



FY 2021-22 BUDGET REQUEST

Governor Jared Polis

November 2, 2020





TO THE JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

This year has brought us a confluence of crises: a global pandemic, an economic recession, racial reckoning, and historic wildfires. Each of these crises has exposed weaknesses in our systems of public health and health care, commerce, and education, and highlighted the urgency to take bold climate action in order to protect our Colorado way of life. To meet the moment and to build resiliency for the future, we must make critical investments to position Colorado for a strong, inclusive, and rapid recovery. Colorado will not only recover from these crises, but together we will build back stronger than before.

My request for the FY 2021-22 budget totals \$35.4 billion in total funds, an increase of \$3.0 billion or 9%. This includes a General Fund request of \$13.6 billion, an increase of \$2.25 billion or 20%. Additionally, I am requesting an extremely important one-time stimulus and investment package of \$1.3 billion for the current fiscal year FY 2020-21 that will invest in our state, put Coloradans back to work, and build for the future.

This budget represents our ability to rise and meet this pivotal moment, by:

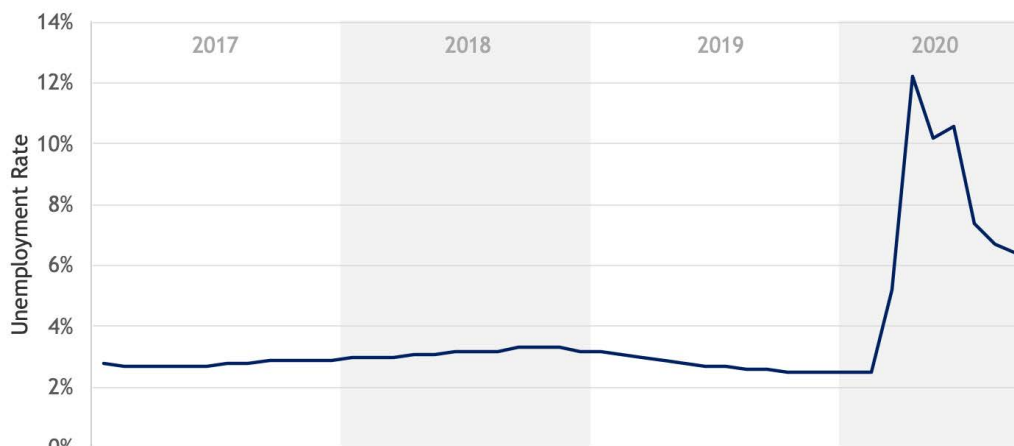
- Stimulating the Economy and Ensuring No One is Left Behind
- Bolstering Education and Early Childhood Education
- Investing in Cleaner Air and Fire Prevention/Mitigation to Address Climate Change
- Increasing Access to Health Care and Behavioral Health
- Furthering our Commitment to Build Colorado for All

In addition to continuing to respond to COVID-19, this budget also looks to our future, taking into account multi-year impacts of these crises on the State of Colorado.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND ADAPTATION

Coloradans have demonstrated incredible resilience throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and our state government is taking extraordinary steps to provide relief to all those who have been impacted. I am proud that Colorado has experienced one of the smallest drops in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to COVID-19 in the nation - evidence that our state is well positioned for a strong economic recovery. Although employment opportunities are increasing, personal income and savings remain strong, and retail sales have returned to pre-COVID levels, our economy and too many Colorado families remain in a precarious situation.

Colorado Unemployment Rate Still High



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 10/22/20

While Washington D.C continues to negotiate a new relief package, many many people across our state and country continue to struggle without the needed help. But in Colorado, we take care of our own. That's why last week, in partnership with the legislature, we took action to direct payments into the pockets of hardworking Coloradans that have suffered job loss due to the pandemic. It's widely recognized by economists that this type of stimulus has a multiplier effect in supporting the economy, but unfortunately enhanced federal benefits for those receiving unemployment stopped on September 5th. The State will help fill this gap by sending one-time payments of \$375 to 435,000 individuals by December. Colorado's unemployment rate remains high, and low- and middle-income Colorado earners have been hit the hardest by job loss. We can and should act when we know we have the ability to help. Colorado has been [recognized as a leader](#) in managing economic fallout, especially when paying out unemployment claims quickly and efficiently.



But ultimately, Colorado needs federal assistance to address the impact of COVID-19 and the historic wildfires impacting our state. That's why I continue to urge Congress and the President to pass a long overdue stimulus package that includes additional robust aid to help the hardest hit businesses, individuals, nonprofits and communities impacted by COVID; I also continue to encourage their support for testing and contact tracing, to address national educational and housing challenges, and to help with our wildfire response, recovery and mitigation efforts.

"COLORADO HAS ONE OF THE BEST RECORDS ON PAYING OUT FUNDS QUICKLY."

- POLITICO

WHICH STATES HAD THE BEST PANDEMIC RESPONSE? 10/13/20

Last month I also took action to supplement legislation that established Energize Colorado (SB 20-222) and housing assistance programs at the Department of Local Affairs (HB 20-1410), to provide additional support to small businesses and families that have been economically impacted by the pandemic. My budget requests provide even more support in these areas, with an urgent supplemental request for the current year to help businesses survive the winter. This budget bridges the road to recovery by investing \$105 million in winter support and tax relief for small businesses such as restaurants impacted by capacity restrictions, \$50 million for housing eviction prevention and direct benefits, and \$50 million in support to early childhood providers across Colorado to help enable the workforce to return to work.



In order to bolster economic recovery for all Coloradans, we need to make strategic one-time investments and stimulate the economy to build back stronger than ever. In light of the extraordinary times we are living in, this budget proposal includes one-time stimulus and investment proposals for FY 2020-21.

BUILDING BACK STRONGER

The four crises that Colorado is currently experiencing have laid bare the structural issues in our current system. In addition to addressing the immediate problems, and triaging the fallout, this budget advances the goal of creating a more safe and just Colorado. The budget includes one-time proposals to build a better Colorado for All, including:

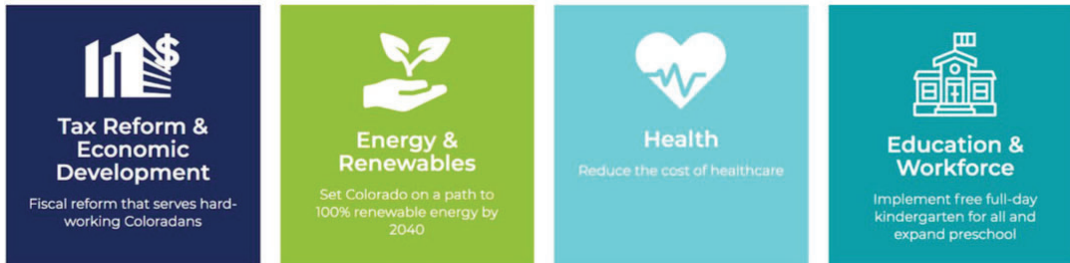
- \$220 million to create jobs, while preparing Colorado to meet demands of the future by investing in shovel ready transportation and infrastructure projects
- \$160 million to invest in broadband infrastructure to move us boldly forward and ensure that Coloradans can learn and work remotely, no matter where they live
- \$140 million to invest in our workforce and incentivize business growth in Colorado
- \$78 million for wildfire relief, mitigation and prevention- in light of our extraordinary wildfire season, driven by a changing climate
- \$38 million in investments to increase access to behavioral health, promote health equity and social justice, and improve our state's readiness for future disease outbreaks
- \$200 million placeholder for one-time investments/stimulus priorities identified by the legislature

In historically difficult times like this, it is imperative to learn from successes of the past. During the Great Depression, work programs in the form of Civilian Conservation Corp and the Works Progress Administration brought about our beloved Red Rocks Amphitheater, a space that has contributed immensely to our quality of life, as well as billions to Colorado's economy over the years. We can and will put people back to work and create lasting benefits for ourselves and future generations of Coloradans



This budget makes great strides in confronting our most immediate challenges. We are rising to the moment and making important gains in the Bold Four initiatives, which will improve the lives of all Coloradans.

THE BOLD FOUR



Within the first six months of taking office, I launched a dashboard to hold myself and my administration accountable for achieving results for Coloradans. Continuously updated since it was launched, the dashboard clearly demonstrates the specific goals each state agency is aiming to achieve. It also demonstrates our progress towards those goals in real time. For the second year in a row, Colorado was **recognized** as the number one state in the nation for holding ourselves to our strategic goals, as well as for reporting outcome data on program activities. Just as it was last year, this budget is guided by our strategic dashboard, our issue-specific roadmaps, and focused intently on results.

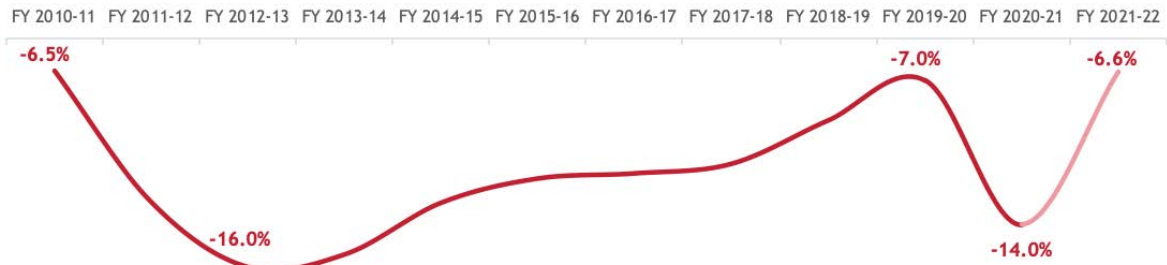


EDUCATION

BOLSTERING EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD

The most important investment we can make in our future is in our children and our public schools. In fact, now more than ever, we have a responsibility to do so. The economic downturn and global health pandemic have exposed the importance of providing a safe space where all kids have access to a high quality education regardless of their family's income and regardless of whether they live in urban, rural or suburban areas. We're also seeing the hard work of our state's educators, staff, and school leaders. This budget increases per pupil funding by \$902 and returns the Budget Stabilization Factor to the FY 2019-20 level of \$572 million and an historic low in percentage terms.

K-12 Budget Stabilization Factor reduced to nearly an 11-year low



Source: Colorado Department of Education

This budget also makes meaningful progress towards our shared education priorities and protects key programs including free full-day kindergarten, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (\$131 million), and the Colorado Preschool Program (\$122 million). My budget request includes new funding (\$0.4 million) to improve kindergarten readiness through the Colorado Imagination Library Program, which provides children from birth through age five one free book per month. Finally, my budget request continues the administration’s focus on the unsung heroines and heroes of our education system, our teachers. We also aim to support a diverse, high-quality early childhood workforce by investing \$1.2 million in early childhood educator workforce development and \$3 million to support increased salaries for early childhood educators through the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP).

The economic crisis has also underscored the importance of higher education, as those without a 4-year college degree are faring worse during the downturn. That's why my budget request protects funding for state funded financial aid (\$215.6 million) and restores critical operating funds to our public institutions of higher education (\$852.0 million), while seeking to ensure that tuition increases are capped at 3% statewide during this challenging time for Colorado students. But this budget goes beyond protecting the status quo, investing \$10 million in innovation and transformation to improve operational efficiency at Colorado colleges and universities as they adapt to the “new normal.”



**Containing College Costs and Making
College Affordable Roadmap**



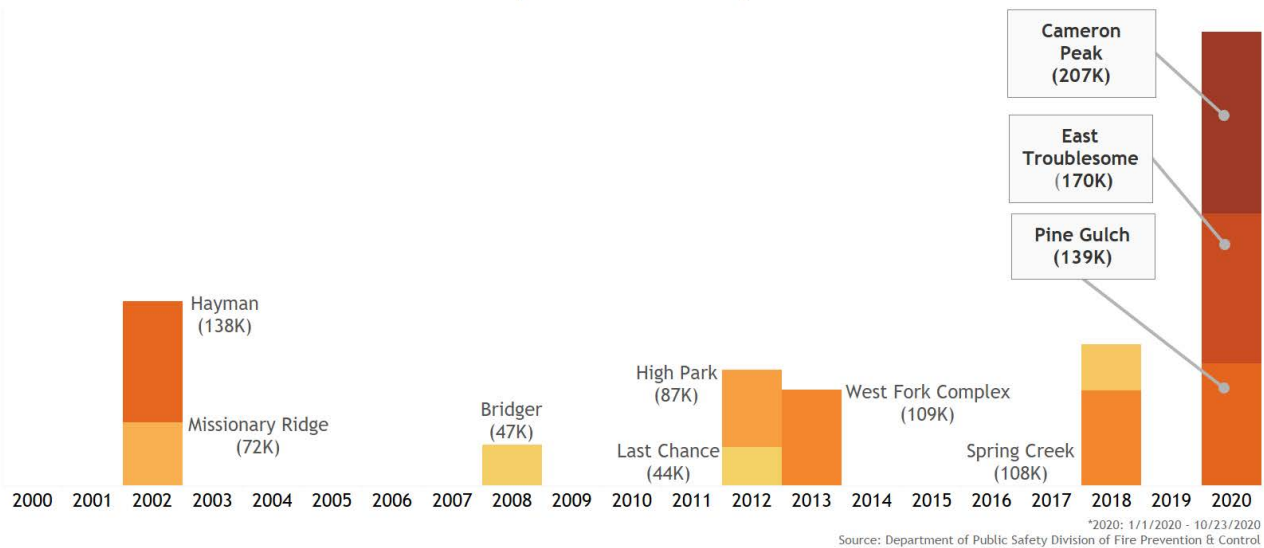


ENERGY & RENEWABLES

INVESTMENTS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

This year we are seeing the direct impacts of climate change and historic drought on the Colorado way of life. Hot, dry weather has left the entire state under an official drought classification for the first time in seven years, and the 2020 wildfire season is the most active in state history. The three largest wildfires in Colorado’s entire history all occurred in 2020.

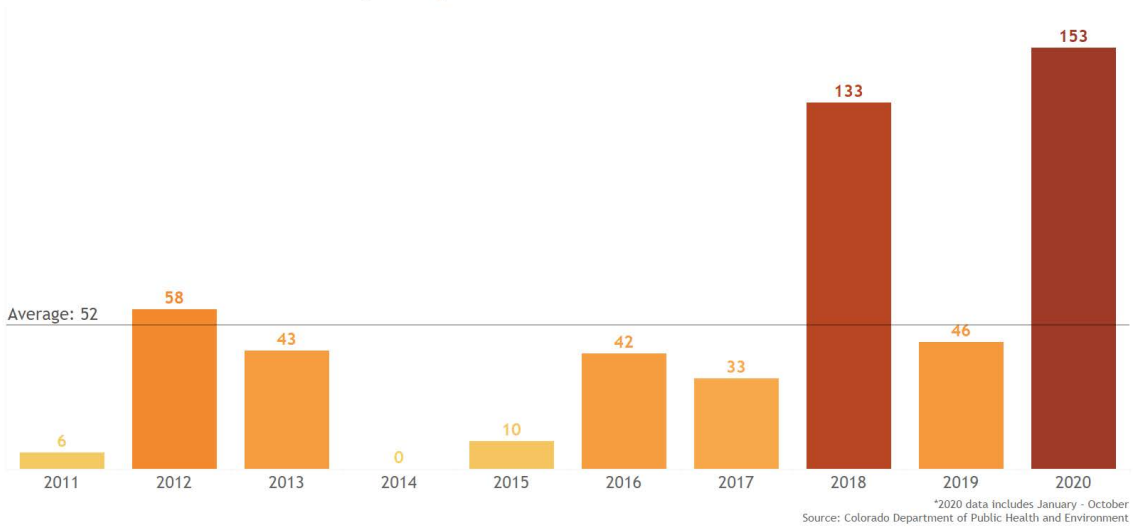
3 of the 10 largest wildfires in Colorado history have occurred in 2020 (Acres Burned)



A warmer, drier climate also threatens Colorado’s agriculture industry by reducing crop yields and ranch carrying capacity for herds. We have a moral obligation to protect Coloradans from the existential threat of climate change, improve our air quality which is directly associated with better health, and position Colorado to seize on the economic benefits of a renewable energy economy. Colorado has prioritized action and emerged as a national leader in these efforts. After the most productive legislative session ever in this space, Colorado continued pushing forward in 2020 by creating a new Air Quality Enterprise (SB 20-204), adding staff to the Air Pollution Control Division to address stationary source emissions, increasing fines and reporting requirements for air quality violations (HB 20-1143 and HB 20-1265), elevating state of the art climate science to the forefront of our water supply planning (SB 19-221), and seating the new professional Oil & Gas Conservation Commission (SB 19-181).



Number of Air Quality Health Advisories for Wildfire Smoke



Our recently released Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap lays out concrete, sector-specific pathways to make progress towards science-based emission reductions targets. This plan is the most comprehensive emission reduction strategy ever crafted in Colorado and will lead to a stronger economy with good-paying, local jobs, all while improving the well-being of our communities today and for future generations. Achieving this bold plan requires investment and partnership, and my budget includes \$40 million for clean energy finance programs to position Colorado to seize the economic benefits of the new energy economy to help with the recovery and ensure that we build our economy back better from the recent downturn.



Colorado Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap

In addition, the budget requests \$78 million in FY 2020-21 supplemental funding towards improving our resilience to climate change and to help Coloradans respond and recover from one of the worst fire seasons on record. Finally, my budget puts forward exciting new proposals, including a request to create an innovative new Climate Resilience Office at the Department of Agriculture (CDA R-01 Agricultural Climate Resilience Office) and new investments in programs which ensure an equitable and just transition from a coal based economy (CDLE R-01 Launching Colorado's Just Transition).



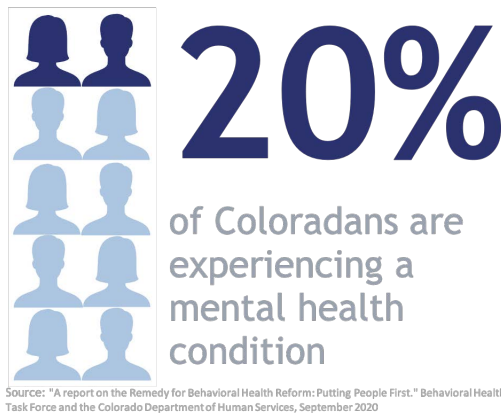
HEALTH

INCREASED ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

The global health pandemic brought on by COVID-19 laid bare the inequities in our health care system, where access to health care made the difference in people's lives. Coupled with the economic recession, saving people money on health care has never been more important. The Reinsurance Program continues to deliver significant savings for Coloradans buying individual health insurance. For 2021, the Reinsurance Program will save consumers in the individual market across Colorado an average of 20.8% over what premiums would have been without the program, and up to 38% on the Western Slope and in southwest Colorado. We cannot stop there. The FY 2021-22 budget includes an initiative that will help increase transparency and reduce the cost of prescription drugs (DORA R-02). The Administration remains committed to pursuing a legislative proposal that creates a more affordable insurance option for all Coloradans, and reduces the high cost of health care Coloradans face.

The global pandemic has accelerated the need for an effective behavioral health system. As of August, almost 41% of US adults in a survey by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported struggling with their mental health or substance use. We must do more to help Coloradans successfully cope with anxiety, depression, and overcome substance abuse. This fall, the Behavioral Health Task Force, which my administration created in 2019, identified almost 150 recommendations to lower costs and reform the state's system. The Task Force voted unanimously to recommend the establishment of a Behavioral Health Administration to streamline 75 existing behavioral health services and programs that currently operate across 10 state agencies. My Administration is getting to work on the implementation of the Behavioral Health Administration in order to ensure Colorado families receive the high quality care they deserve.

My budget takes more bold action, appropriating \$20 million to address Informational Technology (IT) needs for Behavioral Health across the state. This includes two requests: (1) approximately \$9.5 million to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing over FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 to integrate the State's behavioral health programs into the existing infrastructure, which would reduce administrative costs going forward and provide significant efficiencies over both the current model and any alternative, and (2) \$11 million in a capital request beginning in FY 2021-22 to the Department of Human Services to improve Colorado's behavioral health system by increasing telehealth crisis services, decreasing provider administrative burden, and improving outcomes for clients seeking behavioral health service through technology investments. The budget also includes \$900,000 to expand services for children experiencing a behavioral health crisis through a mobile response unit.



