Appendix A

FY 2022-23 is the second year in which the new funding allocation model established by HB 20-1366 will be in use. The model contains three key steps. Steps one and three allocate flexible funding based on institutional needs, base funding concerns, specific institutional projects, and funding related to specific populations. Funding allocated via step one is base-building, while step three funding is one-time. Step two funding is based on performance in Master Plan-based metrics.

Step two measures performance on eight metrics, with each metric weighted so that performance in that category allocates a specific percentage of funding. The metrics and their associated weights (by percentage and dollar amount) under the request are demonstrated below.

Metric	% Weight	Funding Distributed (millions)*
Resident FTE Enrollment	10%	\$77.5
Credential Production	5%	\$38.8
Pell Eligible Enrollment	20%	\$155.0
Race/Ethnicity Enrollment	20%	\$155.0
Retention Rate	20%	\$155.0
Graduation Rate (100% of Time)	10%	\$77.5
Graduation Rate (150% of Time)	10%	\$77.5
First Generation Enrollment	5%	\$38.8
TOTAL	100%	\$775.2

^{*}Column may not add due to rounding

Funding for each metric in step two is distributed among governing boards based on a series of calculations that first look at a governing board's change in performance over time, then compares each governing board's change in performance to the change at other institutions statewide. A simplified version of the calculation steps is shown below. This calculation is replicated for each of the eight metrics included in step two.

		BOARD A	BOARD B	BOARD C	TOTAL
1	Governing Board's share of total funding, FY 2020-21	10%	20%	70%	100%
2	Average enrollment for 3 years (FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19)	100	500	900	1,500
3	Average enrollment for 4 years (FY 2016-17 to FY 2019-20)	105	550	910	1,565
4	4-year average as a percent of 3-year average	105.0%	110.0%	101.1%	104.3%
5	Calibrate to 2019-20 share of funding (Row 1 x Row 4)	10.5%	22.0%	70.8%	103.3%
6	Adjust so that total = 100% (Board Share of Row 5 divided by Row 5 Total) à Board's new share of funding	10.2%	21.3%	68.5%	100.0%

Appendix B Formula Allocations	
Master Plan and Base Adjustment Funding Change	0.0%
Performance Funding Change	4.6%
Governing Boards Total State Funding Change	34,088,852
SEP Funding Change	6,889,338
CMC/Aims/ATCs Total Funding Change	1,662,474

	el Output																
	Adams	Mesa	Metro	Western	CSU System	FLC	CU System	Mines	UNC	cccs	Sub-total, GBs	CSU SEP	CU SEP	CMC	AIMS	ATC	Total
Base FY 2021-22 State Funding	19,067,430	35,677,002	72,239,051	16,494,441	111,137,232	15,375,659	177,786,519	27,577,460	51,724,570	213,982,645	741,062,009	72,205,763	77,562,446	9,668,008	11,483,011	14,989,723	926,970,960
					183,342,995		255,348,965										
Step 1: Master Plan and Base Adjustment																	
FY 2022-23 Funding Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-		-	
FY 2022-23 Percent Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Step 2: Performance Funding																	
FY 2022-23 Funding Change	764,513	1,875,133	3,557,371	834,633	5,063,245	937,051	8,093,800	1,493,961	2,232,812	9,236,335	34,088,852	3,321,465	3,567,873	444,728	528,219	689,527	42,640,664
FY 2022-23 Percent Change	4.0%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%	6.1%	4.6%	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
FY 2022-23 State Funding Change	764,513	1,875,133	3,557,371	834,633	5,063,245	937,051	8,093,800	1,493,961	2,232,812	9,236,335	34,088,852	3,321,465	3,567,873	444,728	528,219	689,527	42,640,664
FY 2022-23 State Funding Total (Including SEP)	19,831,943	37,552,135	75,796,422	17,329,074	116,200,477	16,312,710	185,880,319	29,071,421	53,957,382	223,218,980	775,150,861	75,527,228	81,130,319	10,112,736	12,011,230	15,679,250	969,611,624
Step 3: Temporary Funding																	
FY 2022-23 Funding		-	-			-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	

Step 1: Master Plan and Base Adjustment																	
	Adams	Mesa	Metro	Western	CSU System	FLC	CU System	Mines	UNC	cccs	Total, GBs	CSU SEP	CU SEP	CMC	AIMS	ATC	Total
SEP change, pursuant to Section 23-18-304, C.R.S.												3,321,465	3,567,873	444,728	528,219	689,527	8,551,812
SEP total, pursuant to Section 23-18-304, C.R.S.												75,527,228	81,130,319	10,112,736	12,011,230	15,679,250	194,460,763
FY 2022-23 Percent change												4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
First Generation Allocation FY 2021-22 (Headcount, per statute)		-	-			-		-	-	-							-
																	-
FY 2022-23 Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
FY 2022-23 Percent Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Step 2: Performance Funding																	
State Funding Increase																	
	Adams	Mesa	Metro	Western	CSU System	FLC	CU System	Mines	UNC	cccs	Total, GBs	CSU SEP	CU SEP	CMC	AIMS	ATC	Total
Resident Enrollment	2,005,473	3,742,834	7,475,000	1,764,010	11,539,179	1,597,981	18,877,620	2,976,085	5,308,281	22,228,623	77,515,086				-		
Credential Production	943,096	1,843,789	3,816,451	828,747	5,794,893	782,589	9,462,952	1,461,541	2,698,131	11,125,355	38,757,543						
Pell	3,973,738	7,472,219	15,225,783	3,369,768	23,440,066	3,288,402	37,333,736	5,758,191	10,868,676	44,299,592	155,030,172						
Race/Ethnicity	3,955,737	7,390,306	15,189,818	3,526,494	23,333,080	3,262,219	37,185,417	5,851,529	10,815,100	44,520,471	155,030,172						
Retention Rate	4,015,583	7,509,535	14,902,712	3,473,253	23,484,341	3,325,460	37,292,015	5,775,369	10,775,802	44,476,101	155,030,172						
Grad. Rate - 100%	1,875,806	3,841,777	7,757,023	1,738,384	11,388,769	1,631,841	18,186,016	2,876,217	5,418,643	22,800,610	77,515,086						
Grad Rate - 150%	2,021,781	3,826,088	7,679,052	1,728,125	11,450,010	1,584,989	18,312,059	2,867,269	5,387,259	22,658,454	77,515,086						
1st Generation	1,040,730	1,925,586	3,750,582	900,292	5,770,138	839,227	9,230,505	1,505,221	2,685,490	11,109,773	38,757,543						
Performance FY 2022-23 Funding Change	764,513	1,875,133	3,557,371	834,633	5,063,245	937,051	8,093,800	1,493,961	2,232,812	9,236,335	34,088,852						
Performance FY 2022-23Total Funding	19,831,943	37,552,135	75,796,422	17,329,074	116,200,477	16,312,710	185,880,319	29,071,421	53,957,382	223,218,980	775,150,861						
Performance FY 2022-23 Percent Change	4.0%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%	6.1%	4.6%	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%						

Step 3: Temporary Funding	3: Temporary Funding																
	Adams	Mesa	Metro	Western	CSU System	FLC	CU System	Mines	UNC	cccs	Total, GBs	CSU SEP	CU SEP	СМС	AIMS	ATC	Total
Temporary Funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	
Total Funding FY 2022-23	19,831,943	37,552,135	75,796,422	17,329,074	116,200,477	16,312,710	185,880,319	29,071,421	53,957,382	223,218,980	775,150,861	75,527,228	81,130,319	10,112,736	12,011,230	15,679,250	969,611,624
Total Funding Change over FY 2021-22	764,513	1,875,133	3,557,371	834,633	5,063,245	937,051	8,093,800	1,493,961	2,232,812	9,236,335	34,088,852	3,321,465	3,567,873	444,728	528,219	689,527	42,640,664
Total Percent Change over FY 2021-22	4.0%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%	6.1%	4.6%	5.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%

Department of Higher Education

Summary Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	_	FY 202	21-22	FY 20)22-23	FY 2023-24
			_	x	Change Re	equest FY 2022-2
OSPB Approval By:	May	I for			Budget Amen	dment FY 2022-2
Dept. Approval By:	Dr. Ben	Boggs			Supplei	mental FY 2021-2
R-01	State Operatin	g Funding for Hig	her Education			
Request Title						
	Fu	inding Request f	for the FY 2022-	23 Budget Cycle	•	

		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$4,724,536,459	\$0	\$4,728,198,214	\$93,466,835	\$0
	FTE	26,103.4	0.0	26,103.4	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change	GF	\$1,103,549,792	\$0	\$1,108,665,385	\$52,488,643	\$0
Request	CF	\$2,726,062,351	\$0	\$2,719,532,920	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$892,294,316	\$0	\$897,369,909	\$40,978,192	\$0
	FF	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$0
	_	FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$180,825,470	\$0	\$180,825,470	\$9,768,590	\$0
03. Colorado	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commission on Higher Education Financial Aid,	GF	\$179,968,585	\$0	\$179,968,585	\$9,768,590	\$0
(A) Need Based Grants,	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
(1) Need Based Grants - Needs Based Grants	RF	\$856,885	\$0	\$856,885	\$0	\$0
Needs Based Grants	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$355,109,572	\$0	\$355,109,572	\$5,837,805	\$0
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
04. College Opportunity Fund Program, (A)	GF	\$355,109,572	\$0	\$355,109,572	\$5,837,805	\$0
Stipends, (1) Stipends -	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stipends for Public Students	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

