is meant by ‘levels of evidence’, and how those levels of evidence are categorized, please refer to Section 2-3-210 (2), C.R.S.

# Office of the Governor

This budget briefing document includes the following offices and agencies within the Office of the Governor:

The **Office of the Governor (division)** oversees operation of the executive branch of state government including coordination, direction, and planning of agency operations. The Office represents the state, and serves as a liaison with local and federal governments. This division includes the core functions of a traditional executive director’s office.

The **Office of the Lieutenant Governor** directly oversees the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs, Commission on Community Service, and other initiatives. The Lieutenant Governor temporarily takes the Governor's place if the Governor is not present in Colorado or is unable to perform his duties. The Office of Saving People Money on Health Care is also administered by this division and the Lieutenant Governor serves concurrently as Director of that office.

The **Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB)** develops executive branch budget requests, reviews and analyzes departmental expenditures, and prepares quarterly revenue and economic estimates for the state. Additionally, the Office implements the Results First initiative, a method to support evidence-based policymaking that was initially developed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy, and now supported by the Pew Charitable Trusts and the MacArthur Foundation, which aims to determine the monetary value of state policies and programs.

The **Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT)** assists in strengthening Colorado's prospects for long-term economic growth by providing broad-based support to businesses. The Office’s support services include business funding and incentives; promotion of creative industries; international trade assistance; tourism promotion; minority-, woman-, and veteran-owned businesses assistance; key industry promotion (including advanced industries, aerospace, and health and wellness), and film, television, and media industry development.

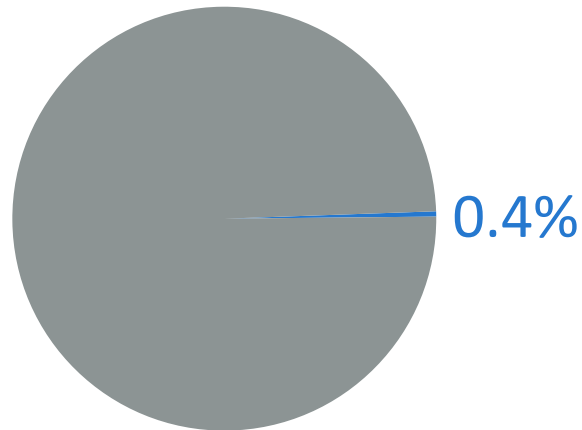
## Recent Appropriations

Office of the Governor, Lt. Governor, OSPB, OEDIT: Recent Appropriations				
Funding Source	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
General Fund	\$45,589,127	\$45,593,662	\$50,448,351	\$48,283,997
Cash Funds	92,923,822	200,535,101	96,431,036	94,903,110
Reappropriated Funds	9,480,223	4,476,226	5,140,703	7,006,635
Federal Funds	6,665,613	7,674,000	8,929,989	8,893,317
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>\$154,658,785</b>	<b>\$258,278,989</b>	<b>\$160,950,079</b>	<b>\$159,087,059</b>
Full Time Equivalent Staff	182.5	202.7	214.9	213.4

Funding for the Office of the Governor-Lt. Governor-OSPB-OEDIT in FY 2024-25 consists of 30.4 percent General Fund, 59.7 percent cash funds, 4.4 percent reappropriated funds, and 5.6 percent federal funds.

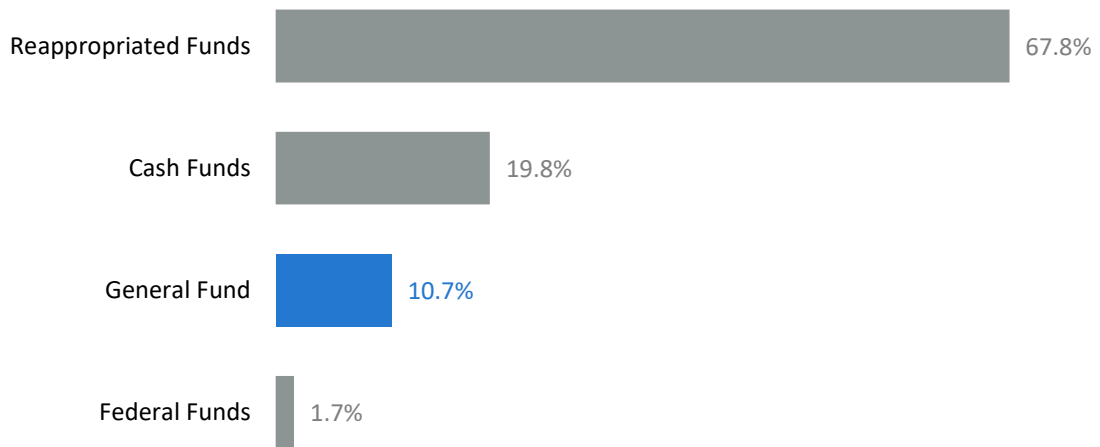
# Graphic Overview

## Department's Share of Statewide General Fund



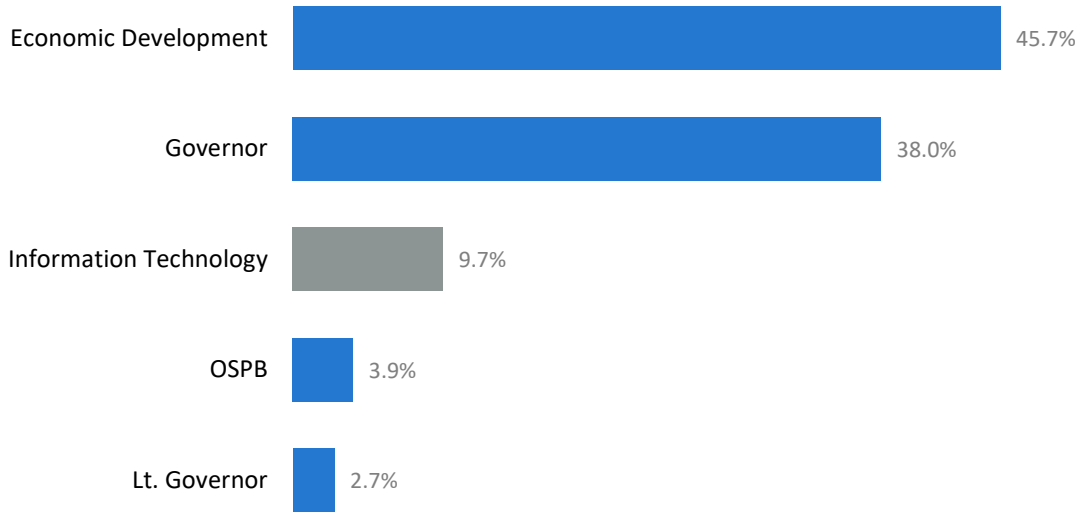
Based on the FY 2024-25 appropriation.

## Department Funding Sources



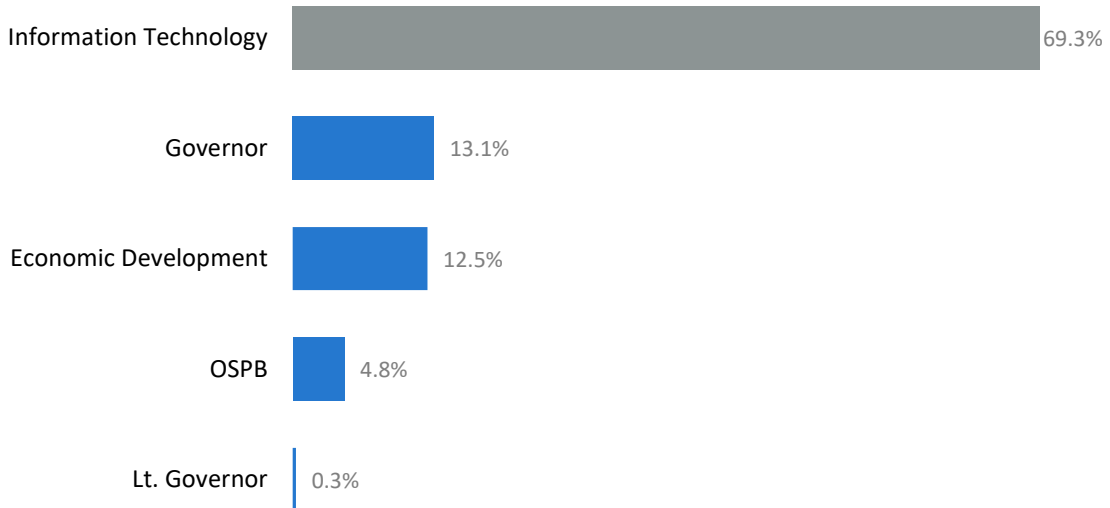
Based on the FY 2023-24 appropriation.

### Distribution of General Fund by Division



Based on the FY 2023-24 appropriation.

### Distribution of Total Funds by Division



Based on the FY 2024-25 appropriation.

# Cash Funds Detail

Office of the Governor (Gov's Office, Lt. Gov, OEDIT)				
Cash Funds Detail				
Fund Name	FY 2024-25 Approp.	Note	Primary Revenue Sources	Primary Uses in Office
Community Access Enterprise Fund	\$19,837,289	<sup>1,2</sup>	Fees on residential property owners that receive delivery of tangible personal property	Funds the Community Access Enterprise, whose goal it is to mitigate the environmental impacts of retail delivery vehicles
Colorado Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund	15,695,623		Gaming Funds, Interest, and 10 percent interest from Unclaimed Property for Agri-Tourism program	To provide funding for Tourism Promotion activities
Advanced Industries Acceleration Cash Funds	15,537,210	<sup>1</sup>	Gaming Funds, Interest Income, and Income Tax Withholding incentives	To accelerate economic growth through grants that improve and expand the development of advanced industries, facilitate the collaboration of advanced industry stakeholders, and further the development of new advanced industry products and services
Low-income Energy Assistance Fund	11,524,618	<sup>1,2</sup>	Revenue from weatherization utility contracts	To provide home energy efficiency improvements for low-income households
Various Sources of Cash Funds	3,801,170			
Creative Industries Cash Fund	2,563,000		Gaming Funds, 1 percent Capital Construction for Arts in Public Places	Creative Industries Program
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Fund	1,300,000	<sup>1</sup>	A \$100 fee on owners of commercial buildings equal to or larger than 50,000 square feet.	To manage the building performance program
Electric Vehicle Grant Fund	1,036,204	<sup>1</sup>	A \$20 fee, adjusted for inflation, on plug-in and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles.	Provides funding for grants to state agencies, public universities, public transit agencies, local governments, landlords of multi-family apartment buildings, private nonprofit or for-profit corporations, and the unit owners' association of common interest communities to install recharging stations for electric vehicles.
Marijuana Tax Cash Fund	956,170	<sup>2</sup>	States sales tax and special sales tax on medical- and retail-marijuana.	Primarily to fund centralized costs in the Governor's Office
Office of Film, Television, and Media Operational Account Cash Fund	519,525	<sup>2</sup>	Gaming Funds and Interest	To provide performance based incentives for film production in Colorado
Commercial Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program Cash Fund	363,877		Application and issuance fees on owners requesting a tax credit	To administer the commercial historic preservation tax credit program
Governor's Mansion Maintenance Fund	263,266		Rental fees for use of the mansion and proceeds from the lease of the parking lot	To fund operating costs for any Governor's Mansion activities and for controlled maintenance on the Governor's Mansion
Minority Business Fund	50,000		User & participant fees, registration fees for events	To provide the Minority business office with the ability to raise funds for program activities.

Office of the Governor (Gov's Office, Lt. Gov, OEDIT)  
Cash Funds Detail

Fund Name	FY 2024-25 Approp.	Note	Primary Revenue Sources	Primary Uses in Office
Gifts, grants, donations	1,184			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73,449,136</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Not appropriated by the General Assembly. Amounts shown in Long Bill are for informational purposes only.

<sup>2</sup> TABOR exempt.

# General Factors Driving the Budget

## Appropriations to The Office of Economic Development and International Trade

Funding for the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) is primarily from the General Fund (40.7 percent in FY 2024-25) and cash funds (54.9 percent in FY 2024-25). General Fund is appropriated to the Office for general administration and program support, tourism promotion, financial incentives, film incentives, and job training grants.

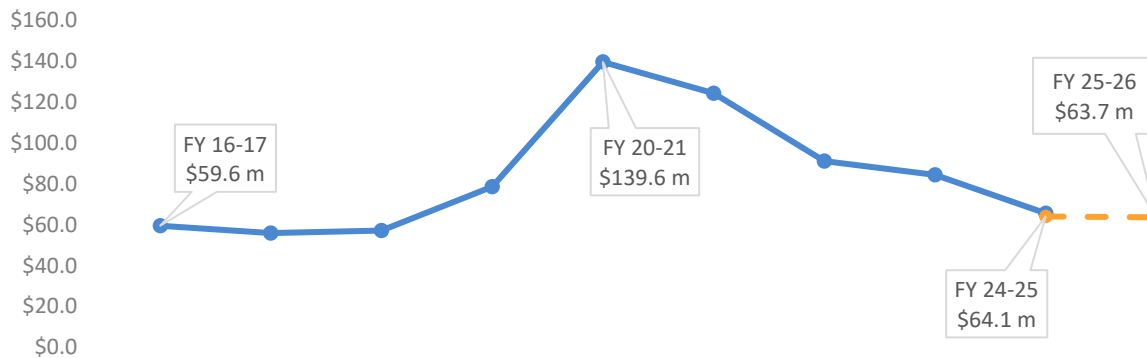
The recent history of OEDIT shows a generally stable funding base. The following table outlines a nine-year history of appropriations and the FY 2025-26 requested appropriation.

OEDIT 10-year Appropriation History (in millions)										
FUNDING SOURCE	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25	FY 25-26*
General Fund	\$25.5	\$20.2	\$21.0	\$21.0	\$86.1	\$47.6	\$27.8	\$22.0	\$25.5	\$23.5
Cash Funds	30.8	33.3	33.6	35.0	13.3	71.0	54.7	59.7	37.4	35.5
Reapprop. Funds	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	37.8	3.3	6.3	0.3	0.3	2.2
Federal Funds	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
<b>TOTAL FUNDS</b>	<b>\$59.0</b>	<b>\$56.0</b>	<b>\$57.3</b>	<b>\$58.8</b>	<b>\$139.6</b>	<b>\$124.3</b>	<b>\$91.2</b>	<b>\$84.4</b>	<b>\$65.6</b>	<b>\$63.7</b>
FTE	60.3	60.6	60.6	60.6	63.1	65.1	66.6	72.3	74.9	79.8

\*Requested appropriation

Aside from the pandemic years that include additional one-time funding from surplus General Fund and federal ARPA funds, the base budget includes approximately \$60 million per year for OEDIT base programs.