In addition to Behavioral Health broadly, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated economic turmoil has worsened the drug addiction crisis. According to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, as of September, the number of opioid overdose deaths in 2020 already exceeds the total in 2019. That is why this administration has protected and restored vital funding for substance use and opioid addiction where it is needed most, as well as made strategic investments to further help our fellow Coloradans in order to rise to meet this moment. The budget includes more than \$100 million to provide Coloradans critical services to combat substance use disorders and opioid addiction beginning January 2021. Furthermore, in August 2020, the State was given the Notice of Award for the current iteration of the State Opioid Response grant from SAMHSA, totaling \$41.6 million dollars over two years. About 60% of the grant funds will be spent on treatment services including Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT) service expansion and mobile units in rural Colorado. The remainder of the grant will be spent on recovery support services (including housing), prevention, harm reduction, communications and outreach, evaluation, and personnel.

FURTHERING OUR COMMITMENT TO A COLORADO FOR ALL

The deaths of George Floyd, Elijah McClain, and too many others have created a long overdue moment of national reckoning and civil protest against institutionalized and systemic injustice that Black Americans and communities of color have endured in Colorado and across the United States. Building on the historic legislation passed this year in SB 20-217, this budget invests \$3.7 million to expand the use of body cameras for local jurisdictions. Injustices occur not only in our criminal and juvenile justice systems, but in our classrooms, businesses, and health care facilities. This budget increases funding in several areas that demonstrate our commitment to creating a Colorado for All.

Too often, we see that historically marginalized business owners face increased obstacles in both starting and running their businesses. That is why the stimulus package includes \$30 million in FY 2020-21 in grants to Consumer Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) to facilitate lending to communities that have historically had difficulties accessing capital. As Colorado builds back our economy, business leaders in our communities of color will be at the forefront. In addition, the FY 2021-22 budget allocates \$4 million to the Minority Business Office to increase programming and create a Strategic Fund for direct grants, increased technical assistance, and leveraging funds through partnerships with outside organizations.



As this pandemic and recession have hit the most vulnerable and marginalized Coloradans the hardest, I signed Executive Order D 2020-230 on October 28, 2020 to send \$375 to each hard working middle and low wage Coloradan that suffered job loss during the pandemic. This immediate stimulus will help Coloradans affected by the pandemic pay rent, put food on the table, and keep the lights on.

Children are most likely to thrive when they are safely with their families; despite this, children and youth of color disproportionately end up in out-of-home care and congregate care. My budget request increases funds (\$1.8 million) to implement the Family First Prevention and Services Act. These funds support investments in assessments such as Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) to help ensure most appropriate placement for children involved in the child welfare system, as well as continued investments in programs that can prevent the need for out-of-home care in the first place. This budget allows the Department of Human Services to continue investing in proactive system oversight to uncover and prevent racial disparities, as well as draw down additional Federal funding in future fiscal years.

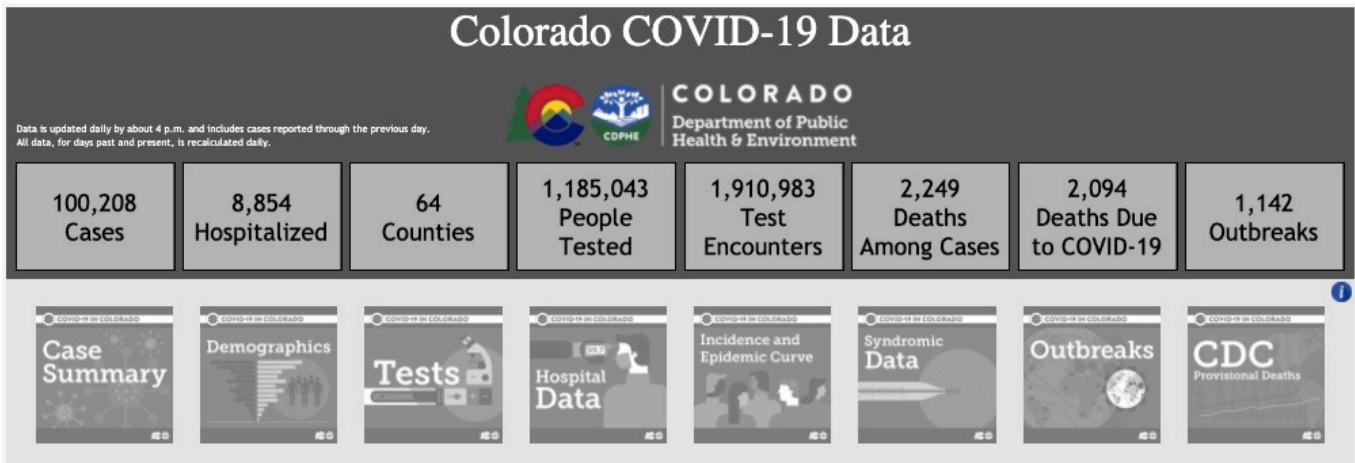


New funds are being invested that will allow Colorado to assess and identify potential health disparities among Medicaid members. Data on demographic factors such as race and ethnicity are typically missing in Medicaid data, but this budget invests \$1.0 million to leverage existing data sources to assess disparities that exist in the care provided to Medicaid members. Additionally, funds will be used to perform outreach to Coloradans who are eligible for health insurance coverage but are not yet enrolled through Medicaid or subsidized plans on the individual market.

The State of Colorado as a major employer, is working to create an equitable, diverse, and inclusive workplace where all employees and community partners feel valued and respected. The State is committed to nondiscriminatory practices and providing equitable opportunities for employment and advancement in all of our departments, programs, services, and worksites. Investments are being made to restructure the Center for Organizational Effectiveness to include statewide training for all State employees related to equity, diversity, and inclusion, as outlined in Executive Order 2020-175.

RESPONDING TO THE COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC

Colorado's primary goals throughout the course of our COVID-19 response have been and continue to be saving lives, protecting our most vulnerable populations, ensuring sustainable economic recovery, and maintaining public trust and transparency through effective communication. Scaling our response, recovery, and resiliency capacity to achieve these goals has required strategic use of funds and data driven decisions. In fact, Colorado was recently [recognized](#) as a national leader in our use of data to inform COVID-19 response and recovery activities. This effort has also required diverse engagement from every state agency depending on the Coloradans they serve and the authorities they exercise.

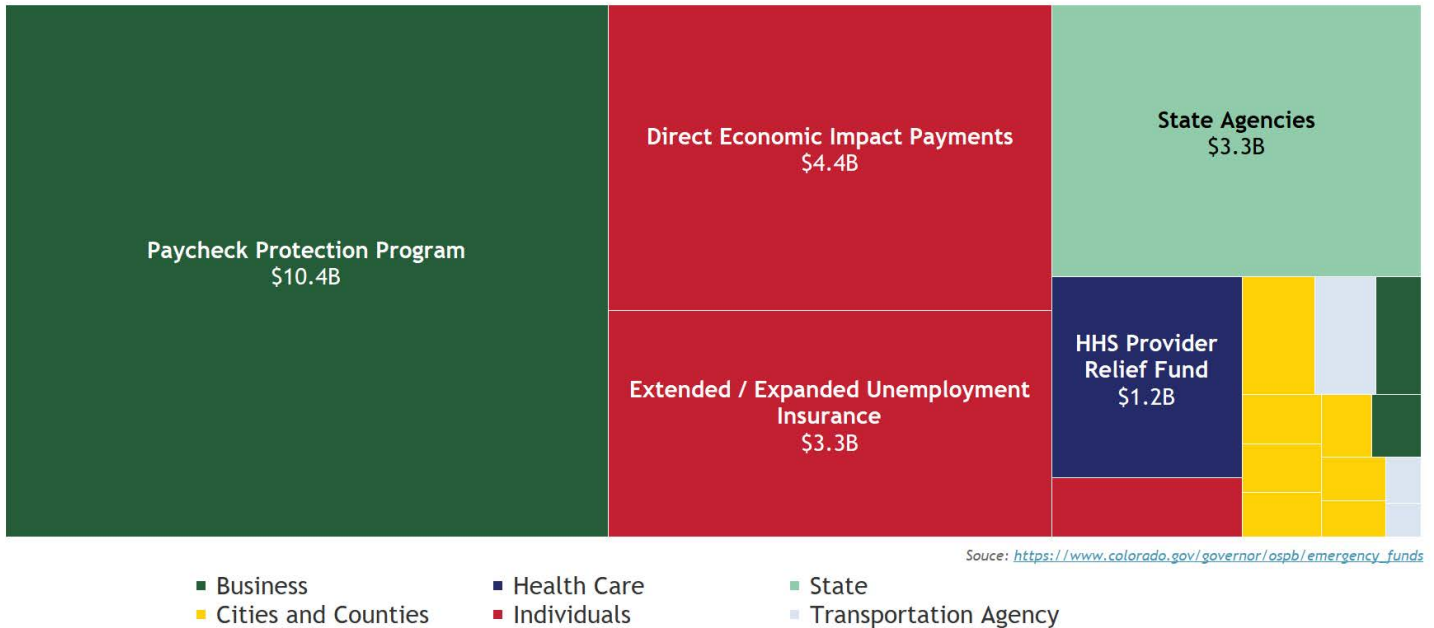


The above photo of the COVID-19 dashboard demonstrates the State's commitment to transparency with the public, as well as data-driven decision making.

Colorado citizens, businesses, and organizations have received over \$24 billion in federal funds, \$3 billion of which has been administered by the state. Colorado has also utilized \$92 million in state emergency funds for response and recovery efforts. Additionally, the FY 2021-22 Budget Package sets aside an additional \$231 million in emergency funds to support state and local COVID-19 response in 2021.



Over \$24 Billion in Federal Funds for Coloradans



Through the hard work of individual business owners and the network that supports them, including but not limited to community banks, non-profit lenders and the Small Business Development Centers, Colorado businesses received 14.2% more money per capita from the Federal Paycheck Protection Program compared to the national average. This translates into an extra \$1.29 billion coming into the state to help our businesses thrive. Our Bipartisan Council on Economic Stabilization and Growth, formed in March 2020, issued two rounds of recommendations, many of which were implemented and helped local business access the Paycheck Protection Program.

Funds administered by the state have been used to support improved patient care capacity, mass testing, delivery of personal protective equipment (PPE), support for local public health agencies, and contact tracing. Funds have also been used to provide emergency relief to small- and mid-size farmers and ranchers. Additionally, in partnership with the Colorado Health Foundation and the Mile High United Way, the Governor’s Colorado COVID Relief Fund has raised over \$22.9 million in donations to support more than 800 community-based organizations in all 64 Colorado counties. To support rural producers, this year we allocated \$1 million in funding to the Colorado Department of Agriculture to be used to provide emergency relief to small- and mid-size farmers and ranchers.

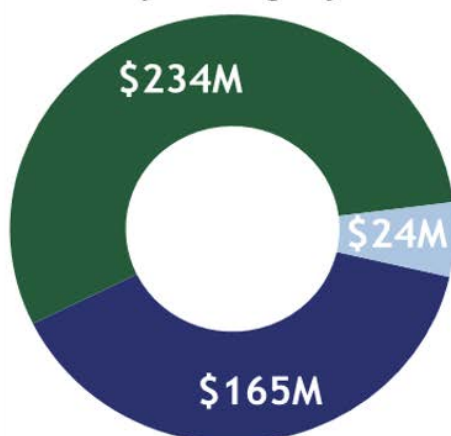


MAKING GOVERNMENT MORE EFFICIENT TO ENSURE RESILIENCY IN THE FUTURE

My administration remains focused on the multi-year impacts of the current economic downturn. We know that this economic recession will put pressure on our budgets for years to come, and it is vital we act strategically now to make government more efficient. An investment in a robust recovery, coupled with adequate reserves, is the best way to ease budget pressures in future years. Like last year, we have worked to ensure that every tax dollar provides the greatest return on investment to all of Colorado's communities. This budget has identified \$422 million in savings, including \$272 million to reduce the General Fund's deficit, and allows us to reinvest these funds into strategic one-time funding to get our economy back on track.

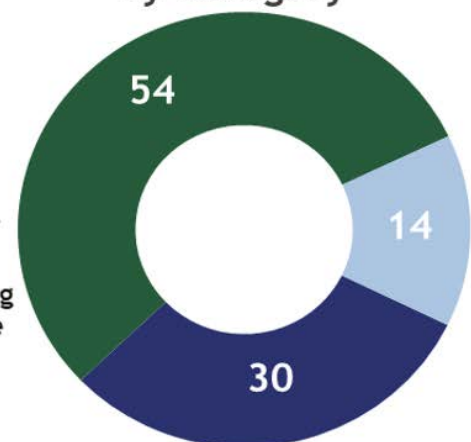
\$422 MILLION SAVED

Total Funds Savings
By Category



- Reduce** under-utilized resources
- Consolidate** or streamline for budget efficiency and impact
- Reallocate** spending to a more appropriate funding source

Number of Decisions
by Category



ENSURING ADEQUATE RESERVES FOR THE FUTURE

The budget requests a 10% reserve to manage the unprecedented uncertainty of the COVID economic crisis. This spring highlighted the need for strong reserves as revenue in the last quarter of FY 2019-20 plummeted due to the impacts of COVID-19, wiping out reserves of 7.25% in a few months time and leaving the General Fund in a negative cash position. Although today the revenue forecast has improved, the State still projects an annual budget deficit for 2022-23. Thus, after investing in critical stimulus and recovery, the budget proposes that any one-time funds available be restored to the reserve and saved for the forecasted budget deficit in FY 2022-23. The budget increases the General Fund reserve from 2.86% to 10% for FY 2021-22.

History warns us that a recession will impact multiple budget years, and therefore saving for the future and increasing reserves will help us weather the longer-term impacts of the economic downturn.



FY 2021-22 BUDGET NAVIGATOR

Finally, this letter includes a guide to help link my budget request to outcomes, aligned to my public facing dashboard. If you are accessing this document online, this “budget navigator” provides hyperlinks to the detailed budget requests and the evidence that supports them.



STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS AND STIMULUS

BRIDGE TO RECOVERY

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-AND MID-INCOME EARNERS	EO D 2020 230
WINTER SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES HIT BY CAPACITY RESTRICTIONS	OEDIT S-04: Restaurant, Bar, and Small Business Relief Package
HOUSING AND INDIVIDUAL RELIEF	DOLA S-01: COVID-19 Emergency Housing and Direct Cash Assistance
GRANTS FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS	CDHS S-01: Early Childhood Stimulus

BUILDING BACK STRONGER INVESTMENTS

REDUCE WILDFIRE RISK CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE	DPS S-01: Wildfire Stimulus Package DNR S-01 Wildfire Risk Mitigation and Watershed Restoration
INVEST IN BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE TO MOVE US BOLDLY FORWARD	OIT S-01: Statewide Broadband Initiatives
CREATE JOBS BY INVESTING IN SHOVEL READY PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS, INCLUDING ROADS AND BRIDGES	DNR CC-S-01: Increase State Parks Access CDOT S-01: COPs and Funds to Accelerate High-Priority Shovel Ready Projects CDOT S-01: Funds to Accelerate High-Priority Shovel Ready Projects CDOT S-02: Revitalization of Colorado's Main Streets
INVEST IN WORKFORCE AND INCENT BUSINESS FORMATION AND GROWTH IN COLORADO	DOLA S-02: Create RENEW Initiative Grants Funding Line Item OEDIT S-02: One-Time Infusion to Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant Program OEDIT S-03: One-Time Infusion to Strategic Fund CEO S-01: Clean Energy Finance Stimulus CDLE/CDHE S-01: Colorado's Plan for Workforce and Economic Recovery OEDIT S-01: Creation of Colorado Startup Loan Fund
IT INVESTMENTS TO STRENGTHEN OUR RESPONSE TO DISEASE OUTBREAKS AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS	CDPHE CC-IT-01: Colorado Electronic Disease Reporting System CDHS CC-IT-01 Behavioral Health Infrastructure Investments HCPF R-23: Behavioral Health Claims and Eligibility Processing
CREATING A MORE EQUITABLE COLORADO FOR ALL	OEDIT R-01: Increase Support to Minority Owned Businesses DPS R-04 Increase Body-worn Cameras Grant Funding HCPF R-24 Addressing Health Care Disparities



EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE

RESTORE FUNDING FOR K-12	CDE R-01 State Share of Total Program Increase
RESTORE AND TRANSFORM HIGHER ED	CDHE R-01 State Operating Funding for Public Higher Education CDHE R-08 RISE Higher Education Innovation Fund
EXPAND ACCESS TO EDUCATION	CDE R-03 State Match for Colorado Imagination Library CDHE R-07 Continue Open Educational Resources
ENHANCE SUPPORT FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS	CDHS R-03 Supports for Early Childhood Educator Workforce CDHS R-12 CCCAP Early Childhood Educator Salary Increase



ENERGY AND RENEWABLES

REDUCE WILDFIRE RISK	DNR R-01 Wildfire Risk Mitigation and Watershed Restoration
PROTECTING PUBLIC SAFETY AND WILDLIFE	DNR R-03 Habitat Connectivity and Transportation Coordinator
HELPING IMPACTED COMMUNITIES	CDLE R-01 Launching Colorado's Just Transition
ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE	CDA R-01 Agriculture Climate Resilience Office
ACCELERATE ELECTRIC VEHICLE USE IN STATE FLEET	DPA R-06 Annual Fleet Request



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TAX REFORM

	DOR R-01 Lottery Re-imagined for Beneficiaries OEDIT R-02 Cannabis Opportunity Program CDA R-02 Industrial Hemp Enforcement FTE
CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	For complete list, please see the capital submission to the CDC



HEALTH

SAVING PEOPLE MONEY ON HEALTHCARE	DORA R-01 Colorado Option Health Insurance DORA R-02 Prescription Drug Affordability HCPF R-07 Nurse Advice Line
INVESTMENTS IN BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	CDHS R-01 Behavioral Health Services for Children in Crisis
RURAL COLORADO ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	GOV/OeHi/HCPF CC-IT-02 Colorado Rural Connectivity
SERVING VULNERABLE COLORADANS	HCPF R-08 Supported Living Services Flexibility



CONCLUSION

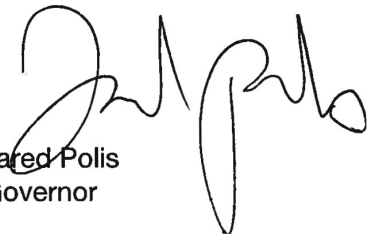
The Budget also includes the following attachments.

1. Strategic Investments and Stimulus
2. Budgetary Savings Proposals
3. Evidence-Based Policy
4. Statewide Analysis & Economic Conditions
5. Budget Tables, by Funding Source and Department
6. Decision Item List by Department

Complete details on all budget requests, including accounting schedules, may be found on the OSPB website www.colorado.gov/ospb.

Thank you for your consideration of our roadmaps to bold results, and the fiscal resources needed to accomplish them. I look forward to working together for Colorado.

Sincerely ,



Jared Polis
Governor

Copy:

Representative Daneya Esgar, Joint Budget Committee Chair
Senator Dominick Moreno, Joint Budget Committee Vice Chair
Representative Julie McCluskie, Joint Budget Committee
Senator Bob Rankin, Joint Budget Committee
Representative Kim Ransom, Joint Budget Committee
Senator Rachel Zenzinger, Joint Budget Committee
Senate President Leroy Garcia
Speaker of the House of Representatives KC Becker
Ms. Carolyn Kampman, Joint Budget Committee Staff Director



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Nate Pearson

Spencer Rockwell

Samantha Sconzo

Ash Shankar

Veronica Stamats

Jeanni Stefanik

Beauclarine Thomas

Tyson Thornburg

Edmond Toy

Seth Walter

Attachment 1

\$1.3B Strategic Investments and Stimulus Package

2020 has brought us a confluence of crises: a global pandemic, an economic recession, racial reckoning, and some of the largest wildfires in the history of Colorado. Each of these crises has exposed deep weaknesses in our systems of public health, health care, commerce, education, and challenged our ability to adapt to a changing natural environment. To meet the moment and to build resiliency for the future, we must make critical investments to position Colorado for healing and a rapid recovery by addressing these weaknesses to build back stronger. In the face of Federal inaction, Colorado will need to help our own. If it were not for the hard work of the legislature this past fiscal year to pass a responsible budget in a very challenging fiscal environment, we would not have this critical opportunity to invest these funds to hasten economic growth. These funds are one time carry forward funds that we can and should use now to jumpstart Colorado’s economy, construct a bridge to recovery, and build back stronger.