	Total	\$355,109,572	\$0	\$355,109,572	\$5,837,805	\$0
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
04. College Opportunity Fund Program, (A)	GF	\$355,109,572	\$0	\$355,109,572	\$5,837,805	\$0
Stipends, (1) Stipends - Stipends for Public	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Students	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$1,725,840	\$0	\$1,725,840	\$28,251,047	\$0
04. College Opportunity	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fund Program, (A)	GF	\$1,725,840	\$0	\$1,725,840	\$28,251,047	\$0
Stipends, (1) Stipends - Stipends Eligible FTE	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Students - Private Institutions	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$385,952,437	\$0	\$385,952,437	\$79,389	\$0
04. College Opportunity	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fund Program, (B) Fee- for-Service Contracts	GF	\$385,952,437	\$0	\$385,952,437	\$79,389	\$0
with State Institutions, (1) Fee-for-Service	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts with State Institutions - Fee-for-	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Service Contracts With State Institutions	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24	
Line Item Information	Fund _	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
	Total	\$144,652,616	\$0	\$149,768,209	\$6,889,338	\$0	
04. College Opportunity	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Fund Program, (B) Fee- for-Service Contracts	GF	\$144,652,616	\$0	\$149,768,209	\$6,889,338	\$0	
with State Institutions, (1) Fee-for-Service	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Contracts with State Institutions - Fee-for- Service Contracts/State	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Institutions/Specialty Educ.	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$44,170,418	\$0	\$44,170,418	\$764,513	\$0	
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	314.2	0.0	314.2	0.0	0.0	
(A) Trustees of Adams	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
State University, (1) Trustees of Adams State	CF	\$25,102,988	\$0	\$25,102,988	\$0	\$0	
University - Trustees of Adams State College	RF	\$19,067,430	\$0	\$19,067,430	\$764,513	\$0	
Adams State College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$112,277,141	\$0	\$112,277,141	\$1,875,133	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	742.7	0.0	742.7	0.0	0.0
(B) Trustees of Colorado Mesa University, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trustees of Colorado	CF	\$76,300,139	\$0	\$76,300,139	\$0	\$0
Mesa University - Trustees of Colorado	RF	\$35,977,002	\$0	\$35,977,002	\$1,875,133	\$0
Mesa University	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$219,471,786	\$0	\$219,471,786	\$3,557,371	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	1,369.1	0.0	1,369.1	0.0	0.0
(C) Trustees of Metropolitan State	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
College of Denver, (1) Trustees of Metropolitan	CF	\$146,932,735	\$0	\$146,932,735	\$0	\$0
State College of Denver - Trustees of	RF	\$72,539,051	\$0	\$72,539,051	\$3,557,371	\$0
Metropolitan State College of Denver	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
	Total	\$39,340,129	\$0	\$39,340,129	\$834,633	\$0	
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	273.8	0.0	273.8	0.0	0.0	
(D) Trustees of Western State College, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Trustees of Western	CF	\$22,645,688	\$0	\$22,645,688	\$0	\$0	
State College - Trustees of Western State	RF	\$16,694,441	\$0	\$16,694,441	\$834,633	\$0	
College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	Total	\$745,714,304	\$0	\$745,694,304	\$8,384,710	\$0	
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	5,029.0	0.0	5,029.0	0.0	0.0	
(E) Board of Governors, Colorado State	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
University System, (1) Board of Governors.	CF	\$561,000,241	\$0	\$561,000,241	\$0	\$0	
Colorado State University System -	RF	\$184,714,063	\$0	\$184,694,063	\$8,384,710	\$0	
Board of Governors of the Colorado State University System	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$63,618,719	\$0	\$63,618,719	\$937,052	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	409.7	0.0	409.7	0.0	0.0
(F) Trustees of Fort	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lewis College, (1) Trustees of Fort Lewis	CF	\$48,243,060	\$0	\$48,243,060	\$0	\$0
Fort Lewis College	RF	\$15,375,659	\$0	\$15,375,659	\$937,052	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$1,520,489,884	\$0	\$1,519,880,477	\$11,661,672	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	9,926.0	0.0	9,926.0	0.0	0.0
(G) Regents of the University Of Colorado, (1) Regents of the University Of Colorado - Regents of the	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$1,264,566,734	\$0	\$1,258,861,734	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$253,293,150	\$0	\$258,388,743	\$11,661,672	\$0
University Of Colorado	FF	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$207,824,194	\$0	\$207,824,194	\$1,493,961	\$0
05. Governing Boards,(H) Trustees of the	FTE	980.5	0.0	980.5	0.0	0.0
Colorado School of	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mines, (1) Trustees of the Colorado School of	CF	\$180,246,734	\$0	\$180,246,734	\$0	\$0
Mines - Trustees of the Colorado School of	RF	\$27,577,460	\$0	\$27,577,460	\$1,493,961	\$0
Mines	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$148,512,433	\$0	\$148,512,433	\$2,232,812	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	1,156.9	0.0	1,156.9	0.0	0.0
(I) University of Northern Colorado, (1) University of Northern Colorado - University of Northern Colorado	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$96,787,863	\$0	\$96,787,863	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$51,724,570	\$0	\$51,724,570	\$2,232,812	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$517,302,777	\$0	\$516,478,346	\$9,236,335	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	5,901.5	0.0	5,901.5	0.0	0.0
(J) State Board for Comm Colleges and	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Occupational Ed System, (1) State Board	CF	\$302,828,172	\$0	\$302,003,741	\$0	\$0
for Comm Colleges and Occupational Ed System	RF	\$214,474,605	\$0	\$214,474,605	\$9,236,335	\$0
- State Board for Comm. Colleges and FF Occupational Ed System	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$10,279,454	\$0	\$10,279,454	\$444,728	\$0
06. Local District Junior College Grants, (A)	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local District Junior	GF	\$9,668,008	\$0	\$9,668,008	\$444,728	\$0
College Grants, (1) Local District Junior	CF	\$611,446	\$0	\$611,446	\$0	\$0
College Grants - Colorado Mountain	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$12,279,562	\$0	\$12,279,562	\$528,219	\$0
06. Local District Junior	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College Grants, (A) Local District Junior	GF	\$11,483,011	\$0	\$11,483,011	\$528,219	\$0
College Grants, (1)	CF	\$796,551	\$0	\$796,551	\$0	\$0
Local District Junior College Grants - Aims	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$14,989,723	\$0	\$14,989,723	\$689,527	\$0
07. Division of	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Occupational Education, (C) Area Vocational	GF	\$14,989,723	\$0	\$14,989,723	\$689,527	\$0
School Support, (1) Area	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Vocational School Support - Area	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Technical Colleges	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data

Requires Legislation? NO

Type of Request? Higher Education Prioritized Request Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s: No Other Agency Impact





November 1, 2021

Department Priority: R-01 Request Detail: State Operating Funding for Public Higher Education

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23				
		Incremental Change		
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request	
Total Funds	\$2,042,773,722	\$93,466,833	\$0	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	\$1,146,500,476	\$52,488,643	\$0	
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Reappropriated Funds	\$896,273,246	\$40,978,190	\$0	
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Summary of Request

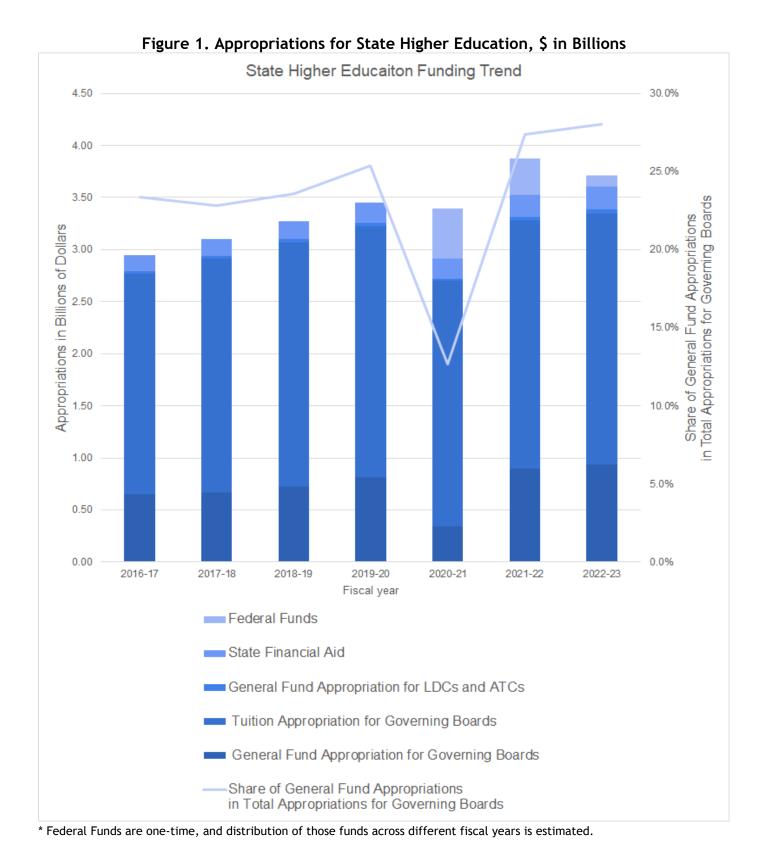
The Department of Higher Education submits this decision item for an increase in total funds, General Fund, and reappropriated funds for operating support for public institutions of higher education, to a total of \$93.5 million comprising of \$52.5 million general funds and \$41.0 million reappropriated funds. This appropriation would cover increased Education and General operating costs for the ten governing bodies including a \$5.2 million or 3% increase in salaries for classified employees in accordance with the partnership agreement negotiated pursuant to H.B. 20-1153, and includes the statutorily required increases in financial aid and operating appropriations for CSU/CU SEPs, CMC, Aims, and the ATCs. While the state's higher education institutions faced significant challenges from COVID-19, the increase in state support in 2021-2022, multiple infusions of federal aid, durable cost saving measures, innovations in modes of providing services and instructions to students, and stronger than expected enrollment rebounds for many institutions have provided institutions with funding to meet those challenges. This increase in appropriation for FY 2022-23 will further support their ongoing efforts and represents a 4.6% increase in state general fund support over the FY 2022-23 base for their operating costs, parallel to the "inflationary and per pupil" increase requested in the state's funding for K-12 education. This is a theory-informed program or practice.

Current Program

Colorado's public higher education system includes 27 colleges and universities under ten governing boards, two local district colleges, and three area technical colleges. In FY 2021-22, General Fund operating appropriations to the ten governing boards amounted to \$890.8 million. Institutions also received \$5.4 million through limited purpose fee for service contracts for a total of \$896.3 million from the General Fund. In addition to the General Fund, the governing boards also received an appropriation of \$2.7 billion in cash funds in FY 2021-22, most of which represents tuition revenue, with a smaller portion of these funds from fees as well as marijuana, tobacco settlement, and gaming revenue. Fees and gaming revenue are shown in the budget for informational purposes only.

FY 2021-22 General Fund appropriations to the state's two local district colleges totaled \$21.2 million; these institutions also receive gaming revenue that is shown in the budget for informational purposes only. The state's three area technical colleges received \$15.0 million in General Fund appropriations in FY 2021-22.

After being reduced 58% in FY 2020-21 due to the pandemic-induced recession, General Fund appropriations for governing boards increased 161% in FY 2021-22, fully restoring the FY 2020-21 reduction; FY 2021-22 appropriations were 9.6% above the FY 2019-20 level. Figure 1 shows the trend in appropriations for state higher education.



Institutions use General Fund operating appropriations to support their Education & General (E&G) expenses, a subset of their total operating budgets that includes education and directly related expenses as well as state-funded research. The state typically funds about 20%, on average, of these E&G costs for the governing boards. However, the state-funded portion of E&G varies widely by governing board. The remainder of E&G costs are covered through tuition and other revenue. Figure 2 shows the portion of the E&G budgets of each of the ten governing boards funded from the state General Fund versus tuition as appropriated in the Long Bill for FY 2021-22. Costs for auxiliary services, such as parking, athletics, and student living are funded through separate revenue streams outside of the state budget and are not included in institutions' E&G budgets.

Western Adams **CCCS** UNC Metro Mesa **CSU** FLC CU Mines 0% 20% 60% 80% 100% 40% ■ General Fund ■ Tuition

Figure 2. Portion of E&G Budgets for Ten Governing Boards Funded by State versus Tuition

Source: FY 2021-22 Long Bill

State General Fund appropriations that support public higher education institutions are allocated to the governing boards through a funding formula. H.B. 20-1366 created a new formula to replace the H.B. 14-1319 formula that had been used since FY 2015-16; FY 2021-22 is the first year in which the new formula has been used to allocate funding to institutions. Proposed allocations of state funding for FY 2022-23 through the new formula will be provided in the November 1 budget request, as required by law.

Under statute, the percentage change in local district colleges' and area technical colleges' appropriations are equal to the same overall percentage change as the governing boards in the performance funding component ("step 2") of the funding formula, unless the Colorado Commission on Higher Education recommends a different percentage change (Section 23-18-304, C.R.S.).

The department also receives annual appropriations for various student financial aid programs. Section 23-3.3-103, C.R.S. requires that appropriations for certain financial aid programs, including need-based aid and state work study aid, increase by at least the same percentage as General Fund operating support for institutions. This provision was suspended for FY 2021-22 due to the atypically large increase in General Fund support for institutions. Instead, financial aid increased by the amount that appropriations exceeded the amount of General Fund appropriations to the institutions for FY 2019-20. Section 23-3.3-103, C.R.S. is again in effect in FY 2022-23.

Problem or Opportunity

The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted the state's public higher education institutions' operations. A decline in enrollment, implementation of public health measures, temporary campus closures, more limited campus activities, and a need to move to remote learning resulted in both additional expenses and lost revenue.

Figure 3 shows the enrollment change for the state's ten governing boards in FY 2020-21. Enrollment was down 4.3% overall, a drop of over 7,800 FTE students, with most governing boards experiencing a decline. Out-of-state and international enrollments, whose higher tuition rates help subsidize costs for resident students, were especially impacted.



Figure 3. Enrollment Change at Governing Boards, FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21

Source: February 2021 Enrollment Projections to JBC

Because the state's institutions rely on tuition revenue to fund part of their budgets, the pandemic's adverse impacts on enrollment caused significant budgetary pressures across higher education. The decline in state funding support in FY 2020-21 added to these pressures. However, federal funds provided to support higher education during the pandemic have been used to address institutions' budget challenges. The funds have helped

institutions support their operations. While institutions had to implement budget reduction strategies – including measures such as reducing personnel, furloughs, keeping vacant positions open, spending down reserves, deferring facility maintenance, and reducing overhead costs – federal funds helped institutions avoid making more severe budget cuts. Stronger than anticipated enrollment recovery at many institutions has resulted in some of these cuts - such as furloughs - being rolled back, while others have provided continued cost savings to the institutions without significant effects on services provided by the institutions. However, not all institutions have seen enrollment recover to pre-pandemic levels.

The following table shows federal funds received by all the state's public institutions. This includes money from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) allocations affected by Executive Order 2020 D 070. This money was allocated to help institutions respond to the pandemic and to retain and complete students to support the economy and workforce. The table also includes money from the three rounds of the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) grant program, which provides financial aid to students and funds to institutions to help with the expenses and revenue losses associated with the pandemic.

The HEERF program was created by Congress as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act in March 2020 (HEERF I), and it received additional funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) in December 2020 (HEERF II) and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in March 2021 (HEERF III). In each round of HEERF funding, a portion of the funds was required to go directly to students; the below table shows the minimum required amount to go to students (although institutions could choose to allocate more) and the maximum amount of funding an institution could use for purposes other than direct payments to students. The FY 2021-22 state funding increase, combined with continued utilization of federal funds, have resulted in stable budget conditions for institutions in FY 2021-22.