### OEDIT Total Appropriation





# Energy Office Continuously Appropriated Cash Funded Programs

## Overview

For FY 2024-25, H.B. 24-1430 (Long Bill) indicates that CEO has a total appropriation of \$44,336,889. Of that amount, \$33,698,111 is from continuously appropriated cash funds, meaning CEO’s expenditures from those funds are not subject to annual appropriation and are only limited by the amount of available revenue. This leaves the Office’s appropriated budget at \$10,638,778.

The majority of the funding from continuously appropriated cash funds has been added to the Office’s budget in the last four fiscal years as a result of legislation either creating new programs under the management of the Office or transferring money into existing funds to continue supporting existing programs. Those programs include Low-income Energy Assistance (\$11,524,618), Energy Performance for Buildings (\$1,300,000), Electric Vehicle Charging Station Grants (\$1,036,204), and the Community Access Enterprise (\$19,760,850).

## Low-income Energy Assistance

The Low-income Energy Assistance program was established through S.B. 05-001 (Low-income Energy Assistance Act) and pursuant to Section 40-8.7-109, C.R.S., provides energy assistance to eligible individuals and organizations. The program is mandated to prioritize maximizing customer savings, reducing emissions, and improving indoor air quality.

Since FY 2012-13, the program has been funded by severance tax revenues at relatively stable levels, but when there was no severance tax revenue to transfer to the fund in FY 2021-22, the General Assembly changed the source of funding to a monthly charge on all investor-owned utilities through H.B. 21-1105. The following table shows the history of appropriations to and actual expenditures from the Low-income Energy Assistance line item.

Low-income Energy Assistance Informational Appropriations		
Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Actual
FY 2012-13	\$7,100,000	\$3,644,862
FY 2013-14	7,100,000	7,505,165
FY 2014-15	7,100,000	10,074,356
FY 2015-16	7,100,000	10,440,564
FY 2016-17	7,100,000	693,374
FY 2017-18	6,500,000	1,236,538
FY 2018-19	6,500,000	246,960
FY 2019-20	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2020-21	6,500,000	6,500,000
FY 2021-22	0	684,569
FY 2022-23	11,524,618	7,914,130
FY 2023-24	11,524,618	10,045,264
FY 2024-25	11,524,618	-
FY 2025-26*	11,524,618	-

\*Requested Appropriation

As of October 2021, each investor-owned utility is required to collect a monthly energy assistance benefit charge from all customers except those receiving utility bill assistance. This charge started at \$0.50 per month per customer, but was increased to \$0.75 per month per customer in September 2022. As of October 1, 2023, the charge is now adjusted for inflation.

### Energy Performance for Buildings

The Energy Performance for Buildings program is a program implemented through the passage of H.B. 21-1286 (Energy Performance for Buildings). The informational appropriation for FY 2023-24 is \$1,300,000 cash funds. The program requires owners of covered buildings to submit annual benchmarking data by June 1 every year and meet building performance standards starting in 2026. A covered building is defined as one in excess of 50,000 square feet.

CEO is directed to collect an annual fee of \$100 for each covered building, excepting public buildings. These fees finance the program’s administration and are deposited into the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Fund.

This program was implemented as one part of the GHG Roadmap, with the initial goal to reduce GHG emissions from covered buildings by 7.0 percent by 2026 and 20.0 percent by 2030 compared to 2021 levels. The Air Quality Control Commission adopted rules for the program on August 17, 2023 and those rules went into effect on October 15, 2023. ([Rules for Energy Performance for Buildings](#))

### Electric Vehicle Charging Station Grants

The Electric Vehicle Grant Fund was established in the CEO by S.B. 09-075 and was created to provide grants to state agencies, public universities, public transit agencies, local governments, landlords of multi-family apartment buildings, private nonprofit or for-profit corporations, and the unit owners’ associations of common interest communities to install charging stations for electric vehicles.

The money in the fund comes from fees on plug-in and plug-in hybrid electric vehicle registrations. Owners of these vehicles are currently charged a \$50 registration fee, with \$20 of that deposited into the fund. This fee is set to begin adjusting for inflation, and at that point, 40.0 percent of the total fee will be credited to the fund.

Electric Vehicle Charging Station Grants		
Fiscal Year	Appropriation	Actual
FY 2015-16	\$313,000	\$82,750
FY 2016-17	313,000	168,060
FY 2017-18	313,000	174,052
FY 2018-19	313,000	236,585
FY 2019-20	1,036,204	313,000
FY 2020-21	1,036,204	1,036,204
FY 2021-22	1,036,204	670,449
FY 2022-23	1,036,204	869,023
FY 2023-24	1,036,204	792,581
FY 2024-25	1,036,204	-
FY 2025-26*	1,036,204	-

\*Requested appropriation

The table above shows the history of appropriations to and actual expenditures from the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Grants line since FY 2015-16. The increase seen in FY 2019-20 is the result of a budget decision.

## Community Access Enterprise

The Community Access Enterprise was established in S.B. 21-260 (Sustainability of the Transportation System) with the goal, pursuant to Section 24-38.5-303 (3), C.R.S., to support the widespread adoption of electric motor vehicles in an equitable manner by:

- Directly investing in transportation infrastructure;
- Making grants or providing rebates or other financing options to fund the construction of electric motor vehicle charging infrastructure throughout the state; and
- Incentivizing the acquisition and use of electric motor vehicles and electric alternatives to motor vehicles in communities and by owners of older, less fuel efficient, and higher polluting vehicles.

To conduct its business, the enterprise has the authority to:

- Impose a community access retail delivery fee;
- Invest in transportation infrastructure programs; and
- Issue revenue bonds payable from the revenue and other available money of the enterprise.

It is also authorized to implement grant, loan, or rebate programs to:

- Fund the construction of electric motor vehicle charging infrastructure;
- Provide inexpensive and accessible electric alternatives to motor vehicles such as electrical assisted bicycles and electric scooters;
- Support the adoption of electric motor vehicles in communities;
- Incentivize the replacement of high-emitting motor vehicles with electric motor vehicles; and
- Incentivize transportation network companies to increase access to overnight charging capabilities for drivers.

The enterprise is funded by community access retail delivery fee revenue, along with any federal money credited to the fund, any money appropriated or transferred to the fund by the General Assembly, and gifts, grants, and donations. The community access retail delivery fee is a fee that each retailer who makes a retail delivery adds to the price of the delivery. For FY 2023-24 and future fiscal years, the community access retail delivery fee on tangible personal property will, at maximum, be the prior fiscal years' fee adjusted for inflation.

# Summary of Request

## Governor - Lieutenant Governor - State Planning and Budgeting

Item	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds	FTE
<b>FY 2024-25 Appropriation</b>						
HB 24-1430 (Long Bill)	\$157,624,803	\$49,354,975	\$94,199,136	\$5,140,703	\$8,929,989	204.8
Other Legislation	3,325,276	1,093,376	2,231,900	0	0	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$160,950,079</b>	<b>\$50,448,351</b>	<b>\$96,431,036</b>	<b>\$5,140,703</b>	<b>\$8,929,989</b>	<b>214.9</b>
<b>FY 2025-26 Requested Appropriation</b>						
FY 2024-25 Appropriation	\$160,950,079	\$50,448,351	\$96,431,036	\$5,140,703	\$8,929,989	214.9
OSPB R1 Cont of emergency funds staff	299,470	299,470	0	0	0	2.0
CEO R1 CEO sustain funding	155,013	155,013	0	0	0	3.8
OEDIT R1 GF inc global bus dev	825,000	825,000	0	0	0	2.0
OEDIT R2 MBO and Leading Edge	250,000	250,000	0	0	0	0.0
OEDIT R3 CO aerospace invest	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0.0
OEDIT R4 Admin funds	1,888,706	0	0	1,888,706	0	0.0
OEDIT R5 Reduce skills advance approp	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	0	0	0	0.0
OEDIT R6 One percent GF reduce	-235,406	-235,406	0	0	0	0.0
NP1 Fleet lease	-7,042	-7,042	0	0	0	0.0
Centrally appropriated items	3,483,657	1,684,103	1,327,474	34,966	437,114	0.0
Indirect cost assessment	133,536	0	-8,232	-1,644	143,412	0.0
Prior year budget actions	-4,545,406	-2,057,746	-1,867,642	-56,096	-563,922	-7.7
Prior year legislation	-1,201,050	-312,125	-835,649	0	-53,276	-1.6
Technical adjustments	-9,498	134,379	-143,877	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$159,087,059</b>	<b>\$48,283,997</b>	<b>\$94,903,110</b>	<b>\$7,006,635</b>	<b>\$8,893,317</b>	<b>213.4</b>
Increase/-Decrease	-\$1,863,020	-\$2,164,354	-\$1,527,926	\$1,865,932	-\$36,672	-1.5
Percentage Change	-1.2%	-4.3%	-1.6%	36.3%	-0.4%	0.0

**OSPB R1 Cont of emergency funds staff:** The Department requests continuing 2.0 FTE provided to report on emergency funds. The request costs \$299,470 General Fund and 2.0 FTE. The FY 2023-24 Long Bill included term-limited funding for 4.0 FTE to address audit findings about OSPB's management of expenditures, encumbrances, and transfers from the Disaster Emergency Fund. The term-limited funding expires in FY 2026-27 but the statutory reporting requirements continue.

**CEO R1 CEO sustain funding:** The request includes an increase of \$155,013 General Fund and 3.8 FTE in FY 2025-26 and \$715,554 and 7.2 FTE in FY 2026-27 and ongoing to retain existing FTE that are currently funded through a combination of General Fund, cash funds, and federal funds. These increases would be offset in FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 by discontinuing the ongoing \$0.5 million General Fund appropriation to the Cannabis Resource Optimization Program (CROP) and transferring \$0.9 million to the General Fund from the CROP cash fund. These offsets would make \$0.7 million more General Fund available in FY 2025-26.

The Energy Office reports that there are two primary reasons for this request. The first is increased responsibility and workload from both the General Assembly and the federal

government. The growth of the State's climate agenda and goals has added considerable administrative and coordination workload to the Office – sometimes including funding for FTE, but oftentimes not. Similarly, when the Office receives federal funding, it often comes with enough to dedicate portions of an FTE to whatever program is being administered, but without funding contributions from the State for administrative purposes, the Office reports that it has fallen behind in the workload-to-FTE ratio.

The second reason given is the Office's increased involvement in regulatory proceedings at the PUC. Related to the State's climate goals, many pieces of legislation have passed in recent years that require cases at the PUC, and the Energy Office is involved in many, if not all, of them. They report that their workload has increased from 15 dockets in FY 2016-17 to 38 dockets in FY 2023-24 with a peak of 44 in FY 2022-23.

The Office has indicated that an evidence designation is Not Applicable to this request.

**CEO R2 Correction to Energy Fund transfer from SB 24-214:** This request does not appear in the table above. The Energy Office is requesting that the Committee sponsor legislation to correct an error in SB 24-214 (Implement State Climate Goals) where an intended decreased transfer amount of \$125,000 General Fund to the Energy Fund was inadvertently omitted from the legislation. This would increase available General Fund by \$125,000.

**OEDIT R1 GF increase global bus dev:** The request includes an increase of \$825,000 General Fund and 2.0 FTE in FY 2025-26 and ongoing to address a cumulative budget shortfall for the Global Business Corporate Development (GBCD) program. The funding for 2.0 FTE include a Deputy Director and an International Marketing & Promotion Manager, which accounts for \$250,582 of the request. The remaining \$574,418 would fund attempts to recruit, expand, and retain businesses in the technology industry by sending staff to trade shows, engaging in new markets, and developing strategic promotional materials.

The Office reports that since its inception, the GBCD has maintained a flat budget that has been loosely adjusted for inflation, but internal and external forces have rendered the inflation adjustments insufficient. The Office outlined the following reasons for this:

- Increasing cost of doing business – referring primarily to increases in travel costs;
- Declining purchasing power – if the budget followed inflation perfectly, the Office would have an additional \$460,000;
- Increased international engagements post-pandemic – this is the result of a recent trend of cities and states becoming more active in entering into MOUs with foreign nations;
- Internal efforts to increase promotion of Colorado because of declining rankings in publications such as Forbes, CNBC, and US News and World Report;
- Relatively few staff per million population and relatively small budget per million dollars GDP compared to competitor states.

The Office has indicated that an evidence designation is Not Applicable to this request.

**OEDIT R2 MBO and Leading Edge:** The request includes an increase of \$250,000 General Fund for FY 2025-26. Of that, \$175,000 is one-time money while \$75,000 is ongoing. These amounts would provide the Minority Business Office (MBO) with \$175,000 one-time General Fund in FY

2025-26 and \$50,000 ongoing, and \$25,000 ongoing General Fund for the Leading Edge program.

The funding would allow the MBO to: recruit and train bilingual business consultants; offer bilingual education courses to entrepreneurs; conduct at least 10 roundtable discussions with diverse communities around the state; require MBO consultants to take a diversity training course; and support ongoing networking for minority-, women-, and veteran-owned businesses.

The funding would allow Leading Edge to increase the federal SBA grant match at a 1:1 rate to access more funding that will fund evaluation and updating of the Leading Edge format and curriculum to meet increased demand.

The Office has indicated that this is an Evidence-informed request.

**OEDIT R3 CO aerospace invest:** The request includes an increase of \$100,000 General Fund in FY 2025-26 and ongoing to “enable the Aerospace and Defense Industry Manager to attend exhibitions, conferences, and industry events to represent Colorado and develop stronger relationships between Colorado aerospace companies and new domestic and international markets.”

This funding would allow the Manager to sponsor Colorado-based Aerospace and Defense events as well as attend the following events:

- International Aerospace and Defense Exhibitions;
- Colorado Association of Aeronautics and Astronautics Symposium; and
- US Air Force and US Space Force War // Air and Space Forces Association War Symposium.

The Office has indicated that this is an Evidence-informed request.

**OEDIT R4 Admin funds:** The request includes an increase of \$1,888,706 reappropriated funds in FY 2025-26 and ongoing to support OEDIT administrative staff. The Office is proposing to charge a flat percentage rate to all incoming dollars that will contribute to supporting central overhead costs.

Currently, the Office uses an ongoing General Fund appropriation of \$1.7 million along with ARPA dollars to support centralized administrative services. The Office collects indirect costs on all federal funds, and then charges what they call a distributive cost to programs based on administrative service utilization and the program’s ability to contribute.

If this request is approved, the Office would instead collect indirect costs from all incoming dollars based on a flat percentage. This is a standard way that most departments and offices around the state fund their administrative overhead.

The request is ongoing and budget neutral.

The Office has identified this request as Not Applicable for an evidence designation.

**OEDIT R5 Reduce skills advance appropriation:** The request includes a decrease of \$3,000,000 General Fund in FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, then an ongoing \$1,000,000 General Fund reduction starting in FY 2027-28 from the Skill Advance Program.

The Skill Advance Program is administered by OEDIT and the Colorado Community College System, and is funded through Colorado First grant funds and Existing Industry grant funds. Both of these programs are focused on helping businesses and nonprofits create customized job training for employees. The program currently receives \$4.5 million General Fund annually appropriated through the Long Bill.