One-Time Economic Stimulus and Recovery Package			
(\$ in millions)			
Bridge to Recovery	Benefits for low- and mid-income earners with job loss	\$168	one-time payments of \$375 to unemployed issued via EO 2020-230 in partnership with Legislative Leadership
	Winter support for small businesses hit by capacity restrictions	\$105	tax relief and direct aid for restaurants, bars and other small businesses
	Housing and rental assistance, direct benefits	\$50	\$45M for emergency housing assistance programs \$5M for direct cash assistance program focused on individuals who are not eligible for other assistance
	Sustainability payments for early childhood centers during low capacity	\$50	\$35M for sustainability grants for existing providers, \$5M to employers to retrofit facilities for on-site child care \$10M for start-up support for new child-care centers
Building Back Stronger	Create jobs by investing in shovel ready public works and infrastructure projects, including transportation, new "outdoor" economy	\$220	\$130M for Roads and Bridges \$70M for Revitalizing Main Streets \$20M to Enhance State Park Capacity
	Package of broadband investments for our new normal to give Colorado a competitive edge, including telehealth and education investments	\$160	\$120M in shovel-ready infrastructure projects \$40M for education and health care access
	Workforce and Business Growth	\$140	\$40M to promote upskilling and credential completion \$40M for clean energy finance programs \$30M for small businesses via Colorado Startup Loan Fund \$10M to Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant Programs \$15M to attract new business via OEDIT's Strategic Fund \$5M Clean Energy Challenge for local governments
	Strengthen wildfire response and reduce risks of climate change	\$78	One-time funds to address wildfire relief, mitigation, prevention and recovery
	Investing in Behavioral Health, Promoting Social Equity, and Disease Response	\$38	\$20M for accessibility & integration of behavioral health services \$10M to replace CEDRS to increase disease surveillance \$8M in strategic investments to promote equity
	Capital	\$48	Eleven projects across six agencies to high-need agency capital construction projects
Other Stimulus in FY 2021-22 budget		\$23	\$10M for the Higher Education Innovation Fund, \$10M to Improve land management and forest health \$2.5M for Educator Loan Forgiveness funding
Funding for top priorities of the legislative branch		\$200	Funding to be determined by the legislative branch
TOTAL		\$1,280	

Bridge to Recovery

Colorado cannot wait for Congress to act, which is why I took executive action in partnership with the legislature to propose a bold new stimulus that will take effect immediately to support families, workers, businesses, and the economy. This package includes:

\$168M in immediate relief

It's widely recognized by economists that this type of stimulus has a multiplier effect in supporting the economy, but unfortunately enhanced federal benefits for those receiving unemployment stopped on September 5th. The State will help fill this gap by sending one-time payments of \$375 to 435,000 individuals by December through Executive Order.

\$105M in tax relief and direct aid

Restaurants, bars, and other small businesses saw strong recovery over the summer, but many are still struggling due to lack of consumer confidence and the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, this summer's gains may evaporate as we move into the winter due to rising caseloads and lack of winter outdoor capacity. In order to counteract these negative pressures, my budget package provides \$105M in sales tax retention and direct grants to restaurants, bars, and other small businesses affected by the COVID-19 public health orders. Specifically, nearly 8,000 restaurants and bars in Colorado will be able to retain up to \$2,000 per month in state sales tax collections for December through March. In addition, while affected by Safer At Home restrictions, small businesses adversely impacted by health requirements will receive direct grant support through the Winter months.

\$50M for housing eviction prevention and direct benefits

People are struggling, and the initial allocations for housing and rental assistance are on track to be spent by January. Without these funds, Colorado is likely to see a substantial rise in evictions potentially leading to homelessness and the spread of COVID-19. Of the \$50M, approximately \$45M will be directed to the Department of Local Affairs' emergency housing assistance programs. An additional \$5M is requested for a direct cash assistance program focused on individuals who are not eligible for other assistance, such as unemployment insurance, food assistance, and federal stimulus payments. This severely impacted sector has needs beyond housing, such as food, health care, education, and transportation that are not being met by other programs.

\$50M in support to early childhood providers

The stimulus package includes \$50M to help child care providers remain open across Colorado to enable families to return to work. Specifically, \$35M will be distributed in the form of sustainability grants for existing providers to remain open despite higher costs of child care as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional \$5M will be grants to employers to retrofit facility space to support on-site child care for their workforce, providing critical infrastructure along with a regulatory reform package to ease development of new child care facilities in commercial buildings. Finally, the last \$10M will provide one-time start-up funding and mentorship for new child care providers to open child care centers or family child care homes across the State, especially in child care deserts, through a new Governor's Child Care Fellows program.

Building Back Stronger

In addition to addressing the immediate problems, and triaging the fallout, this budget advances the goal of creating a more safe and just Colorado. Building back stronger means a

better place for all Coloradans by building roads and bridges to reduce traffic and increase our competitiveness, expanding access to the natural beauty of our state for residents and for tourism, mitigating the impacts of climate change, and revitalizing our main streets. Building back stronger means investing in our people, ensuring people can transition to new jobs, that they have access to important behavioral health, and that we address inequities now to ensure a more just future. That is why my budget includes one-time proposals to build a stronger Colorado for All, including:

\$220M for Jobs and Infrastructure

This budget includes stimulus funding of \$220M to create jobs, while preparing Colorado to meet demands of the future by investing in shovel-ready transportation and infrastructure projects. This includes the following projects:

- *\$130M for Roads and Bridges:* As part of its 10-year plan, Colorado's Department of Transportation has identified approximately \$2B in shovel-ready projects across the state to make Colorado's transportation system as safe and efficient as possible. In order to accelerate the development of high-priority projects state-wide, this budget proposes \$130M in funding for shovel-ready projects. These funds will focus on the following: rural road rehabilitation and maintenance in tourism corridors and scenic byways, wildlife migration corridor enhancements, Denver Metro West I-70 bridge repair, and rehabilitation of the Eisenhower-Johnson Memorial tunnels on I-70.
- *\$70M for Revitalizing Main Streets:* Colorado plans to deploy \$70M to revitalize its mainstreets in order to fund long-term improvements to Colorado's multimodal infrastructure and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, my budget package funds measures enabling better winter maintenance of outdoor spaces (such as those used by restaurants) that have been repurposed due to the pandemic, making permanent key improvements to shared streets and plazas, and helping transportation around community colleges and universities better adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic. Examples of these projects include supporting the infrastructure of Idaho Springs Miner Street Marketplace and expanding the Lory Trail, a "main street" through CSU's campus.
- *\$20M to Enhance State Park Capacity:* The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration helped us out of the Great Depression and left us legacies such as Red Rocks. In the same vein, this budget proposes \$20M to upgrade campgrounds, parking facilities, bathrooms, and more for the enjoyment of residents and to stimulate the outdoor recreation economy.

\$160M for Broadband Infrastructure

This stimulus package is committed to closing the digital divide by investing \$160M in broadband infrastructure projects, bringing broadband access to an estimated 20,000-30,000 more Colorado households. These initiatives drive community and economic development while lowering digital inequality statewide. This funding will play a key role in Colorado becoming a national leader in broadband deployment and innovation, ensuring that Coloradans can learn and work remotely, no matter where they live. These proposals aim to improve the quality of life for all Coloradans and include:

- \$120M in shovel-ready infrastructure projects to under-served areas in Colorado. These grants are expected to impact roughly 20,000 to 30,000 households by connecting communities largely in rural areas; and
- \$40M for education and health care access, connecting health care and academic institutions that invest in the future and wellbeing of Colorado's population.

\$140M for Workforce and Business Growth

This budget invests \$140M in our workforce and to incent business growth in areas that give Colorado a distinct competitive advantage, including:

- \$40M to promote upskilling and credential completion among displaced workers across the state by providing scholarships and financial assistance to more than 9,000 individuals seeking an industry-recognized credential, certificate, or 2-year degree. \$15M of this funding will flow through the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative's Displaced Worker program, primarily to community colleges. \$25M will flow through the Colorado Workforce Development Council to local workforce centers in order to connect jobseekers with short-term (6-month) training programs that aligned to "Top Jobs" identified in the Talent Pipeline Report.
- \$40M for clean energy finance programs to ensure that we build our economy back stronger and position Colorado to seize on the economic benefits of the clean energy economy and create jobs. Funding will be distributed among multiple programs supported by the Colorado Energy Office.
- \$30M for small businesses through the Colorado Startup Loan Fund. This budget provides for \$30M in grants to CDFIs in order to facilitate lending to communities that have historically had difficulties accessing capital, such as low- and moderate-income minority communities in Colorado.
- \$10M to the Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant Programs. Created in 2013, the Advanced Industries Accelerator programs promote growth and sustainability in Colorado's advanced industries, including: Aerospace, Advanced Manufacturing, Bioscience, Electronics, Energy and Natural Resources/Cleantech, Infrastructure Engineering, and Technology and Information. The grant programs specifically focus on getting money to businesses that support and stimulate the Colorado economy. These programs receive a significant amount of the over \$15M this budget proposes, including an extension of an additional \$10M in funding to support the pandemic recovery.
- \$15M to attract new business through the Office of Economic Development's Strategic Fund. The Strategic Fund provides job creation cash incentives that support and encourage new business development, business expansions, and relocations that will generate new jobs throughout the state as well as cash grants to support initiative projects that have an economic development impact for the state.
- \$5M Clean Energy Challenge for local governments to invest in green infrastructure. This solution also leverages additional dollars in partnership with OEDIT and CEO as the State focuses on Renewable and Clean energy projects which drive community and economic development. Examples of these projects include: a solar array for the Kiowa County Hospital District; implementation of Phase 1 of Pueblo County's EV charging network; a community solar garden for the City of Craig, Moffat County, Routt County, Steamboat Springs, and the Towns of Yampa and Hayden; energy efficiency improvements and a

solar array at the City of Longmont wastewater treatment plant; a solar/EV bus charging canopy and potential microgrid system on the Aurora Community College campus; energy performance contracting and a solar array for the Town of Crested Butte; and a micro-hydro system for the Town of Creede.

\$78M To Respond to and Reduce the Risk of Wildfires

This budget includes \$78M for wildfire relief, mitigation, prevention, and recovery in light of our extraordinary wildfire season, driven by a changing climate. The wildfire season in Colorado has been expanding and becoming more severe, with three of the State's 10 largest wildfires occurring in 2020. This supplemental request will build the State's capacity to respond to wildfires quickly and effectively, invest in mitigation activities to reduce the risk from future fires, and dedicate resources to recovering from this historic fire season. These investments include procuring a state-of-the-art Firehawk helicopter, extending contracts for air tankers, setting aside funds to match federal hazard mitigation grants, and investing in existing programs at the State Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources to reduce fire risk and restore burned landscapes. The infusion of one-time and ongoing funds for these programs will not only help Colorado respond to and recover from one of the worst drought and wildfire seasons on record, they will generate economic benefits by providing jobs, particularly in rural areas, and stimulate outdoor recreation and local economies.

\$38M for Behavioral Health, Equity and Social Justice, and State Readiness

\$38M in investments to increase access to behavioral health, promote health equity and social justice, and improve our state's readiness for future disease outbreaks

- \$20M to increase telehealth services and ease of accessibility of behavioral health services, and integrate behavioral health programs into existing infrastructure to provide significant efficiencies. This will advance the recommendations of Colorado's Behavioral Health Task Force by making it easier for people to find and access over 75 behavioral health programs that are spread across multiple state agencies.
- \$10M in public health investments to replace the Colorado Electronic Disease Reporting System (CEDRS) and related data systems to increase public health disease surveillance capacity and efficiency.
- \$8M to make a better Colorado for all, including \$3.7M to expand the use of body cameras for local jurisdictions, \$4M to the Minority Business Office to increase programming and create a Strategic Fund for direct grants, and \$1M to address health inequities among Medicaid members.

\$48.4M for High-Need Agency Capital Construction Projects

Many of our state assets are in deteriorating condition that can lead to life and safety issues. This is especially concerning at our health facilities, such as those at our Mental Health Institutes in Pueblo and Fort Logan, as well as our secure facilities at Sterling Correctional Facility and East Canon City Prison Complex. In addition, some of the capital projects will strengthen our readiness to respond to disasters and address public health issues (Weather Radar System and Field Artillery Readiness Center, State Fair Upgrades).

In historic moments such as these, it is imperative to learn from the successes of the past. During the Great Depression, work programs in the form of Civilian Conservation Corp and the Works Progress Administration brought about our beloved Red Rocks Amphitheater, a space that has contributed to our quality of life, as well as billions to Colorado's economy over the years. We can and will put people back to work and create lasting benefits for ourselves and future generations of Coloradans.

In addition to these strategic investments, the budget sets aside \$200M for additional priorities identified by the General Assembly for one-time strategic investments and economic stimulus.

Attachment 2: Budgetary Savings

Coloradans want their State government to make the most of every budget dollar. Since taking office, Governor Polis has systematically focused on fiscal responsibility and on ensuring that every tax dollar is used wisely. We know that this economic recession will put pressure on our budgets for years to come, and it is vital we act strategically now to make government more efficient. This year the administration identified more than \$422M in savings proposals, of which nearly \$272M are General Fund savings. These savings can be grouped into 3 different categories, described below:

<u>Summary of Savings Categories And Fiscal Impact</u>				
#	Category	TF	GF	Count
1	Reduce under-utilized resources and reversions	-\$164,471,889	-\$58,745,940	30
2	Consolidate or streamline for budget efficiency	-\$233,574,599	-\$99,943,268	54
3	Reallocate spending to a more appropriate source	-\$23,767,041	-\$113,133,445	14
Total		-\$421,813,529	-\$271,822,653	98

Savings Categories and Examples

1. Reduce under-utilized resources and reversions

Proposals in this category include changes needed to right-size spending levels. In government, budget estimates are often updated when there is an increased need for a program, but rarely revisited when there is a decreased need. Areas we reviewed for proposals in this category include the following: updating budget estimates based on actual data, shifts in program needs, and other changing trends; reviewing line items with spending authority that exceeds funding needs; analyzing large fund balances that accumulated over time; and identifying programs that consistently revert funds.

Example Department of Education: R-06 Clean-up of Outdated Long Bill Appropriation and Program Suspensions

The Department requests the elimination of its \$50,000 appropriation for Basic Skills Assessment. Since its creation in HB 12-1345, the Basic Skills Placement funding has been under-utilized or not utilized each year. In fact, the Department has only had expenditures in this program once since its creation in 2012. The total appropriation is \$50,000 per year, and, since FY 2012-13, the Department has only expended \$13,000 in total for this program.

2. Consolidate or streamline for budget efficiency and impact

Proposals in this category harness basic principles of economics and business efficiency to do more with less. Principles such as economies of scale, streamlining, and consolidation can yield real budget savings. There are also a few places in government

where spending is duplicative, no longer needed, or at a higher pricing level than justified.

Example Office of Information Technology: R-04 End User Services Operating Efficiencies & R-05 Network Portfolio Operating Efficiencies

The first request (R-04) would reduce the Office of Information Technology (OIT) End User Services budget by finding more cost effective means to perform the same work. For example, by changing cloud computing service providers, OIT was able to save funding for other vital End User needs. The second request (R-05) would reduce the OIT Network budget by looking for more efficient means to do the same service as before. For example, physical desk phones cost more than virtual “soft phones.” While both the hard phone and soft phone each provide identical services, one saves money that can be sourced to expanding State IT infrastructure needs or increasing security.

Reimagining State Government

Under the leadership of Governor Polis, the State of Colorado has committed to reimagine the way our state government operates. We are committed to building an agile and responsive state government that leverages new innovations, eliminates waste, identifies cost savings, harnesses the skills of its employees through a superior employee experience, ensures safety, and delivers exceptional services to Coloradans. Our government will be designed to deliver the most value to the most Coloradans, and rather than be restricted by how things have been done before we will continuously innovate.

Example Department of Revenue: R-04 Savings from Adopting Virtual Government

As part of the “reimagining government” initiative, the Department of Revenue has embraced new work-from-home opportunities permanently and has vacated many offices, including the entire State Capitol Annex building in downtown Denver. The Department of Revenue has relocated customer service components of the Taxation division to more convenient locations around the Denver metro area, and is opening up more online and virtual opportunities to interact with State government, such as video hearings. With more employees working from home, the State can save money on expensive real estate, and provide better customer service at the same time.

3. Reallocate spending to a more appropriate funding source

Occasionally, the General Fund includes appropriations that are more appropriately funded through an alternative funding source such as federal funds, user fees, or other cash funds.

Example Department of Human Services: R-08 Early Childhood Programs Federal Funds Refinance

To reduce its General Fund burden while maintaining early childhood programmatic operations, the Department requests a dollar-for-dollar refinance of \$1.4M General Fund with the same amount in available federal Child Care and Development Funds that do not require a State match. The state received an increase in these Development funds as part of Federal stimulus. The refinance will allow the Department to serve the current number of children, families, and early childhood providers.

Proposals for each category are identified in the subsequent following pages.