Table 1. Federal Stimulus Funds Received by Institutes

Federal Funds	Minimum Amount to Students	Maximum Amount to Institutions
CRF	NA	\$450.0
HEERF I	\$69.6	\$74.9
HEERF II	\$69.6	\$191.6
HEERF III	\$230.2	\$224.8
Total	\$369.4	\$941.3

¹ Institutions have until December 31, 2021, to spend their CRF funds, while institutions have one year from the date of their most recent grant obligation processed by the U.S. Department of Education to spend all their HEERF funds.

In accordance with the partnership agreement negotiated pursuant to H.B. 20-1153, all classified employees will receive a 3% salary increase in FY 2022-23, requiring \$5.2 million in increased expenditure on salaries for classified employees.

Over the five fiscal years before the pandemic, Colorado led the states of the nation in growth of state support for higher education, with growth in Colorado 28.5 percentage points higher than the national average. While revenue constraints during the pandemic required state funding to be decreased for FY 2020-21, funding has been restored to pre-pandemic levels for FY 2021-22. The FY 2021-22 General Fund appropriation for the governing boards' operating cost represented 22.4% of their total anticipated operating cost.

Proposed Solution

Funding to the state's public higher education institutions makes up most of the department's General Fund appropriations that are subject to the baseline budget for the FY 2022-23 budget target. The department requests an increase of \$93.5 million in total funds and \$52.5 million from the General Fund in operating support for public institutions of higher education, statutorily required increases for specialty education programs, local district colleges, area technical colleges, and state financial aid. Of the \$93.5 million total fund increase, \$41.0 million is reappropriated funds to the governing boards from appropriations to the Department. This 4.6% increase in state support would increase the proportion of the institutions' operating costs that are covered by General Funds, relative to FY 2021-22.²

The FY 2022-23 request for General Fund appropriations is comprised of the following components:

Table 2. Breakdown of Requested Funding Increase

Total General Fund Change for Governing Boards	\$40,978,190
Percentage Change for Governing Boards	4.6%
LDCs and ATCs Operating Change	\$1,662,474
Total Requested Operating Increase	\$42,640,664
Total Operating Percentage Increase	4.6%
Private COF Stipend	\$79,389
Financial Aid Increase	\$9,768,590
Total Requested Increase	\$52,488,643

Governing Boards (\$41.0M General Fund). A \$41.0 million General Fund increase for the state's 10 governing boards' operating costs is a 4.6 percent increase from the FY2022-23 operating base excluding limited purpose fee for service contracts, which are appropriated separately.

FY 2022-23 is the second year in which the new funding formula established by H.B. 20-1366 that allocates state funding to institutions is statutorily required to be in use. The formula contains three key steps. Steps one and three allocate flexible funding based on institutional needs, base

 $^{^2}$ This 4.6% increase requested parallels the "inflationary and per pupil" increase requested in the state's funding for K-12 education.

funding concerns, specific institutional projects, and funding related to specific populations. Funding allocated via step one is base building, while step three funding is one-time. Step two funding is based on performance on various Master Plan-based metrics. For this FY 2022-23 budget request, the governing boards' distribution runs entirely through step two of the model. In total, \$775.2 million is allocated based on step two performance metrics. Further detail on the mechanics of the calculations in step two are in Appendix A.

Step two measures performance on eight metrics, with each metric weighted so that performance in that category allocates a specific percentage of funding. The metrics and their associated weights (by percentage and dollar amount) under the request are demonstrated below. Further detail on the amounts of step two funding allocated by governing boards are in Appendix B.

Table 3. Step Two Metrics and Weights

Metric	% Weight	Funding Distributed (millions)*
Resident FTE Enrollment	10%	\$77.5
Credential Production	5%	\$38.8
Pell Eligible Enrollment	20%	\$155.0
Race/Ethnicity Enrollment	20%	\$155.0
Retention Rate	20%	\$155.0
Graduation Rate (100% of Time)	10%	\$77.5
Graduation Rate (150% of Time)	10%	\$77.5
First Generation Enrollment	5%	\$38.8
TOTAL	100%	\$775.2

^{*}Column may not sum to exact total due to rounding.

The total higher education operating appropriation is distributed to governing boards by one of three mechanisms: 1) the College Opportunity Fund stipend (COF); 2) Fee for Service contracts (FFS); and 3) Specialty Education Fee for Service contracts (SEP FFS). The following table demonstrates the requested increase amounts and total amounts according to the three funding mechanisms described above. The COF Stipend amount and FFS amount includes a total \$34.1 million performance funding increase to governing boards. The SEP FFS amount reflects a statutory percentage increase based on the overall increase requested for higher education operating appropriation.

Table 4. COF/FFS Split

Long Bill Item	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Requested Change	FY 2022-23 Requested Appropriation
COF Stipend	\$355,109,572	\$5,837,805	\$360,947,377
FFS	\$385,952,437	\$28,251,047	\$414,203,484
SEP FFS	\$149,768,209	\$6,889,338	\$156,657,547
Governing Board Total	\$890,830,218	\$40,978,190	\$931,808,408

Local District Colleges/Area Technical Colleges (\$1.7M General Fund). Local District Colleges and Area Technical Colleges General Fund appropriations are 4.6%, or \$1.7, higher than FY 2022-23. Under statute, the percentage change in these institutions' appropriations are equal to the same overall percentage change as the governing boards, unless the Colorado Commission on Higher Education recommends a different percentage change (Section 23-18-304, C.R.S.).

Financial Aid (\$9.8M General Fund). Section 23-3.3-103, C.R.S. requires that appropriations for certain financial aid programs, including need-based aid and state work study aid, increase by at least the same percentage as General Fund operating support for institutions. The base financial aid amount in FY 2021-22 is \$212.4 million in General Fund appropriations. Increasing this amount by the same percentage as overall operating funding would result in an increase of \$9.8 million in General Fund appropriations to financial aid.

This request is for a theory-informed program or practice. The state collects data on outputs such as enrollment, graduation rates, debt levels, and return on investment for students at institutions supported by state operating funding. However, no studies or evaluations of the impacts of Colorado's funding on outcomes specifically have been conducted.

Theory of Change	Providing state operating support to postsecondary institutions reduces the costs to higher education for individuals, which improves their access to obtaining credentials and improved employment opportunities.
Program Objective	Improve Coloradans' access to obtaining a higher education degree/credential.
Outputs being measured	Factors associated with increasing the odds of entering postsecondary education and obtaining a credential.
Outcomes being measured	Number of students attending Colorado public institutions and obtaining credentials; earning potential; return on investment; debt levels (i.e., descriptive statistics).
Cost/Benefit ratio	Investing in operating support at public postsecondary institutions will improve outcomes for students.

Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial		
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Continuum Level	Theory-informed program or practice				

Anticipated Outcomes

This request increases state funding for institutions. A companion request, R-02 Tuition Spending Authority, will allow tuition spending authority to be provided on a case-by-case basis. Along with lasting cost savings resulting from new approaches to providing instructions and other student services over the previous year, the significant amount of federal funds received, and in many cases stronger than expected enrollment during this time, the department expects this funding to allow institutions to continue to fulfill their missions.

Institutions may need to continue to find efficiencies to maintain educational quality and free up resources for investment in services and programs that offer the most value for student success. For example, institutions could reduce or eliminate programs that have lower demand and those that are not generating sufficient revenue to justify their costs and invest in programs with higher demand or those that produce more value. They could also continue to look at implementing innovative ways to deliver education. As examples, institutions could explore more online instruction and services that could serve more students with less personnel, partnering with industry so that students can earn a portion of their credential while working, and finding ways to expand the number and types of students they serve to generate revenue.

Some institutions rely more on state funding than others and some may have been experiencing stagnant or declining tuition revenue, which has necessitated budget reductions even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, institutions with enrollment declines during the pandemic that do not experience an enrollment rebound will also have tougher budget challenges in FY 2022-23, especially as federal funding support from HEERF is scheduled to run out.

Assumptions and Calculations

Given an estimated \$174.9M FY 2021-22 base expenditure on salaries for 3,822 classified employees, a 3% salary increase for classified employees will require a \$5.2 million additional expenditure.³ The requested increase in operating appropriation includes this amount. The requested operation appropriation also includes the statutorily required increases in financial aid (Section 23-3.3-103, C.R.S.) and operating cost for institutions not included in step 2 of the funding formula (Section 23-18-304, C.R.S.).

 $^{^3}$ 15.4% of employees at the state higher education institutions are classified employees, and they represent 10.4% of salary costs.

Department of Higher Education

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle								
Request Title								
R-02 Public Higher Education Tuition Spending Authority								
Dept. Approval By:	Dr. Ben Boggs		Supplemental FY 2021-22					
OSPB Approval By:	Wall- Ja-		Budget Amendment FY 2022-23					
	·	X	Change Request FY 2022-23					

		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$3,618,721,785	\$0	\$3,617,267,947	\$0	\$(
	FTE	26,103.4	0.0	26,103.4	0.0	0.
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$
Request	CF	\$2,724,654,354	\$0	\$2,718,124,923	\$0	\$(
	RF	\$891,437,431	\$0	\$896,513,024	\$0	\$
	FF	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$(
		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$44,170,418	\$0	\$44,170,418	\$0	\$6
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	314.2	0.0	314.2	0.0	0.0
(A) Trustees of Adams	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
State University, (1) Trustees of Adams State	CF	\$25,102,988	\$0	\$25,102,988	\$0	\$0
University - Trustees of	RF	\$19,067,430	\$0	\$19,067,430	\$0	\$(
Adams State College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(
	Total	\$112,277,141	\$0	\$112,277,141	\$0	\$(
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	742.7	0.0	742.7	0.0	0.0
(B) Trustees of Colorado Mesa University, (1) Trustees of Colorado	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$76,300,139	\$0	\$76,300,139	\$0	\$(
Mesa University - Trustees of Colorado	RF	\$35,977,002	\$0	\$35,977,002	\$0	\$(
Mesa University	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$219,471,786	\$0	\$219,471,786	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	1,369.1	0.0	1,369.1	0.0	0.0
(C) Trustees of Metropolitan State	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
College of Denver, (1) Trustees of Metropolitan	CF	\$146,932,735	\$0	\$146,932,735	\$0	\$0
State College of Denver - Trustees of	RF	\$72,539,051	\$0	\$72,539,051	\$0	\$0
Metropolitan State College of Denver	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$39,340,129	\$0	\$39,340,129	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	273.8	0.0	273.8	0.0	0.0
(D) Trustees of Western State College, (1)	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trustees of Western	CF	\$22,645,688	\$0	\$22,645,688	\$0	\$0
State College - Trustees of Western State	RF	\$16,694,441	\$0	\$16,694,441	\$0	\$0
College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20:	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund _	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$745,714,304	\$0	\$745,694,304	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	5,029.0	0.0	5,029.0	0.0	0.0
(E) Board of Governors, Colorado State	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
University System, (1) Board of Governors.	CF	\$561,000,241	\$0	\$561,000,241	\$0	\$0
Colorado State University System - Board of Governors of	RF	\$184,714,063	\$0	\$184,694,063	\$0	\$0
the Colorado State University System	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$63,618,719	\$0	\$63,618,719	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	409.7	0.0	409.7	0.0	0.0
(F) Trustees of Fort	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lewis College, (1) Trustees of Fort Lewis	CF	\$48,243,060	\$0	\$48,243,060	\$0	\$0
College - Trustees of Fort Lewis College	RF	\$15,375,659	\$0	\$15,375,659	\$0	\$0
Torr Lewis College	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 202	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$1,520,489,884	\$0	\$1,519,880,477	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	9,926.0	0.0	9,926.0	0.0	0.0
(G) Regents of the University Of Colorado,	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
(1) Regents of the	CF	\$1,264,566,734	\$0	\$1,258,861,734	\$0	\$0
University Of Colorado - Regents of the	RF	\$253,293,150	\$0	\$258,388,743	\$0	\$0
University Of Colorado	FF	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$2,630,000	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$207,824,194	\$0	\$207,824,194	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	980.5	0.0	980.5	0.0	0.0
(H) Trustees of the Colorado School of	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mines, (1) Trustees of the Colorado School of	CF	\$180,246,734	\$0	\$180,246,734	\$0	\$0
Mines - Trustees of the Colorado School of	RF	\$27,577,460	\$0	\$27,577,460	\$0	\$0
Mines	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		FY 202	1-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$148,512,433	\$0	\$148,512,433	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	1,156.9	0.0	1,156.9	0.0	0.0
(I) University of Northern	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Colorado, (1) University of Northern Colorado -	CF	\$96,787,863	\$0	\$96,787,863	\$0	\$0
University of Northern Colorado	RF	\$51,724,570	\$0	\$51,724,570	\$0	\$0
Colorado	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$517,302,777	\$0	\$516,478,346	\$0	\$0
05. Governing Boards,	FTE	5,901.5	0.0	5,901.5	0.0	0.0
(J) State Board for Comm Colleges and	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Occupational Ed System, (1) State Board	CF	\$302,828,172	\$0	\$302,003,741	\$0	\$0
for Comm Colleges and Occupational Ed System	RF	\$214,474,605	\$0	\$214,474,605	\$0	\$0
- State Board for Comm. Colleges and Occupational Ed System	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Auxiliary Data