The Office has identified this request as Not Applicable for an evidence designation.

**OEDIT R6 One percent GF reduce:** The request includes a decrease of \$235,406 General Fund in FY 2025-26 and ongoing. Of that amount, \$8,029 is from the elimination of the By Colorado App. The remaining \$227,377 will come from programs across OEDIT according to how much General Fund they receive. The Office has indicated that these additional program cuts are absorbable and will not impact programming or staffing.

The By Colorado App was an app that OEDIT received funding to create in 2014 whose goal was to connect consumers with local businesses. It also allowed local businesses to advertise on it. The app no longer exists, but the \$8,029 General Fund appropriation does.

The remaining cuts will impact the following programs:

- Administration;
- Colorado First Customized Job Training (Skill Advance);
- Marketing and Communications;
- Global Business Development;
- Office of Outdoor Recreation;
- Leading Edge Program;
- Small Business Development Centers;
- Minority Business Office;
- Office of Film, Television, and Media;
- Aerospace;
- Tourism Promotion;
- Destination Development;
- Rural Jump Start; and
- Rural Opportunity Office.

The Office has identified this request as Not Applicable for an evidence designation.

**OEDIT R7 Opportunity Next transfer:** This request is not included in the summary table above because it is asking the Committee to sponsor legislation to transfer \$3,304,500 to the General Fund from the Universal High School Scholarship Program Cash Fund.

The Office reports that as a result of various factors, demand for Opportunity Next scholarships was lower than expected, and they do not anticipate that these funds will ever be spent.

The proposed transfer amount represents all of the remaining balance of the cash fund, so approving this transfer would effectively end the Opportunity Next program. This would have a one-time impact, as there would be no more funds in the fund after this transfer.

The Office has identified this request as Not Applicable for an evidence designation.

**OEDIT R8 Advanced Industries transfers reductions:** This request is not included in the summary table above because it is asking the Committee to sponsor legislation to reduce transfers to the Advanced Industries Accelerator Program. The reduced transfer amounts would increase available General Fund by \$17,677,111 across FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.

The two transfers in question are the bioscience income tax transfer and the limited gaming distribution. Under the September 2024 OSPB forecast, the following table outlines the impact of the request if approved.

R8 Advanced Industries Transfer Reductions				
Transfer	Fiscal Year	Current Law	Proposed	General Fund Impact
Bioscience Income Tax Transfer				
	FY 24-25	\$12,726,894	\$6,363,447	\$6,363,447
	FY 25-26	15,307,328	7,653,664	7,653,664
Limited Gaming Distribution				
	FY 24-25	5,500,000	5,500,000	0
	FY 25-26	5,500,000	1,840,000	3,660,000
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$39,034,222</b>	<b>\$21,357,111</b>	<b>\$17,677,111</b>

This would be a one-time transfer.

The Office has indicated that this request is Not Applicable for an evidence designation.

**Non-prioritized decision items:** The request includes a net decrease of \$7,042 General Fund for a request that originates in the Department of Personnel.

**Centrally appropriated items:** The request includes a net increase of \$3.5 million total funds, including \$1.7 million General Fund for centrally appropriated line items, summarized in the table below.

Centrally appropriated items						
Item	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds	FTE
Salary survey	\$1,751,209	\$969,524	\$473,728	\$77,984	\$229,973	0.0
Step Plan	994,710	648,868	247,948	40,680	57,214	0.0
Health, life, and dental	340,409	-24,028	416,335	-139,944	88,046	0.0
Payments to OIT	239,637	239,637	0	0	0	0.0
Legal services	158,994	237,287	-78,293	0	0	0.0
CORE operations	73,256	92,852	0	-19,596	0	0.0
AED and SAED adjustment	72,592	-82,917	204,009	-106,946	58,446	0.0
PERA direct distribution	72,138	35,417	51,589	-14,868	0	0.0
Capitol Complex leased space	65,552	-151,241	0	216,793	0	0.0
Workers' compensation	8,346	-5,971	0	14,317	0	0.0
Paid Family & Medical Leave Insurance	3,254	-3,608	9,118	-4,832	2,576	0.0
Short-term disability	1,085	-1,203	3,040	-1,611	859	0.0
Risk management & property	-297,525	-270,514	0	-27,011	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,483,657</b>	<b>\$1,684,103</b>	<b>\$1,327,474</b>	<b>\$34,966</b>	<b>\$437,114</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Indirect cost assessment:** The request includes net adjustments to indirect costs across all divisions.



**Annualize prior year budget actions:** The request includes a net decrease of \$4.5 million total funds, including \$2.1 million General Fund, for the out-year cost of prior year budget actions.

Prior year budget actions						
Item	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds	FTE
OEDIT FY 24-25 Fig set adjust	-\$1,200,000	\$0	-\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	0.0
FY 2024-25 Step Plan	-1,190,679	-543,015	-335,809	-28,215	-283,640	0.0
Prior year salary survey	-1,176,581	-536,585	-331,833	-27,881	-280,282	0.0
FY 23-24 OSPB BA1 Emergency Funds Reporting Staff	-428,325	-428,325	0	0	0	-4.0
OEDIT FY 24-25 BA1 OREC sunset	-297,000	-297,000	0	0	0	-2.7
FY 22-23 GOV R2 Medical Financial Partnership Pilot	-220,145	-220,145	0	0	0	-1.0
FY 24-25 LG R1 CCIA roadmap tribal affairs	-32,676	-32,676	0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-\$4,545,406</b>	<b>-\$2,057,746</b>	<b>-\$1,867,642</b>	<b>-\$56,096</b>	<b>-\$563,922</b>	<b>-7.7</b>

**Annualize prior year legislation:** The request includes a net decrease of \$1.2 million total funds, including \$312,125 General Fund, and 1.6 FTE to reflect the FY 2025-26 impact of bills passed in previous sessions, summarized in the following table.

Prior year legislation						
Item	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds	FTE
HB 23-1272 Tax policy that advances carbon	\$37,655	\$0	\$37,655	\$0	\$0	0.0
HB 23-1281 Advance use clean hydrogen	26,720	26,720	\$0	\$0	0	-0.4
HB 24-1365 Opp now grants	5,438	5,438	0	0	0	0.2
HB 24-1295 Creative ind comm revival	1,974	1,974	0	0	0	0.2
HB 24-1157 Employee-owned bus office	536	536	0	0	0	0.3
HB 24-1001 Reauth rural jump start	-873,304	0	-873,304	0	0	-1.5
SB 24-214 Implement state climate goals	-100,000	-100,000	0	0	0	0.0
HB 24-1313 Transit-oriented communities	-100,000	-100,000	0	0	0	0.0
HB 23-1247 Assess advanced energy solutions CO	-53,276	0	0	0	-53,276	-0.2
SB 24-190 Rail and coal transition	-42,460	-42,460	0	0	0	0.0
HB 23-1234 Streamlined solar	-30,787	-30,787	0	0	0	-0.4
HB 24-1358 Film incentive tax credit	-29,120	-29,120	0	0	0	0.0
HB 24-1314 Mod tax credit preservation	-22,008	-22,008	0	0	0	0.1
HB 24-1370 Reduce cost of natural gas	-12,692	-12,692	0	0	0	-0.1
HB 24-1325 Quantum tax credits	-9,726	-9,726	0	0	0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>-\$1,201,050</b>	<b>-\$312,125</b>	<b>-\$835,649</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$53,276</b>	<b>-1.6</b>

**Technical adjustments:** The request includes a \$9,498 decrease in total funds, including a \$134,379 increase in General Fund, related to the technical issues outlined in the table below.

Technical adjustments						
Item	Total Funds	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reapprop. Funds	Federal Funds	FTE
OEDIT office lease technical adjustment	\$86,035	\$86,035	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
CEO office lease technical adjustment	48,344	48,344	0	0	0	0.0
Move opp now grant admin to EDC line	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
OEDIT AITC clean up	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
OEDIT HPTC cash fund footnote cor	-143,877	0	-143,877	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-\$9,498</b>	<b>\$134,379</b>	<b>-\$143,877</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

# Budget Reduction Options

The Executive Budget Request includes reductions of \$2,074,708 General Fund for the Office of the Governor – Governor’s Office, Lieutenant Governor’s Office, and OEDIT – representing 4.3% of the Department’s General Fund appropriations. This issue brief reviews these proposals and additional options identified by staff.

## Summary

- The Governor’s Office – Office of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and OEDIT – represents 0.4 percent of total state General Fund appropriations in FY 2024-25. The Executive budget request includes proposed reductions of \$24,342,017. These reductions are offset by proposed increases, so that the divisions’ total General Fund is requested to decrease by 11.0 percent.
- The budget request providing the most significant General Fund relief is OEDIT’s R8 Advanced Industries Transfers Reductions, which would free up \$17,677,111 General Fund.
- JBC Staff’s additional option providing the most significant General Fund relief is a transfer of \$60,000,000 from the Opportunity Now Program.

## Recommendation

- Staff recommends that the Office discuss the Office’s proposals and staff options in its budget hearing, focusing particularly on transferring funds from the Opportunity Now Program, and transferring funds from OEDIT’s Economic Development Fund.

## Discussion

### Funding History FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25

The Office of the Governor – Governor’s Office, Lieutenant Governor’s Office, and OEDIT – represents 0.4 percent of total state General Fund appropriations in FY 2024-25. As reflected in the table below, General Fund in this section of the budget has increased by 25.4 percent since FY 2018-19 after adjustments for inflation<sup>1</sup>. This is more than the statewide increase in General Fund appropriations of 11.3 percent over the same period after adjustments. Over the same period total funding in this section of the budget, after adjustments, has changed by 33.7 percent.

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<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year 2018-19 appropriations are adjusted for inflation, calculated based on the Legislative Council Staff September forecast, which reflects an increase in the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood consumer price index of 26.7 percent between FY 2018-19 and FY 2024-25.

FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25 Appropriations Comparison - Adjusted for Inflation					
Fund	FY 2018-19		FY 2024-25	Increase/ -Decrease after inflation adjustment	
	Nominal	FY 24-25 Dollars		Amount	Percent
General Fund	\$30,388,119	\$38,487,672	\$48,260,164	\$9,772,492	25.4%
Total Funds	\$80,305,837	\$101,710,300	\$136,016,136	\$34,305,836	33.7%

While these divisions receive relatively little General Fund *appropriation*, large amounts of General Fund and federal stimulus dollars have been transferred to the Governor’s Office in recent years.

## Budget Requests for General Fund Relief

For this section of the budget, the budget request includes proposals for General Fund relief totaling \$24,342,017, representing 50.4 percent of the General Fund appropriations. These reductions are offset by proposed increases, so that the total General Fund requested by the divisions discussed in this document would decrease by 11.0 percent. The proposals for General Fund relief are summarized in the table below. Some of the proposals require statutory change.

Budget Requests for General Fund Relief					
Option	General Fund	Other Funds	Bill? Y/N	Description	
<b>Revenue Enhancements</b>					
CEO R2 Transfer from Energy Fund	\$125,000	-\$125,000	Y	S.B. 24-214 transferred an extra \$125,000 General Fund to the Energy Fund. This transfers that amount back to the General Fund.	
OEDIT R7 Opportunity Next Transfer	3,304,500	-3,304,500	Y	The Universal High School Scholarship Program Cash Fund is used to provide scholarships to 2024 high school graduates who enter high priority career pathways. This amount is the remaining balance in the fund.	
OEDIT R8 Advanced Industries Transfers Reductions	17,677,111	-17,677,111	Y	These are General Fund diversions that can be made available by limiting the number of grants awarded through the cash fund.	
<b>Subtotal - Revenue</b>	<b>\$21,106,611</b>	<b>-\$21,106,611</b>			
<b>Expenditure Reductions</b>					
OEDIT R5 Reductions to Skill Advance Appropriation	-\$3,000,000		\$0	N	This request includes a 2-year reduction of General Fund appropriations to the Skill Advance program along with an ongoing \$1,000,000 General Fund appropriation reduction.
OEDIT R6 General Fund Reduction	-\$235,406		\$0	Y	This request would eliminate the By Colorado App fund and reduce General Fund for other programming by \$227,377. This is an ongoing reduction.
<b>Subtotal - Expenditures</b>	<b>-\$3,235,406</b>		<b>\$0</b>		
<b>Net General Fund Relief</b>	<b>\$24,342,017</b>				

# Additional Options for JBC Consideration

The table below summarizes options identified by the JBC staff that the Committee could consider in addition to or instead of the options presented in the budget request. It is difficult to say what percentage decrease these reductions would represent, as these funds are largely General Fund transfers and continuously appropriated, so are not represented in these divisions' portions of the budget. Staff is confident, however, that if all of these suggestions were acted on, the percentage decrease of General Fund in these divisions would exceed 5.0 percent.

**All of the following options are one-time and, if implemented, staff recommends doing so in the current fiscal year (FY 2024-25).**

Additional Options for General Fund Relief					
Option	General Fund	Other Funds	Obligated Funds <sup>1</sup>	Bill? Y/N	Description
<b>Revenue Enhancements</b>					
<a href="#">End the Colorado Startup Loan Program</a>	\$9,310,000	-\$9,310,000		Y	This Colorado Startup Loan Program was started in 2021 through HB 21-1288 to support underrepresented small businesses through loan and grant capital. Approximately \$30.2 million was distributed to partner lenders, and the remaining \$9.31 million is for technical assistance.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Industrial and Manufacturing Operations Clean Air Grant Program</a>	10,000,000	-10,000,000	17,290,204	Y	This grant program was enacted through SB 22-193 and \$25.0 million General Fund was transferred to it in that legislation. This transfer would reduce the resources available to the program, but would not deplete the cash fund.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Clean Air Buildings Investments Fund</a>	10,000,000	-10,000,000	12,885,001	Y	This fund supports two programs in CEO: the Building Electrification Grant Program and the High-Efficiency Electric Heating Grant Program. HB 22-1362 transferred approximately \$20.0 million General Fund to the fund. This transfer would reduce the resources available to the programs, but would not deplete the cash fund.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Geothermal Energy Grant Program</a>	5,000,000	-5,000,000	5,435,553	Y	The Geothermal Energy Grant Program, enacted in HB 22-1381, provides various grants related to geothermal energy generation. The enacting legislation also transferred \$12.0 million General Fund to support the program. This transfer would reduce the resources available to the program, but would not deplete the cash fund.
<a href="#">Transfer Recovery and Infrastructure Administrative Support funding to General Fund</a>	15,000,000	-15,000,000		Y	These funds are controlled by the Governor's Office and OSPB and are used for FTE who have been tracking federal stimulus money and applying for federal matching grants through IJA, IRA, and BIL.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Electric Vehicle Grant Fund</a>	2,000,000	-2,000,000	2,432,086	Y	The EV Grant Fund was established in 2009 to provide grants to install electric vehicle charging stations. Funding comes from the Electric Vehicle Registration Fee, which is \$20 - adjusted for FY 2022-23 inflation - per vehicle.