Category 1: Reduce under-utilized resources and reversions				
Agency	Priority #	Savings Title	TF	GF
DOC	R-01	Align Prison Caseload	-\$22,043,434	-\$22,043,434
DOC	R-02	Align Monitoring Unit Funding	-\$287,088	-\$287,088
DOC	R-03	Align Medical Caseload Funding	-\$8,277,136	-\$8,277,136
DOC	R-04	Align Adult Parole Services	-\$5,333,158	-\$5,333,158
DOC	R-05	Align Cash & Reappropriated Funds Spending Authority	-\$9,377,659	\$0
CDE	R-06	Clean-Up of Outdated Long Bill Appr & Program Susp	-\$1,276,222	-\$212,222
CDE	R-09	Return Unused Fund Balances	-\$250,000	\$0
GOV	R-08	(OIT) Public Safety Network Technical Correction	-\$2,000,000	\$0
HCPF	R-02	Behavioral Health Programs	-\$55,261,248	-\$18,371,642
HCPF	R-03	Child Health Plan Plus	-\$31,086,304	\$10,398,339
DHS	R-09	Align Youth Services Facilities with Caseload	-\$4,721,930	-\$4,721,930
DHS	R-10	Align Youth Parole Services with Caseload	-\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000
DHS	R-15	Reduction to Community Behavioral Health Services	-\$2,833,334	-\$1,500,000
DHS	R-23	Align Youth Services Programming with Caseload	-\$2,374,300	-\$2,310,266
DHS	R-24	Administration Efficiency and Vacancy Savings	-\$1,430,375	-\$1,230,073
DHS	R-27	Reduce Child Welfare Public Awareness Campaign	-\$500,000	-\$500,000
DHS	R-28	Reduce Appropriation for Child Welfare Funding Model	-\$150,000	-\$150,000
DOLA	R-01	Align Defense Counsel on First Appearance Grant Program	-\$687,625	-\$687,625
DMVA	R-02	Continuing Tuition Assistance Funding for a Lower Demand	-\$425,000	-\$425,000
DPA	R-07	Recovery Audit Program Closure	-\$64,714	-\$64,714
DPA	R-08	COE LEAN Spending Authority Reduction	-\$1,000,000	\$0
DPA	R-09	Eliminate Safety Specialist Position	-\$58,323	\$0
DPA	R-11	Procurement and Contracts Vacancy Reduction	-\$49,991	-\$49,991
DPA	R-12	Extend Reduction of Statewide Planning	-\$980,000	-\$980,000
CDPHE	R-02	Opiate Antagonist Bulk Purchase Fund True-Up	-\$950,000	\$0
CDPHE	R-03	EMS and Trauma Provider Spending Authority True-Up	-\$2,314,561	\$0
CDPHE	R-04	Align Remediation Program Personal Services	-\$48,000	\$0
CDPHE	R-05	Discontinue Underutilized Waste Tire End User Program	-\$6,525,000	\$0
CDPHE	R-06	Ryan White STI HIV AIDS True-up with Tobacco Revenue	-\$1,132,894	\$0
CDPHE	R-07	Administration and Support Division Efficiencies	-\$1,033,593	\$0
Category 1 Total:			-\$164,471,889	-\$58,745,940

Category 2: Consolidate or streamline for budget efficiency and impact				
Agency	Priority #	Savings Title	TF	GF
CDA	R-03*	Budget and Operational Efficiencies	-\$1,213,239	-\$261,942
CDE	R-05	Maintain JBC Reductions from FY 2020-21	-\$925,255	-\$925,255
CDE	R-07	Reduce Capital Construction Assistance Funding	-\$4,591,038	\$0
CDE	R-08*	Personal Services and Operating Reductions	-\$1,729,882	-\$625,740
GOV	R-01	(CEO) Wind Down ReNew Our Schools Program	-\$134,626	-\$134,626
GOV	R-01	(OIT) Central Administration Operating Efficiencies	-\$1,490,782	\$0
GOV	R-02	(CEO) Redirect Funds from Cultivators Energy Management	-\$130,419	-\$130,419
GOV	R-02	(OIT) Applications Operating Efficiencies	-\$5,012,009	-\$74,000
GOV	R-03	(OEDIT) One-Time Reductions	-\$1,620,000	-\$1,620,000
GOV	R-03	(OIT) Project Management Operating Efficiencies	-\$77,539	\$0
GOV	R-04	(OEDIT) Prioritize Funding for Recovery	-\$2,846,000	-\$2,846,000
GOV	R-04	(OIT) End User Services Operating Efficiencies	-\$452,236	\$0
GOV	R-05	(OIT) Network Operating Efficiencies	-\$599,987	\$0
GOV	R-06	(OIT) Infrastructure Operating Efficiencies	-\$3,001,889	\$0
GOV	R-07	(OIT) Security Operating Efficiencies	-\$1,427,886	\$0
HCPF	R-06*	Remote Supports for HCBS Programs	-\$716,616	-\$348,345
HCPF	R-10*	Convert Contractor Resources to FTE	-\$1,028,965	\$0
HCPF	R-16	Provider Rate Adjustments	-\$41,349,862	-\$15,751,002
HCPF	R-17	Medicaid Benefit Adjustments	-\$7,164,645	-\$3,614,741
HCPF	R-18	Behavioral Health Program Adjustments	-\$89,357,696	-\$23,578,390
HCPF	R-19	Financing and Grant Program Adjustments	-\$10,013,985	-\$15,882,005
HCPF	R-20	MMIS Annualization Delay	-\$7,376,207	-\$2,035,713
HCPF	R-22	Executive Director's Office Reduction	-\$445,628	-\$445,628
CDHE	R-04	Wind Down Professional Student Exchange Pro	-\$126,025	\$0
CDHE	R-06	Realign Funding for Colorado Student Leader Institute	-\$218,825	-\$218,825
CDLE	R-03	Realign Hospitality Education Grant Program	-\$401,947	-\$401,947
DHS	R-06*	Early Intervention Program Changes	-\$2,636,345	-\$2,636,345
DHS	R-11	Preserve Mindsource Core Purpose	-\$900,000	-\$450,000
DHS	R-16	Transition Single-District Program to Reflect Caseload	-\$1,015,325	-\$1,015,325
DHS	R-17	Align Youth Detention Services with Caseload	-\$1,326,913	-\$1,326,913
DHS	R-18*	Adjust Market Rate Study Frequency	-\$55,000	-\$55,000

Category 2: Consolidate or streamline for budget efficiency and impact (cont.)				
Agency	Priority #	Savings Title	TF	GF
DHS	R-19	Technical Assistance for Child Placement Agencies	-\$134,520	-\$114,000
DHS	R-22	Adjust Incentives to Collaborative Management Program	-\$750,000	-\$750,000
DHS	R-30	Reduction of Central Administrative Staff	-\$737,266	-\$339,032
DOLA	R-06	One-Time Elimination of Geothermal Energy Impact Grants	-\$50,000	\$0
DOLA	R-07	Refinance Firefighter Malfunction Benefits	-\$150,000	\$0
DOLA	R-02	Restructure Gray & Black Market Marijuana Enforcement	-\$4,000,000	\$0
DMVA	R-01	Reductions for a Reimagined DMVA	-\$479,910	-\$565,910
DNR	R-05	True Up Off-Highway Vehicle Revenue and Support Costs	\$0	\$0
DPA	R-01*	COE Program Financial Restructure	-\$417,212	\$0
DPA	R-02*	DOR Printing and Mail Migration to IDS	\$0	\$0
DPA	R-03*	Decentralization of Collections Services	-\$1,653,571	\$0
CDPHE	R-01	Long Bill Reorganization	\$0	\$0
CDPHE	R-08	Redirect Marijuana Health Effects Monitoring Funding	-\$40,981	\$0
CDPHE	R-09	Partial Reduction to Hotline Contractor	-\$99,079	-\$99,079
CDPHE	R-11	Extend JBC Reduction to Marijuana Education Campaign	-\$3,700,000	\$0
DPS	R-01*	Community Corrections Grants	-\$22,000,000	-\$22,000,000
DPS	R-05	Refinance Troopers Vehicle Inspection Funds	\$0	-\$293,962
DOR	R-03*	Information Technology Reorg & Streamlining	-\$703,479	-\$370,548
DOR	R-04*	Savings from Adopting Virtual Government	-\$803,477	-\$611,854
DOR	R-05*	Align Spending With Revenue at DMV	-\$6,851,411	\$0
DOR	R-06*	Align Spending with Revenue at SBG	-\$1,196,200	\$0
DOR	R-07*	Budget Savings-Taxation Business Group	-\$420,722	-\$420,722
CDOT	R-01	Administration Efficiency Savings	\$0	\$0
Category 2 Total:			-\$233,574,599	-\$99,943,268
*Reimagining State Government				

Category 3: Reallocate spending to a more appropriate source				
Agency	Priority #	Savings Title	TF	GF
HCPF	R-15	Transfer HAS Fee	\$0	-\$80,000,000
HCPF	R-21	Increased Medicaid Match for Financing Payments	-\$9,314,184	-\$4,358,071
DHS	R-07	Increase Medicaid Match for Substance Use Treatment	-\$11,419,598	-\$11,419,598
DHS	R-08	Early Childhood Programs Federal Funds Refinance	\$0	-\$1,378,696
DHS	R-20	Adjust Veteran Community Living Center Reserves	\$0	-\$2,669,922
DHS	R-13	Adjustment to Funding for Older Coloradans	\$3,390,204	-\$7,020,044
DOLA	R-03	Continue HB 17-1326 Crime Prevention Grants Adjustments	-\$1,000,000	-\$1,000,000
DOLA	R-04	Adjust Affordable Housing Funds	-\$4,681,311	-\$4,544,962
DOLA	R-08	DOLA Personal Services Reductions	-\$124,658	-\$124,658
DNR	R-06	Maintaining Veterans Free Access to State Parks	-\$125,000	-\$125,000
DPS	R-04	Restructuring EPIC to Promote Equity	-\$323,090	-\$323,090
DPS	R-06	Technical Spending Authority Adjustments	\$0	\$0
DPS	R-07	Improving Administrative Efficiency	-\$169,404	-\$169,404
Statewide	R-10	Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	-\$9,008,102	-\$7,049,341
Category 3 Total:			-\$23,767,041	-\$113,133,445

Attachment 3 Evidence-Based Policy

FY 2021-22 Budget

OSPB is dedicated to expanding the influence of evidence-based policy (EBP) in the State of Colorado, including incorporating EPB into the preparation of the Governor’s FY 2021-22 Budget. As we did in FY 2020-21, OSPB evaluated each budget request it received for FY 2021-22 to determine its alignment with and position on the Evidence Continuum. OSPB and State agencies then incorporated those evaluations into each relevant decision item in the form of an “evidence-meter,” shown here. By including this visual representation of a request’s alignment with the Continuum, OSPB intends to elevate evidence-based policy in decisions surrounding how to most effectively utilize and allocate State resources.



The FY 2021-22 Budget includes 53 requests assessed on the Evidence Continuum, representing 33% of all requests and an increase from FY 2020-21 in the number and kind of requests assessed on the Continuum. Of those requests assessed on the Continuum, requests for increased spending averaged a Step 3 on the Evidence Continuum, while requests for reduced funding averaged a Step 2 on the Continuum. Each individual decision item characterizes the data and evidence associated with the request and discusses how that information was used in the Department’s decision-making.

OSPB has identified several opportunities to continue to expand the influence of evidence in budget decisions and ongoing management of government programs. These include:

- Continuing to collaborate with the legislature to identify ways to embed the use of data and evidence in both executive and legislative branch decision-making;
- Expanding the use of evidence beyond areas of traditional emphasis such as health care, criminal justice, and education to all areas of State programming;
- Encouraging Departments to incorporate evidence into their internal policy, management, and resource allocation decisions; and
- Continuing to build capacity within the Governor’s Office and in Departments to apply data and evidence to program design, implementation, and resource allocation.

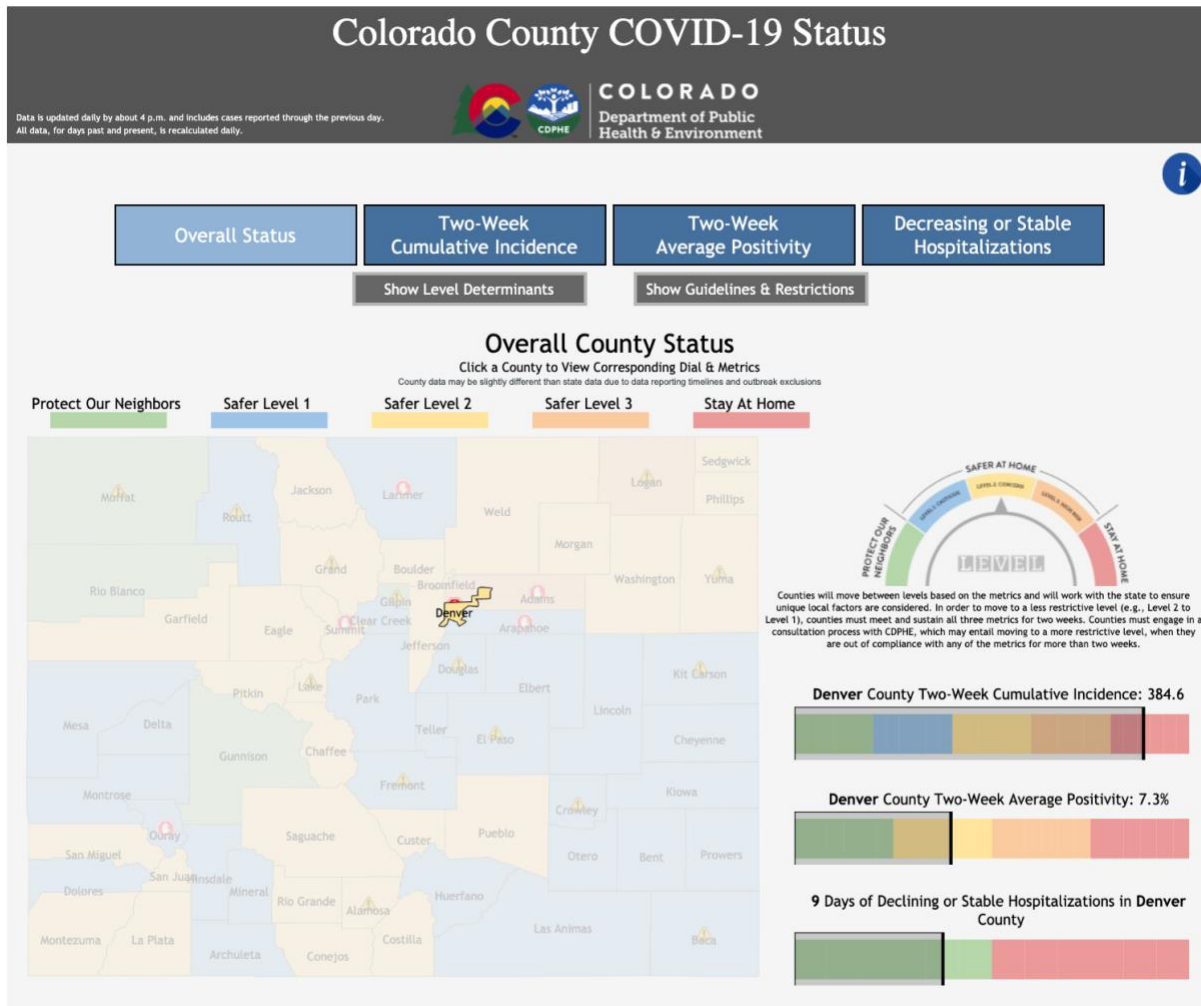
FY 2020-21 Progress

Colorado was [once again](#) honored in 2020 as one of the top states in the nation for connecting its budget to data and evidence by [Results for America](#) (RFA) and the National Governors Association and this Budget takes another great stride in meeting this national standard. Colorado was one of the first in the nation to require all agency requests to address evidence, no matter the subject area or request type. We also reevaluated our budget guidance to emphasize that data and evidence should be a part of considering budget reductions as well as increases. RFA specifically identified Colorado’s State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive and Transparent

Government (SMART) Act, as well as the inclusion of the Evidence Continuum in the annual budget instructions, as a leading example of how states can use outcome data to improve program performance.

The Governor’s Office has also used data evidence to inform the State’s response to COVID-19. The State maintains a [COVID-19 Dashboard](#) to share data about the pandemic and uses public health data to inform policy decisions. For example, the State uses a [COVID-19 Dial](#) (See figure 1) that enables public health officials to tailor county level response to the particular health conditions and needs of each county.

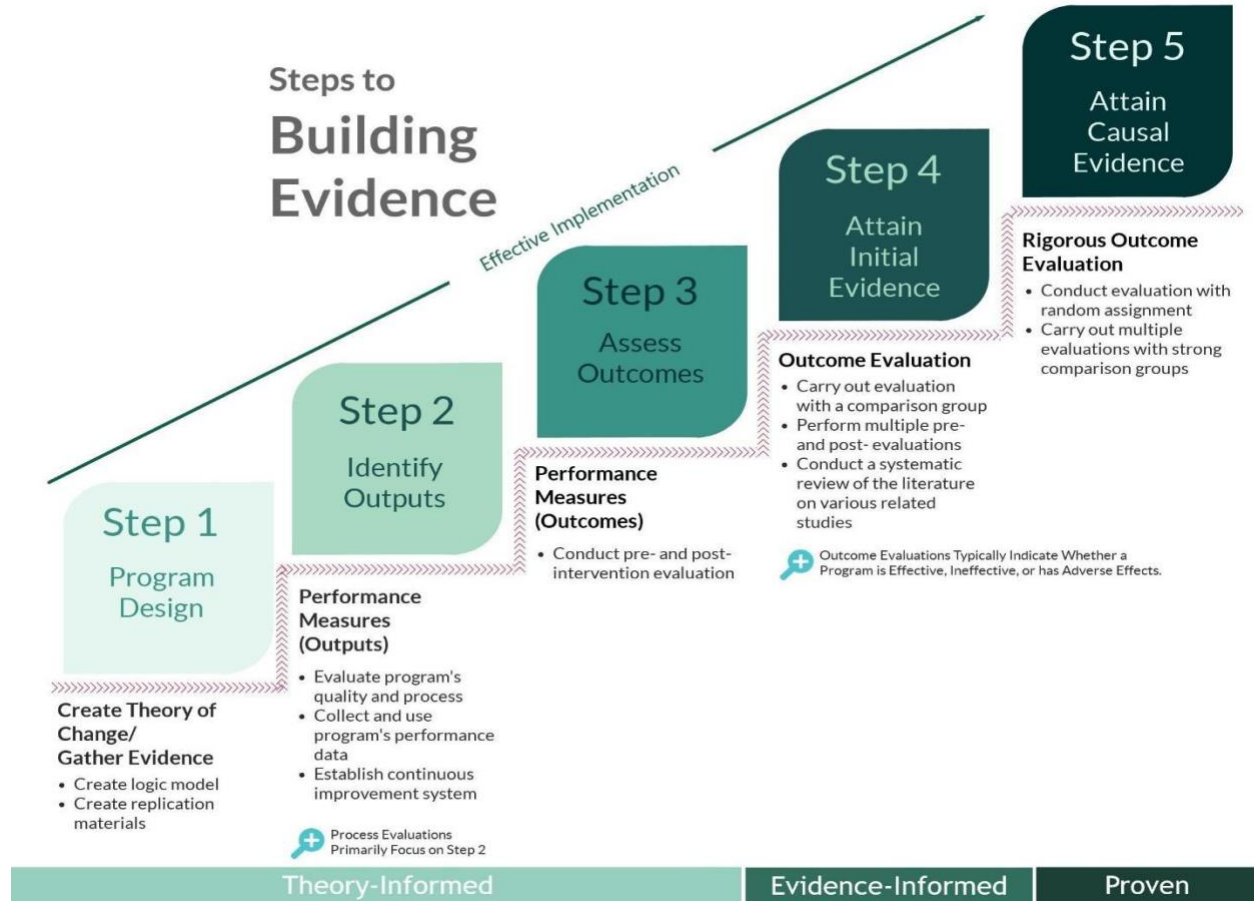
Figure 1: Colorado’s COVID-19 Dashboard



In addition to being recognized by Results of America, Colorado has continued to collaborate with the Pew Charitable Trust’s (Pew) [Results First Initiative](#). Colorado has been recognized by Pew as a leading state and was [recently highlighted](#) for identifying strategies to help sustain evidence-based policy making. Pew also recognized Colorado for using our existing EBP framework to [prioritize resources](#) when revenues decline. This year, OSPB has also contributed to the development of the [Center for Results-Driven Governing](#) at the National Conference of State Legislatures. We look forward to engaging with other states in that forum to advance EBP.

One of the strengths of Colorado’s approach to EBP has been collaboration between the executive and legislative branches. The Evidence Continuum (See Figure 1) referenced in the Governor’s Budget aligns closely with the version of the Continuum identified by Joint Budget Committee staff in a 2018 memorandum to the Committee (See Figure 2).

Figure 2: Evidence Continuum in use by Executive Branch



In particular, there is clear alignment on the criteria for assessing whether a program is theory-informed, evidence-informed, or proven. Both the executive and legislative branches have benefited from the advice and contributions of the members of Colorado’s Evidence-Based Policy Collaborative who developed the Evidence Continuum.

Figure 3: Evidence Continuum cited by Joint Budget Committee staff

Evidence Continuum	Examples of Evidence	Confidence in the Program
Proven	• 2 high-quality RCTs	High
Evidence-Informed	• 1 high-quality RCT, or • 2 high-quality QEDs	Moderate
Theory-Informed	• No control or comparison group	Moderate to Low
Opinion Based	• Satisfaction surveys • Personal experience	Low

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testimonials 	
Evaluation Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Existing Evidence • Quality Evaluation Planned 	Unknown

The executive branch will continue to look for ways to collaborate with the legislature to advance Colorado’s use of data and evidence in budget and policy decision-making.

In order to build capacity within State government, the Governor’s Office conducted training in June for leaders from across State agencies on how to incorporate data and evidence into agency budget processes. The Governor’s Office has also partnered with Pew and the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to provide training for State agency staff on using evaluations to assess program performance. The Governor’s Office will continue to look for opportunities to build capacity within the executive branch to use data and evidence to improve decision-making.

OSPB Implementation and Evaluation Grant

Program evaluations are essential, especially in economic downturns, to preserve the programs that work and reform the programs that are not achieving their intended outcomes. OSPB’s implementation and evaluation grants help programs progress along the State’s Evidence Continuum in order to improve program outcomes for Coloradans. Since FY 2017-18, OSPB has awarded about \$500,000 annually to support program implementation or evaluation of outcomes. OSPB awarded implementation and evaluation grants to four programs in FY 2020-21: Telemedicine Practices on Access to Care (HCPF), Family First Evidence-Based Programs (CDHS), Marijuana Impaired Driving Program (CDOT), and the School Counselor Corps Grant Program (CDE). Additionally, in FY 2020-21, OSPB will continue to support two grantees at the Department of Education: the School Health Professionals Grant and the Student Re-engagement Grant Program. See [this report](#) for additional detail on the new grants and an update on the progress of evaluations funded by previous grants.