Requires Legislation? NO

Type of Request? Higher Education Prioritized Request Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:

No Other Agency Impact



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CORE InfoAdvantage
Helpful Links
Job Aids
Online Training
InfoAdv FAOS

Contact FB Heljn Dosk
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November 1, 2021

Department Priority: R-02 Request Detail: Tuition Spending Authority

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23							
		Increment	al Change				
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request				
Total Funds	\$2,409,517,357	\$0	\$0				
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0				
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0				
Cash Funds	\$2,409,517,357	\$0	\$0				
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0				
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0				

Summary of Request

With affordability for Colorado students being the primary focus, the Department of Higher Education (CDHE or department) requests that tuition spending authority be held flat. Restoration of state support for operating costs as well as historical levels of state investment in capital improvements in recent years, stronger than expected enrollment rebound and considerable amounts of federal funds have provided some stabilization for the institutions' budgets following the significant financial constraints imposed by the pandemic. Institutions have also achieved significant efficiencies, innovation and adaptation to control costs during the pandemic, and will need to continue those efforts and capitalize on this unique opportunity to modernize higher education while keeping it affordable for students going forward. However, the effects of the pandemic were not uniform across all the institutions. Some institutions have diversified sources of revenues and reserves available for budget stabilization while others continue to experience budget shortfalls. An exemption process accounting for such nuances, allowing individual

public institutions of higher education to raise tuition on a case-by-case basis can be used as a last resort. This request is a theory-informed program or practice.

Current Program

Under current law, tuition revenue is appropriated by the General Assembly for all state institutions except the Colorado School of Mines. Institutions' total spending authority for tuition revenue in FY 2021-22 is \$2.4 billion in cash funds.

Problem or Opportunity

The state typically funds close to 20% of Education and General (E&G) costs for its public higher education institutions. However, the state-funded portion of E&G varies widely by governing board. The remainder is primarily funded by tuition as well as other sources of revenue. Other auxiliary costs, such as parking, athletics, and student living are funded through separate, specified revenue streams. Institutions must manage their core operating costs to maximize available resources while ensuring affordability for Colorado students, families, and taxpayers.

The pandemic and the recovery out of it has caused and continues to cause significant uncertainty in enrollment and tuition revenue expectations. The tables below exhibit the history of tuition revenue appropriation and projections that informed those appropriations, as well as the subsequent estimated or realized tuition revenue during the pandemic and recovery period.

Table 1. Recent History of Tuition Appropriation

Appropriations	FY 2019-20 Long Bill (04/18/2019)	FY 2019-20 Long Bill Add- on	FY 2020-21 Long Bill (06/22/2020)	FY 2020-21 Long Bill Add-on	FY 2021-22 Long Bill (05/17/2021)
Adams State University	20,230,385	19,537,427	20,156,387	21,183,079	20,363,600
Colorado Mesa University	73,257,086	72,069,850	74,194,937	72,043,336	70,302,267
Metropolitan State University of Denver	114,596,033	118,684,107	118,875,507	111,343,670	117,263,695
Western State Colorado University	19,363,743	18,502,162	18,799,307	16,563,599	16,967,193
Colorado State University System	501,157,843	494,885,321	513,161,489	435,367,948	480,981,986
Fort Lewis College	41,545,266	39,981,163	40,642,080	41,909,810	42,900,665
University of Colorado System	1,133,343,699	1,119,133,357	1,161,280,615	1,070,573,330	1,144,427,281

University of Northern Colorado	91,859,771	88,012,913	87,315,949	77,696,289	79,047,106
Colorado Community College System	273,251,338	275,991,028	282,548,629	273,474,970	272,524,815

Table 2. Recent History of Tuition Spending Authority and Revenue Collected

Final/Latest Tuition Spending Authority and Revenue Collected	FY 2019-20 Final Spending Authority (including Contingency Adjustment)	FY 2019-20 Tuition Revenue Collected (Final Estimate)	FY 2020-21 Final Spending Authority (including Contingency Adjustment)	FY 2020-21 Tuition Revenue Collected (Latest Estimate)	FY 2021-22 Latest Spending Authority
Adams State University	21,051,031	20,802,882	21,183,802	21,087,815	20,363,600
Colorado Mesa University	72,069,850	71,998,490	72,043,336	70,514,105	70,302,267
Metropolitan State University of Denver	120,800,000	124,848,175	114,494,674	112,898,057	117,263,695
Western Colorado University	18,502,162	17,787,728	16,563,599	15,503,812	16,967,193
Colorado State University System	497,385,321	496,674,071	454,998,169	465,295,459	480,981,986
Fort Lewis College	40,350,194	40,350,194	41,909,810	41,795,009	42,900,665
University of Colorado System	1,136,504,310	1,146,372,317	1,105,051,382	1,127,421,309	1,144,427,281
University of Northern Colorado	88,012,913	87,428,099	78,436,289	78,363,856	79,047,106
Colorado Community College System	283,722,825	283,722,826	275,474,970	271,160,617	272,524,815

^{*}Colorado School of Mines tuition is not appropriated.

Proposed Solution

The institutions have made significant progress in finding sustainable cost-saving measures. They have innovated to modernize their services to students, including shifting to online classes. These innovations and adaptations will control costs going forward. However, to keep higher education affordable for Colorado students, institutions will need to continue these efforts, and find sustainable solutions for the "new normal".

The department requests that increases in tuition and tuition spending authority be subject to a case-by-case basis evaluation and exemption process tailored to each institution's circumstances and revenue needs. Some institutions rely more heavily on state funding than others. Each institution has a different capacity to generate tuition

and other revenues, and a different level of reserves. Institutions also face different challenges in succeeding in the "new normal" and supporting the state's workforce needs. A case-by-case evaluation of each institution's needs and capacities will better serve the state, the institutions' students, and the larger community. This process can also take into account the significant federal funds received as well as varying levels of enrollment rebound and cost reductions achieved by some institutions.

Anticipated Outcomes

This request will allow tuition spending authority to be provided on a case-by-case basis. A companion request, R-01, would increase state funding for operating costs. The combined funds from increased operating funding, along with lasting cost savings resulting from new approaches to providing instructions and other student services over the past year, the significant amount of federal funds received, and stronger-than-expected enrollment at many institutions during this time will allow institutions to continue to fulfill their missions.

Institutions will need to continue to find efficiencies to maintain educational quality and free up resources for investment in services and programs that offer the most value for student success. For example, institutions can reduce or eliminate programs that have lower demand and those that are not generating sufficient revenue to justify their costs and invest in programs with higher demand or those that produce more value. They can also continue to look at implementing innovative ways to deliver education. As examples, institutions can explore more online instruction and services to serve more students with less personnel, partner with industry so that students can earn a portion of their credentials while working, and find ways to expand the number and types of students they serve to generate revenue.

Assumptions and Calculations

N/A

Department of Higher Education

Education Financial Aid, (D) Special Purposes, (1) Special Purposes -

Native American

College

Students/Fort Lewis

GF

CF

RF

FF

\$24,045,076

\$0

\$0

\$0

	Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle							
Request Title								
	R-03 Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver							
Dept. Approval By:	Dr. Ben Boggs		Supplemental FY 2021-22					
OSPB Approval By:	Mayffe		Budget Amendment FY 2022-23					
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	X	Change Request FY 2022-23					

	Fund _	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
Summary Information		Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
	Total	\$24,045,076	\$0	\$24,045,076	\$758,358	\$758,358	
Total of All Line Items Impacted by Change Request	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	GF	\$24,045,076	\$0	\$24,045,076	\$758,358	\$758,358	
	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
	_	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
Line Item Information	Fund _	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation	
	Total	\$24,045,076	\$0	\$24,045,076	\$758,358	\$758,358	
03. Colorado Commission on Higher	Total FTE	\$24,045,076 0.0	\$0 0.0	\$24,045,076 0.0	\$758,358 0.0	\$758,358	

Auxiliary Data							
Requires Legislation?	NO						
Type of Request?	Higher Education Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact				

\$0

\$0

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\$24,045,076

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November 1, 2021

Department Priority: R-03 Request Detail: Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23						
		Increment	al Change			
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request			
Total Funds	\$24,045,076	\$758,358	\$758,358			
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0			
General Fund	\$24,045,076	\$758,358	\$758,358			
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0			

Summary of Request

The Department of Higher Education requests an increase of \$0.8 million in General Fund appropriations to account for the anticipated cost of the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver in FY 2022-23 and in all future years. This request will bring the total appropriation for this program to \$24.8 million General Fund. With this increase, the state will be fully funding its federal and state requirements for paying student tuition associated with Native American student enrollment and tuition costs at Fort Lewis College, pursuant to Section 23-52-105(1)(b), C.R.S., which requires the state to cover tuition for "qualified Indian pupils" at Fort Lewis College. This program is currently at level 2 on the evidence continuum.

Current Program

Statutory Requirements

Section 23-52-105 (1) (b), C.R.S. states, "The general assembly shall appropriate from the state general fund one hundred percent of the money required for tuition for such qualified Indian pupils" at Fort Lewis College. Fort Lewis College waives tuition for these students upfront and receives reimbursement for these students from the state in the subsequent fiscal year. Thus, the funding for this program is in arrears, such that this FY 2022-23 request covers the prior year's actual waivers which will be granted in FY 2021-22.

Background

In 1910, the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended that the property encompassing Fort Lewis College (which had been previously declared a federally owned Indian school) be transferred to Colorado if the state was willing to accept certain conditions. The Sixty-first Congress passed an Act which granted the State of Colorado the Fort Lewis property provided that: "...said lands and buildings shall be held and maintained by the State of Colorado as an institution of learning, and that Indian pupils shall at all times be admitted to such school free of charge for tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils..."

In 1911, Colorado Governor John P. Shafroth signed the Executive Order which accepted Fort Lewis under the conditions of the 1910 Act of Congress. By the 1960s, increasing numbers of Native American students were attending the school and the associated cost prompted the Colorado Legislature in 1971 to enact legislation that limited full tuition coverage to only Native American pupils who qualified for in-state tuition in Colorado. This legislation was challenged by the federal government in 1972 as a breach of the contract created by the 1910 Acts and 1911 Executive Order. Chief Judge Alfred A. Arraj ruled in favor of the federal government that the Act and the acceptance of its terms by Colorado resulted in a contract that required Colorado to admit any Native American student to Fort Lewis College free of charge for tuition. This decision was further upheld by the United States Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit. It is this legal precedent that directs state policy and budgetary action regarding the Fort Lewis Native American Tuition Waiver currently.

Problem or Opportunity

An increase in the funding for the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver is necessary to reflect anticipated enrollment shifts and tuition levels. The request incorporates an increase of 4.5% in resident Native American student enrollment and an increase of 4.5% for non-resident Native American student enrollment. This enrollment change coincides with flat resident and non-resident tuition rates in FY 2021-22. With

this increase, the state will be in full compliance with state statutory and federal requirements.

Proposed Solution

The department requests an increase of \$0.8 million in General Fund appropriations to account for the anticipated cost of the Fort Lewis College Native American Tuition Waiver in FY 2022-23 and in all future years. This increase will bring the total budget for this program to \$24.8 million in General Fund and total fund appropriations.

The increase will ensure that the line item is appropriately calibrated to anticipated enrollment and tuition costs. With this increase, the state will be fully funding its federal and state requirements for paying student tuition associated with Native American student enrollment and tuition costs at Fort Lewis College.

Theory of Change	Reducing costs to higher education for Native Americans will improve access for this population.				
Program Objective	Improve Nati	Improve Native Americans' access to obtaining a higher education degree.			
Outputs being measured	Factors associated with increasing the odds of entering postsecondary education.				
Outcomes being measured	Number of Native American students attending Fort Lewis College and obtaining credentials (i.e., descriptive statistics).				
Cost/Benefit ratio	Investing in tuition waivers will improve outcomes for Native American students.				
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial		
Results of Evaluation	N/A N/A N/A				
Continuum Level	2-Identify Outputs				

Anticipated Outcomes

The department's mission is to improve the quality of, ensure the affordability of, and promote access to postsecondary education for the people of Colorado. In fulfilling the terms of the Fort Lewis Native American tuition waiver, the department not only ensures compliance with statute but also promotes access to postsecondary education for

students of color. If this request is not approved, the state will be under-funding the program and out of compliance with Colorado statute and the federal treaty.