### Additional Options for General Fund Relief

Option	General Fund	Other Funds	Obligated Funds <sup>1</sup>	Bill? Y/N	Description
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Economic Development Fund</a>	19,800,000	-19,800,000	51,090,000	Y	The Economic Development Fund is OEDIT's primary cash fund, and is used at the discretion of the Economic Development Commission. This transfer would not deplete this fund.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from Office of Film, Television, and Media Operational Account Cash Fund</a>	1,000,000	-1,000,000		Y	This fund receives \$500,000 annually from limited gaming revenue, as well as periodic General Fund transfers. This transfer would not deplete the fund.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Sustainable Rebuilding Program</a>	6,086,985	-6,086,985	6,086,985	Y	The Sustainable Rebuilding Program is a grant and loan program to assist homeowners and businesses rebuild homes and buildings after a disaster emergency. Priority is given to those building high-efficiency homes and buildings. Money in the fund comes from General Fund transfers.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Innovative Housing Incentive Grant and Loan Program</a>	10,000,000	-10,000,000		Y	The Innovative Housing Incentive Grant and Loan Program was started in 2022 through HB 22-1282 to provide grants and loans to innovative housing businesses. \$40.0 million General Fund was transferred to the program. Of that amount, approximately \$10.0 million remains unspent.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Opportunity Now Program</a>	60,000,000	-60,000,000		Y	The Opportunity Now Program was started in 2022 through HB 22-1350 to facilitate enhanced industry and education collaboration to better prepare students for region-specific job placement. It was originally funded with \$91.0 million ARPA dollars, and there are \$68.73 million remaining in the fund.
<a href="#">Transfer funds from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Match Funding</a>	6,200,000	-6,200,000		Y	The IJJA Cash Fund received transfers totaling \$164.3 million General Fund over two years. The remaining balance in the fund is \$6.2 million, which is planned for future grant cycles.
<b>Subtotal - Revenue</b>	<b>\$154,396,985</b>	<b>-\$154,396,985</b>			
<b>Net General Fund Relief</b>	<b>\$154,396,985</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Obligated funds are typically 'promised' to an awardee, but are not technically encumbered. Encumbered funds are generally not considered 'available' to be transferred, however obligated funds could be transferred. Transferring obligated funds would generally require the department to rescind promised funding or cancel an agreed upon but unsigned contract, for example.

## Revenue Enhancements

### Colorado Startup Loan Program Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$9.31 million from the Colorado Startup Loan Program Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* This transfer would effectively end the Colorado Startup Loan Program, as all remaining funds would be transferred to the General Fund.

*Additional background:* The fund was created in HB 21-1288 (Colorado Startup Loan Program) to support underrepresented small businesses through loan and grant capital. The fund received \$42.35 million General Fund and \$9.31 million remains unspent in the fund.

The Fund, created at 24-48.5-131 (9)(a), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Colorado Startup Loan Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Colorado Startup Loan Program Technical Assistance	\$10,000,000	\$50,000	\$64,000		\$9,310,000

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

### Industrial and Manufacturing Operations Clean Air Grant Program Cash Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$10.0 million from the Industrial and Manufacturing Operations Clean Air Grant Program Cash Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would limit the program’s ability to provide grants to reduce air emissions from industrial and manufacturing operations. A transfer of this amount would not end the program, but would reduce the amount available for grants by approximately half. This grant program also has FTE associated with it, so depending on the magnitude of any transfer, there could be staffing impacts as a result.

*Additional background:* The fund and grant program were created in SB 22-193 (Air Quality Improvement Investments) to provide grants to private entities, local governments, and public-private partnerships to help finance voluntary projects to reduce air emissions from industrial and manufacturing operations. The legislation also transferred \$25.0 million General Fund to the program, of which there is approximately \$2.0 million unencumbered and unobligated.

The Fund, created at 24-38.5-116 (6)(a)(I), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Industrial and Manufacturing Operations Clean Air Grant Program Cash Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended FY 24-25	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Industrial and Manufacturing Operations Clean Air Grant Program	\$25,000,000	\$104,411	\$6,782,958	\$17,290,204	\$2,007,937

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

### Clean Air Building Investments Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$10.0 million from the Clean Air Building Investment Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would limit the ability of both programs supported by the fund to provide grants to support public building electrification and high-efficiency electric heating and appliances. This transfer would not end the program, but would reduce the amount available for grant funding by approximately two-thirds. This grant program also has FTE associated with it, so depending on the magnitude of any transfer, there could be staffing impacts as a result.

*Additional background:* The fund and grant programs were created in HB 22-1362 (Building Greenhouse Gas Emissions) to provide grant funding for public buildings to install high-efficiency electric heating equipment and for local governments, utilities, non-profit organizations, and housing developers to install high-efficiency electric heating equipment. The legislation also transferred \$20.85 million General Fund to the fund, of which there is approximately \$2.7 million unencumbered and unobligated.

The Fund, created at 24-38.5-406 (1), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Clean Air Buildings Investments Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended FY 24-25	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Clean Air Buildings Investments Program	\$20,850,000	\$1,060,940	\$4,073,209	\$12,885,001	\$2,685,617

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

### Geothermal Energy Grant Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$5.0 million from the Geothermal Energy Grant Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would limit the ability of the grant program to provide single-structure geothermal grants, community district heating grants, and geothermal electricity generation grants. This transfer would not end the program, but would reduce the amount available for grant funding significantly. This grant program also has FTE associated with it, so depending on the magnitude of any transfer, there could be staffing impacts as a result.

*Additional background:* The fund and grant program were created in HB 22-1381 (Colorado Energy Office Geothermal Energy Grant Program) to provide grants for single-structure geothermal grants for applicants constructing new buildings with geothermal systems for heating and cooling, for community districts for ground-source, water-source, or multisource thermal systems, and for the development of geothermal electricity generation. The legislation also transferred \$12.0 million General Fund to the fund, of which \$1.9 million remains unencumbered and unobligated.

The Fund, created at 24-38.5-118 (7)(a)(I), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Geothermal Energy Grant Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended FY 24-25	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Geothermal Energy Grant Program	\$12,000,000	\$171,603	\$4,637,612	\$5,435,553	\$1,879,942

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

### Discretionary Account of ARPA 2021 Cash Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$15.0 million from the Discretionary Account of ARPA 2021 Cash Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* This transfer would move \$15.0 million from the Discretionary ARPA cash fund to the General Fund. This funding is primarily used for FTE that have been tasked with tracking the federal stimulus money received by the state and applying for additional federal funding through the IJA, IRA, and BIL.

*Additional background:* This funding has been used to ensure that the stimulus dollars provided to the state had proper oversight, compliance support, and implementation coordination. This money pays for an ongoing allocation for term-limited staff and administrative support related to implementation and closeout of stimulus programs. While staff believes that some amount of funding and administrative support is necessary to continue tracking the stimulus dollars and programs, staff questions the need for the Governor’s Office and OSPB to control this much funding to continue tracking the federal funds. With a majority of funding allocated out to departments for specific purposes, staff wonders how much centralized tracking of funds is still appropriate. There is surely still a need for some level of centralized coordination, and staff recommends that the Committee ask the Governor’s Office to discuss what the appropriate level might be.

The Fund, created at 24-75-266 (4)(a), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Discretionary ARPA 2021 Cash Fund					
Fund Use	Total Allocation	Amount Expended	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Round 2: Recovery Officers Administrative Costs	\$8,569,617	\$960,000	\$0		\$7,610,000
Recovery and Infrastructure Administrative Support - Governor's Office	2,418,872	60,000	0		2,360,000
Recovery and Infrastructure Administrative Support - Operations	2,673,807	170,000	0		2,500,000
Recovery and Infrastructure Administrative Support - OSPB	4,362,134	250,000	0		4,110,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,024,430</b>	<b>\$1,440,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$16,580,000</b>

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from transfers from other funds.

### Electric Vehicle Grant Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$2.0 million from the Electric Vehicle Grant Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would limit the ability of the program to provide grants to install electric vehicle charging stations. According to the CEO, all available dollars in the fund are obligated, but not yet encumbered. This grant program also has FTE associated with it, so depending on the magnitude of any transfer, there could be staffing impacts as a result.

*Additional background:* The fund and grant program were created in SB 09-075 (Low-speed Electric Self-propelled Vehicles) to provide local governments to install electric vehicle charging stations. The fund receives revenue from the electric vehicle registration fee, which is set at \$50



dollars, adjusted for inflation based on FY 2022-23. The fund receives \$20, inflation adjusted, out of every \$50 fee paid.

The Fund, created at 24-38.5-103 (1)(a)(I), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Electric Vehicle Grant Fund			
Item	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request
Beginning FY Balance	1,681,196	4,029,763	4,076,488
Revenues	2,840,955	4,313,671	6,615,944
Expenditures	-792,581	-808,433	-824,601
Ending FY Balance without transfer	4,029,763	6,076,488	9,867,831
Transfer Option		-2,000,000	
Ending FY Balance after transfer		4,076,488	

*Fee impact:* Fees would not increase. CEO would likely build up their reserves over time again if these funds were transferred to the General Fund.

### Colorado Economic Development Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$19.8 million from the Colorado Economic Development Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would redirect funding from the following initiatives: \$7.5 million for a strategic reserve; \$4.6 million for CHIPS Act funding; \$2.3 million in approved incentives; \$2.8 million for Just Transition from Coal; \$1.0 million for Re-Compete Rural programming; \$0.8 million for Global Business Development; and \$0.8 million in unobligated funds.

*Additional background:* The fund is the primary cash fund for the Office of Economic Development and International Trade and controlled by the Economic Development Commission. Money in the fund comes from transfers from the General Fund. Along with the amounts described above, there is an additional \$32.1 million funds that are obligated but unencumbered.

The Fund, created at 24-26-105 (1)(a), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Colorado Economic Development Fund			
Item	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request
Beginning FY Balance	82,133,200	81,653,832	48,774,223
Revenues	17,173,741	-	-
Expenditures	-17,653,109	-	-
Ending FY Balance without transfer	81,653,832	68,574,223	48,774,223
Transfer Option		-19,800,000	
Ending FY Balance after transfer		48,774,223	

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers, loan repayments, and interest.

## Office of Film, Television, and Media Operational Account Cash Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$1.0 million from the Office of Film, Television, and Media Operational Account Cash Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would not impact current programming, as the office is currently seeking spending authority for approximately \$2.5 million in unobligated funds.

*Additional background:* The fund supports the Office of Film, Television, and Media, which attracts and facilitates content creation in the state to generate economic growth. The office also administers a performance-based tax credit incentive that covers up to 22 percent of qualified local expenditures to spur content creation in Colorado. This tax credit went into effect in January 2024.

The Fund, created at 24-48.5-116 (5)(a), C.R.S. is annually appropriated to the Department.

Office of Film, Television, and Media Operational Account Cash Fund			
Item	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request
Beginning FY Balance	6,779,007	1,663,337	213,617
Revenues	831,452	-	-
Expenditures	-5,947,121	-	-
Ending FY Balance without transfer	1,663,337	1,213,617	213,617
Transfer Option		-1,000,000	
Ending FY Balance after transfer		213,617	

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

## Sustainable Rebuilding Program Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$6.1 million from the Sustainable Rebuilding Program Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would effectively end the Sustainable Rebuilding Program as all funds would be transferred to the General Fund. According to CEO, all available funds are obligated, but not encumbered. This grant program also has FTE associated with it, so depending on the magnitude of any transfer, there could be staffing impacts as a result.

*Additional background:* The fund and program were created in SB 22-206 (Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Resources) to provide grant funding to eligible homeowners and eligible businesses to rebuild homes and buildings after a Governor-declared disaster emergency. The legislation also transferred \$20.0 million into the fund. Within the program, priority is given to those seeking to build high-efficiency homes and buildings.

The Fund, created at 24-38.5-115 (7)(a), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Sustainable Rebuilding Program Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended FY 24-25	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Sustainable Rebuilding Program	\$20,000,000	\$552,876	\$3,296,893	\$6,086,985	\$6,086,985

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

### Innovative Housing Incentive Program Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$10.0 million from the Innovative Housing Incentive Grant and Loan Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would limit the ability of the program to provide grants and loans to innovative housing businesses. There is approximately \$10.35 million remaining unencumbered in the fund.

*Additional background:* The fund and program were created through HB 22-1282 (The Innovative Housing Incentive Program) to provide funding to new or existing businesses that develop manufactured homes. The legislation also transferred \$40.0 million to the fund.

The Fund, created at 24-48.5-132 (5)(a), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Innovative Housing Incentive Program Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Innovative Housing Incentive Program	\$40,000,000	\$22,970,000	\$6,680,000		\$10,350,000

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

### Regional Talent Development Initiative Grant Program Fund Transfer to GF

*Description:* Bill to transfer \$60.0 million from the Regional Talent Development Initiative Grant Program Fund to the General Fund.

*Key Considerations:* The transfer would severely limit the ability of the grant program to provide funding to create or expand talent development initiatives across the state that meet regional labor market needs. The transfer would not end the program, but would limit future funding potential to around \$8.7 million.

*Additional background:* The ‘Opportunity Now’ fund and program were created through HB 22-1350 (Regional Talent Development Initiative Grant Program) to provide funding to develop or expand talent development initiatives to: meet workforce development needs; create pathways between K-12 education, higher education, and employment; provide opportunities for regional learners to gain economic mobility and earn a living wage; and meet regional labor market needs. The legislation also transferred \$91.0 million from the Workers, Employers, and Workforce Centers Cash Fund. Of that amount, \$89,123,184 originated as federal ARPA funds and \$1,876,816 originated as General Fund.

The Fund, created at 24-48.5-406 (1)(a), C.R.S. is continuously appropriated to the Department.

Opportunity Now Program Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
Opportunity Now Program	\$91,000,000	\$7,940,000	\$14,330,000		\$68,730,000

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from transfers from other funds.

## Infrastructure Investment and Jobs (IIJA) Act Match Funding

*Description:* Use the \$6.2 million uncommitted balance in the IIJA Cash Fund to offset the need for General Fund. The legislature could take a larger amount but it would reduce federal grant awards.

*Key Considerations:* The IIJA Cash Fund received transfers totaling \$164.3 million General Fund over two years to provide: 1) matching funds for federal grants; 2) strategic coordination and communication of federal opportunities; and 3) planning and grant writing support. The money supports both state and local applications for grant funding. The Department expects to spend all the funding, but the \$6.2 million was reserved for future grant cycles.

*Additional background:* The Department argues there is a 10:1 return on investment based on the awarded and expected federal grants. For the local grants it is impossible to know what would have happened absent the state funding. Local governments might have applied and won grants and come up with matching funds without the state support. According to the Department, "Colorado has gone from the lower end of federal funding to one of the national leaders in drawing down IIJA and IRA funds. Colorado is 11th in the Country for receiving discretionary or competitive IIJA and IRA funds. Of those top 11 states, Colorado is #3 in receipt of these funds per person."