If there are additional questions or requests related to Evidence-Based Policy, please contact Aaron Ray, OSPB Deputy Director for Education, Workforce, and Environment, at aaron.ray@state.co.us or 303-866-2067.

Attachment 4 Statewide Analysis & Economic Conditions

Statewide Analysis

The following section outlines various issues of statewide concern, including supplemental requests, stimulus legislative placeholders, provider rates, the capital budget, and more.

General Fund Overview

The FY 2021-2022 budget includes total General Fund expenditures of \$13.6B, which represents an increase of \$2.3B, or 20% over FY 2020-2021 enacted, as shown in the table below. This \$13.6B includes \$12.5B within agency budgets, \$363M set aside for placeholders and budget adjustments, as well as \$.7B of transfers and expenditures not subject to the appropriations limit and reserve requirement. This budget is balanced, with a projected ending General Fund balance of \$1.267B or a 10.0.% reserve level.

General Fund Overview						
	FY 2020-21	FY 2020-21	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	Nov 2 Request/Enacted	
General Fund Request	Enacted Appropriation	Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	Total	Nov 2 Gov Request	\$ Change	% Change
Total General Fund Available	\$14,411,796,187		\$14,411,796,187	\$14,838,059,278	\$426,263,091	2.96%
Total General Fund Expenditures	\$11,316,253,351		\$12,454,767,763	\$13,571,087,627	\$2,254,834,276	19.93%
General Fund Expenditures Subject to Reserve	\$10,658,571,272	\$225,786,997	\$10,884,358,269	\$12,669,716,507	\$2,011,145,235	18.87%
General Fund Expenditures Exempt from Reserve	\$657,682,079	\$912,727,415	\$1,570,409,494	\$901,371,120	\$243,689,041	37.05%
Ending General Fund	\$3,095,542,836	-\$1,138,514,412	\$1,957,028,424	\$1,266,971,651	-\$1,828,571,185	-59.07%
Required/Requested Reserve			2.86%	10.00%	7.14%	249.65%
Required/Requested Reserve Amount			\$311,292,646	\$1,266,971,651	\$955,679,004	307.00%
Above/(Below) Reserve Level			\$1,645,735,778	\$0	-\$1,645,735,777	N/A

FY 2020-2021 Supplementals

The FY 2021-2022 budget has set aside funds for previously approved, and forthcoming supplemental requests that affect FY 2020-2021 appropriations, as outlined below:

Stimulus Supplementals

Anticipated Stimulus supplementals, not included in agency requests				
(for submission on January 2, 2021)				
#	Description	Agency	TF	GF
1	Housing and Individual Relief	DOLA	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
2	ECE Sustainability and investment	CDHS	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
3	Scholarships	CDLE	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000
4	Shovel Ready Projects	CDOT & DNR	\$220,000,000	\$220,000,000
5	Broadband Investments	CDE, OIT, DORA	\$160,000,000	\$160,000,000
6	Business Incentives	OEDIT, DOLA, CEO	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
7	Small Business Investments	OEDIT	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000
8	Fire Readiness	CDPS/DNR	\$78,000,000	\$78,000,000
Grand Total			\$803,000,000	\$803,000,000

Operating & Caseload Supplementals (not part of stimulus package)

Anticipated caseload supplementals, not included in agency requests				
(for submission on January 2, 2021)				
#	Description	Agency	TF	GF
1	EO D2020-230 (less \$19.1M from State Emergency Reserve)		\$148,900,000	\$148,900,000
2	Medical Services Premiums	HCPF	-\$17,878,040	-\$148,915,698
3	Behavioral Health Programs	HCPF	-\$98,830,829	-\$42,281,674
4	Child Health Plan Plus	HCPF	-\$52,581,053	-\$14,035,710
5	Medicare Modernization Act State Contribution	HCPF	-\$14,430,417	-\$14,430,417
6	Office of Community Living	HCPF	-\$4,860,971	-\$14,512,191
7	Nurse Advice Line	HCPF	\$966,896	\$1,117,028
8	Medicaid Funding for Connect for Health	HCPF	\$4,049,364	\$0
9	Funding for Family Medicine Residency Training Prc	HCPF	\$1,204,207	\$353,723
10	Colorado Benefits Management System	OIT	\$278,974	\$0
Grand Total			-\$33,181,869	-\$83,804,939

*Medical Services Premiums savings were redirected to assist in funding EO D2020-230

Anticipated operating supplementals, not included in agency requests (for submission on January 2, 2021)				
#	Description	Agency	TF	GF
1	COE Program Financial Restructure	DPA	\$18,113	\$732,539
2	Decentralization of Collections Service:	DPA	-\$1,406,885	-\$1,406,885
3	Annual Fleet True-Up	DPA	\$43,455	\$0
4	Technical Corrections	DOC	\$162,223	\$162,223
5	Colorado Benefits Management System	OIT	\$279,874	\$278,974
6	Increase Funding for Protection at the	DPS	\$520,380	\$520,380
7	State PPE & SNS Warehouse FY21 Suppl	DPS	\$256,116	\$256,116
8	Employment Opportunities with Wages	DHS	\$1,000,000	\$0
Grand Total			\$873,276	\$543,347

Other Elected Officials, the Legislative Branch, and the Judicial Branch

Other statewide elected officials, as well as the Judiciary, will recommend their proposed FY 2021-2022 budget directly to the General Assembly. The Governor’s recommendation provides annual base adjustments associated with prior legislation, but leaves funding levels for requests flat, consistent with FY 2020-21 and includes no placeholder.

Total Compensation

Due to ongoing economic uncertainty, this budget does not include an across-the-board increase in salary for state employees. The table below details the requested benefits.

Total Compensation Summary – Statewide Requested Increase			
#	Category	TF	GF*
1	Health Life Dental	\$73,256,837	\$62,376,159
2	Short-Term Disability	\$8,342	\$38,574
3	PERA - AED	\$1,341,867	\$1,242,143
4	PERA - SAED	\$1,342,113	\$1,243,605
5	PERA Direct Distribution**	\$16,695,307	\$12,847,641
6	Shift Differential	\$2,268,309	\$2,121,187
Grand Total		\$94,912,775	\$79,869,309

*Estimated.

**Note that the PERA Direct Distribution is an operating common policy, but is shown here to demonstrate all the costs associated with pension liabilities. Total does not include the annualization of HB20-1379 of \$225M

PERA and Pension Liabilities

The FY 2021-2022 total compensation request includes annualizations attributable to SB 18-200. HB 20-1379 suspended the direct distribution to PERA in FY 2020-21; however, this budget includes an annualization to restore funding in the total amount of \$225M, \$171M in General Funds.

The PERA Direct Distribution common policy is requested using the same methodology as last year, by allocating resources across fund types in the same proportion as Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) and the Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED). It is important to note, however, that the federal government is not consistent in their approach for funding state pension liabilities through direct billing mechanisms such as this.

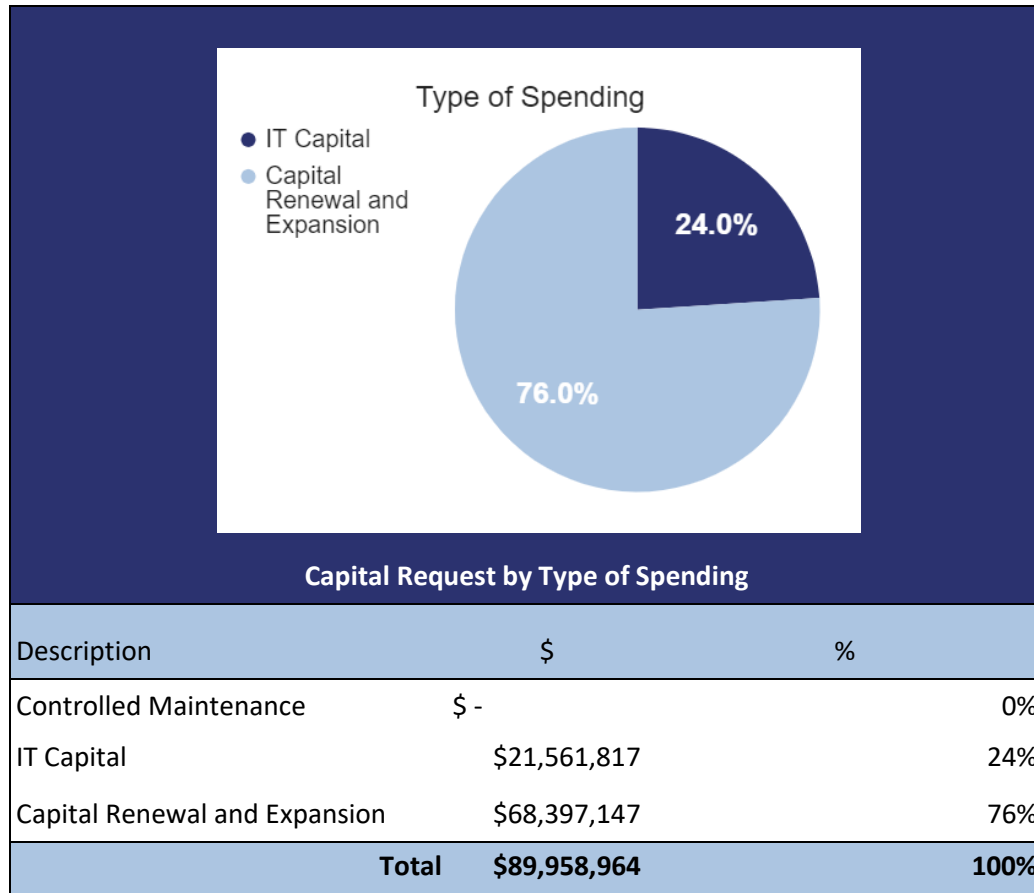
For more details, including agency specific impacts, please see the detailed Common Policy report provided by DPA, which can be found on the OSPB website.

Statewide Provider Rates

Due to ongoing economic uncertainty, this budget does not include an across-the-board increase or decrease for community providers. We have preserved funding for most providers, including those for child welfare, youth services, and most medicaid providers. The budget includes targeted rate decreases for certain provider categories, including anesthesiologists and others identified by the state's Medicaid Provider Rate Review Advisory Committee (MPRRAC), which regularly compares reimbursement rates against appropriate benchmarks.

Capital Construction

The total capital construction budget in the FY 2021-2022 recommendation totals \$138M, which includes \$41M for projects funded solely by cash funds, and another \$97M for projects that include some General Fund amount. That \$97M includes \$7M from federal funds, as well as a transfer of \$90M from the General Fund. This \$90M General Fund investment can be detailed as follows:



There were no 1331 approved Capital Projects in FY 2020-21. OSPB recommends a total transfer of \$90M, as shown in the table below. A complete list of projects in the request can be found in our budget submission documents to the Capital Development Committee and Joint Technology Committee, located on the [OSPB website](#).

General Fund Transfer to the Capital Construction Fund		
Description	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
1331 Approved Capital Projects	\$ -	\$ -
New Capital Requests	\$ 20,000,000	\$70,000,000
Total Transfer by Fiscal Year	\$ 20,000,000	\$70,000,000
Total Transfer		\$90,000,000

Funds Transfers

As part of the stimulus and investment package, the budget includes requests for funds transfers to and from the General Fund in the current fiscal year, including a one-time transfer of approximately \$500M for the economic stimulus package and an additional \$179M to replenish the State Emergency Reserve.

Economic Stimulus and Investment Package: General Fund Transfers

Anticipated FY21 Stimulus General Fund Transfers, not included in agency requests			
#	Fund	Description	GF
1	4000	State Highway Fund	\$200,000,000
2	4610	Capital Construction Fund	\$20,000,000
3	29T0	Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative	\$15,000,000
4		Colorado Workforce Development Council	\$25,000,000
5	1560	OEDIT Strategic Fund	\$45,000,000
6	27L0	Accelerator Grant Program Cash Fund	\$10,000,000
7	3350	Preparedness Fund	\$3,000,000
8	2013	Colorado Firefighting Air Corps Fund	\$13,242,760
9	4240	CWCB Construction Fund	\$4,000,000
10	3360	Forest Restoration & Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant Program	\$6,000,000
11	TBD	Restaurant, Bar, and Small Business Relief Package	\$105,000,000
12	21D0	Clean & Renewable Energy Fund	\$40,000,000
Grand Total			\$486,242,760

Replenish State Emergency Reserve General Fund Transfers

Anticipated General Fund Transfers to Repay Emergency Reserve			
#	Fund	Description	GF
1	2600	Disaster Emergency Fund	\$146,212,983
2		Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund	\$32,887,017
Grand Total			\$179,100,000

Contingency for COVID Response

Anticipated General Fund Transfers for COVID Response			
#	Fund	Description	GF
1		Contingency for COVID Response	\$231,127,415
Grand Total			\$231,127,415

2021 Accompanying Legislation

This budget includes multiple decision items that require a legislative change, listed below.

Decision Items requiring accompanying legislation				
#	Agency	Description	TF	GF
1	CDA	Agricultural Climate Resilience Office	\$0	\$0
2	CDE	State Share of Total Program Increase	\$810,909,134	\$578,471,080
3	CDE	Repurposing Early Intervention Evaluation Funding	\$0	\$0
4	CDE	Maintain JBC Reductions from FY 2020-21	-\$925,255	-\$925,255
5	CDE	Clean-Up of Outdated Long Bill Appr & Program Susp	-\$1,276,222	-\$212,222
6	CDE	Reduce Capital Construction Assistance Funding	-\$4,591,038	\$0
7	CDE	Return Unused Fund Balances	-\$250,000	\$0
8	GOV	(CEO) Wind Down ReNew Our Schools Program	-\$134,626	-\$134,626
9	GOV	(OEDIT) Cannabis Opportunity Program	\$150,000	\$0
10	HCPF	Remote Supports for HCBS Programs	-\$716,616	-\$348,345
11	HCPF	Transfer HAS Fee	\$0	-\$80,000,000
12	HCPF	Provider Rate Adjustments	-\$41,349,862	-\$15,751,002
13	HCPF	Behavioral Health Program Adjustments	-\$89,357,696	-\$23,578,390
14	HCPF	Financing and Grant Program Adjustments	-\$10,013,985	-\$15,882,005
15	HCPF	Increased Medicaid Match for Financing Payments	-\$9,314,184	-\$4,358,071
16	CDHE	(HC) Financial Sustainability for History Colorado	\$0	-\$930,632
17	CDHE	(HC) Sustain Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	\$521,500	\$0
18	CDHE	State Operating Funding for Public Higher Education	\$84,367,842	\$0
19	CDHE	Realign Funding for Colorado Student Leader Institute	-\$218,825	-\$218,825
20	CDHE	Continue Open Educational Resources	\$100,838	\$0
21	CDHE	RISE Fund for Higher Education	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
21	DHS	Extended Eligibility for Foster Care Youth	\$0	\$0
22	DHS	Early Intervention Program Changes	-\$2,636,345	-\$2,636,345
23	DHS	Adjust Market Rate Study Frequency	-\$55,000	-\$55,000
24	CDLE	Realign Hospitality Education Grant Program	-\$401,947	-\$401,947
25	DNR	Wildfire Risk Mitigation and Watershed Restoration	\$5,000,000	\$0
26	DNR	Support for Remote Avalanche Control Systems	\$85,637	\$0
27	DPA	Decentralization of Collections Services	-\$1,653,571	\$0
28	DPA	Recovery Audit Program Closure	-\$64,714	-\$64,714
29	CDPHE	Discontinue Underutilized Waste Tire End User Program	-\$6,525,000	\$0
30	CDPHE	Redirect Marijuana Health Effects Monitoring Funding	-\$40,981	\$0
31	CDPHE	Extend JBC Reduction to Marijuana Education Campaign	-\$3,700,000	\$0
32	DPS	Community Corrections Grants	-\$22,000,000	-\$22,000,000
31	DORA	Colorado Option Health Insurance	\$864,026	\$0
32	DORA	Prescription Drug Affordability	\$371,370	\$0
33	DOR	Savings from Adopting Virtual Government	-\$803,477	-\$611,854
34	Statewide	Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	-\$9,008,102	-\$7,049,341
	Statewide	Cash Fund Solvency Proposal (<i>not a decision item</i>)	\$0	\$0
Grand Total			\$707,332,901	\$413,312,506

Economic and Revenue Conditions

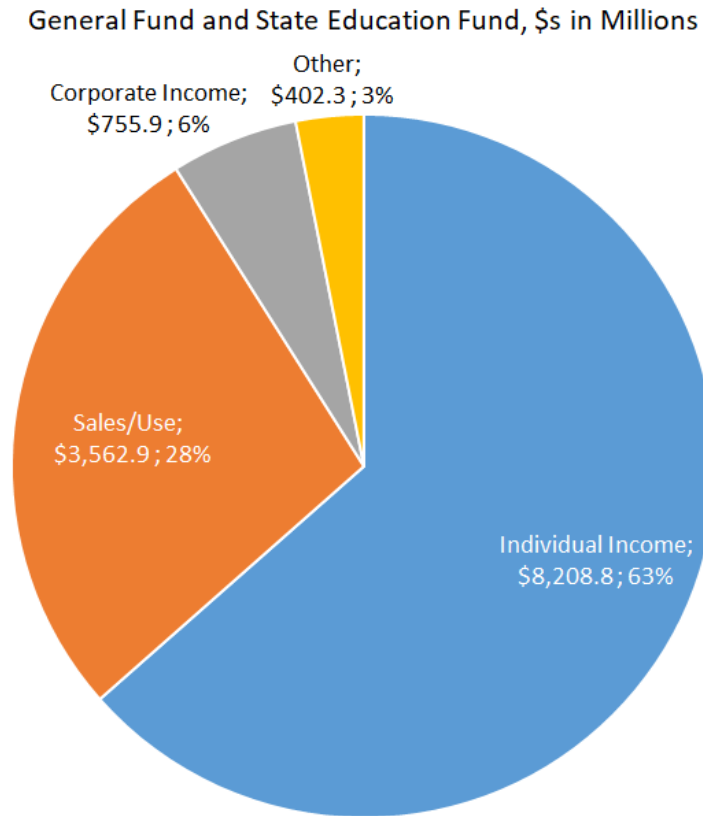
The following section discusses economic conditions for Colorado as well as General Fund and State Education Fund revenue received by the State based on the OSPB September 2020 forecast. The General Fund is the State's main account for funding its core programs and services, such as education, health and human services, public safety, and courts. It also helps fund capital construction and maintenance needs for State facilities and, in some years, transportation projects.

The largest revenue sources for the General Fund are income and sales taxes paid by individuals and businesses in the state, which are heavily influenced by the performance of the economy. General Fund revenue is expected to decrease by 4.7 percent in FY 2020-21 before growing by 4.7 percent in FY 2021-22. It is expected to further increase in FY 2022-23. Revenue subject to TABOR is not expected to exceed the Referendum C cap within the forecast period.

In addition to the General Fund, some State programs and services are funded from cash funds and federal government funds. Cash funds receive revenue from certain taxes, user fees, and charges that are generally designated for specific programs. The State Education Fund is a cash fund that receives one-third of one percent of taxable income from Colorado taxpayers to help fund K-12 education.

Income and sales taxes are the largest sources of General Fund revenue – The following pie chart shows the composition of revenue sources that are projected for both the State General Fund and State Education Fund for FY 2021-22, based on OSPB's September 2020 forecast. Income, sales, and use taxes make up more than 9 percent of General Fund revenues.

General Fund money diverted to the State Education Fund – The State Education Fund (SEF) receives one-third of one-percent of total taxable income under the Colorado Constitution. Therefore, a portion of revenue from income taxes is diverted from the General Fund to the SEF every year. Because this revenue comes from taxable income, it generally follows the trends in the State's individual income and corporate income tax revenue collections, with occasional slight differences due to the timing of diversions. The diversion is forecasted at \$672.3M in FY 2021-22, an expected decrease of 3.9 percent from FY 2020-21. In addition to



the diversion of income tax revenue, policies enacted over the past several years have transferred other General Fund money to the State Education Fund.