Assumptions and Calculations

Please see Attachment A for the detailed calculations used to arrive at this request. The following assumptions were used for these calculations:

- The FY 2022-23 budget request and change (\$24.8 million in total, an increase of \$0.8 million General Fund respectively) is based on the FY 2021-22 estimate of actual waivers (as all funding is made in arrears, based on the prior year).
- The FY 2021-22 appropriation was based on FY 2020-21 estimates; however, this
 calculated amount is recalibrated based on updated enrollment information in this
 request.

The request accounts for flat tuition rates in FY 2021-22 for both resident and non-resident students. The request assumes an enrollment increase of 4.5% for resident Native American students, and an enrollment increase of 4.5% for non-resident Native American students. This is a preliminary enrollment estimate and will be updated in February 2022 for the actual FY 2022-23 funding needed.

Department of Higher Education

	Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle				
Request Title					
	R-04 CHECRA Spending Authority Increase				
Dept. Approval By:	Dr. Ben Boggs		Supplemental FY 2021-22		
OSPB Approval By:	Malfylan		Budget Amendment FY 2022-23		
	V	X	Change Request FY 2022-23		

		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund _	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$800,000
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
otal of All Line Items	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(
mpacted by Change Request	CF	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$800,000
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(
	_	FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation

	Total	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$800,000
02. Colorado	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commission on Higher Education, (C) Special	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purpose, (1) Special Purpose - Higher	CF	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$800,000
Education Competitive	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Research Authority	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		Auxiliary Data	
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Higher Education Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



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Jared Polis Governor

Dr. Angie Paccione Executive Director

Department Priority: R-04 Request Detail: Colorado Higher Education Competitive Research Authority Spending Authority Increase

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23					
		Increment	al Change		
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request		
Total Funds	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$800,000		
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0		
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Cash Funds	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$800,000		
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0		

Summary of Request

The Department of Higher Education requests a restoration of \$800,000 beginning in cash funds spending authority in FY 2022-23 and in all future years to the Colorado Higher Education Competitive Research Authority (CHECRA) to provide required cost shares for existing and new grants pertaining to research conducted by higher education institutions. This request represents reinstating CHECRA to the FY 2019-20 spending authority amount. This request is not considered on the evidence continuum.

Current Program

CHECRA was established by the General Assembly in 2007 to provide higher education institutions with a state funding source for matching funds for grants awarded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and other competitive federal grants. Typically, applications and grant awards require or are enhanced if the grantee has the ability to provide a state cost share. The General Assembly established the CHECRA Fund to provide a dedicated source of funds that can be used to provide cost shares for federal grant funding awards to institutions of higher education. Despite the slowing of federal grant funds due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, approximately \$1.8 million CHECRA funds were expended as an annual cost share for more than \$50 million in federal multi-year research awards.

Prior to 2008, Colorado, unlike many other states, did not have a dedicated source of matching funds for federally sponsored research projects. Federal requirements and preferences for state matching funds disadvantaged Colorado public universities when competing against universities in other states that have an innovation fund or other dedicated sources of state matching money. In order to address this disadvantage, the General Assembly passed H.B. 07-182 which established CHECRA as a political subdivision of the state, housed at the Colorado Department of Higher Education. With CHECRA, Colorado public universities are better able to compete with universities in other states when applying for federally sponsored research projects.¹

In 2008, CHECRA was funded by a \$571,854 transfer from the Advanced Technology Fund which receives limited gaming revenue. For FY 2007-08 through FY 2012-13 the transfer was supplemented by a portion of the waste tire recycling fees collected by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Due to legislative changes in the structure of the fees credited to the Waste Tire Program the portion of that fee revenue credited to the CHECRA Fund was reduced starting in FY 2013-14. Since FY 2018-19 the only state revenue source for CHECRA is limited gaming revenue which provides an annual transfer of \$2.1 million.

CHECRA has helped bring in significant federal funding for research that has benefitted the state. CHECRA brought in over \$60 million in federal research funding in 2019, and over \$50 million in 2020. Beyond the federal funding brought in initially, these research programs continue to benefit the state as discussed below.

The Colorado School of Mines was able to procure a grant from the NSF for Re-inventing the Nation's Urban Water Infrastructure (ReNUWIt) Engineering Research Center. This is a \$5.7 million grant for which CHECRA has provided an annual cost share of \$400,000 per year for five years. With this grant, the Colorado School of Mines joined leading

universities in tackling acute water problems and needed infrastructure changes in the West.

Among other work with community partners, the Colorado School of Mines ReNUWIt Center has continued collaboration with the City and County of Denver to predict changes in stormwater management and with the Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority to recover energy from wastewater using anaerobic digestion. ReNUWIt also works with Shelton Elementary School in Golden, Lakewood High School, and numerous children's camps on their Math and Science Fair and the Rocky Mountain Summer Camp for Dyslexic Kids.

The University of Colorado Boulder (CU Boulder) procured a grant from the NSF for the Science and Technology Center on Real-Time Functional Imaging (STROBE). This is a \$24 million grant for which CHECRA has provided an annual cost share of \$400,000 per year for five years.

Over the last year, STROBE has brought together a large group of academics, national laboratories, and several industries to develop and advance multimodal multiscale microscopy. One of the scientists working under STROBE did research relevant COVID-19, providing images of the vaccine to Moderna to help accelerate vaccine progress. This scientist's lab was one of the top labs tackling COVID-19 from vaccine to drug development. The advanced algorithms in STROBE research can extract structural information with less data to reach molecular-level imaging assisting with large-scale projects such as the vaccine.²

Problem or Opportunity

House Bill 20-1399 suspended the limited gaming revenue transfer of \$2.1 million to the CHECRA Fund for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 due to state revenue reductions and was one of the budget balancing bills carried by the Joint Budget Committee. This bill also reduced the spending authority for the CHECRA Fund to \$2 million from \$2.8 million starting in FY 2020-21. This spending authority reduction reflected the suspension of the limited gaming revenue transfer and an anticipated slowdown in new federal grants, while at the same time allowed CHECRA to continue payments on existing multiyear commitments.

Despite the suspension of gaming revenue in FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, CHECRA continued funding existing multiyear grants by using fund balance. Also, during this time, institutions pursued new grant opportunities that, if successful, will require future CHECRA support. The CHECRA Board of Directors expended \$1.8 million in 2020 and is projected to expend \$1.74 million in 2021. The projected expenses without any new grant matching applications for 2022 is already at \$1.7 million.

With limited gaming revenues projected to increase above pre-pandemic levels, the Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) forecasts the annual \$2.1 million transfer

of gaming revenue to resume in FY 2022-23. Since the annual transfer of revenue statutorily resumes in FY 2022-23, the department requests a restoration of spending authority to its pre-pandemic level to enable CHECRA to continue its support of both existing grants and potential new grants. Without increased spending authority, CHECRA will be limited in its ability to provide cost shares, thus limiting the amount of federal grants higher education institutions are able to apply for and receive.

The department anticipates that there may be a larger number of proposals to match federal dollars beginning in 2022 as the federal government begins to issue more funding that was put on hold in 2020. CHECRA requests so far for 2022 reflect twice the dollar amount in matching funds requested than received during the pandemic. More federal funding would benefit the state by supporting additional innovative research projects and by helping our research institutions attract and retain research scientists. The innovations generated by CHECRA's research projects also enhance the long-term economic growth for the state and the nation.

Proposed Solution

The Department requests an increase of \$800,000 in cash funds spending authority for CHECRA beginning in FY 2022-23 and in all future years due to the statutory reinstatement of the annual \$2.1 million in transfer of limited gaming revenue for CHECRA. This increase will allow for spending at a higher level so that institutions can apply for more federal research grants that require state cost shares.

The request is ongoing in accordance with the ongoing statutory transfers and to ensure the state is able to continue supporting research grants. Based on current projections, the CHECRA Fund balance will be \$2.3 million by FY 2021-22 and \$2.7 million by FY 2022-23. Increasing the spending authority for the CHECRA Fund will provide the CHECRA Board with the ability to fund matching requirements for federal grants.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuur	m - N/A		
Program Objective	Not on the continuur	m - N/A		
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuur	m - N/A		
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuur	Not on the continuum - N/A		
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A			
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial	
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Continuum Level		N/A		

Anticipated Outcomes

The proposed increase in CHECRA Fund spending authority will assist institutions in obtaining federal research funding. As an example, Colorado State University applied for CHECRA funds last year when the federal government requested a state match of \$134,000 over four years in order to attain a federal grant for \$847,000 over that period. Last year CU Boulder applied for \$400,000 CHECRA funds over five years in order to match a federal grant for \$24 million over that period.

Recent federal discussions indicate an increase to federal funding for research and the state has the opportunity to position itself for this increase. In April, Congressional hearings brought forth proposals to increase the budget for NSF by 20 percent.³ In addition, the Endless Frontier Act (S. 3832 and H.R. 6978) would create a technology directorate at NSF with a budget that could grow to \$35 billion by 2024, which is more than four times the agency's existing \$8 billion budget.⁴ As funding for one of the main competitive grant programs potentially increases, increasing CHECRA's spending authority will bolster the ability of our research universities to remain competitive in applying for federal research grants.

Assumptions and Calculations

The requested increase of \$800,000 was based on the pre-pandemic spending authority amount as well as the impact of the projected reinstatement of the annual transfer of limited gaming revenues to CHECRA.

¹ This language is taken from the legislative declaration in Section 23-19.7-101, C.R.S.

² http://checra.colorado.gov/reports/20210301_CHECRA_Annual_Report.pdf

³ https://cra.org/govaffairs/blog/2021/04/nsf-reorganization-funding-increase-2021/

⁴https://science.sciencemag.org/content/368/6495/1045

⁵https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/03/31/fact-sheet-the-american-jobs-plan/

Department of Higher Education

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle Request Title R-05 Division of Outreach and Attainment Services Dept. Approval By: OSPB Approval By: Supplemental FY 2021-22 Budget Amendment FY 2022-23 X Change Request FY 2022-23

		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$3,567,027	\$0	\$3,670,779	\$250,000	\$250,000
	FTE	30.6	0.0	30.6	2.0	2.0
otal of All Line Items	GF	\$132,400	\$0	\$56,094	\$250,000	\$0
npacted by Change Request	CF	\$202,082	\$0	\$202,082	\$0	\$0
.oquoot	RF	\$3,232,545	\$0	\$3,412,603	\$0	\$250,000
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund _	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation

	Total	\$3,567,027	\$0	\$3,670,779	\$250,000	\$250,000
02. Colorado	FTE	30.6	0.0	30.6	2.0	2.0
Commission on Higher	GF	\$132,400	\$0	\$56,094	\$250,000	\$0
Education, (A) Administration , (1)	CF	\$202,082	\$0	\$202,082	\$0	\$0
Administration - Administration	RF	\$3,232,545	\$0	\$3,412,603	\$0	\$250,000
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		Auxiliary Data	
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Higher Education Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



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FY 2022-23 Funding Request November 1, 2021



Department Priority: R-05 Request Detail: Division of Outreach and Attainment Services

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23					
		Incremental Change			
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request		
Total Funds	\$3,559,627	\$250,000	\$250,000		
FTE		2.0	2.0		
General Fund	\$125,000	\$250,000			
Cash Funds					
Reappropriated Funds	\$3,232,545		\$250,000		
Federal Funds					

Summary of Request

The Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE) requests a \$250,000 General Fund increase and 2.0 FTE in FY 2022-23 to fund the Division of Outreach and Attainment Services (Outreach). In FY 2023-24 and ongoing, the request will be funded using Reappropriated Funds. This request falls at level 2 on the evidence continuum.

These funds will allow the department to continue serving education, workforce, and corrections professionals statewide by supporting their efforts to use tools and resources during their individual career, postsecondary and job exploration and planning with their stakeholders. These outreach efforts include direct work with special populations including the formerly incarcerated, Colorado ASSET students, and foster youth.

Current Program

The Division of Outreach and Attainment Services (Outreach) originated from College in Colorado (CIC), an outreach program that served as a resource to help students plan, apply, and pay for college along with career planning. CIC was funded by the federal College Invest/College Assist program.