IIJA Cash Fund					
Program	Total Allocation	Amount Expended	Amount Encumbered	Amount Obligated	Amount Unencumbered and Unobligated
IIJA	\$164,300,000				\$6,200,000

*Fee impact:* None. Revenue is from General Fund transfers.

# Resilience of OSPB

This issue brief discusses strategies for improving the resilience and professionalism of the Office of State Planning and Budgeting, especially across transitions in administration.

## Summary

- Governors, the legislature, and the State benefit from a high function Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB)
- OSPB experiences chronic challenges with turnover that are most acute near changes in administration
- A slight majority of state budget offices and the federal Office of Management and Budget use civil service (classified) employees, rather than politically appointed staff
- Converting some of OSPB to classified staff might improve knowledge retention and accumulation, making OSPB more resilient across administrations

## Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Joint Budget Committee sponsor legislation to improve the resilience and professionalism of the Office of State Planning and Budgeting by making a portion of the staff part of the classified system.

## Discussion

### What are classified vs exempt staff?

The classified system is another name for the state personnel system established in the State Constitution.<sup>2</sup> The state personnel system sorts positions into job classes (the classified system) with similar compensation, duties, and advancement structures across departments. All state employees are part of the classified system unless specifically exempted. Classified employees receive protections. Appointments and promotions must be made according to merit and fitness ascertained by a comparative analysis of candidates based on objective criteria, without regard to race, creed, color, or political affiliation. People in the classified system hold their positions during efficient service and get graded and compensated according to standards for all persons with like duties.

Exempt positions serve at the will of the appointing authority. Employees of OSPB are currently exempt.

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<sup>2</sup> Article XII, Section 13.

## Why change now?

The findings in this document are based on external observations of the Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) over time and are not specific to a particular administration. The timing of the recommendation is primary attributable to this division getting assigned to a JBC analyst who has observed multiple iterations of OSPB over different administrations. Secondly, this is a good time to start planning for a change of administration in two years. No part of the timing of the recommendation should be attributed to specific actions of the current administration.

## What is the problem?

The legislature and State benefit from a high functioning OSPB. Budget proposals are easier to evaluate when clearly defined, concise, and well-justified. OSPB plays important roles in tracking and aggregating budget proposals and legislative actions and monitoring compliance with statutory and constitutional budgetary provisions. OSPB facilitates communication between the legislature, the Governor, and department and program staff.

The bullets below list examples of problems observed by the JBC staff when OSPB performs poorly. Expecting perfection from OSPB would be unreasonable, considering the number of balls OSPB must juggle, but the volume and magnitude of problems changes when OSPB gets stretched.

- Proposals that don't add
- Budgets that fail to account for statutory and constitutional parameters
- Uncoordinated proposals that cross departments
- Unclear or missing instructions to departments on what the legislature wants and needs
- Missed deadlines
- Misinterpretations of legislative intent
- Miscommunications of gubernatorial priorities
- Reviews that obstruct the flow of information

The problems described above make the budget process more chaotic. Problems in a governor's request become problems the General Assembly must solve.

An experienced, professional, and competent OSPB benefits all parties, but OSPB has chronic challenges with turnover. These challenges are most acute near changes in administration.

Executive chaos might marginally increase the political power and leverage of the legislature over the state budget. At the same time, it makes it harder for the legislature to evaluate, prioritize, communicate, and build consensus around the budget. The strength or weakness of OSPB is likely far secondary in the balance of power equation to more critical factors such as personalities, political affiliations, party cohesion, approval ratings, tenure, or leadership. The JBC staff believes improvements in the budget process from a high functioning OSPB outweigh any marginal increases in legislative power from a poorly functioning OSPB.

# How did we get here?

Prior to FY 1983-84, OSPB was a department. The OSPB leadership was at-will but the analysts and administrators were classified. The General Assembly wanted to create a Department of Public Safety, but the State Constitution limits the number of departments. To make room, the legislature dissolved the OSPB department in FY 1983-84 and transferred the functions and staff to the Governor's Office. Classified employees could remain part of the classified system under grandfather provisions and new hires were exempt. In FY 1988-89, the legislature transferred responsibility for creating fiscal notes for bills from OSPB to Legislative Council Staff. For most of the time since OSPB was transferred to the Governor's Office the appropriations have been based on 20.0 FTE, give or take. In FY 2023-24, OSPB received funding for additional staff related to long range financial planning and labor union support. In the same year, OSPB received additional funding for term-limited staff related to emergency funds reporting and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

The table below summarizes turnover by calendar year (to align with gubernatorial terms). It includes appropriated FTE by fiscal year to put the amount of turnover in context. There are some limitations to the summary. For example, it does not distinguish between turnover of part time versus full time positions, positions that turned over multiple times in the same year, or turnover in off-budget positions funded with federal or private grants. The data excludes temporary aide workers. The transition to a new data system caused a gap in data for 2006 and most of 2007, plus two months in 2008. The Department of Personnel identified some concerns where the data system does not align with separation records. These nuances and limitations might change the analysis of a particular year but not the overall impression that OSPB experiences significant turnover every year.

OSPB Turnover					
Year	Governor	Separations	Ave. Active Employees	Fiscal Year	Budgeted FTE
1984	Lamm	2	18	84-85	26.2
1985	Lamm	3	21	85-86	25.8
1986	Lamm	3	20	86-87	22.5
1987	Romer	12	15	87-88	18.3
1988	Romer	6	6	88-89	18.3
1989	Romer	0	11	89-90	20.5
1990	Romer	4	21	90-91	20.5
1991	Romer	6	22	91-92	20.5
1992	Romer	2	20	92-93	18.2
1993	Romer	6	20	93-94	18.2
1994	Romer	4	23	94-95	19.5
1995	Romer	4	21	95-96	19.5
1996	Romer	5	20	96-97	19.5
1997	Romer	5	25	97-98	18.4
1998	Romer	17	19	98-99	19.5
1999	Owens	9	16	99-00	19.5
2000	Owens	3	18	00-01	19.5
2001	Owens	4	18	01-02	20.5

OSPB Turnover					
Year	Governor	Separations	Ave. Active Employees	Fiscal Year	Budgeted FTE
2002	Owens	12	13	02-03	19.5
2003	Owens	4	9	03-04	19.5
2004	Owens	4	11	04-05	19.5
2005	Owens	4	14	05-06	19.5
2006	Owens	No data	No data	06-07	19.5
2007	Ritter	Limited data	Limited data	07-08	19.5
2008	Ritter	3	21	08-09	19.5
2009	Ritter	1	20	09-10	19.5
2010	Ritter	8	19	10-11	19.5
2011	Hickenlooper	6	17	11-12	19.5
2012	Hickenlooper	3	17	12-13	19.5
2013	Hickenlooper	3	18	13-14	19.5
2014	Hickenlooper	6	19	14-15	19.5
2015	Hickenlooper	7	20	15-16	19.5
2016	Hickenlooper	4	19	16-17	20.5
2017	Hickenlooper	8	20	17-18	20.5
2018	Hickenlooper	7	19	18-19	20.5
2019	Polis	13	16	19-20	21.4
2020	Polis	7	20	20-21	21.4
2021	Polis	15	23	21-22	21.4
2022	Polis	15	27	22-23	21.6
2023	Polis	5	31	23-24	31.3
2024	Polis	4	35	24-25	31.7

A couple stories, told to the JBC staff by former OSPB staff, illustrate the types of problems the recommendation is intended to address.

At the end of one administration, most of the OSPB staff did not want to stay to work for the incoming Governor. The OSPB director and assistant director continued working but only one analyst for all of the departments stayed through the November 1 request and the January 1 supplementals and budget amendments. There was no quality control on the department budget requests. There was barely any explanation of how the budget balanced or the priorities. There was little, if any, handoff of potentially helpful materials for an incoming administration, such as files, historical data, document templates, spreadsheets, procedure documentations, or training materials. Some outgoing staff actively shredded and deleted potentially useful information for the new administration.

At the beginning of another administration, a change in culture made it uncomfortable for staff from the previous administration to stay. The staff from the previous administration were not dismissed in whole, but nearly all the staff turned over within a year. The incoming administration did not display faith in the efficacy of the outgoing OSPB and actively rejected advice on processes for developing and presenting the budget. Unfamiliarity with past practices and the rationale behind them created challenges for the new administration. For example, the new administration was surprised by and unprepared for backlash from department budget staff over changes to internal deadlines that the departments perceived as unrealistic. New administrations should question and change procedures. However, not knowing the history of



those procedures and planning for how to manage the change serves OSPB and the State poorly.

Every year OSPB and the JBC staff meet to discuss improvements in the budget process. OSPB must design and prepare "in coordination with the joint budget committee" the forms and instructions used in preparation of budget requests.<sup>3</sup> Due to revolving staff at OSPB, the meetings sometimes become adventures. There are years when the JBC staff has had to explain our role and function in the budget process and convince OSPB of the value in working with us. Statutes do not require OSPB to change the budget instructions based on recommendations from the JBC. The Governor's request can be in any form the Governor wants. But, OSPB is supposed to coordinate with the JBC. There are years when OSPB made changes to the budget instructions without informing the JBC. In each case a lack of knowledge about the statutory obligation and the practical value of working with the JBC staff caused the communication breakdown.

## How is the budget prepared during transitions?

Most of the budget work gets done by the departments. Even when requests come from the top down, rather than bottom up, the departments do most of the analysis, calculations, and justification. The department budget staff hold knowledge from one administration to the next by default because of turnover at OSPB.

The weakness in this model is that department staff know only their corner of the budget. They don't know how to prioritize competing needs across departments and assemble a comprehensive balanced budget. They are not uniformly familiar with the tools OSPB uses to track and aggregate budget initiatives. They do not know all the constitutional and statutory budget parameters.

Some argue that the department budget staff are too powerful relative to OSPB, impeding the ability of governors to implement their agenda. Nearly every OSPB experiments with gag orders on the department budget staff to control messaging. Sometimes the review procedures OSPB attempts to implement become onerous and impede the flow of information to the General Assembly.

Department staff know more about the budget and programs than OSPB. As a result, sometimes OSPB gets caught unaware and unprepared for counter arguments against a governor's priorities. Efforts by departments to answer questions transparently can get viewed by OSPB as undermining a governor. Requiring OSPB to review department communications helps address the problem, but more knowledgeable OSPB staff would also help and serve governors well.

A former OSPB director suggested cross-training of department budget staff as a potential alternative to the JBC staff recommendation. Presumably, OSPB would teach department budget staff how OSPB operates and compiles a budget so the department budget staff could

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<sup>3</sup> Section 24-37-302 (1), C.R.S.

assist a new administration. This assumes the department budget staff have time to acquire the knowledge. It is not clear to the JBC staff what the department budget staff would do with the information after assisting with a change in administration.

## What happens in other states and federally?

Other state budget offices struggle with turnover. The National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) reports that staff retention ranks among the top concerns reported by members nationwide. NASBO meetings frequently include sessions on retention and the sessions are well attended. The primary concern raised by NASBO members is funding for competitive compensation, especially relative to departments. NASBO also talks about COVID-related changes, but it isn't clear to the JBC staff if this is in relation to workload, stress, expectations about work from home, or something else.

NASBO does not collect data on turnover rates. Anecdotally, they hear concerns about turnover from states with and without classified staff. NASBO cannot speak to whether there are differences in the scale or type of turnover issues between states with classified versus exempt staff.

Notably, the NASBO staff do not believe other state budget offices experience mass turnover with changes in administration. This is entirely anecdotal based on NASBO working with the same people from state budget offices year after year and the ways NASBO members talk about retention challenges. The NASBO staff attributed the endurance of some state budget office staff across administrations to political cultures that value the stability and to perceptions about the capacity and professionalism of the office to serve any governor.

Twenty-seven state budget offices use classified staff rather than exempt staff, according to a 2021 NASBO survey. NASBO is not aware of any states that use a hybrid model where some of the staff below the management level are exempt while others are classified. It is important to note that the size, duties, and roles of state budget offices vary significantly. Functions performed by OSPB in Colorado might be performed by completely different departments in other states. There might be examples in other states that are closer to the hybrid model recommended by the JBC staff than what shows up in the generic NASBO survey that cannot capture such nuance. While a slight majority of states use classified staff, Colorado's use of exempt staff is not unusual.

State Budget Offices	
At-Will	Classified
Alaska	Alabama
Arizona	California
Arkansas	Connecticut
Colorado	Delaware
Florida	Hawaii
Georgia	Iowa
Idaho	Kentucky
Illinois	Louisiana
Indiana	Maine
Kansas	Michigan

State Budget Offices	
At-Will	Classified
Maryland	Mississippi
Massachusetts	Missouri
Minnesota	Montana
North Carolina	Nebraska
Oklahoma	Nevada
Pennsylvania	New Hampshire
South Dakota	New Jersey
Tennessee	New Mexico
Texas	New York
Utah	North Dakota
Virginia	Ohio
Washington	Oregon
Wyoming	Rhode Island
	South Carolina
	Vermont
	West Virginia
	Wisconsin

The federal Office of Management and Budget uses primarily civil service/classified employees with a central office of appointed/exempt positions and appointed division directors. OMB shows a talent for creating catchy acronyms. The predecessor to OMB was the Bureau of Budget (BOB). The appointed division directors are Program Associate Directors (PADs). Under the PADs there are classified Deputy Associate Directors (DADs).

OMB has predefined roles during administration transitions, including serving on the transition teams and archiving records. A former communications director once described it thus: "If tomorrow, little green men from Mars land on the Mall, and all of the staff of all the federal agencies flee the city, the staff of the Bureau of the Budget will stay behind to ensure an orderly transition of power." A former division director said, "OMB is the Pony Express in Reverse. Every four years or so, a new set of fresh riders comes in to ride the same old tired horses."

## Why classified staff?

The JBC staff believes classified staff are more likely to persist across administrations and develop skills and experience that will serve governors, the legislature, and the State.

The most important variable in OSPB's performance is management. If OSPB can get the right people and then support, empower, and compensate them so they stay and develop expertise, the current structure of OSPB can perform well. Unfortunately, the General Assembly cannot legislate good management.

The legislature can organize divisions and describe the responsibilities of those divisions to increase the probability of high performance. Making some of the OSPB staff classified will not reliably solve OSPB's challenges. However, the JBC staff views the change as more likely to encourage continuity of knowledge and professionalism across administrations than the status quo.

Making some of OSPB classified while maintaining a majority of exempt positions presents challenges. OSPB would need to navigate two different sets of personnel rules. Position duties would need to be defined carefully to avoid different treatment for people doing similar work. For these reasons, it might be better to convert all of OSPB below the leadership level to classified staff. The recommendation tries to balance the value of maintaining expertise across administrations with letting governors choose policy advisors. However, the recommendation might split the baby when choosing all exempt or all classified staff would keep the baby whole.

Making OSPB classified might be more consistent with the State Constitution. The State Constitution makes all state employees part of the classified system unless specifically exempted. One of the exemptions is for employees in the offices of the governor "whose functions are confined to such offices and whose duties are concerned only with the administration thereof". An argument could be made that OSPB supports the entire State with duties not confined to or concerned with only the administration of the governor's offices.