Economic conditions affect revenue to the General Fund and State Education Fund – General Fund revenue collections are heavily influenced by the performance of the economy. When more people earn and spend money, and businesses experience increased sales, State tax revenue grows. Conversely, State revenue declines during economic downturns such as that which we are currently experiencing; sometimes by large amounts as income and spending levels weaken.

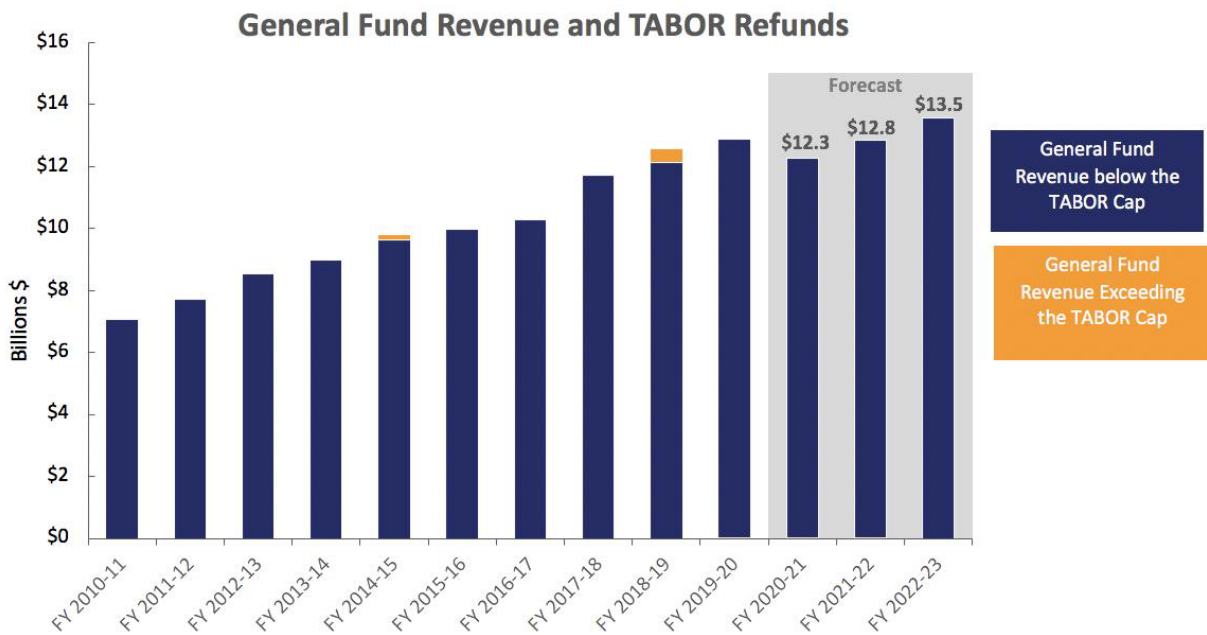
Some General Fund revenue sources – notably corporate income taxes and individual income tax estimated payments – are highly volatile, which can cause larger fluctuations in revenue than are seen in overall economic conditions. This volatility can also cause large forecast errors.

Current economic conditions – The pandemic recession that began in March significantly reduced Colorado’s economic activity. Despite significant improvement since April, Colorado’s economic activity remains well below normal levels. The state has recovered more than half of

the jobs that were lost earlier this year, but the unemployment rate remains elevated at 6.4 percent and more than 200,000 Coloradans are receiving unemployment benefits. Despite this, Colorado’s economy continues to outperform the national average.

Although the Colorado economy is recovering, future economic conditions are highly dependent upon the course of the virus. The September forecast assumed that intermittent periods of rising caseloads will continue to occur until a vaccine is developed and made widely available. The possibility that caseloads will significantly exceed levels experienced previously represents a downside risk to the forecast. Additionally, while the immediate economic impacts of the pandemic are visible and well-known, the second-order effects are more difficult to anticipate. Finally, while the forecast does not assume further federal fiscal relief, the consequences of reduced federal fiscal support are difficult to foresee and could result in weaker economic conditions if additional federal relief to individuals, businesses, and state and local governments is not provided.

Forecast for General Fund revenue – Continued weaknesses in the Colorado labor market resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, among other impacts of the virus, have led to a projected decrease of 4.7 percent in General Fund revenue in FY 2020-21, but growth is expected to return in FY 2021-22 and beyond. General Fund revenue is expected to grow by 4.7 percent in FY 2021-22 and 5.5 percent in FY 2022-23.



Source: OSPB September 2020 forecast

Individual Income Tax—Income tax paid by individuals is by far the largest source of tax revenue for the State. Individual income tax collections are also extremely volatile during periods of economic change. Representing 63 percent of total General Fund revenue, individual income

tax collections grew at a rate of 4.8 percent in FY 2019-20, but are expected to decline 8.1 percent in FY 2020-21 prior to resuming an upward trajectory in FY 2022-23.

Individual income tax is paid on most sources of household income, such as wages, investments, and royalties. Business income is also generally subject to the individual income tax, unless the business is organized as a C-corporation.

Although we expect a decline in individual income tax collections in FY 2020-21, the reduction is expected to be short-lived and mitigated by the fact that low-income earners were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. Receipts are expected to resume an upward trajectory in FY 2022-23, though at a slower rate than immediately before the pandemic.

Corporate Income Tax – Certain businesses, called C-corporations, pay income tax through the corporate income tax system. In FY 2019-20, Corporate income tax collections fell 20.8 percent from FY 2018-19 levels to \$728.3M. Some of this large decline was anticipated prior to the pandemic because of specific circumstances that led to unusually high corporate income tax receipts in 2018-19. However, the bulk of this decline is driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and corporate income tax receipts are expected to continue to decline another 10.0 percent in FY 2020-21 before resuming growth in FY 2021-22.

Similar to individual income tax revenue, corporate income tax revenue is among the most volatile sources of General Fund revenue due to business-specific filing considerations and the structure of the corporate income tax code. Corporate income taxes were boosted in FY 2018-19 by a large settlement agreement with a delinquent taxpayer and were partially reduced in FY 2019-20 by amended returns and refund claims following recent tax policy rulings by the Colorado Supreme Court. As noted above, despite the significant declines in FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, corporate income tax revenue is expected to resume a growth trajectory as the Colorado economy recovers. Future growth, however, will be constrained by the extent and speed of the pandemic recovery as well as higher business costs, especially for tariffs and employee compensation, which will reduce profit margins and lower tax liabilities.

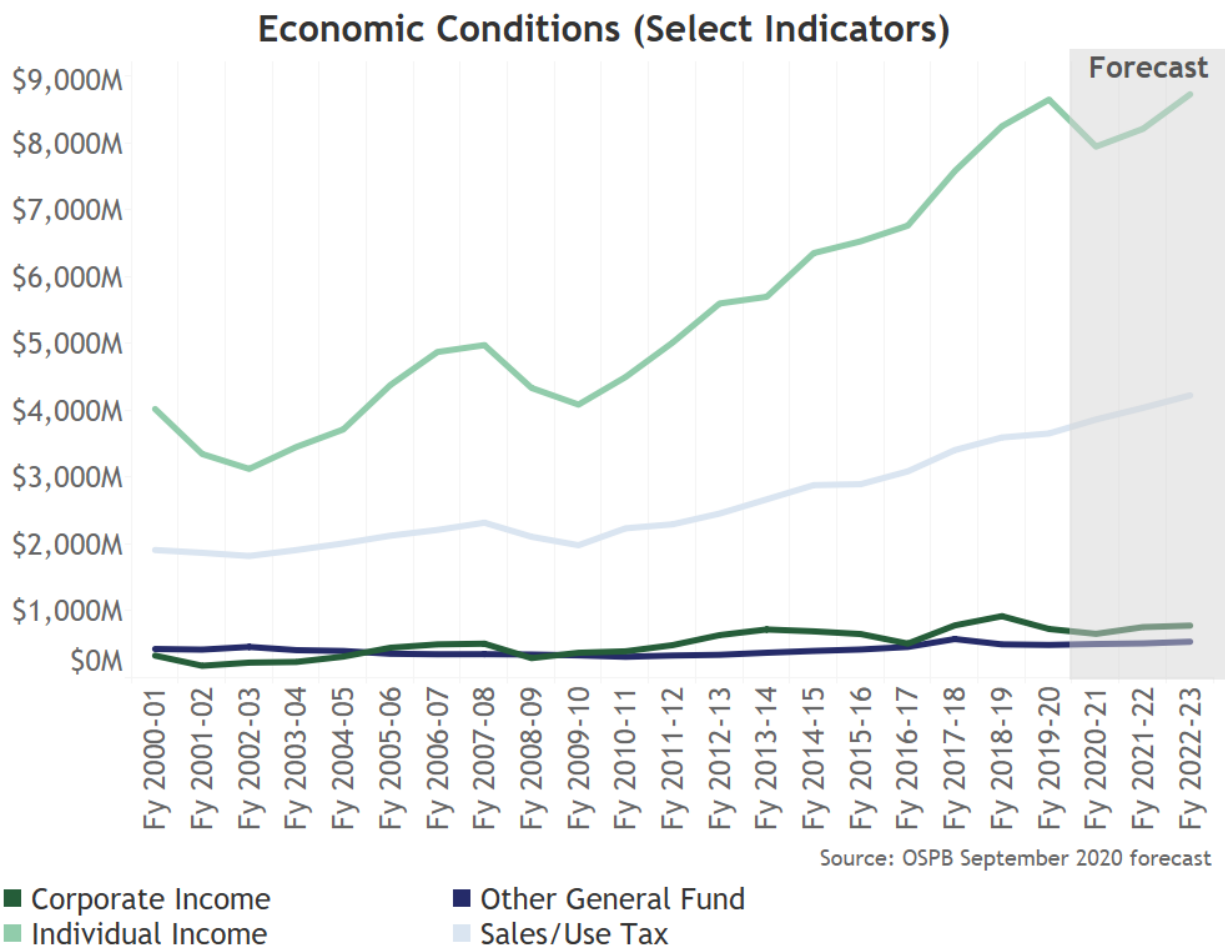
Sales and Use Taxes – The State’s sales and use tax collections make up about 28 percent of General Fund revenue. Most products and a small number of services are subject to these taxes; both households and businesses pay sales and use taxes. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, sales tax revenue increased 4.7 percent in FY 2019-20- and is expected to increase an additional 6.5 percent in FY 2020-21.

Colorado’s sales tax collections have stayed strong despite the COVID-19 pandemic due to a rapid recovery in retail sales and increased online sales volumes. Sales tax collections are expected to remain steady in coming months as the economy continues to slowly recover.

While Colorado’s sales tax revenue held steady and is expected to remain so in coming months, use tax revenues declined by 39.1 percent in FY 2019-20 and are projected to decline by a further 8.9 percent in FY 2020-21 and 2.7 percent in FY 2021-22. Use tax is a companion to

sales tax and is paid by Colorado residents and businesses on purchases that did not collect the state sales tax. Use taxes bring in a much smaller amount of revenue than sales taxes and are often more volatile. Much of the State’s use tax revenue comes from Colorado businesses paying tax on transactions involving out-of-state sellers, in addition to individuals paying taxes on online purchases where the retailer did not collect taxes. Use tax collections are expected to continue to decline as more retailers remit sales taxes directly to the State, resulting in fewer use taxes due.

Other General Fund Revenue – Several smaller sources contribute all other General Fund revenue. These include excise taxes on cigarette, tobacco, and liquor products; taxes paid by insurers on premiums; pari-mutuel wagering; interest income; and fines and fees. Revenue from these sources fell by 1.7 percent in FY 2019-20 and is expected to increase 2.8 percent in FY 2020-21, followed by another 1.8 percent increase in FY 2021-22.



FY 2022-23 Budget Deficit – While faster than expected recovery in individual income tax, corporate income tax, and sales tax collections accounts for additional budget capacity as compared to June’s forecast, budget shortfalls remain. Notably, a budget gap is expected in FY 2022-23 and therefore new recurring budget obligations should be minimized.

Attachment 5:
Budget Tables, by Fund Source and Department

Total Funds

	2020-21 Enacted Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted	
					\$ Change	% Change
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	\$3,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$67,000,000	2233.33%
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	\$88,264,293	\$0	\$88,264,293	\$92,537,189	\$4,272,896	4.84%
Interest on School Loans	\$9,311,760	\$0	\$9,311,760	\$10,242,936	\$931,176	10.00%
Transfers to Transportation	\$0	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$0	N/A
Transfers to State Education Fund	\$113,000,000	\$0	\$113,000,000	\$23,000,000	-\$90,000,000	-79.65%
Transfers to Other Funds	\$214,936,319	\$231,127,415	\$446,063,734	\$432,718,146	\$217,781,827	101.32%
Forecast Adjustments	\$6,586,277	\$0	\$6,586,277	\$8,020,372	\$1,434,095	21.77%
CSU NWC Transfer	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	0.00%
Requested Transfers for Investments	\$0	\$461,600,000	\$461,600,000	\$31,000,000	\$31,000,000	N/A
TOTAL Other Obligations	\$455,098,649	\$912,727,415	\$1,367,826,064	\$687,518,643	\$232,419,994	51.07%
TOTAL FUNDS Requested	\$32,447,186,127	\$1,148,884,006	\$33,596,070,133	\$35,447,824,019	\$3,000,637,892	9.25%

Total General Fund

	2020-21 Enacted Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted \$ Change	% Change
Department of Agriculture	\$11,344,162	\$0	\$11,344,162	\$12,909,470	\$1,565,308	13.80%
Department of Corrections	\$841,277,322	\$0	\$841,277,322	\$847,332,937	\$6,055,615	0.72%
Department of Education	\$3,929,010,921	\$0	\$3,929,010,921	\$4,508,598,767	\$579,587,846	14.75%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	\$52,762,694	\$0	\$52,762,694	\$51,302,097	-\$1,460,597	-2.77%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	\$3,184,706,003	\$0	\$3,184,706,003	\$3,511,257,312	\$326,551,309	10.25%
Department of Higher Education	\$604,518,340	\$0	\$604,518,340	\$1,111,169,093	\$506,650,753	83.81%
Department of Human Services	\$960,429,029	\$0	\$960,429,029	\$996,243,222	\$35,814,193	3.73%
Judicial Department	\$580,369,837	\$0	\$580,369,837	\$598,397,353	\$18,027,516	3.11%
Department of Labor and Employment	\$18,494,327	\$0	\$18,494,327	\$19,054,990	\$560,663	3.03%
Department of Law	\$14,284,514	\$0	\$14,284,514	\$15,078,784	\$794,270	5.56%
Legislative Department	\$53,636,489	\$0	\$53,636,489	\$53,636,489	\$0	0.00%
Department of Local Affairs	\$41,556,437	\$0	\$41,556,437	\$37,767,193	-\$3,789,244	-9.12%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	\$10,343,790	\$0	\$10,343,790	\$10,643,375	\$299,585	2.90%
Department of Natural Resources	\$32,699,083	\$0	\$32,699,083	\$35,168,251	\$2,469,168	7.55%
Department of Personnel	\$14,049,455	\$0	\$14,049,455	\$17,103,350	\$3,053,895	21.74%
Department of Public Health and Environment	\$59,958,515	\$0	\$59,958,515	\$60,702,230	\$743,715	1.24%
Department of Public Safety	\$152,018,983	\$0	\$152,018,983	\$147,726,256	-\$4,292,727	-2.82%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	\$1,940,640	\$0	\$1,940,640	\$2,164,972	\$224,332	11.56%
Department of Revenue	\$117,400,299	\$0	\$117,400,299	\$122,274,792	\$4,874,493	4.15%
Department of State	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A
Department of Transportation	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	-\$1,000,000	-100.00%
Department of the Treasury	\$179,288,912	\$0	\$179,288,912	\$361,638,051	\$182,349,139	101.71%
Subtotal Department Operating Requests	\$10,861,089,752	\$0	\$10,861,089,752	\$12,520,168,984	\$1,659,079,232	15.28%
Placeholders for Stimulus Legislation and Budget Adjustments	\$0	\$225,786,997	\$225,786,997	\$363,400,000	\$363,400,000	N/A
1331 Approved Supplementals	\$64,940	\$0	\$64,940	\$0	-\$64,940	-100.00%
Subtotal Operating Requests	\$10,861,154,692	\$225,786,997	\$11,086,941,689	\$12,883,568,984	\$2,022,414,292	18.62%



Total General Fund

	2020-21 Enacted Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted	
					\$ Change	% Change
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	\$3,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$67,000,000	2233.33%
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	\$88,264,293	\$0	\$88,264,293	\$92,537,189	\$4,272,896	4.84%
Interest on School Loans	\$9,311,760	\$0	\$9,311,760	\$10,242,936	\$931,176	10.00%
Transfers to Transportation		\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$0	N/A
Transfers to State Education Fund	\$113,000,000	\$0	\$113,000,000	\$23,000,000	-\$90,000,000	-79.65%
Transfers to Other Funds	\$214,936,319	\$231,127,415	\$446,063,734	\$432,718,146	\$217,781,827	101.32%
Forecast Adjustments	\$6,586,277	\$0	\$6,586,277	\$8,020,372	\$1,434,095	21.77%
CSU NWC Transfer	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	0.00%
Requested Transfers for Investments	\$0	\$461,600,000	\$461,600,000	\$31,000,000	\$31,000,000	N/A
Total Other Obligations	\$455,098,649	\$912,727,415	\$1,367,826,064	\$687,518,643	\$232,419,994	51.07%
Total Funds Requested	\$11,316,253,341	\$1,138,514,412	\$12,454,767,753	\$13,571,087,627	\$2,254,834,286	19.9%



General Fund not Subject to the Limit

	2020-21 Initial Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted \$ Change	% Change
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	\$387,132	\$0	\$387,132	\$377,592	-\$9,540	-2.46%
Department of Local Affairs	\$4,345,000	\$0	\$4,345,000	\$4,345,000	\$0	0.00%
Department of Public Health and Environment	\$387,756	\$0	\$387,756	\$387,756	\$0	0.00%
Department of Revenue	\$33,800,122	\$0	\$33,800,122	\$33,800,122	\$0	0.00%
Department of the Treasury	\$163,663,420	\$0	\$163,663,420	\$174,942,007	\$11,278,587	6.89%
Subtotal Department Operating Requests	\$202,583,430	\$0	\$202,583,430	\$213,852,477	\$11,269,047	5.56%
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	\$3,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$67,000,000	2233.33%
Old Age Pension Fund / Older Coloradans Fund	\$88,264,293	\$0	\$88,264,293	\$92,537,189	\$4,272,896	4.84%
Interest on School Loans	\$9,311,760	\$0	\$9,311,760	\$10,242,936	\$931,176	10.00%
Transfers to Transportation	\$0	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$0	N/A
Transfers to State Education Fund	\$113,000,000	\$0	\$113,000,000	\$23,000,000	-\$90,000,000	-79.65%
Transfers to Other Funds	\$214,936,319	\$231,127,415	\$446,063,734	\$432,718,146	\$217,781,827	101.32%
Forecast Adjustments	\$6,586,277	\$0	\$6,586,277	\$8,020,372	\$1,434,095	21.77%
CSU NWC Transfer	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	0.00%
Requested Transfers for Investments	\$0	\$461,600,000	\$461,600,000	\$31,000,000	\$31,000,000	N/A
Total Other Obligations	\$455,098,649	\$912,727,415	\$1,367,826,064	\$687,518,643	\$232,419,994	51.07%
TOTAL	\$657,682,079	\$912,727,415	\$1,570,409,494	\$901,371,120	\$243,689,041	37.05%