CIC provided a trusted and reliable online resource that was made available to all populations in the state of Colorado-in particular, targeting students of color and lowerincome communities—to explore careers, envision a plan for their future and prepare for, enroll in, and succeed in postsecondary education. This included several platforms offering professional career planning. Career planners were trained by a team of fourteen outreach and access coordinators and were given additional resources on how to effectively advise special populations like the formerly incarcerated, Colorado Advancing Students for a Stronger Economy Tomorrow (ASSET) students, and foster youth. During this time, the CIC websites (CollegeInColorado.org, OwnYourFutureColorado.org, CoAdmissionsTool.org, Money101.org, COTrainingProviders.org) along with outreach, events, and training services, were made available free of charge to all users in the state of Colorado regardless of age. The platform also supported numerous state agencies and organizations in their efforts to provide special populations, including adults, foster youth, and incarcerated individuals, with postsecondary and career planning tools and resources. Although CIC had expanded to serve diverse groups of Coloradans, its core federal funding ended December 31, 2018.

Between FY 2010-11 and FY 2015-16, the outreach program of CIC held more than 4,000 events, including 1,600 presentations, 250 in-person trainings, and 780 events and special projects. The program also hosted the event "College Friday" in 2016, which included more than 1,000 businesses, schools and organizations; a hashtag contest with over 350 entries on Twitter, 1,540 entries on Instagram, and 37 entries on Facebook; and more than 300,000 individual participants. The website for the College Application Month, which also took place in 2016, had over 12,000 views.

In 2017, a Multi-Agency Task Force was created under the direction of the Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC) Education and Training Steering Committee for the purpose of exploring a cross-agency platform that would provide tools and resources to all Coloradans for career, education and training exploration and planning. The Task Force was charged with 1) defining a product(s), including determining the scope of services to be provided and the cost of building and sustaining the product; and 2) identifying sustainable funding for the cross-agency partnership.

In 2018, the Task Force issued an RFP for its envisioned product, specifying that the state would not pay for the initial development of the product, but would seek state and/or philanthropic dollars for further development, improvements and ongoing maintenance.

The Task Force received two viable proposals, and in early 2019 selected a group of vendors led by Brighthive to develop what would become My Colorado Journey (MCJ).

MCJ was launched as the premiere resource for all Coloradans to engage in personalized career and academic planning, to access data on the return on investment of education and training programs, and to connect to career pathways in growing and critical industries that lead to economic prosperity. It has been supported by philanthropic dollars for the initial build and the continued development and maintenance.

MCJ replaced CIC in continuing outreach efforts by evolving to focus on training professionals. However, MCJ was developed as a multi-agency tool. The existing MCJ program does not have the capacity for continued outreach efforts. It is consumed by the demands of other agencies working with the tool, and the training expected in their respective areas. CWDC funding for the two existing outreach positions within the department was discontinued after FY 2020-21, and the department temporarily funded them with vacancy savings. However, this approach is unsustainable given the department's needs to fill the vacancies currently being used to fill these positions; without funding the department will be at risk of losing these.

Outreach focuses on serving education, workforce, and corrections professionals statewide by supporting their efforts to use tools and resources during their individual career, postsecondary and job exploration and planning with their stakeholders. In the last year, the Outreach team held 37 Zoom trainings for College Application Month, FAFSA completions, and MCJ. Originally, more than 90 events and trainings were planned across the state, but due to COVID-19, many of the events had to be postponed, cancelled, or moved to Zoom.

Outreach has planned for in-person events and trainings at different institutions and conferences, as well as Zoom meetings in FY 2021-22. It will also be participating in the work required by H.B. 21-1330, including hosting trainings for the school districts that are awarded Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative (COSI) grants as well as convening the task force for financial aid.

Problem or Opportunity

Outreach efforts at the department were originally federally funded through the CollegeInvest/CollegeAssist program as CIC through FY 2018-19. In FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, CIC transitioned to MCJ and was cash-funded by the Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC). Funding from CWDC decreased to only the cost of the MCJ online tool itself due to limited resources in FY 2021-22. Some outreach activities are being funded in FY 2021-22 through the existing department budget using vacancy savings and reductions in its operating budget; however, this is unsustainable.

Proposed Solution

As funding constraints and cross-agency demands have eliminated any outreach component of MCJ, the department seeks to maintain its Outreach and Attainment Services division of 2.0 FTE to continue the work that was previously done under CIC. The department requests a \$250,000 General Fund increase and 2.0 FTE in FY 2022-23 for the Division of Outreach and Attainment Services.

The goal of Outreach is to provide regional workshop opportunities to education and workforce professionals on key MCJ activities and features, as well as assist professionals with trainings and postsecondary and career planning tools as needed via webinar, phone, e-mail, and in person. It also facilitates school and organizational participation in College Application Month, College Friday, and FAFSA Completion. These efforts will be performed by the 2.0 FTE covering the five regions in the state, which were originally split amongst the 14.0 FTE under CIC.

This division will become part of the department's administration line and will be funded through the General Fund in FY 2022-23, then annualize to reappropriated funds in FY 2023-24 ongoing as it will be incorporated into the indirect cost model paid for by institutions. This request falls at level 2 on the evidence continuum.

Theory of Change	FAFSA completions and postsecondary planning will open access to higher education for underrepresented populations.		
Program Objective	Work with internal divisions and external agencies on trainings, events, and coordination on tools for postsecondary career planning and FAFSA completions.		
Outputs being measured	Factors associated with increasing the odds of entering postsecondary education and entering the workforce after degree completion.		
Outcomes being measured	Number of FAFSA completions and trainings available for postsecondary planning; increase in underrepresented populations attending postsecondary education		
Cost/Benefit ratio	Funding Outreach will create more opportunities for students to enter postsecondary education and will improve lifetime outcomes for individuals.		
Evaluations	Pre- Post	Quasi- Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level	2-Identify O	utputs	

Anticipated Outcomes

With funding for the FTE and operations of the Division of Outreach and Attainment Services, the department will be able to sustain student outreach.

Assumptions and Calculations

The Division of Outreach and Attainment Services will include 2.0 FTE totaling \$211,462, with the remainder of the request going towards covering operating expenses including IT, leased space, digital media/printing, travel, etc.

Department of Higher Education

	Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle				
Request Title					
R	-06 Support Expansion of Single Stop				
Dept. Approval By:	Dr. Ben Boggs		Supplemental FY 2021-22		
OSPB Approval By:	Why he		Budget Amendment FY 2022-23		
	•	<u> </u>	Change Request FY 2022-23		

		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000
Impacted by Change Request	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation

	Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000
02. Colorado	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commission on Higher Education, (C) Special	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000
Purpose, (1) Special	CF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Purpose - Support Expansions of Single	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stop	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		Auxiliary Data	
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Higher Education Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



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Recent Updates to: Schedule 13

Recent Updates to: Schedule 13
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November 1, 2021

Department Priority: R-06 Request Detail: Support Expansion of Single Stop

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23				
		Increment	al Change	
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request	
Total Funds	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000	
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	
General Fund	\$0	\$45,000	\$45,000	
Cash Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Summary of Request

The Department of Higher Education requests a \$45,000 General Fund increase beginning in FY 2022-23 and in all future years to support the use of <u>Single Stop</u> at all institutions of higher education in Colorado (public and private). This request will allow the department to cover the statewide licensing costs of Single Stop, thereby removing a significant barrier that institutions face when attempting to set up the system on their campuses. Having this system in place allows a campus to better connect eligible students to a wide array of public benefit programs, further leveraging federal dollars. The existence of several evaluations assessing the impact of Single Stop for postsecondary students puts this request at Step 4 on the evidence continuum.

Current Program

Single Stop helps connect students and their families to public benefits by offering screening and application support. It also connects students and their families to wraparound services, such as tax preparation and child care, through "one-stop shops" located within the institution. Single Stop services are open to all students enrolled at the institution in which they are located. Site coordinators meet with students at the local Single Stop office on campus. Students may also choose to self-serve through the use of Single Stop software. A few Colorado institutions of higher education have recently begun working with Single Stop, purchasing licenses independently. These institutions include Community College of Denver, Metropolitan State University, University of Colorado, and Community College of Aurora. These institutions will also gain some financial relief from a statewide licensing agreement and could instead use institutional funds for direct student outreach related to the program.

Problem or Opportunity

Students in postsecondary education face various challenges as they work to complete their credentials. Students are increasingly challenged in their goal of completing credentials by non-academic factors including—but certainly not limited to—food insecurity, housing insecurity/homelessness, and mental health needs. A <u>recent survey</u> of Colorado community colleges by the Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice found that:

- 40% experienced food insecurity in the prior 30 days
- 55% experienced housing insecurity in the previous year
- 16% experienced homelessness in the previous year

These and various other social determinants can significantly impact a student's ability to progress through a postsecondary education program and can widen equity gaps in terms of postsecondary and workforce outcomes. These barriers have been exacerbated by the impacts of COVID-19. Addressing these social determinants of student success can help by meeting students where they are and better addressing their needs.

Increasing enrollment and use of various public benefits is one way to address these social determinants of student success through leveraging federal dollars. Many postsecondary students may be eligible for public benefits programs (such as SNAP, TANF, WIC, and Medicaid), but many do not know they are eligible and/or do not know how to enroll. Use of public benefits can act as a "third leg" of financial aid for students and as a short-term support. By supporting a student's work towards credential completion, public benefits can be an integral intervention to help them get across the finish line and access

better long-term workforce opportunities (and potentially higher wages), thereby breaking a cycle of dependence on public benefits programs.

Expanded and collaborative outreach to get more postsecondary students enrolled in public benefits programs is necessary to reach these goals.

Proposed Solution

The Department of Higher Education requests a \$45,000 General Fund increase beginning in FY 2022-23 and in all future years to support the deployment of Single Stop at all institutions of higher education in Colorado (public and private). This request will allow the department to cover the statewide licensing costs of Single Stop for all institutions of higher education in Colorado, remove a barrier that institutions face when attempting to use this system on their campus, and help connect over 80,000 postsecondary students to various public benefits, especially the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Several evaluations assessing the impact of Single Stop for postsecondary students puts this request at Step 4 on the evidence continuum. Through partnerships with national research organizations, Single Stop has assessed the impact of their platform on enhancing student success. A study by RAND Corporation found that Single Stop clients are more successful in college than their peers who do not utilize the organization's services. At the colleges with statistically significant findings, Single Stop users were more likely to persist into their next year of college and more likely to attempt a greater number of college credits, giving them a boost towards completing their college programs. An additional study by Metis Associates at the Community College of Philadelphia showed that students who had support via Single Stop had higher retention, higher course pass rates, higher GPAs, and higher graduation rates compared to their peers. The U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences (IES) has recognized Single Stop through its What Works Clearinghouse as a tool to improve academic achievement and progression in college. Additionally, RAND Corporation is currently facilitating a randomized control trial on the impact of Single Stop with some colleges/universities in Colorado and North Carolina funded by IES.

Theory of Change	By supporting the use of platforms like Sing education are better able to connect their benefit programs (such as SNAP, WIC, TAN additional financial assistance (much of wh make postsecondary education more afford financial issues, and support progress towa	eligible students to various public F, Medicaid) thereby providing ich leverages federal dollars) to lable, reduce dropout related to
Program Objective	Increase enrollment of postsecondary stude provide these students with additional fina determinants of student success.	
Outputs being measured	 Number of institutions that use Singl Increases in enrollment of postsecon programs (SNAP to start, more later 	dary students in public benefits
Outcomes being measured	 Increased retention and graduation r to public benefits programs. 	rates for students who get access
Cost/Benefit ratio	As one example, approximately 80,000 stude public postsecondary institutions of higher Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program SNAP award is \$234. An additional \$234 per postsecondary students yields a substantial Many students are not aware they are eligile.	education are eligible for the (SNAP). The maximum monthly r month to approximately 80,000 return on investment to the state.
Evaluations	Pre-Post Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	A study by RAND Corporation found that Single Stop clients are more successful in college than their peers who do not utilize the organization's services. An additional study by Metis Associates at the Community College of Philadelphia showed that students who had support via Single Stop had higher retention, higher course pass rates, higher GPAs, and higher graduation rates compared to their peers. The U.S. Department of Education's Institute of Education Sciences (IES) has recognized Single Stop through its What Works Clearinghouse as a tool to improve academic achievement and progression in college.	A randomized control trial (RCT; Step 5 on the evidence continuum) on the impact of Single Stop is currently being conducted with some Colorado (and North Carolina) institutions of higher education by RAND Corporation funded by the US Department of Education and their Institute of Education Sciences (IES).
Continuum Level	Current evidence on Step 4; forthcoming ev	vidence on Step 5.

Anticipated Outcomes

Use of Single Stop at an institution of higher education assists in connecting students to a variety of public benefits for which they may be eligible. As shown in the evidence summarized above, Single Stop users were more likely to persist into their next year of college and were more likely to attempt a greater number of college credits, giving them a boost in completing their college programs. Students who had support via Single Stop had higher retention, higher course pass rates, higher GPA, and higher graduation rates compared to their peers. Similar results are expected for students in Colorado.