## How would it work?

If the General Assembly makes a portion of OSPB classified, it may beg the question of why other staff in the Governor's Office with similarly statewide responsibilities are exempt. For example, would the General Assembly need to make the Office of Information Technology classified?

To avoid this complication, staff recommends moving some of the OSPB positions to a new division in the Department of Personnel as the method for making them exempt from the classified system. This new division would be statutorily independent from the executive director of the Department of Personnel and would instead report to the director of OSPB. Creating a new division in the Department of Personnel might reinforce the expectation that these positions continue across administrations.

Many precedents exist for divisions that operate independent of the parent department. Usually these independent divisions report to a board. Creating a division that reports to a director in another department would be new but feasible. Another approach would be to create a board that includes the Governor, the director of OSPB, and possibly other representatives.

A similar move of positions from OSPB to the Department of Personnel previously occurred for similar reasons. The General Assembly originally appropriated funding to support the Performance Budgeting (PB) system to OSPB. The funding was moved in FY 2023-24 to ensure the PB system operated effectively regardless of OSPB. One position and approximately \$106,000 moved from OSPB to the Department of Personnel, Division of Accounts and Control, Core Operations. Another 0.7 FTE and approximately \$71,000 related to the PB system stayed at OSPB.

The exact number of positions that should transfer is debatable. The goal is a corps of staff who can help with the technical details of developing a budget that do not require unusual loyalty to the administration but merely professionalism to adapt to the needs of different leaders. OSPB estimates the functions below require approximately 10 FTE.

- Document retention
- Budget instructions
- Scheduling
- Quality control
- Information systems
- Summary schedules/spreadsheets for balancing
- Employee handbook
- Employee training
- Department training
- Facilitating regular data transfers and interpreting the information from key sources, such as the Controller, Treasurer, Revenue, and Personnel
- Understanding, tracking, and maintaining compliance with state-specific constitutional and statutory budget parameters
- Technical support to departments
- Communications with department budget staff
- Process improvement and soliciting feedback
- Administrative assistance
- Long-range planning

These duties are currently small parts of the jobs of many people. OSPB argues some of these functions have department-specific nuances best handled by subject matter analysts. Also, OSPB raised concerns that segregating these functions may produce inefficiencies and different seasonal workload spikes than the current distributed approach.

Rather than dividing along these functions, OSPB could choose a model more similar to OMB. In the OMB model a central office plus division directors are exempt and everyone else classified. Maybe OSPB has an exempt director of budget (central office) and an exempt head of the health and human services team (PAD) with classified analysts under them. Or, maybe the director of budget is the equivalent of OMB's PAD and the head of the health and human services team resembles an OMB DAD. The first three layers of OSPB's organization chart (attached at the end of this issue brief) currently includes 13 positions.

The JBC staff assumes OSPB would work out the details of the exact duties for exempt and classified staff. The legislature appropriates the funding and the executive branch administers the appropriation. The JBC staff imagines a 50-50 mix between exempt and classified positions, but any increase in the staff persisting from one administration to the next would represent an improvement over current practice. The JBC staff recommends allowing OSPB input on the number of classified staff and anticipating that the mix of classified and exempt positions might change over time.

## Why might it fail?

Putting executive budgets together is hard and everyone needs to row in the same direction. That was the sentiment expressed by one former OSPB director. On the other hand, there is value in having experienced people who can help get your boat in the water, teach you how to

row efficiently, and warn you when you are rowing toward the rocks. The recommendation is for a hybrid approach that would allow governors to pick their team but preserve wisdom and procedures from one administration to the next, instead of constantly reinventing the oar.

Change is normal and this is a heavy-handed solution to a problem that only crops up every four to eight years. That was another argument raised by a former OSPB director. OSPB has experienced chronic retention challenges that spike during transitions but persist through all years. OSPB could benefit from consistent logistical and technical support with things like procedure manuals, staff development, and department training and communications. Using a strategy for improving continuity of knowledge that is similar to a majority of states and OMB sounds less "heavy-handed" and more best practice.

The business model for OSPB resembles a consulting firm that hires a lot of young people who work really hard for a few years and learn a lot and then move on to other things, argued a current staff person at OSPB. However, at a consulting firm the partners do not turn over every few years in a manner similar to OSPB. OSPB experiences episodic extreme shortfalls of people with institutional knowledge to train and develop the young go getters.

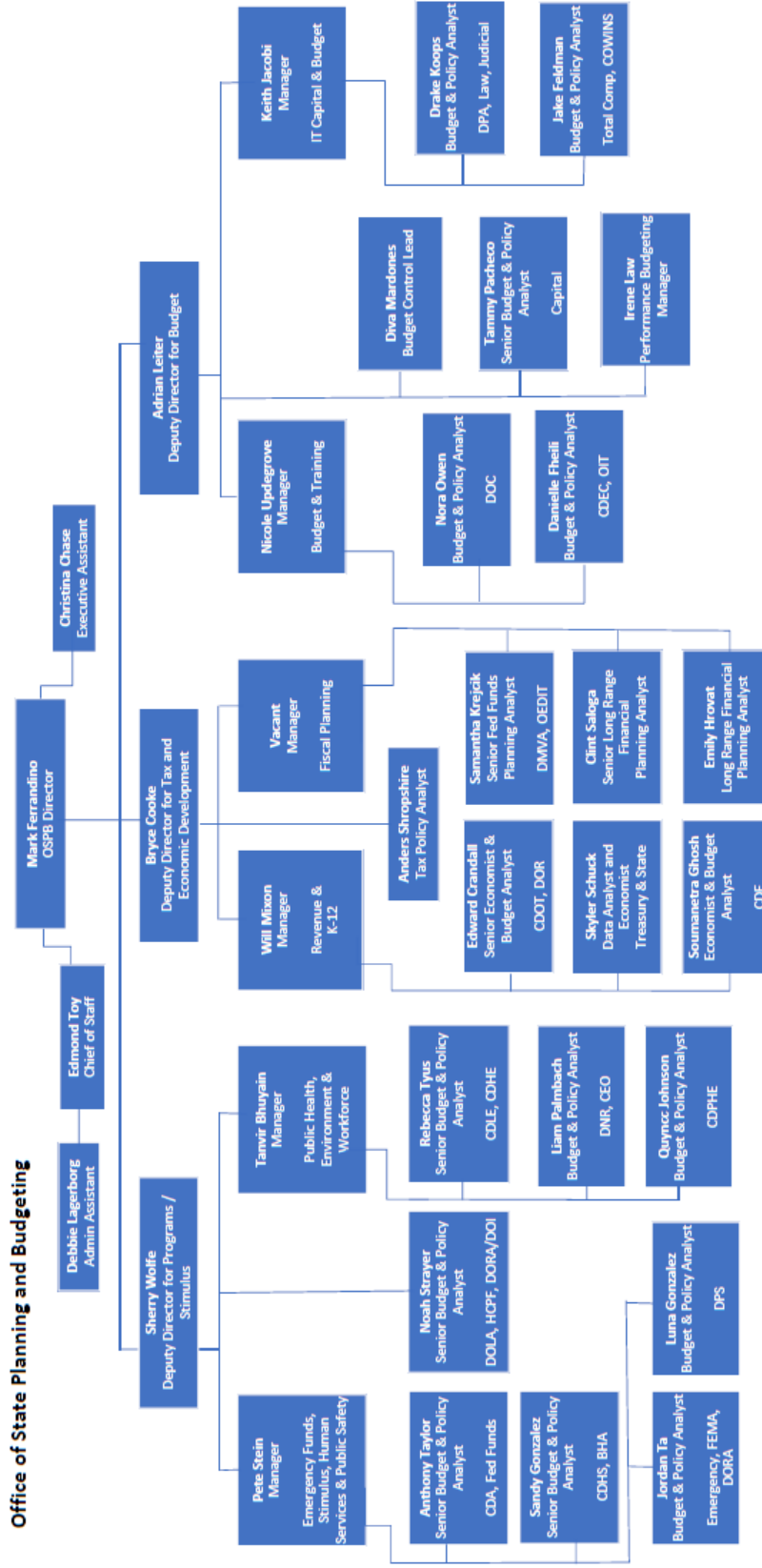
What if we hire the wrong people and then cannot get rid of them? The question, asked by a current OSPB employee, assumes OSPB management is wise enough to decide who to let go from the exempt staff but not who to hire for classified positions. The classified system attempts to help agencies make good hiring decisions by bringing objective criteria to the hiring process. Classified employees can get released for cause. When the fit isn't good, they can get reassigned duties, transferred, or passed over for promotion. The recommendation gives employees protections from politically motivated hiring decisions and attempts to change the cultural expectations about staff tenure across administrations.

OSPB plays a role in negotiations with the labor union and that presents a conflict of interest for classified staff, noted a current staff person at OSPB. First, at will employees could take the lead in these negotiations under the recommended hybrid model. Second, OSPB employees already manage conflicts of interest when analyzing compensation policies, regardless of whether the employee is represented by the labor union.

## What would we call it?

The most important question, of course, is what to call the proposed new division. The JBC staff will accept nominations until the JBC decides whether to sponsor a bill. Some popular suggestions to date include the division of Budget Operations and Preparation (the BOP) and the Continuity of Budget (the COB) division.

**Office of State Planning and Budgeting**



October 2024

# Footnotes and Requests for Information

## Update on Long Bill Footnotes

The General Assembly includes footnotes in the annual Long Bill to: (a) set forth purposes, conditions, or limitations on an item of appropriation; (b) explain assumptions used in determining a specific amount of an appropriation; or (c) express legislative intent relating to any appropriation. Footnotes to the 2024 Long Bill (H.B. 24-1430) can be found at the end of each departmental section of the bill at <https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1430>. The Long Bill footnotes relevant to this document are listed below.

The divisions discussed in this document have no associated footnotes in the FY 2024-25 Long Bill.



# Update on Requests for Information

The Joint Budget Committee annually submits requests for information (RFIs) to executive departments and the judicial branch via letters to the Governor, other elected officials, and the Chief Justice. Each request is associated with one or more specific Long Bill line item(s), and the requests have been prioritized by the Joint Budget Committee as required by Section 2-3-203 (3), C.R.S. Copies of these letters are included as an Appendix in the annual Appropriations Report (Appendix H in the FY 2024-25 Report):

<https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/fy24-25apprept.pdf>

The RFIs relevant to this document are listed below.

## Governor – Lieutenant Governor – State Planning and Budgeting Requests

- 1 Office of the Governor, Office of State Planning and Budgeting – The Office is requested to provide on, or before, November 1, a report on initiatives or expenditures that rely on gifts, grants, and donations. For each initiative or project, the report should include the name, a description, the amount, the source, and the number of FTE supported.

**Comment:** The request was submitted on November 1, 2024 with the Governor’s budget request and is included in Appendix B.

# Department Annual Performance Report

Pursuant to Section 2-7-205 (1)(b), C.R.S., the Office of the Governor is required to publish an **Annual Performance Report** for the *previous state fiscal year* by November 1 of each year. This report is to include a summary of the Department's performance plan and most recent performance evaluation for the designated fiscal year. In addition, pursuant to Section 2-7-204 (3)(a)(I), C.R.S., the Department is required to develop a **Performance Plan** and submit the plan for the *current fiscal year* to the Joint Budget Committee and appropriate Joint Committee of Reference by July 1 of each year.

For consideration by the Joint Budget Committee in prioritizing the Department's FY 2025-26 budget request, the FY 2023-24 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2024-25 Performance Plan can be found at the following link:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/performance/department-performance-plans>

# Appendix A: Numbers Pages

Appendix A details actual expenditures for the last two state fiscal years, the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and the requested appropriation for next fiscal year. This information is listed by line item and fund source.

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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### Governor - Lieutenant Governor - State Planning and Budgeting Jared Polis, Governor

#### (1) Office of the Governor

##### (A) Governor's Office

Administration of Governor's Office and Residence	<u>5,354,785</u>	<u>5,634,006</u>	<u>6,321,229</u>	<u>6,612,714</u>	
FTE	43.9	45.8	46.0	45.0	
General Fund	4,806,869	5,086,235	5,743,205	5,967,640	
Cash Funds	106,912	106,767	106,912	117,866	
Reappropriated Funds	441,004	441,004	471,112	527,208	
Discretionary Fund	<u>19,500</u>	<u>3,856</u>	<u>19,500</u>	<u>19,500</u>	
General Fund	19,500	3,856	19,500	19,500	
Mansion Activity Fund	<u>263,266</u>	<u>53,188</u>	<u>263,266</u>	<u>263,266</u>	
Cash Funds	263,266	53,188	263,266	263,266	
Office of Climate Preparedness	<u>426,629</u>	<u>446,228</u>	<u>453,707</u>	<u>470,962</u>	
FTE	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	
General Fund	426,629	446,228	453,707	470,962	