Total Cash Funds

	2020-21 Initial Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted \$ Change	% Change
Department of Agriculture	\$37,944,741	\$0	\$37,944,741	\$37,583,447	-\$361,294	-0.95%
Department of Corrections	\$47,652,059	\$0	\$47,652,059	\$46,190,970	-\$1,461,089	-3.07%
Department of Education	\$1,047,522,606	\$0	\$1,047,522,606	\$1,280,880,644	\$233,358,038	22.28%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	\$25,289,951	\$0	\$25,289,951	\$28,827,356	\$3,537,405	13.99%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	\$1,767,368,404	\$0	\$1,767,368,404	\$1,671,617,925	-\$95,750,479	-5.42%
Department of Higher Education	\$2,901,671,594	\$0	\$2,901,671,594	\$2,975,550,435	\$73,878,841	2.55%
Department of Human Services	\$420,236,935	\$0	\$420,236,935	\$429,992,961	\$9,756,026	2.32%
Judicial Department	\$175,497,336	\$0	\$175,497,336	\$173,144,372	-\$2,352,964	-1.34%
Department of Labor and Employment	\$81,509,312	\$0	\$81,509,312	\$81,229,127	-\$280,185	-0.34%
Department of Law	\$19,457,503	\$0	\$19,457,503	\$20,287,454	\$829,951	4.27%
Legislative Department	\$90,000	\$0	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$0	0.00%
Department of Local Affairs	\$195,000,550	\$0	\$195,000,550	\$195,201,322	\$200,772	0.10%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	\$1,641,694	\$0	\$1,641,694	\$1,744,594	\$102,900	6.27%
Department of Natural Resources	\$265,309,811	\$0	\$265,309,811	\$247,277,826	-\$18,031,985	-6.80%
Department of Personnel	\$13,872,652	\$0	\$13,872,652	\$11,321,778	-\$2,550,874	-18.39%
Department of Public Health and Environment	\$188,149,625	\$0	\$188,149,625	\$176,595,442	-\$11,554,183	-6.14%
Department of Public Safety	\$235,478,753	\$0	\$235,478,753	\$247,262,199	\$11,783,446	5.00%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	\$109,836,123	\$0	\$109,836,123	\$111,876,106	\$2,039,983	1.86%
Department of Revenue	\$281,140,152	\$0	\$281,140,152	\$283,578,097	\$2,437,945	0.87%
Department of State	\$31,103,181	\$0	\$31,103,181	\$30,674,817	-\$428,364	-1.38%
Department of Transportation	\$1,346,836,605	\$0	\$1,346,836,605	\$1,255,781,127	-\$91,055,478	-6.76%
Department of the Treasury	\$456,543,447	\$0	\$456,543,447	\$495,919,671	\$39,376,224	8.62%
Subtotal Department Operating Requests	\$9,649,153,034	\$0	\$9,649,153,034	\$9,802,627,670	\$153,474,636	1.59%
Placeholders for Stimulus Legislation and Budget Adjustments	\$0	\$17,681,345	\$17,681,345	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	N/A
1331 Approved Supplementals	\$4,406,724	\$0	\$4,406,724	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total Cash Funds	\$9,653,559,758	\$17,681,345	\$9,671,241,103	\$9,803,627,670	\$154,474,636	1.60%



Total Reappropriated Funds

	2020-21 Initial Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted \$ Change	% Change
Department of Agriculture	\$2,575,576	\$0	\$2,575,576	\$2,583,073	\$7,497	0.29%
Department of Corrections	\$51,364,657	\$0	\$51,364,657	\$43,749,393	-\$7,615,264	-14.83%
Department of Education	\$39,999,728	\$0	\$39,999,728	\$40,487,447	\$487,719	1.22%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	\$290,822,049	\$0	\$290,822,049	\$282,545,558	-\$8,276,491	-2.85%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	\$45,956,525	\$0	\$45,956,525	\$44,040,969	-\$1,915,556	-4.17%
Department of Higher Education	\$431,676,885	\$0	\$431,676,885	\$904,908,033	\$473,231,148	109.63%
Department of Human Services	\$208,978,816	\$0	\$208,978,816	\$206,187,307	-\$2,791,509	-1.34%
Judicial Department	\$56,117,497	\$0	\$56,117,497	\$56,117,497	\$0	0.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	\$6,388,200	\$0	\$6,388,200	\$6,306,397	-\$81,803	-1.28%
Department of Law	\$55,459,309	\$0	\$55,459,309	\$57,012,967	\$1,553,658	2.80%
Legislative Department	\$1,145,622	\$0	\$1,145,622	\$1,145,622	\$0	0.00%
Department of Local Affairs	\$15,178,663	\$0	\$15,178,663	\$15,573,845	\$395,182	2.60%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	\$163,167	\$0	\$163,167	\$167,750	\$4,583	2.81%
Department of Natural Resources	\$7,170,362	\$0	\$7,170,362	\$7,528,169	\$357,807	4.99%
Department of Personnel	\$181,613,069	\$0	\$181,613,069	\$185,731,227	\$4,118,158	2.27%
Department of Public Health and Environment	\$49,047,028	\$0	\$49,047,028	\$48,063,877	-\$983,151	-2.00%
Department of Public Safety	\$46,820,156	\$0	\$46,820,156	\$51,442,222	\$4,622,066	9.87%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	\$5,533,354	\$0	\$5,533,354	\$5,681,189	\$147,835	2.67%
Department of Revenue	\$6,908,583	\$0	\$6,908,583	\$8,360,342	\$1,451,759	21.01%
Department of Transportation	\$7,078,096	\$0	\$7,078,096	\$7,110,396	\$32,300	0.46%
Department of the Treasury	\$17,433,244	\$0	\$17,433,244	\$71,483,838	\$54,050,594	310.04%
Subtotal Department Operating Requests	\$1,527,430,586	\$0	\$1,527,430,586	\$2,046,227,118	\$518,796,532	33.97%
Placeholders for Stimulus Legislation and Budget Adjustments	\$0	-\$1,275,440	-\$1,275,440	\$0	\$0	N/A
Total Reappropriated Funds	\$1,527,430,586	-\$1,275,440	\$1,526,155,146	\$2,046,227,118	\$518,796,532	33.97%



Total Federal Funds

	2020-21 Initial Appropriation	2020-21 Requested Stimulus & Other Supplementals	2020-21 Total	2021-22 Nov 2 Governor's Request	Nov 2 Request/Enacted \$ Change	% Change
Department of Agriculture	\$3,949,105	\$0	\$3,949,105	\$3,949,105	\$0	0.00%
Department of Corrections	\$9,687,462	\$0	\$9,687,462	\$2,932,425	-\$6,755,037	-69.73%
Department of Education	\$777,581,096	\$0	\$777,581,096	\$777,962,635	\$381,539	0.05%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	\$6,573,817	\$0	\$6,573,817	\$6,718,251	\$144,434	2.20%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	\$7,035,804,815	\$0	\$7,035,804,815	\$7,109,094,668	\$73,289,853	1.04%
Department of Higher Education	\$25,850,476	\$0	\$25,850,476	\$25,725,788	-\$124,688	-0.48%
Department of Human Services	\$689,031,438	\$0	\$689,031,438	\$687,463,470	-\$1,567,968	-0.23%
Judicial Department	\$4,425,000	\$0	\$4,425,000	\$4,425,000	\$0	0.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	\$159,309,764	\$0	\$159,309,764	\$160,592,144	\$1,282,380	0.80%
Department of Law	\$2,370,235	\$0	\$2,370,235	\$2,429,908	\$59,673	2.52%
Department of Local Affairs	\$81,957,100	\$0	\$81,957,100	\$82,032,557	\$75,457	0.09%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	\$120,137,574	\$0	\$120,137,574	\$120,141,589	\$4,015	0.00%
Department of Natural Resources	\$26,658,934	\$0	\$26,658,934	\$26,775,875	\$116,941	0.44%
Department of Public Health and Environment	\$300,970,024	\$0	\$300,970,024	\$302,802,496	\$1,832,472	0.61%
Department of Public Safety	\$69,917,976	\$0	\$69,917,976	\$68,725,523	-\$1,192,453	-1.71%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	\$1,442,682	\$0	\$1,442,682	\$1,862,861	\$420,179	29.12%
Department of Revenue	\$1,036,513	\$0	\$1,036,513	\$1,043,946	\$7,433	0.72%
Department of Transportation	\$629,577,681	\$0	\$629,577,681	\$642,203,363	\$12,625,682	2.01%
Subtotal Department Operating Requests	\$9,946,281,692	\$0	\$9,946,281,692	\$10,026,881,604	\$80,599,912	0.81%
Placeholders for Stimulus Legislation and Budget Adjustments	\$0	\$9,876,899	\$9,876,899	\$0	\$0	N/A
1331 Approved Supplementals	\$3,660,750	\$0	\$3,660,750	\$0	-\$3,660,750	-100.00%
Total Federal Funds	\$9,949,942,442	\$9,876,899	\$9,959,819,341	\$10,026,881,604	\$76,939,162	0.77%

*Table excludes Federal Funds not directly appropriated. For a full reporting of Federal Funds, see quarterly reports published on the OSPB website, https://www.colorado.gov/governor/ospb/emergency_funds

Total FTE

	2020-21	2021-22	Nov 2 Request/Enacted	
	Initial Appropriation	Nov 2 Governor's Request	\$ Change	% Change
Department of Agriculture	299.5	300.5	1.0	0.33%
Department of Corrections	6,463.1	6,416.8	-46.3	-0.72%
Department of Education	609.0	599.0	-10.0	-1.64%
Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting	1,178.9	1,180.7	1.8	0.15%
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	560.6	576.1	15.5	2.76%
Department of Higher Education	26,733.3	26,732.8	-0.5	0.00%
Department of Human Services	5,175.9	5,190.4	14.5	0.28%
Judicial Department	4,945.8	4,945.8	0.0	0.00%
Department of Labor and Employment	1,290.7	1,298.4	7.7	0.60%
Department of Law	518.0	518.1	0.1	0.02%
Legislative Department	306.5	307.0	0.5	0.16%
Department of Local Affairs	199.4	197.4	-2.0	-1.00%
Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	2,534.6	2,533.7	-0.9	-0.04%
Department of Natural Resources	1,511.9	1,517.0	5.1	0.34%
Department of Personnel	408.8	405.7	-3.1	-0.76%
Department of Public Health and Environment	1,397.0	1,394.7	-2.3	-0.16%
Department of Public Safety	1,909.8	1,944.3	34.5	1.81%
Department of Regulatory Agencies	600.8	606.9	6.1	1.02%
Department of Revenue	1,592.5	1,596.7	4.2	0.26%
Department of State	147.0	146.5	-0.5	-0.34%
Department of Transportation	3,326.0	3,327.0	1.0	0.03%
Department of the Treasury	37.9	37.9	0.0	0.00%
Subtotal Department Operating Requests	61,747.0	61,773.4	26.4	0.04%

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds

Department of Agriculture							
R-01 Agricultural Climate Resilience Office	Yes	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Industrial Hemp Enforcement FTE	No	\$95,189	1.0	\$0	\$87,826	\$7,363	\$0
R-03 Budget and Operational Efficiencies	No	-\$1,213,239	-1.0	-\$261,942	-\$951,297	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$1,118,050	0.0	-\$261,942	-\$863,471	\$7,363	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$4,964	0.0	\$3,524	\$1,440	\$0	\$0
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$131,888	0.0	\$51,436	\$80,452	\$0	\$0
NP-03 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$461,617	0.0	\$0	-\$461,617	\$0	\$0
NP-04 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$107,429	0.0	-\$77,256	-\$30,173	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Requests		-\$432,194	0.0	-\$22,296	-\$409,898	\$0	\$0

Request Total for Department of Agriculture		-\$1,550,244	0.0	-\$284,238	-\$1,273,369	\$7,363	\$0
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Department of Corrections							
R-01 Align Prison Caseload	No	-\$22,043,434	0.0	-\$22,043,434	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Align Monitoring Unit Funding	No	-\$287,088	-3.0	-\$287,088	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 Align Medical Caseload Funding	No	-\$8,277,136	0.0	-\$8,277,136	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Align Adult Parole Services	No	-\$5,333,158	-13.8	-\$5,333,158	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Align Cash & Reappropriated Funds Spending Authority	No	-\$9,377,659	0.0	\$0	-\$2,292,605	-\$7,085,054	\$0
R-06 Take Two Expansion	No	\$400,000	0.0	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$44,918,475	-16.8	-\$35,540,816	-\$2,292,605	-\$7,085,054	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$530,642	0.0	-\$530,642	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-02 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$103,564	0.0	\$103,564	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-03 True-up of CDHS and CDOC Meal Interagency Agreement	No	\$140,827	0.0	\$140,827	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-04 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$160,079	0.0	\$264,997	-\$104,918	\$0	\$0
NP-05 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$1,847,691	0.0	-\$1,793,738	-\$53,953	\$0	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$1,973,863	0.0	-\$1,814,992	-\$158,871	\$0	\$0
Request Total for Department of Corrections		-\$46,892,338	-16.8	-\$37,355,808	-\$2,451,476	-\$7,085,054	\$0

Department of Education							
R-01 State Share of Total Program Increase	Yes	\$810,909,134	0.0	\$578,471,080	\$232,438,054	\$0	\$0
R-02 Categorical Programs Inflation Increase	No	\$8,611,834	0.0	\$0	\$8,611,834	\$0	\$0
R-03 State Match for Colorado Imagination Library	No	\$410,221	0.0	\$0	\$410,221	\$0	\$0
R-04 Repurposing Early Intervention Evaluation Funding	Yes	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Maintain JBC Reductions from FY 2020-21	Yes	-\$925,255	-0.4	-\$925,255	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 Clean-Up of Outdated Long Bill Appr & Program Susp	Yes	-\$1,276,222	-0.2	-\$212,222	-\$1,064,000	\$0	\$0
R-07 Reduce Capital Construction Assistance Funding	Yes	-\$4,591,038	0.0	\$0	-\$4,591,038	\$0	\$0
R-08 Personal Services and Operating Reductions	No	-\$1,716,123	-9.8	-\$617,981	-\$797,894	-\$300,248	\$0
R-09 Return Unused Fund Balances	Yes	-\$250,000	0.0	\$0	-\$250,000	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		\$811,172,551	-10.4	\$576,715,622	\$234,757,177	-\$300,248	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$12,410	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$12,410	\$0
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Req	No	\$10,844	0.0	\$10,844	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-03 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$156,376	0.0	-\$67,336	-\$23,284	-\$65,756	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$133,122	0.0	-\$56,492	-\$23,284	-\$53,346	\$0

Request Total for Department of Education		\$811,039,429	-10.4	\$576,659,130	\$234,733,893	-\$353,594	\$0
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Governor - Lt. Governor - State Planning and Budgeting							
R-01 (CEO) Wind Down ReNew Our Schools Program	Yes	-\$134,626	0.0	-\$134,626	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-01 (OEDIT) Increase Support to Minority-Owned Businesses	No	\$4,000,000	2.0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0
R-01 (OIT) Central Administration Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$1,490,782	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$1,490,782	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
R-02 (CEO) Redirect Funds from Cultivators Energy Management	No	-\$130,419	0.0	-\$130,419	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 (OEDIT) Cannabis Opportunity Program	Yes	\$150,000	1.0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0
R-02 (OIT) Applications Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$5,012,009	0.0	-\$74,000	-\$153,000	-\$4,785,009	\$0
R-03 (OEDIT) One-Time Reductions	No	-\$1,620,000	0.0	-\$1,620,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 (OIT) Project Management Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$77,539	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$77,539	\$0
R-04 (OEDIT) Reprioritize Funding for Recovery	No	-\$2,846,000	0.0	-\$2,846,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 (OIT) End User Services Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$452,236	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$452,236	\$0
R-05 (OIT) Network Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$599,987	0.0	\$0	-\$48,600	-\$551,387	\$0
R-06 (OIT) Infrastructure Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$3,001,889	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$3,001,889	\$0
R-07 (OIT) Security Operating Efficiencies	No	-\$1,427,886	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$1,427,886	\$0
R-08 (OIT) Public Safety Network Technical Correction	No	-\$2,000,000	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$2,000,000	\$0
R-09 (OIT) Leased Space Savings	No	-\$750,000	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$750,000	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$15,393,373	3.0	-\$4,805,045	\$3,948,400	-\$14,536,728	\$0
Non-Prioritized Requests							
NP-01 (OIT) DOR Printing and Mail Migration to IDS (DPA R-2)	No	-\$250,574	-3.5	\$0	\$0	-\$250,574	\$0
NP-02 COE Program Financial Restructure (DPA R-1)	No	\$12,699	0.0	\$3,162	\$0	\$9,537	\$0
NP-03 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request (DPA R-6)	No	\$17,633	0.0	-\$6,471	\$0	\$24,104	\$0
NP-04 (OIT) Patient Access and Interop Comp (HCPF R-9)	No	\$150,000	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$0
NP-05 (OIT) BH Claims and Eligibility Process (HCPF R-23)	No	\$2,223,000	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$2,223,000	\$0
NP-06 (GOV) OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$47,474	0.0	-\$47,474	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		\$2,105,284	-3.5	-\$50,783	\$0	\$2,156,067	\$0
Request Total for Governor's Office		-\$13,288,089	-0.5	-\$4,855,828	\$3,948,400	-\$12,380,661	\$0

Department of Health Care Policy and Financing							
R-01 Medical Services Premiums	No	\$329,669,130	0.0	\$198,145,197	-\$26,212,193	-\$5,066	\$157,741,192

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
R-02 Behavioral Health Programs	No	-\$55,261,248	0.0	-\$18,371,642	\$8,251,231	\$0	-\$45,140,837
R-03 Child Health Plan Plus	No	-\$31,086,304	0.0	\$10,398,339	-\$8,994,295	\$0	-\$32,490,348
R-04 Medicare Modernization Act State Contribution	No	\$21,592,081	0.0	\$21,592,081	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 Office of Community Living	No	\$32,484,690	0.0	\$36,115,020	\$707,025	\$0	-\$4,337,355
R-06 Remote Supports for HCBS Programs	Yes	-\$716,616	0.0	-\$348,345	-\$9,962	\$0	-\$358,309
R-07 Nurse Advice Line	No	\$0	0.0	\$898,265	-\$88,166	\$0	-\$810,099
R-08 Supported Living Services Flexibility	No	\$940,718	0.0	\$470,359	\$0	\$0	\$470,359
R-09 Patient Access and Interoperability Rule Compliance	No	\$2,862,999	1.0	-\$1,552	\$0	\$0	\$2,864,551
R-10 Convert Contractor Resources to FTE	No	-\$1,028,965	13.5	\$0	-\$21,609	\$0	-\$1,007,356
R-11 Medicaid Funding for Connect for Health	No	\$4,509,043	0.0	\$0	\$2,007,893	\$0	\$2,501,150
R-12 ARRA-HITECH Funding Transition	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-13 Funding for Family Medicine Residency Training Programs	No	\$1,208,936	0.0	\$379,468	\$0	\$225,000	\$604,468
R-14 Technical Adjustments	No	-\$728,105	0.0	-\$364,052	\$0	\$0	-\$364,053
R-15 Transfer HAS Fee	Yes	\$0	0.0	-\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$0	\$0
R-16 Provider Rate Adjustments	Yes	-\$41,349,862	0.0	-\$15,751,002	\$0	\$0	-\$25,598,860
R-17 Medicaid Benefit Adjustments	No	-\$7,164,645	0.0	-\$3,614,741	\$0	\$0	-\$3,549,904
R-18 Behavioral Health Program Adjustments	Yes	-\$89,357,696	0.0	-\$23,578,390	\$0	\$0	-\$65,779,306
R-19 Financing and Grant Program Adjustments	Yes	-\$10,013,985	0.0	-\$15,882,005	\$0	\$0	\$5,868,020
R-20 MMIS Annualization Delay	No	-\$7,376,207	0.0	-\$2,035,713	\$0	\$0	-\$5,340,494
R-21 Increased Medicaid Match for Financing Payments	Yes	-\$9,314,184	0.0	-\$4,358,071	\$3,822,119	-\$3,916,431	-\$4,861,801
R-22 Executive Director's Office Reduction	No	-\$445,628	0.0	-\$445,628	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-23 Behavioral Health Claims and Eligibility Processing	No	\$7,466,780	0.0	\$7,488,276	\$0	\$0	-\$21,496
R-24 Addressing Health Care Disparities	No	\$5,900,000	0.0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,900,000
Subtotal Decision Items		\$152,790,932	14.5	\$111,735,864	\$59,462,043	-\$3,696,497	-\$14,710,478