One area of focus for this work will be expanded enrollment in SNAP. SNAP eligibility for postsecondary students expanded due to COVID-19 relief from the federal government as part of the December 2020 relief package. These expanded eligibility criteria included students who were work-study eligible and/or students who had an Estimated Family Contribution (EFC) of \$0. In looking at data available to CDHE, approximately 80,000 students currently enrolled in public postsecondary institutions of higher education are eligible for SNAP.

Increased student enrollment in the expanded SNAP program and other federal public benefits programs aligns with all of the goals outlined in CDHE's Master Plan (increase credential completion, erase equity gaps, improve student success, and invest in affordability and innovation), College Affordable (provide students with additional college-paying resources), and CDHE's broad work to address the Social determinants of student success (via the Hunger Free and Healthy Minds campus checklists). CDHE has also identified efforts to address various social determinants of student success and expand enrollment in various public benefits programs as part of CDHE's Departmental WIGs (Wildly Important Goals) and the WIGs for the Education and Workforce working group.

Assumptions and Calculations

This request includes \$45,000 for statewide licensing costs of the Single Stop platform. Cost for the statewide licensing costs have been provided by Single Stop.

Department of Higher Education

Request Title R-07 Lowering Fees for Former Students of Closed Schools Dept. Approval By: OSPB Approval By: X Change Request FY 2022-23

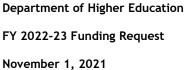
		FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$1,009,920	\$0	\$1,001,310	(\$4,833)	(\$4,833)
	FTE	10.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
Total of All Line Items	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Impacted by Change Request	CF	\$1,009,920	\$0	\$1,001,310	(\$4,833)	(\$4,833)
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		FY 2021-22		FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$1,009,920	\$0	\$1,001,310	(\$4,833)	(\$4,833)
02. Colorado	FTE	10.4	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
Commission on Higher Education, (B) Division	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
of Private Occupational Schools, (1) Division of	CF	\$1,009,920	\$0	\$1,001,310	(\$4,833)	(\$4,833
Private Occupational Schools - Division Of	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Private Occupational Schools	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		Auxiliary Data	
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Higher Education Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact



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Department Priority: R-07 Request Detail: Lowering Fees for Former Students of Closed Schools

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23					
		Incremental Change			
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request		
Total Funds	\$4,470,751	(\$4,833)	(\$4,833)		
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0		
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Cash Funds	\$1,113,206	(\$4,833)	(\$4,833)		
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0		

Summary of Request

The Department of Higher Education requests a \$4,833 decrease in cash fund spending authority resulting from a proposed reduction in closed school transcript request fees from \$35 to \$20 per transcript. This will be split into a \$4,450 annual reduction in the Department of Higher Education's Division of Private Occupational Schools (DPOS) appropriation line, and a \$383 annual reduction to the department's Administration line, which includes cash fund spending authority for the Office of Private Postsecondary Education (OPPE). The decrease will come from lower fees for students requesting transcripts from closed schools, reflecting cost savings from schools' transition to digital transcripts.

Current Program

The Division of Private Occupational Schools (DPOS) oversees more than 300 private occupational schools licensed in Colorado offering education and training in career fields as diverse as computer technology, medical assisting, real estate, cosmetology, massage therapy, and trucking. DPOS is responsible for providing educational standards for these schools and protecting the public interest against substandard schools. The Office of Private Postsecondary Education (OPPE) authorizes accredited private colleges and universities, out-of-state public colleges and universities, and seminaries and bible colleges to operate in Colorado.

When a school under DPOS's or OPPE's purview shuts down, the offices acquire the school's student transcripts. When a student needs an official transcript from a closed school, the individual requests a copy from the appropriate office. Currently, students pay \$35 per transcripts in most cases. In exchange for the fee, a sealed, official copy is mailed either to the student, to another institution of higher education, or to a student's potential employer for education verification.

Problem or Opportunity

Increasingly, schools are moving toward maintaining only digital transcripts rather than paper copies. In fact, DPOS schools may soon be required to do so. In the past, when DPOS or OPPE received a request for a student transcript from a closed school, they needed to go to the department's storage space to look for and retrieve the transcript, then make a copy and send it by sealed, certified mail. In some cases, the department has paid contractors to digitize entire collections of transcripts. With the move to digital transcripts, it is becoming increasingly common that a requested transcript can simply be printed off and sent to the student via certified mail.

Proposed Solution

DPOS and OPPE will lower their transcript request fees from \$35 to \$20 per transcript regardless of school or requested delivery method. The reduction in fee revenue will result in a decrease of \$4,833 in needed cash fund spending authority beginning in FY 2022-23 and in future years.

Theory of Change	Not on the continuu	m - N/A	
Program Objective	Not on the continuu	m - N/A	
Outputs being measured	Not on the continuu	m - N/A	
Outcomes being measured	Not on the continuu	m - N/A	
Cost/Benefit ratio	N/A		
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi- Experimenta l Design	Randomized Control Trial
Results of Evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continuum Level		N/A	

Anticipated Outcomes

The beneficiary of this fee reduction will be the student requesting the transcript. The \$20 fee is less of a financial burden on students and aligns with the current cost to provide the service. Given the relatively small fee reduction, the reduction can be absorbed with only minimal impacts on operations or personnel.

Assumptions and Calculations

The three-year average (2018-20) transcript fee revenue was \$1,148 for OPPE and \$13,350 for DPOS. Though most transcripts were charged at \$35, there were some exceptions like the small number of digital only transcript requests to OPPE. Conservatively, it is assumed that imposing a transcript request fee of \$20 across the board will reduce fee revenue by one-third, which equates to a \$4,833 reduction annually: \$383 for OPPE and \$4,450 for DPOS.

Department of Higher Education

Funding Request for the FY 2022-23 Budget Cycle Request Title R-08 Colorado Cannabis Research Funding for ICR Dept. Approval By: OSPB Approval By: X Change Request FY 2022-23

_	_	FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Summary Information	Fund _	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation
	Total	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,00
	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.
otal of All Line Items	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$
mpacted by Change Request	CF	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,00
	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$
	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$
	_	FY 202	21-22	FY 20	22-23	FY 2023-24
Line Item Information	Fund	Initial Appropriation	Supplemental Request	Base Request	Change Request	Continuation

	Total	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
02. Colorado	FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commission on Higher Education, (C) Special Purpose, (1) Special Purpose - Institute of	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CF	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Cannabis Research at	RF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CSU-Pueblo	FF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

		Auxiliary Data	
Requires Legislation?	NO		
Type of Request?	Higher Education Prioritized Request	Interagency Approval or Related Schedule 13s:	No Other Agency Impact







Jared Polis Governor

Dr. Angie Paccione Executive Director

Department Priority: R-08 Request Detail: Colorado Cannabis Research Funding - Institute of Cannabis Research

Summary of Funding Change for FY 2022-23					
		Incremental Change			
	FY 2021-22 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Request	FY 2023-24 Request		
Total Funds	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$1,800,000		
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0		
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Cash Funds	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$1,800,000		
Reappropriated Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0		

Summary of Request

The Department of Higher Education requests an additional ongoing appropriation for the Institute for Cannabis Research (ICR) from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund of \$1.8M. This additional funding will allow the Institute to issue a second cycle of grant funding with no need for additional administrative support. The mission of ICR is to fund research related to cannabis and to publicly disseminate the results of the research, however the existing funding only supports a single three-year cycle of grant funding, meaning new topics for research may have to wait as long as three years for the next funding opportunity. The primary mechanism for the ICR to promote research related to cannabis is through a statewide competition for research funding following national best practices. This engages the best researchers in Colorado to address the diverse research questions surrounding cannabis. By increasing the funding level at ICR, the Institute will be better situated to issue new funding opportunities related to emerging research needs, such as health impacts of marijuana concentrates or the emerging uses of cannabinoids, and to provide such findings to policy makers and health professionals as trends change and legalized marijuana use evolves. Finally, additional funding will help maintain Colorado's established leadership in not only regulated marijuana use, but also in cutting edge medical research.

Current Program

The ICR was launched in 2016 through support from the state and Pueblo County. Initially ICR activities were focused on cannabis research and education at CSU Pueblo as well as hosting an annual research conference. In 2019 the mission of the ICR evolved to a pure research focus that engaged researchers throughout Colorado. To accomplish this mission the ICR established a research funding opportunity modeled after the process employed by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for research funding. That model was successfully launched in the fall of 2020 with research projects just starting at the beginning of the new fiscal year in July 2021 (Project Summaries in Appendix A). The ICR continues to support and impact the rapid public dissemination of cannabis related research nationally and internationally by hosting an annual research conference and sponsoring the publication of the Journal of Cannabis Research in partnership with Springer Nature Publishing. More recently the ICR launched a monthly webinar series focused on cannabis research.

In addition to a move to use appropriated dollars to support research throughout Colorado, the ICR was directed to include clinical studies, medical research, biotechnology research, and economic research in the portfolio of research areas funded. However, the budget for the ICR did not change along with the change in mission and specific areas of research focus. In the current fiscal year, about \$950,000 of the \$1.8 million appropriation can be used to directly support research. The remainder of the budget supports the ICR staff (salary and fringe benefits), dissemination activities (conference, journal, webinar), and facilities and administrative costs.

Overall, the current appropriation is not adequate to meet the stated research mission of the ICR. To illustrate this point, consider that the NIH typically funds clinical research at about \$750,000 (direct and indirect costs) per year for multiple years for a single project. The current appropriation is not adequate to appropriately fund clinical and medical research along with the other areas of cannabis research. If the current appropriation is not increased in coming fiscal years the ICR will be limited to underfunding research, which will directly limit the impact of cannabis research in the state and limit the ICR in meeting the intent of its mandate.

Cannabis is still a new product in the marketplace with ever-evolving public health issues, medical issues, and scientific questions arising, and scientists have only scratched the surface. Adding low-THC cannabis (industrial hemp) into the discussion provides the raw material for an even broader set of scientific and economic issues. This is all to illustrate the need to support cannabis research. In the first statewide competition for cannabis research support, the ICR received high quality proposals from scientists around the state that in total requested about \$10 million to conduct innovative scientific research that can address many of the critical cannabis research questions.

Unbiased research informs appropriate regulations and policies to protect public health and safety; research stimulates medical, scientific, and technology advancements; and research addresses societal questions about the impact of new markets and policies. To remain leaders in the cannabis space, Colorado must invest resources to address critical cannabis research needs.

The Institute of Cannabis Research is committed to supporting unbiased cannabis research. The statutory role of the ICR includes conducting research related to cannabis, which is primarily accomplished through funding merit-based research projects using national best practices in the selection processes. The ICR is well positioned to support the state in this effort to ensure that scientifically rigorous research is available to lawmakers and the public in making informed decisions.

Problem or Opportunity

The state of Colorado has been at the forefront of cannabis legislation and an early supporter of cannabis research. With the legalization of medical and recreational cannabis, Colorado has both an obligation and an opportunity to advance cannabis knowledge. The legal status of cannabis in Colorado and the early establishment of the Institute for Cannabis Research has positioned the state to be a leader in cannabis research. The legalization of cannabis, new cannabis products, and varying methods of use represents areas of potential concerns. Simultaneously, the large number of biologically active phytochemicals in cannabis represents a treasure trove of possibilities.

Colorado also has an opportunity to invest existing Marijuana Tax revenue in research to explore potential therapeutic applications of cannabis or its derivatives (Medical and Clinical Research); research to ensure the protection of public health and wellbeing (Clinical and Public Health Research); research to understand the economic and social impacts of legalized cannabis and surrounding policies (Economic and Social Science Research); and research to explore new applications of cannabis, its derivatives, and modifications of these derivatives (Biotechnologies). Colorado demonstrated the foresight to support the creation of an institute to facilitate cannabis research and has the opportunity to remain at the forefront of cannabis research by investing additional resources from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund on research.

Beyond research outcomes, supporting research at Colorado institutions of higher education provides opportunities for undergraduate and graduate student researchers to hone their skills and become the next wave of scientists and researchers in Colorado and across the country. Finally, supporting such research can support the growth of businesses and industries, create new job opportunities, and attract students to higher education options in the state.

Proposed Solution

The proposed solution is to increase funds appropriated for cannabis research to \$3.6 million next fiscal year (FY 2022-23) and ongoing. This will allow the ICR to engage researchers in a statewide competition for research support for two of every three years to fund multi-year projects at a rate commensurate with the resources required to conduct quality research that Coloradans deserve, including clinical and medical research.