<b>SUBTOTAL - (A) Governor's Office</b>	6,064,180	6,137,278	7,057,702	7,366,442	4.4%
FTE	<u>46.6</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>(2.0%)</u>
General Fund	5,252,998	5,536,319	6,216,412	6,458,102	3.9%
Cash Funds	370,178	159,955	370,178	381,132	3.0%
Reappropriated Funds	441,004	441,004	471,112	527,208	11.9%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(B) Special Purpose</b>					
Health, Life, and Dental	<u>2,114,280</u>	<u>1,988,387</u>	<u>5,112,179</u>	<u>5,508,700</u>	
General Fund	<u>1,321,026</u>	<u>1,712,848</u>	<u>2,234,311</u>	<u>2,266,395</u>	
Cash Funds	<u>470,019</u>	<u>60,186</u>	<u>1,410,405</u>	<u>1,826,740</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	<u>100,872</u>	<u>215,353</u>	<u>378,638</u>	<u>238,694</u>	
Federal Funds	<u>222,363</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,088,825</u>	<u>1,176,871</u>	
Short-term Disability	<u>29,015</u>	<u>23,289</u>	<u>54,530</u>	<u>56,193</u>	
General Fund	<u>16,660</u>	<u>19,873</u>	<u>24,893</u>	<u>24,268</u>	
Cash Funds	<u>6,797</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>13,557</u>	<u>16,597</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	<u>2,761</u>	<u>3,153</u>	<u>4,353</u>	<u>2,742</u>	
Federal Funds	<u>2,797</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11,727</u>	<u>12,586</u>	
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>955,334</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	<u>548,448</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	<u>223,837</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	<u>90,926</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Federal Funds	<u>92,123</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
PERA AED and SAED	<u>0</u>	<u>1,491,940</u>	<u>3,635,059</u>	<u>3,746,225</u>	
General Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>1,263,830</u>	<u>1,662,282</u>	<u>1,617,939</u>	
Cash Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>17,852</u>	<u>902,441</u>	<u>1,106,450</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>210,258</u>	<u>289,741</u>	<u>182,795</u>	
Federal Funds	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>780,595</u>	<u>839,041</u>	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
PERA Direct Distribution	<u>137,033</u>	<u>390,547</u>	<u>603,644</u>	<u>675,782</u>	
General Fund	0	41,871	405,379	440,796	
Cash Funds	97,121	19,777	150,080	201,669	
Reappropriated Funds	39,912	328,899	48,185	33,317	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>163,590</u>	<u>168,579</u>	
General Fund	0	0	74,679	72,806	
Cash Funds	0	0	40,672	49,790	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	13,058	8,226	
Federal Funds	0	0	35,181	37,757	
Salary Survey	<u>644,452</u>	<u>2,172,948</u>	<u>1,311,387</u>	<u>1,016,289</u>	
General Fund	374,858	2,055,724	593,511	432,939	
Cash Funds	149,272	3,483	331,833	303,274	
Reappropriated Funds	59,762	113,741	105,761	50,103	
Federal Funds	60,560	0	280,282	229,973	
Step Pay	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,327,101</u>	<u>250,984</u>	
General Fund	0	0	600,623	105,853	
Cash Funds	0	0	335,809	75,452	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	107,029	12,465	
Federal Funds	0	0	283,640	57,214	
Workers' Compensation	<u>16,321</u>	<u>14,761</u>	<u>18,532</u>	<u>26,878</u>	
General Fund	11,569	11,700	11,347	5,376	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	4,752	3,061	7,185	21,502	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Legal Services	<u>708,515</u>	<u>354,618</u>	<u>1,074,738</u>	<u>1,190,411</u>	
General Fund	652,890	354,618	1,074,738	1,190,411	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	55,625	0	0	0	
Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds	<u>874,366</u>	<u>609,116</u>	<u>405,791</u>	<u>108,266</u>	
General Fund	778,304	609,116	292,167	21,653	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	96,062	0	113,624	86,613	
Capitol Complex Leased Space	<u>390,908</u>	<u>574,005</u>	<u>500,717</u>	<u>566,269</u>	
General Fund	195,453	438,231	264,495	113,254	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	195,455	135,774	236,222	453,015	
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization					
Disbursement	<u>955,334</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	548,448	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	223,837	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	90,926	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	92,123	0	0	0	
Payments to OIT	<u>1,509,817</u>	<u>1,445,890</u>	<u>1,832,473</u>	<u>2,072,110</u>	
General Fund	1,509,817	1,445,890	1,832,473	2,072,110	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
IT Accessibility	<u>0</u>	<u>109,952</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	109,952	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
CORE Operations	<u>111,440</u>	<u>101,636</u>	<u>49,704</u>	<u>122,960</u>	
General Fund	0	0	5,950	98,802	
Cash Funds	18,366	19,957	7,211	7,211	
Reappropriated Funds	75,169	81,679	29,513	9,917	
Federal Funds	17,905	0	7,030	7,030	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>1,679</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,317</u>	<u>4,673</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	1,679	0	6,317	4,673	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (B) Special Purpose</b>	<b>8,448,494</b>	<b>9,277,089</b>	<b>16,095,762</b>	<b>15,514,319</b>	<b>(3.6%)</b>
FTE	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	5,957,473	8,063,653	9,076,848	8,462,602	(6.8%)
Cash Funds	1,189,249	121,518	3,192,008	3,587,183	12.4%
Reappropriated Funds	813,901	1,091,918	1,339,626	1,104,062	(17.6%)
Federal Funds	487,871	0	2,487,280	2,360,472	(5.1%)



## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(C) Colorado Energy Office</b>					
Program Administration	<u>32,746,020</u>	<u>58,404,004</u>	<u>8,574,634</u>	<u>9,186,376</u>	
FTE	27.9	28.3	32.8	36.3	
General Fund	2,907,461	2,975,771	3,764,702	4,361,375	
Cash Funds	16,475,768	38,965,351	958,596	1,026,941	
Reappropriated Funds	37,939	46,704	0	0	
Federal Funds	13,324,852	16,416,178	3,851,336	3,798,060	
Low-Income Energy Assistance	<u>7,914,130</u>	<u>10,045,264</u>	<u>11,524,618</u>	<u>11,524,618</u>	
FTE	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	7,914,130	10,045,264	11,524,618	11,524,618	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Energy Performance for Buildings	<u>209,646</u>	<u>524,135</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>	
FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	209,646	524,135	1,300,000	1,300,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Cannabis Resource Optimization Program	<u>279,479</u>	<u>500,039</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	
General Fund	279,479	500,000	500,000	0	
Cash Funds	0	39	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Electric Vehicle Charging Station Grants	<u>869,023</u>	<u>792,581</u>	<u>1,036,204</u>	<u>1,036,204</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	869,023	792,581	1,036,204	1,036,204	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Legal Services	<u>507,116</u>	<u>1,017,213</u>	<u>1,345,435</u>	<u>1,449,798</u>	
General Fund	507,116	1,017,213	1,275,806	1,397,420	
Cash Funds	0	0	17,251	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	52,378	52,378	
Vehicle Lease Payments	<u>1,790</u>	<u>2,415</u>	<u>5,368</u>	<u>6,792</u>	
General Fund	1,790	2,415	5,368	6,792	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Leased Space	<u>326,392</u>	<u>331,143</u>	<u>361,248</u>	<u>409,592</u>	
General Fund	326,392	331,143	361,248	409,592	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>62,213</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>113,981</u>	<u>257,393</u>	
General Fund	62,213	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	113,981	257,393	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Community Access Enterprise	<u>989,168</u>	<u>8,177,632</u>	<u>19,760,850</u>	<u>19,760,850</u>	
FTE	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	989,168	8,177,632	19,760,850	19,760,850	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Community Access Enterprise Legal Services	<u>214,577</u>	<u>76,439</u>	<u>76,439</u>	<u>15,397</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	214,577	76,439	76,439	15,397	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Appropriation to the Streamlined Solar Permitting and Inspection Cash Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>15,822</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	15,822	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Streamlined Solar Permitting and Inspection Grant Program	<u>0</u>	<u>992,709</u>	<u>1,023,496</u>	<u>992,709</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	
General Fund	0	992,709	30,787	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	992,709	992,709	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>SUBTOTAL - (C) Colorado Energy Office</b>	44,119,554	80,879,396	45,622,273	45,939,729	0.7%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>6.1%</u>
General Fund	4,084,451	5,819,251	5,937,911	6,175,179	4.0%
Cash Funds	26,672,312	58,581,441	34,673,958	34,664,010	(0.0%)
Reappropriated Funds	37,939	62,526	992,709	992,709	0.0%
Federal Funds	13,324,852	16,416,178	4,017,695	4,107,831	2.2%
<b>TOTAL - (1) Office of the Governor</b>	58,632,228	96,293,763	68,775,737	68,820,490	0.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>85.3</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>93.0</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>1.8%</u>
General Fund	15,294,922	19,419,223	21,231,171	21,095,883	(0.6%)
Cash Funds	28,231,739	58,862,914	38,236,144	38,632,325	1.0%
Reappropriated Funds	1,292,844	1,595,448	2,803,447	2,623,979	(6.4%)
Federal Funds	13,812,723	16,416,178	6,504,975	6,468,303	(0.6%)

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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### (2) Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Administration	<u>416,527</u>	<u>426,179</u>	<u>530,694</u>	<u>555,899</u>	
FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
General Fund	416,527	426,179	530,694	555,899	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Discretionary Fund	<u>2,875</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2,875</u>	<u>2,875</u>	
General Fund	2,875	12	2,875	2,875	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Commission of Indian Affairs	<u>269,291</u>	<u>378,359</u>	<u>525,868</u>	<u>518,397</u>	
FTE	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	
General Fund	268,107	378,359	524,684	517,213	
Cash Funds	1,184	0	1,184	1,184	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Commission on Community Service	<u>365,000</u>	<u>450,000</u>	<u>467,927</u>	<u>478,901</u>	
FTE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
General Fund	365,000	450,000	467,927	478,901	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	<b>FY 2022-23 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2023-24 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2024-25 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2025-26 Request</b>	<b>Request vs. Appropriation</b>
<b>TOTAL - (2) Office of the Lieutenant Governor</b>	1,053,693	1,254,550	1,527,364	1,556,072	1.9%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	1,052,509	1,254,550	1,526,180	1,554,888	1.9%
Cash Funds	1,184	0	1,184	1,184	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(3) Office of State Planning and Budgeting</b>					
Personal Services	<u>3,055,978</u>	<u>4,058,110</u>	<u>4,128,473</u>		
FTE	21.6	26.9	24.9		
General Fund	1,236,741	2,155,240	2,068,909		
Cash Funds	0	0	0		
Reappropriated Funds	1,819,237	1,902,870	2,059,564		
Federal Funds	0	0	0		
Operating Expenses	<u>87,424</u>	<u>109,471</u>	<u>106,156</u>		
General Fund	10,900	32,947	29,632		
Reappropriated Funds	76,524	76,524	76,524		
Federal Funds	0	0	0		
Economic Forecasting Subscriptions	<u>16,362</u>	<u>16,362</u>	<u>16,362</u>		
Reappropriated Funds	16,362	16,362	16,362		
Evidence-based Policymaking Evaluation and Support	<u>2,798,183</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>		
Cash Funds	2,798,183	500,000	500,000		
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Match Funding	<u>0</u>	<u>20,250,000</u>	<u>20,250,000</u>		
FTE	0.0	4.0	4.0		
Cash Funds	0	20,250,000	20,250,000		
<b>TOTAL - (3) Office of State Planning and Budgeting</b>	<b>5,957,947</b>	<b>24,933,943</b>	<b>25,000,991</b>		<b>0.3%</b>
<b>FTE</b>	<b><u>21.6</u></b>	<b><u>30.9</u></b>	<b><u>28.9</u></b>		<b><u>(6.5%)</u></b>
General Fund	1,247,641	2,188,187	2,098,541		<b>(4.1%)</b>
Cash Funds	2,798,183	20,750,000	20,750,000		0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	1,912,123	1,995,756	2,152,450		7.9%
Federal Funds	0	0	0		0.0%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
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### (4) Economic Development Programs

Administration	<u>905,660</u>	<u>1,074,034</u>	<u>1,707,086</u>	<u>3,723,993</u>	
FTE	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.3	
General Fund	905,660	1,074,034	1,707,086	1,835,287	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	1,888,706	
Universal High School Scholarship Program	<u>0</u>	<u>1,557,278</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	1,557,278	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Vehicle Lease Payments	<u>13,279</u>	<u>8,798</u>	<u>17,935</u>	<u>9,469</u>	
General Fund	13,279	8,798	17,935	9,469	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Leased Space	<u>353,756</u>	<u>359,881</u>	<u>366,618</u>	<u>452,653</u>	
General Fund	353,756	359,881	366,618	452,653	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	



## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	<b>FY 2022-23 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2023-24 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2024-25 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2025-26 Request</b>	<b>Request vs. Appropriation</b>
Global Business Development	<u>5,120,052</u>	<u>4,566,193</u>	<u>5,245,052</u>	<u>5,915,971</u>	
FTE	25.4	25.4	26.6	28.4	
General Fund	3,996,948	3,858,277	4,121,948	4,792,867	
Cash Funds	573,626	4,940	573,626	573,626	
Reappropriated Funds	175,000	138,537	175,000	175,000	
Federal Funds	374,478	564,439	374,478	374,478	
Office of Outdoor Recreation	<u>370,000</u>	<u>370,000</u>	<u>667,000</u>	<u>379,978</u>	
FTE	3.0	3.0	5.7	3.0	
General Fund	370,000	370,000	667,000	379,978	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Leading Edge Program Grants	<u>151,431</u>	<u>82,415</u>	<u>151,431</u>	<u>171,431</u>	
General Fund	76,000	76,000	76,000	96,000	
Cash Funds	75,431	6,415	75,431	75,431	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Small Business Development Centers	<u>1,378,946</u>	<u>2,033,225</u>	<u>1,771,267</u>	<u>1,771,304</u>	
FTE	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
General Fund	94,144	94,144	486,465	486,502	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	1,284,802	1,939,081	1,284,802	1,284,802	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	<b>FY 2022-23 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2023-24 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2024-25 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2025-26 Request</b>	<b>Request vs. Appropriation</b>
Colorado Office of Film, Television, and Media	<u>9,294,525</u>	<u>6,660,801</u>	<u>1,698,645</u>	<u>1,325,206</u>	
FTE	4.5	5.8	4.5	4.5	
General Fund	775,000	713,680	779,120	742,750	
Cash Funds	8,519,525	5,947,121	919,525	582,456	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado Promotion - Colorado Welcome Centers	<u>766,000</u>	<u>729,813</u>	<u>766,000</u>	<u>766,000</u>	
FTE	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	
General Fund	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	
Cash Funds	516,000	479,813	516,000	516,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado Promotion - Other Program Costs	<u>18,429,623</u>	<u>17,399,265</u>	<u>18,449,623</u>	<u>18,651,159</u>	
FTE	4.0	7.3	4.0	4.0	
General Fund	3,850,000	3,846,999	3,870,000	3,833,161	
Cash Funds	14,579,623	13,552,266	14,579,623	14,817,998	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Destination Development Program	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>554,830</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>	
General Fund	500,000	384,056	500,000	500,000	
Cash Funds	600,000	170,774	600,000	600,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Economic Development Commission - General Economic Incentives and Marketing	<u>12,120,249</u>	<u>6,297,629</u>	<u>6,262,674</u>	<u>6,770,757</u>	
FTE	6.5	8.6	8.3	10.6	
General Fund	5,756,372	5,635,543	5,898,797	6,550,757	
Cash Funds	363,877	337,100	363,877	220,000	
Reappropriated Funds	6,000,000	324,986	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Colorado First Customized Job Training	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>1,456,499</u>	
General Fund	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	1,456,499	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
CAPCO Administration	<u>85,291</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>13,500</u>	<u>13,500</u>	
FTE	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	85,291	13,500	13,500	13,500	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Council on Creative Industries	<u>14,788,734</u>	<u>3,060,728</u>	<u>4,681,232</u>	<u>4,711,013</u>	
FTE	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.5	
General Fund	0	0	1,352,498	1,382,279	
Cash Funds	14,023,000	2,134,062	2,563,000	2,563,000	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	765,734	926,666	765,734	765,734	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Advanced Industries	<u>15,452,210</u>	<u>23,039,413</u>	<u>15,362,210</u>	<u>15,362,210</u>	
FTE	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.6	
General Fund	90,000	180,000	0	0	
Cash Funds	15,362,210	21,428,246	15,362,210	15,362,210	
Reappropriated Funds	0	1,431,167	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Rural Jump Start	<u>40,491</u>	<u>385,790</u>	<u>913,795</u>	<u>40,491</u>	
FTE	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	
General Fund	40,491	39,109	40,491	40,491	
Cash Funds	0	0	873,304	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	346,681	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Rural Opportunity Office	<u>0</u>	<u>299,193</u>	<u>766,405</u>	<u>732,609</u>	
FTE	0.0	3.0	5.5	5.5	
General Fund	0	299,193	613,405	579,609	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	153,000	153,000	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Employee Ownership Office	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>145,847</u>	<u>146,383</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	
General Fund	0	0	145,847	146,383	
Opportunity Now Grant Administration	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>109,603</u>	<u>0</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	109,603	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>180,475</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>217,112</u>	<u>208,880</u>	
General Fund	64,988	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	115,487	0	217,112	208,880	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Appropriation to the Marijuana Entrepreneur Cash Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>800,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
Cash Funds	0	0	800,000	0	
Prop 123 Affordable Housing Programs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Small business accelerated growth program	<u>0</u>	<u>680,768</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	680,768	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL - (4) Economic Development Programs</b>	<b>85,050,722</b>	<b>73,673,554</b>	<b>65,713,035</b>	<b>63,709,506</b>	<b>(3.0%)</b>
<i>FTE</i>	<u>65.6</u>	<u>72.3</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>79.8</u>	<b>(1.5%)</b>
General Fund	21,636,638	22,370,482	25,502,813	23,534,685	<b>(7.7%)</b>
Cash Funds	54,728,779	45,618,015	37,443,708	35,519,601	<b>(5.1%)</b>
Reappropriated Funds	6,260,291	2,254,871	341,500	2,230,206	<b>553.1%</b>
Federal Funds	2,425,014	3,430,186	2,425,014	2,425,014	<b>0.0%</b>