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$20,318	0.0	\$8,927	\$750	\$224	\$10,417
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$18,558	0.0	\$9,279	\$0	\$0	\$9,279

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
NP-03 Reduction of Central Administrative Staff	No	-\$57,968	0.0	-\$28,983	\$0	\$0	-\$28,985
NP-04 OIT_FY22 Budget Package Request	No	-\$798,504	0.0	-\$375,847	-\$23,022	\$0	-\$399,635
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$817,596	0.0	-\$386,624	-\$22,272	\$224	-\$408,924

Request Total for Health Care Policy and Financing	\$151,973,336	14.5	\$111,349,240	\$59,439,771	-\$3,696,273	-\$15,119,402
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Department of Higher Education							
HC-01 Financial Sustainability for History Colorado	Yes	\$0	0.0	\$0	-\$930,632	\$930,632	\$0
HC-02 Sustain Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad	Yes	\$521,500	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$521,500	\$0
R-01 State Operating Funding for Public Higher Education	Yes	\$84,367,840	0.0	\$43,530,352	\$0	\$40,837,488	\$0
R-02 Tuition Spending Authority	No	\$74,406,003	0.0	\$0	\$74,406,003	\$0	\$0
R-03 Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver	No	\$2,889,596	0.0	\$2,889,596	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Wind Down Professional Student Exchange Pro	No	-\$126,025	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$126,025	\$0
R-05 Restore Cyber Coding Cryptology Program	No	\$4,000,000	0.0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0
R-06 Eliminate Funding for Colorado Student Leader Institute	Yes	-\$218,825	-1.0	-\$218,825	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-07 Continue Open Educational Resources	Yes	\$100,838	1.0	\$0	\$0	\$100,838	\$0
R-08 RISE Fund for Higher Education	Yes	\$10,000,000	0.0	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-09 Restore Educator Loan Forgiveness Program	No	\$2,898,963	0.5	\$2,898,963	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		\$178,839,890	0.5	\$61,100,086	\$73,475,371	\$44,264,433	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$3,604	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$3,604	\$0
NP-02 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$4,689,432	0.0	-\$4,689,432	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-03 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$39,151	0.0	\$0	-\$39,151	\$0	\$0
NP-04 Increased Medicaid Match for Financing Payments	No	-\$8,904,766	0.0	-\$4,452,383	\$0	-\$4,452,383	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$13,629,745	0.0	-\$9,141,815	-\$39,151	-\$4,448,779	\$0

Request Total for Higher Education	\$165,210,145	0.5	\$51,958,271	\$73,436,220	\$39,815,654	\$0
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Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
Department of Human Services							
R-01 Behavioral Health Services for Children in Crisis	No	\$910,000	0.0	\$910,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Family First Prevention and Services Act	No	\$1,791,157	3.6	\$1,656,730	\$0	\$0	\$134,427
R-03 Supports for Early Childhood Educator Workforce	No	\$1,200,000	0.0	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Extended Eligibility for Foster Care Youth	Yes	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-05 National School Lunch Commodity Storage & Distribution	No	\$720,739	0.4	\$238,400	\$57,339	\$0	\$425,000
R-06 Early Intervention Program Changes	Yes	-\$2,636,345	1.0	-\$2,636,345	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-07 Increase Medicaid Match for Substance Use Treatment	No	-\$11,419,598	0.0	-\$11,419,598	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-08 Early Childhood Programs Federal Funds Refinance	No	\$0	0.0	-\$1,378,696	\$0	\$0	\$1,378,696
R-09 Align Youth Services Facilities with Caseload	No	-\$4,721,930	-4.0	-\$4,721,930	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-10 Align Youth Parole Services with Caseload	No	-\$2,000,000	0.0	-\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-11 Preserve Mindsource Core Purpose	No	-\$900,000	0.0	-\$450,000	\$0	-\$450,000	\$0
R-12 CCCAP Early Childhood Educator Salary Increase	No	\$3,000,000	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
R-13 Adjustment to Funding for Older Coloradans	No	\$3,390,204	0.0	-\$7,020,044	\$7,020,044	\$0	\$3,390,204
R-14 Nurse Home Visitor's Program Spending Authority	No	\$513,801	0.0	\$0	\$513,801	\$0	\$0
R-15 Reduction to Community Behavioral Health Services	No	-\$2,833,334	0.0	-\$1,500,000	-\$1,333,334	\$0	\$0
R-16 Transition Single-District Program	No	-\$1,015,325	0.0	-\$1,015,325	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-17 Adjustment to Colorado Youth Detention Continuum	No	-\$1,326,913	0.0	-\$1,326,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-18 Adjust Market Rate Study Frequency	Yes	-\$55,000	0.0	-\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-19 Adjust Public Awareness Campaigns	No	-\$134,520	0.0	-\$114,000	\$0	\$0	-\$20,520
R-20 Adjust Veteran Community Living Center Reserves	No	\$0	0.0	-\$2,669,922	\$2,669,922	\$0	\$0
R-21 PACE - State Ombudsman Program Refinance	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-22 Adjust Collaborative Management Incentive Funding	No	-\$750,000	0.0	-\$750,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
R-23 Align Contracted Youth Services with Caseload	No	-\$2,374,300	0.0	-\$2,310,266	\$0	\$101,896	-\$165,930
R-24 Administration Efficiency and Vacancy Savings	No	-\$1,430,375	-13.5	-\$1,230,073	\$0	-\$200,302	\$0
R-25 Employment Opportunities with Wages	No	\$3,999,360	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,999,360
R-26 True-up of CDHS and CDOC Meal Interagency Agreement	No	\$140,827	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$140,827	\$0
R-27 Reduce Child Welfare Public Awareness Campaign	No	-\$500,000	0.0	-\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-28 Reduce Appropriation for Child Welfare Funding Model	No	-\$150,000	0.0	-\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-29 Refinance Child Welfare Block	No	\$0	0.0	-\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000
R-30 Reduction of Central Administrative Staff	No	-\$737,266	-7.0	-\$339,032	-\$29,058	-\$257,617	-\$111,559
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$17,318,818	-19.5	-\$47,582,014	\$8,898,714	-\$665,196	\$22,029,678

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$119,462	0.0	\$46,458	\$5,328	\$47,228	\$20,448
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$192,507	0.0	\$65,027	\$9,303	\$82,469	\$35,708
NP-03 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$1,561,967	0.0	-\$1,561,967	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-04 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$5,347,369	0.0	-\$1,282,971	-\$296,569	-\$2,629,255	-\$1,138,574
NP-05 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$659,385	0.0	-\$342,880	\$0	\$0	-\$316,505
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$7,256,752	0.0	-\$3,076,333	-\$281,938	-\$2,499,558	-\$1,398,923

Request Total for Human Services		-\$24,575,570	-19.5	-\$50,658,347	\$8,616,776	-\$3,164,754	\$20,630,755
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Department of Labor and Employment							
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
R-01 Launching Colorado's Just Transition	No	\$283,568	1.5	\$283,568	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Strengthening Enforcement of Colorado Labor Law	No	\$99,622	0.0	\$0	\$99,622	\$0	\$0
R-03 Realign Hospitality Education Grant Program	Yes	-\$401,947	-0.5	-\$401,947	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$18,757	1.0	-\$118,379	\$99,622	\$0	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 FY 2021-22 Annual Fleet Request	No	-\$126	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$126
NP-02 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$20,978	0.0	\$0	\$20,978	\$0	\$0

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
NP-03 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$554,323	0.0	-\$136,015	-\$418,308	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$533,471	0.0	-\$136,015	-\$397,330	\$0	-\$126
Request Total for Labor And Employment		-\$552,228	1.0	-\$254,394	-\$297,708	\$0	-\$126

Department of Local Affairs							
R-01 Align Defense Counsel on First Appearance Grant Program	No	-\$687,625	0.0	-\$687,625	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Restructure Gray & Black Market Marijuana Enforcement	No	-\$4,000,000	0.0	\$0	-\$4,000,000	\$0	\$0
R-03 Continue HB17-1326 Crime Prevention Grants Adjustments	No	-\$1,000,000	0.0	-\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-04 Adjust Affordable Housing Funds	No	-\$4,681,311	-1.7	-\$4,544,962	\$0	-\$136,349	\$0
R-05 Law Enforcement Community Services Grant Program	No	\$200,000	0.0	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
R-06 One-Time Elimination of Geothermal Energy Impact Grants	No	-\$50,000	0.0	\$0	-\$50,000	\$0	\$0
R-07 Refinance Firefighter Malfunction Benefits	No	-\$150,000	0.0	-\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-08 DOLA Personal Services Reductions	No	-\$124,658	-1.0	-\$124,658	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$10,493,594	-2.7	-\$6,507,245	-\$3,850,000	-\$136,349	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$3,247	0.0	\$897	\$487	\$1,233	\$630
NP-02 Annual Fleet Request	No	\$23,506	0.0	\$17,630	\$0	\$5,876	\$0
NP-03 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$85,954	0.0	-\$23,739	-\$12,884	-\$32,652	-\$16,679
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$59,201	0.0	-\$5,212	-\$12,397	-\$25,543	-\$16,049

Request Total for Local Affairs		-\$10,552,795	-2.7	-\$6,512,457	-\$3,862,397	-\$161,892	-\$16,049
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Department of Military and Veterans Affairs							
R-01 Reductions for a Reimagined DMVA	No	-\$479,910	-1.0	-\$565,910	\$86,000	\$0	\$0
R-02 Continuing Tuition Assistance Funding for Lower Demand	No	-\$425,000	0.0	-\$425,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$904,910	-1.0	-\$990,910	\$86,000	\$0	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
NP-01 Annual Fleet Request	No	\$72,311	0.0	\$20,495	\$0	\$0	\$51,816
NP-02 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$2,754	0.0	\$2,754	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-03 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$87,994	0.0	-\$87,994	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-04 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$16,861	0.0	-\$16,861	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$29,790	0.0	-\$81,606	\$0	\$0	\$51,816

Request Total for Military and Veterans Affairs		-\$934,700	-1.0	-\$1,072,516	\$86,000	\$0	\$51,816
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Department of Natural Resources							
R-01 Wildfire Risk Mitigation and Watershed Restoration	Yes	\$5,000,000	0.0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0
R-02 Fishers Peak Staff and Operating Support	No	\$208,385	2.0	\$0	\$208,385	\$0	\$0
R-03 Habitat Connectivity and Transportation Coordinator	No	\$109,410	1.0	\$0	\$109,410	\$0	\$0
R-04 Support for Remote Avalanche Control Systems	Yes	\$85,637	0.8	\$0	\$0	\$85,637	\$0
R-05 True Up Off-Highway Vehicle Revenue and Support Costs	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 Maintaining Veterans Free Access to State Parks	No	-\$125,000	0.0	-\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		\$5,278,432	3.8	-\$125,000	\$5,317,795	\$85,637	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$25,313	0.0	\$4,156	\$19,730	\$834	\$593
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$421,489	0.0	\$60,739	\$349,644	-\$1,930	\$13,036
NP-03 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$431,051	0.0	\$0	-\$431,051	\$0	\$0
NP-04 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$608,460	0.0	-\$99,105	-\$463,745	-\$36,717	-\$8,893
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$592,709	0.0	-\$34,210	-\$525,422	-\$37,813	\$4,736

Request Total for Natural Resources		\$4,685,723	3.8	-\$159,210	\$4,792,373	\$47,824	\$4,736
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Department of Personnel							
R-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	-\$417,212	-1.7	\$0	-\$48,962	-\$368,250	\$0
R-02 DOR Printing and Mail Migration to IDS	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
R-03 Decentralization of Collections Services	Yes	-\$1,653,571	-4.3	\$0	-\$1,653,571	\$0	\$0
R-04 Office of Administrative Courts Translation Services	No	\$15,000	0.0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
R-05 Integrated Document Solutions Infrastructure Refresh	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 Annual Fleet Request	No	\$2,518,094	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$2,518,094	\$0
R-07 Recovery Audit Program Closure	Yes	-\$64,714	-1.0	-\$64,714	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-08 COE LEAN Spending Authority Reduction	No	-\$1,000,000	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$1,000,000	\$0
R-09 Eliminate Safety Specialist Position	No	-\$58,323	-1.0	\$0	\$0	-\$58,323	\$0
R-10 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	Yes	-\$615,958	0.0	-\$585,958	-\$30,000	\$0	\$0
R-11 Procurement and Contracts Vacancy Reduction	No	-\$49,991	-1.0	-\$49,991	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-12 Extend Reduction of Statewide Planning	No	-\$980,000	0.0	-\$980,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$2,306,675	-9.0	-\$1,680,663	-\$1,717,533	\$1,091,521	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$6,239	0.0	\$1,931	\$185	\$4,123	\$0
NP-02 Annual Fleet Request	No	\$23,623	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$23,623	\$0
NP-03 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$203,962	0.0	-\$63,145	-\$6,033	-\$134,784	\$0
NP-04 Wildfire Stimulus Package	No	\$145,510	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$145,510	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$28,590	0.0	-\$61,214	-\$5,848	\$38,472	\$0

Request Total for Department of Personnel & Administration		-\$2,335,265	-9.0	-\$1,741,877	-\$1,723,381	\$1,129,993	\$0
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Department of Public Health and Environment							
R-01 Long Bill Reorganization	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-02 Opiate Antagonist Bulk Purchase Fund True-Up	No	-\$950,000	0.0	\$0	-\$950,000	\$0	\$0
R-03 EMS and Trauma Provider Spending Authority True-Up	No	-\$2,314,561	0.0	\$0	-\$2,314,561	\$0	\$0
R-04 Align Remediation Program Personal Services	No	-\$48,000	0.0	\$0	-\$48,000	\$0	\$0
R-05 Discontinue Underutilized Waste Tire End User Program	Yes	-\$6,525,000	0.0	\$0	-\$6,525,000	\$0	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds
R-06 Ryan White STI HIV AIDS True-up with Tobacco Revenue	No	-\$1,132,894	0.0	\$0	-\$1,132,894	\$0	\$0
R-07 Administration and Support Division Efficiencies	No	-\$1,033,593	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$1,033,593	\$0
R-08 Redirect Marijuana Health Effects Monitoring Funding	Yes	-\$40,981	0.0	\$0	-\$40,981	\$0	\$0
R-09 Partial Reduction to Hotline Contractor	No	-\$99,079	0.0	-\$99,079	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-10 Extend JBC Reduction to Marijuana Education Campaign	Yes	-\$3,700,000	-1.7	\$0	-\$3,700,000	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		-\$15,844,108	-1.7	-\$99,079	-\$14,711,436	-\$1,033,593	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 Technical Adjustments	No	-\$364,052	0.0	\$364,052	\$0	-\$728,104	\$0
NP-02 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$24,038	0.0	\$2,468	\$0	\$21,570	\$0
NP-03 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$21,699	0.0	-\$6,842	\$59,686	-\$31,145	\$0
NP-04 Extend Pause Annual Depreciation Lease Payment	No	-\$149,531	0.0	-\$70,348	-\$79,183	\$0	\$0
NP-05 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$522,276	0.0	\$0	\$0	-\$522,276	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$990,122	0.0	\$289,330	-\$19,497	-\$1,259,955	\$0

Request Total for Public Health and Environment		-\$16,834,230	-1.7	\$190,251	-\$14,730,933	-\$2,293,548	\$0
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Department of Public Safety							
R-01 Wildfire Stimulus Package	No	\$24,399,323	32.7	\$15,256,823	\$8,542,500	\$600,000	\$0
R-02 Community Corrections Grants	Yes	-\$22,000,000	0.0	-\$22,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 Underground Market Marijuana Interdiction Unit	No	\$890,901	5.0	\$0	\$890,901	\$0	\$0
R-04 Increase Body-worn Camera Grant Funding	No	\$6,650,000	0.0	\$3,000,000	\$3,650,000	\$0	\$0
R-05 Restructuring Evidence-based Practice to Promote Equity	No	-\$323,090	-3.0	-\$323,090	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-06 Refinance Troopers with Vehicle Inspection Funds	No	\$0	0.0	-\$293,962	\$293,962	\$0	\$0
R-07 Technical Spending Authority Adjustments	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$700,000	-\$700,000	\$0
R-08 Improving Administrative Efficiency	No	-\$169,404	0.0	-\$169,404	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		\$9,447,730	34.7	-\$4,529,633	\$14,077,363	-\$100,000	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department							FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds	

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$31,263	0.0	\$8,495	\$21,361	\$1,407	\$0
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$1,633,041	0.0	-\$36,761	\$1,422,491	\$209,259	\$38,052
NP-03 OIT FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$619,904	0.0	-\$167,378	-\$84,412	-\$367,507	-\$607
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		\$1,044,400	0.0	-\$195,644	\$1,359,440	-\$156,841	\$37,445

Request Total for Public Safety		\$10,492,130	34.7	-\$4,725,277	\$15,436,803	-\$256,841	\$37,445
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Department of Regulatory Agencies

R-01 Colorado Option Health Insurance	Yes	\$864,026	3.4	\$0	\$864,026	\$0	\$0
R-02 Prescription Drug Affordability	Yes	\$371,370	2.8	\$0	\$371,370	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		\$1,235,396	6.2	\$0	\$1,235,396	\$0	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$9,299	0.0	\$0	\$9,299	\$0	\$0
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$44,516	0.0	\$0	\$44,516	\$0	\$0
NP-03 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$199,721	0.0	-\$7,871	-\$191,850	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$145,906	0.0	-\$7,871	-\$138,035	\$0	\$0

Request Total for Regulatory Agencies		\$1,089,490	6.2	-\$7,871	\$1,097,361	\$0	\$0
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Department of Revenue

R-01 Lottery Re-imagined for Beneficiaries	No	\$16,921,833	0.0	\$0	\$16,921,833	\$0	\$0
R-02 Sales and Use Tax Simplification System Support a	No	\$2,246,631	5.0	\$2,246,631	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-03 Information Technology Reorg & Streamlining	No	-\$703,479	0.0	-\$370,548	-\$332,931	\$0	\$0
R-04 Savings from Adopting Virtual Government	Yes	-\$803,477	-5.0	-\$611,854	-\$191,623	\$0	\$0
R-05 Align Spending With Revenue at DMV	No	-\$6,851,411	-16.1	\$0	-\$6,851,411	\$0	\$0
R-06 Align Spending with Revenue at SBG	No	-\$1,196,200	0.0	\$0	-\$1,196,200	\$0	\$0
R-07 Budget Savings-Taxation Business Group	No	-\$420,722	0.0	-\$420,722	\$0	\$0	\$0
R-08: DMV Digital Transformation	No	\$5,040,000	0.0	\$5,040,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Attachment 6: Decision Item List by Department

Decision Items List by Department						FY 2021-2022	
Request Title	Requires Legislation	Total Funds	FTE	General Fund	Cash Funds	Reappropriated Funds	Federal Funds

Subtotal Decision Items		\$14,233,175	-16.1	\$5,883,507	\$8,349,668	\$0	\$0
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Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$25,415	0.0	\$25,415	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-02 DOR Printing and Mail Migration to IDS	No	\$347,116	-5.0	\$689,675	-\$342,559	\$0	\$0
NP-03 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$69,933	0.0	\$17,483	\$52,450	\$0	\$0
NP-04 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$901,849	0.0	-\$330,528	-\$571,321	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$459,385	-5.0	\$402,045	-\$861,430	\$0	\$0

Request Total for Revenue		\$13,773,790	-21.1	\$6,285,552	\$7,488,238	\$0	\$0
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Department of Transportation

R-01 Administration Efficiency Savings	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Decision Items		\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-02 Annual Fleet Vehicle Request	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NP-03 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Request Total for Transportation		\$0	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
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Department of the Treasury

Non-Prioritized Requests

NP-01 COE Program Financial Restructure	No	\$510	0.0	\$255	\$255	\$0	\$0
NP-02 OIT_FY22 Budget Request Package	No	-\$12,340	0.0	-\$6,170	-\$6,170	\$0	\$0
Subtotal Non-Prioritized Request		-\$11,830	0.0	-\$5,915	-\$5,915	\$0	\$0

Request Total for Treasury		-\$11,830	0.0	-\$5,915	-\$5,915	\$0	\$0
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