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(5) Office of Information Technology</b>					
<b>(A) OIT Central Administration</b>					
Central Administration	<u>14,925,729</u>	<u>18,800,125</u>	<u>18,982,710</u>	<u>23,206,442</u> *	
FTE	108.6	77.6	127.5	127.5	
General Fund	1,796,071	2,074,576	2,038,346	2,042,861	
Cash Funds	1,000,000	16,725,549	2,500,000	2,500,000	
Reappropriated Funds	12,129,658	0	14,444,364	18,663,581	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Health, Life, and Dental	<u>11,730,508</u>	<u>14,269,637</u>	<u>16,006,506</u>	<u>17,426,925</u>	
General Fund	120,973	180,046	254,592	323,396	
Cash Funds	0	14,089,591	10,004	12,945	
Reappropriated Funds	11,609,535	0	15,741,910	17,090,584	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Short-term Disability	<u>142,425</u>	<u>148,843</u>	<u>177,086</u>	<u>181,709</u>	
General Fund	2,018	824	2,899	3,262	
Cash Funds	0	148,019	318	319	
Reappropriated Funds	140,407	0	173,869	178,128	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>4,502,383</u>	<u>4,999,402</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	64,333	58,127	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	4,941,275	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	4,438,050	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization					
Disbursement	<u>4,502,383</u>	<u>4,999,402</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	64,333	58,127	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	4,941,275	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	4,438,050	0	0	0	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
PERA AED and SAED	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11,805,997</u>	<u>12,113,936</u>	
General Fund	0	0	211,349	217,476	
Cash Funds	0	0	21,151	21,249	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	11,573,497	11,875,211	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
PERA Direct Distribution	<u>2,058,976</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,317,240</u>	<u>2,285,776</u>	
General Fund	0	0	37,932	41,036	
Cash Funds	0	0	4,158	4,009	
Reappropriated Funds	2,058,976	0	2,275,150	2,240,731	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Salary Survey	<u>2,970,298</u>	<u>5,237,056</u>	<u>4,456,000</u>	<u>3,316,141</u>	
General Fund	55,402	71,758	76,907	59,464	
Cash Funds	0	5,165,298	7,716	5,840	
Reappropriated Funds	2,914,896	0	4,371,377	3,250,837	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Step Pay	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,509,394</u>	<u>819,050</u>	
General Fund	0	0	77,828	20,979	
Cash Funds	0	0	7,808	944	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	4,423,758	797,127	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>531,258</u>	<u>545,127</u>	
General Fund	0	0	8,697	9,786	
Cash Funds	0	0	953	957	
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	521,608	534,384	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Shift Differential	<u>116,395</u>	<u>86,022</u>	<u>25,463</u>	<u>179,163</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	86,022	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	116,395	0	25,463	179,163	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Workers' Compensation	<u>159,631</u>	<u>144,384</u>	<u>181,251</u>	<u>141,112</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	144,384	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	159,631	0	181,251	141,112	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Legal Services	<u>358,016</u>	<u>429,630</u>	<u>739,770</u>	<u>508,934</u>	
General Fund	0	1,692	25,971	25,971	
Cash Funds	0	427,938	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	358,016	0	713,799	482,963	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	



## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Payment to Risk Management and Property Funds	<u>1,875,412</u>	<u>1,495,758</u>	<u>996,471</u>	<u>858,579</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	1,495,758	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	1,875,412	0	996,471	858,579	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Leased Space	<u>2,698,010</u>	<u>407,550</u>	<u>474,197</u>	<u>474,197</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	407,550	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	2,698,010	0	474,197	474,197	
Capitol Complex Leased Space	<u>333,422</u>	<u>882,804</u>	<u>587,561</u>	<u>662,659</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	882,804	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	333,422	0	587,561	662,659	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
CORE Operations	<u>338,194</u>	<u>300,709</u>	<u>81,643</u>	<u>164,061</u>	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	300,709	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	338,194	0	81,643	164,061	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>946,574</u>	<u>1,190,587</u>	<u>1,668,659</u>	<u>1,904,333</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	1,190,587	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	946,574	0	1,668,659	1,904,333	
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
Vehicle Lease Payments	<u>134,774</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	134,774	0	0	0	
Payments to OIT	<u>9,254,349</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Reappropriated Funds	9,254,349	0	0	0	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (A) OIT Central Administration</b>	57,047,479	53,391,909	63,541,206	64,788,144	2.0%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>108.6</u>	<u>77.6</u>	<u>127.5</u>	<u>127.5</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
General Fund	2,103,130	2,445,150	2,734,521	2,744,231	0.4%
Cash Funds	1,000,000	50,946,759	2,552,108	2,546,263	(0.2%)
Reappropriated Funds	53,944,349	0	58,254,577	59,497,650	2.1%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>(B) Enterprise Solutions</b>					
Enterprise Solutions	<u>134,318,833</u>	<u>165,459,871</u>	<u>218,093,664</u>	<u>229,314,674</u>	
<i>FTE</i>	543.9	489.8	571.9	563.9	
General Fund	1,963,551	1,630,967	2,362,236	3,056,362	
Cash Funds	667,844	163,828,904	4,897,759	622,292	
Reappropriated Funds	131,687,438	0	210,833,669	225,636,020	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (B) Enterprise Solutions</b>	134,318,833	165,459,871	218,093,664	229,314,674	5.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>543.9</u>	<u>489.8</u>	<u>571.9</u>	<u>563.9</u>	<u>(1.4%)</u>
General Fund	1,963,551	1,630,967	2,362,236	3,056,362	29.4%
Cash Funds	667,844	163,828,904	4,897,759	622,292	(87.3%)
Reappropriated Funds	131,687,438	0	210,833,669	225,636,020	7.0%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(C) Information Security</b>					
Information Security	14,643,830	21,951,985	26,126,046	29,419,490	
FTE	53.7	73.4	77.0	77.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	21,951,985	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	14,643,830	0	26,126,046	29,419,490	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (C) Information Security</b>	14,643,830	21,951,985	26,126,046	29,419,490	12.6%
FTE	53.7	73.4	77.0	77.0	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	21,951,985	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	14,643,830	0	26,126,046	29,419,490	12.6%
<b>(D) Applications</b>					
Colorado Benefits Management System	66,436,269	5,718,622	21,866,546	20,593,400	
FTE	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	0	0	0	0	
Cash Funds	0	5,718,622	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	66,436,269	0	21,861,973	20,588,827	
Federal Funds	0	0	4,573	4,573	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (D) Applications</b>	66,436,269	5,718,622	21,866,546	20,593,400	(5.8%)
FTE	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cash Funds	0	5,718,622	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	66,436,269	0	21,861,973	20,588,827	(5.8%)
Federal Funds	0	0	4,573	4,573	0.0%

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>(E) End User Services</b>					
Customer Service and Support	28,260,954	25,506,331	33,579,338	47,457,421	
FTE	284.0	418.6	307.0	307.0	
General Fund	302,158	279,201	317,680	336,248	
Cash Funds	0	25,227,130	0	0	
Reappropriated Funds	27,958,796	0	33,261,658	47,121,173	
<b>SUBTOTAL - (E) End User Services</b>	28,260,954	25,506,331	33,579,338	47,457,421	41.3%
FTE	284.0	418.6	307.0	307.0	0.0%
General Fund	302,158	279,201	317,680	336,248	5.8%
Cash Funds	0	25,227,130	0	0	0.0%
Reappropriated Funds	27,958,796	0	33,261,658	47,121,173	41.7%

## (F) Public Safety Network

Network Administration	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0
Public Safety Network	<u>21,072,754</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
FTE	54.0	0.0	0.0
General Fund	7,200,000	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	0
Reappropriated Funds	13,751,754	0	0
Federal Funds	121,000	0	0

## Appendix A: Numbers Pages

	FY 2022-23 Actual	FY 2023-24 Actual	FY 2024-25 Appropriation	FY 2025-26 Request	Request vs. Appropriation
<b>SUBTOTAL - (F) Public Safety Network</b>	21,072,754	0	0	0.0%	
<i>FTE</i>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	
General Fund	7,200,000	0	0	0.0%	
Cash Funds	0	0	0	0.0%	
Reappropriated Funds	13,751,754	0	0	0.0%	
Federal Funds	121,000	0	0	0.0%	
<b>TOTAL - (5) Office of Information Technology</b>	321,780,119	272,028,718	363,206,800	391,573,129	7.8%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>1,103.7</u>	<u>1,059.4</u>	<u>1,083.4</u>	<u>1,075.4</u>	<u>(0.7%)</u>
General Fund	11,568,839	4,355,318	5,414,437	6,136,841	13.3%
Cash Funds	1,667,844	267,673,400	7,449,867	3,168,555	(57.5%)
Reappropriated Funds	308,422,436	0	350,337,923	382,263,160	9.1%
Federal Funds	121,000	0	4,573	4,573	0.0%
<b>TOTAL - Governor - Lieutenant Governor - State Planning and Budgeting</b>	472,474,709	443,250,585	524,156,879	550,660,188	5.1%
<i>FTE</i>	<u>1,285.2</u>	<u>1,230.8</u>	<u>1,298.3</u>	<u>1,288.8</u>	<u>(0.7%)</u>
General Fund	50,800,549	47,399,573	55,862,788	54,420,838	(2.6%)
Cash Funds	87,427,729	372,154,329	103,880,903	98,071,665	(5.6%)
Reappropriated Funds	317,887,694	3,850,319	355,478,626	389,269,795	9.5%
Federal Funds	16,358,737	19,846,364	8,934,562	8,897,890	(0.4%)

Note: An asterisk (\*) indicates that the FY 2025-26 request for a line item is affected by one or more decision items.

# Appendix B: RFI Response

Attached here is the Office's response to the Committee's request for information.

**Office of the Governor Fiscal Year 2023-24 RFI #1**

*Office of the Governor, Office of State Planning and Budgeting -- The Office is requested to provide on, or before, November 1, a report on initiatives or expenditures that rely on gifts, grants, and donations. For each initiative or project, the report should include the name, a description, the amount, the source, and the number of FTE supported.*

The Office of the Governor had four active non-governmental grants in Fiscal Year 2023-24 supporting 4 programs and 2.5 full-time employees.

**Governor’s Senior Advisor on Early Education**

Description: The Senior Policy Advisor on Early Education advises the Governor on a wide range of early childhood policy, legislative, budget, regulatory, and federal spending decisions. In particular, this position has assisted with calculating universal preschool costs; developing and drafting legislation and amendments on child care and preschool quality, funding and regulations; developing and writing early childhood budget proposals; writing and negotiating state child care regulations and guidance; preparing the Governor for presentations, meetings, and calls, and staffing him at those events; updating the Governor on key early childhood issues; informing the Governor’s office’s public comments; publicly presenting to early childhood stakeholders; representing the Governor’s priorities in advising state agencies’ development of federal early childhood spend plans; meeting and communicating with early childhood stakeholders, including agency staff, advocates, providers, foundations, business groups, and researchers; and drafting, developing and editing early childhood report recommendations and related policy descriptions.

Total Grant Amount: \$530,000.00  
Total FY24 Balance: \$ 87,859.91  
Ending FY24 Balance: \$ 7,944.61

Source: Temple Buell Foundation

FTE: 0.5

**Governor’s Senior Advisor on Workforce Development**

Description: The Senior Policy Advisor on Workforce Development advises the Governor on a wide range of workforce development policy, legislative, budget, regulatory, and federal spending decisions. In particular, this position is responsible for coordinating and implementing a bold workforce policy development strategy across agencies and stakeholders to align resources and streamline programs to address the state’s workforce challenges.

Total Grant Amount: \$340,000.00  
Total FY24 Balance: \$330,662.42

Ending FY24 Balance: \$198,999.90

Source: The Denver Foundation

FTE: 1.0

**Governor’s Special Advisor on Climate and Energy**

Description: The Governor’s Special Advisor on Climate and Energy supports strategies to accomplish the Governor’s goal of 100% statewide renewable energy by 2040, ensure implementation of the groundbreaking 2019 legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and coordinate the administration’s state-holding and communications work around its climate agenda. This role, in particular, provides policy analysis, project management, press guidance, and general support for the State’s climate and energy agenda, supports the interagency Climate Cabinet, interacts with outside groups and other key stakeholders, supports implementation of the state’s GHG Emissions Reduction Roadmap and HB19-1314.

Total Grant Amount: \$694,372.30

Total FY24 Balance: \$313,598.25

Ending FY24 Balance: \$169,556.77

Source: United Nations Foundation, Inc.

FTE: 1.0

**Governor’s Office of Climate Preparedness and Disaster Recovery Roadmap Development Phase 3-4 Support**

Description: In the wake of the Marshall Fire and the state’s three largest wildfires on record, SB22-206 created the Governor’s Office of Climate Preparedness and Disaster Recovery within the Governor’s office, and among other duties tasked this office with producing a comprehensive, state-wide, actionable and regularly updated roadmap for state action on climate adaptation and preparedness. As explicitly laid out in the legislation, the roadmap was completed by the end of calendar year 2023, a tight timeline requiring significant external support and technical assistance. This grant was provided by the United Nations Foundation, Inc. to develop this roadmap in full consistency with and furtherance of state greenhouse gas reduction goals, strategies, and policies. Specifically, the grant was used to hire a vendor via contract to complete a stakeholder engagement program.

Total Grant Amount: \$50,000.00

Total FY24 Balance: \$50,000.00



Ending FY24 Balance: \$ 0.00

Source: United Nations Foundation, Inc.

FTE: 0.0