Theory of Change	Funding cannabis research in Colorado will better position the state to craft effective policy related to cannabis regulations, boost Colorado's cannabis industry, and boost Colorado's status as a national leader in cannabis research.			
Program Objective	To increase research of cannabis on the public health, economic and social impacts, and new uses in Colorado.			
Outputs being measured	Numbers of studies conducted; total amount of dollars dedicated to cannabis research.			
Outcomes being measured	Documented use of published ICR research in the establishment of policies and regulations across the country and the world as legalized cannabis becomes more prevalent.			
Cost/Benefit ratio	NA			
Evaluations	Pre-Post	Quasi-Experimental Design	Randomized Control Trial	
Results of Evaluation	NA	NA	NA	
Continuum Level	Step 3			

Anticipated Outcomes

The outcomes of the proposed solution will be the ability to fund two new major clinical and medical projects annually, allowing for researchers to continue to pursue important and promising topics. This will allow researchers to address the most timely cannabis topics as they evolve. Further, four to six key biotechnology/scientific, economic, and social impact research projects can be funded at appropriate levels. This will continue to grow Colorado's cannabis research portfolio. The outcomes of these projects will be publicly disseminated as presentations at appropriate conferences, in the peer-reviewed research literature published by ICR in the *Journal of Cannabis Research*, via reports to policy makers, and on the ICR's website. Research in these areas will contribute to new advancements that may translate to new industries, therapies, information that will directly inform state policy shaping the future of cannabis in the state. All funded research projects will undergo an annual assessment (progress report) to ensure appropriate progress is being made. The progress report is modeled after that which is utilized by the NIH.

Assumptions and Calculations

The requested increase to the appropriation supporting the operation of the ICR will increase research funding by approximately \$1.6 million annually. This will allow for funding two new medical/clinical multi-year projects ($$500,000 \times 2$), three new biotechnology/scientific multi-year projects ($$150,000 \times 3$), and two economic/social impact multi-year projects ($$75,000 \times 2$) every two years. The balance of the increase in appropriation will support cost-of-living

adjustments for staff, inflationary costs associated with operating expenses, and facilities and administration costs. This will allow for continued funding of new projects research lasting up to three years in duration on a semiannual basis going forward.

Research Funding by Fiscal Year Based on this Appropriation Request

FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
FY 22 Funded Project (\$950,000)	FY 22 Funded Project (\$950,000)	FY 22 Funded Project (\$950,000)			
	FY 23 Funded Project (\$1,600,000)	FY 23 Funded Project (\$1,600,000)	FY 23 Funded Project (\$1,600,000)		
			FY 25 Funded Project (\$950,000)	FY 25 Funded Project (\$950,000)	FY 25 Funded Project (\$950,000)
				FY 26 Funded Project (\$1,600,000)	FY 26 Funded Project (\$1,600,000)
Total Annual Research Support \$950,000 \$2,750,00 \$2,750,00 \$2,750,00 \$2,750,00					\$2,750,00

Appendix A: Summary of Research Projects Funded through the First Statewide Cannabis Research Competition Conducted by the ICR (Projects initiated July, 2021).



Title: Short-term Effects of Cannabis use and Cannabinoids in Youth: A Sibling-Comparison Study

Lead PI: Dr. Jarrod Ellingson

In the last 10 years, cannabis has become more accessible and more potent in tetrahydrocannabinol [THC] content. Prior studies have linked earlier cannabis use and greater THC potency to adverse mental health outcomes. However, these studies generally suffer from two important limitations. First, cannabis use has primarily been assessed in a

pre-legalization environment, when THC potencies were lower. Second, most studies of adolescent cannabis use have not considered familial confounds, such as genetic or environmental factors. This study will recruit sibling pairs to examine the mental health effects of cannabis while controlling for important familial factors. Specifically, we will test whether participants with heavier cannabis use have worse mental health functioning, on average, compared to their sibling. Within this study design, we will also examine the short-term effects of adolescent cannabis use, such as whether school week functioning is affected by weekend cannabis use. Short-term effects are important, because they can help to identify mechanisms of long-term effects. Thus, this study will help to understand the mental effects of cannabis in adolescents, while controlling for family background factors.



Title: Cannabinoid Conversion to CBN During Hemp Extraction and Post-Extraction Fluorination of CBD and CBN for Increased Bioavailability

Lead PI: Dr. Ken Olejar

Large numbers of therapies originate from compounds originating in plants. Cannabinoids produced by industrial hemp are a group of compounds that are emerging for potential medical use. One problem that exists with all natural compounds is their bioavailability. Studies have shown that when many of these

compounds are given at therapeutic levels, the levels actually found in the bloodstream are below therapeutic levels. As such, mechanisms for increasing the availability of these compounds are required. Fluorination of a compound is a known method for increasing bioavailability. Using this technique this project aims to increase the bioavailability of cannabidiol (CBD) and cannabinol (CBN). The obtained analogues of these cannabinoids will be tested for efficacy against a Rheumatoid arthritis model and in breast cancer. These two disease models were chosen because of the purported benefits of the cannabinoids against inflammation and use in pain management. It is therefore expected that the derived analogues obtained through fluorination will provide therapeutic possibilities by increasing the bioavailability for treating Rheumatoid Arthritis and breast cancer.

Title: Microbiome-mediated effects of *Cannabis* and CBD on neurotransmitter-related molecular networks and anxiety

Lead PI: Dr. Nichole Reisdorph

Orally consumed *Cannabis* and extracted cannabidiol (CBD) products are becoming widely used supplements for a range of health disorders, including depression and anxiety. However, there is limited understanding regarding how *Cannabis* and CBD affect those living with these and other psychiatric conditions. Personal reports and

some early research studies suggest that effects of orally consumed tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), CBD, and *Cannabis* are largely dependent on the individual. We hypothesize that some of this variability in a person's response is due to differences in an individual's gut microbiome composition. Therefore, our research will help determine if an individual's gut microbiome plays a role in how he/she/they metabolize CBD, THC, and other *Cannabis* molecules when orally ingested. In addition, our research will help understand the effects of CBD and *Cannabis* on anxiety and depression by measuring important neurotransmitters known to be related to anxiety/depression. These include dopamine, serotonin, kynurenine, epinephrine, and several endocannabinoids. Results can be used to develop similar studies that focus on other conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and to determine if ingestion of a pro- or pre-biotic can influence an individual's response to CBD or *Cannabis*.

Title: Quantification of Endo- and Phytocannabinoids with Comparison to Pain Medication
Requirements and Surgical Outcomes for Patients Undergoing Abdominal
Surgery for Cancer

Lead PI: Dr. Camille Stewart

Use of cannabis is expanding in the United States. There is, however, a critical lacking in our understanding of how cannabis and its associated chemical compounds, called cannabinoids, affect patients after surgery. Patients undergoing abdominal surgery have

substantial pain after surgery and often experience complications. Since we have found that cannabis is of interest to surgical patients diagnosed with cancer, they represent an ideal population to study. In our planned research, we will measure blood cannabinoid levels in daily cannabis users and non-users who undergo abdominal surgery for the treatment of cancer. Pain levels, pain medication requirements, and post-surgery complications will also be assessed. We think that patients with higher blood levels of cannabinoids will have more pain and need more pain medication after surgery, but that they will have similar rates of post-surgery complications. The information gained from this research will help doctors and patients understand how cannabis use affects patients after surgery and help determine if cannabis use is safe to use around the time of surgery.



Title: Is what you see what you get? A systematic, public health-driven analysis of cannabis product label claims vs. actual cannabinoid content

Lead PIs: Dr. Cinnamon Bidwell and Dr. Tyrell Towle



This project constitutes an independent and comprehensive evaluation of cannabis product label claims and testing infrastructure in the State of Colorado. The primary aim is to determine the actual cannabinoid potency (via independent testing in authentic cannabis products found in the Colorado Retail Cannabis marketplace) and compare to the claimed potency found on the label. Over the course of 3 years, 480 authentic cannabis products will be randomly selected and purchased from state licensed retail dispensaries from four basic categories: flower/joints, edible/ingestible, concentrate, and other/infused. Each product will be independently and blindly analyzed for cannabinoid content, and, in later years of the study, relevant contaminants will also be determined. Should systematic deviations be detected, secondary analyses will disentangle whether these deviations occur across specific product types and whether

inaccurate testing stems from specific state licensed laboratories. Results will be rapidly disseminated to state policy makers and the public. In addition, repeated product testing each year of the three year study will allow determination of whether the testing accuracy improves over the course of the study. The resulting information will be highly relevant to our state's testing policies and procedures, as well as to our patient and user community. The proposed work represents a collaboration among leading cannabis scientists at the University of Colorado Boulder (UCB) and MX, LLC, a Denver based company with Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED) Occupational and Research and Development licenses. This landmark proposal is the first of its kind in two ways: First, no prior study has systematically tested the full range of cannabis products sold in our state retail market. The proposed work will allow a direct comparison of product content to product labels, enabling an independent quantification of any systematic biases that may exist across product types or testing facilities. Second, the project represents a novel collaboration among scientists bridging academia and the cannabis industry. Only MX, LLC has the state licenses to handle and analyze cannabis products for research purposes. In turn, Dr. Bidwell at UCB will serve as an independent academic partner, with the expertise to inform an unbiased, rigorous design, complete skilled data management and analysis, and lead the investigative team in rapidly publishing and disseminating these critical, public health-relevant findings.



Title: Exploring Intoxication During Acute Alcohol and Cannabis Co-Administration: A Focus on Cannabinoid Content and Order Effects

Lead PI: Dr. Hollis Karoly

Cannabis is the most commonly used drug among people who drink alcohol, yet evidence on the effects of using these substances together is quite limited. Two important factors that might impact the relationship between cannabis and alcohol use is the specific type of cannabis used (i.e., THC/CBD content) as well as the order of use (i.e., using alcohol before cannabis or cannabis

before alcohol). Another issue relevant for understanding this relationship is the increasing popularity of cannabis products called "concentrates" which contain very high concentrations of THC. No research has been conducted exploring the effects of these concentrates when combined with alcohol. This study aims to address these issues. We will recruit a community sample of individuals who regularly use alcohol and cannabis to participate study sessions in our mobile laboratory. The sessions will involve individuals consuming different cannabis concentrate products (THC-dominant [5mg THC/0mg CBD], CBD-dominant [0mg THC/5mg CBD/], 1:1 THC/CBD [2.5mg THC/2.5mg CBD] and placebo [0mg THC/0mg CBD]) along with a moderate dose of alcohol. Half of the participants will use the alcohol before cannabis, and the other half will use the cannabis before alcohol. We will measure intoxication (e.g., balance performance, self-ratings of intoxication) and biological outcomes (e.g., breath alcohol level, heart rate) every 30 minutes for 4 hours after they use the cannabis and alcohol. We expect to see differences in these outcomes depending upon which cannabis concentrate product was consumed. We expect the greatest intoxication in those who used the THC-dominant concentrate and the least intoxication in the placebo group. We will also measure differences between those who used alcohol before cannabis and those who used cannabis before alcohol.



Title: "Defining the effects of CBD Consumption during Pregnancy on Fetal Neurodevelopment and Postnatal Anxiety"

Lead PI: Dr. Emily Bates

Morning sickness during pregnancy can be debilitating for a significant portion of women. Because there are not good remedies easily available and marijuana can help with nausea, women are drawn to using it, or the non-

psychoactive component cannabidiol (CBD), thinking it is safe for their unborn child. CBD passes from the placenta to the fetus and crosses the blood brain barrier. Retrospective clinical studies suggest that fetal marijuana exposure is associated with decreased birth weight, poor birth outcomes, anxiety, and attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, these studies do not include dosing information and there is no way to distinguish the impact of CBD from the psychoactive marijuana component, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Funding from the Institute of Cannabis Research will allow us to learn how fetal exposure to CBD affects brain development and anxiety behaviors.



Title: Investigating the effect of cannabidiol and cannabidiol-trazodone combination treatment on naturally occurring canine cognitive dysfunction syndrome as a surrogate for Alzheimer's disease

Lead PI: Dr. Stephanie McGrath

The World Health Organization predicts that Alzheimer's disease (AD) and other dementias will be the second leading cause of death in the United States within the next decade.

Unfortunately, multimodal treatment efforts, with drugs, vaccines, and stem cell therapies, have yet to be successful. Neurodegenerative disorders are associated with the accumulation and aggregation of misfolded disease-specific proteins in the brain followed by irreversible loss of neurons. Canine cognitive dysfunction syndrome (CCD) is a well-recognized neurodegenerative disease in older dogs and serves as an ideal naturally occurring surrogate for AD in humans. To date, there are no broadly effective treatment options for dogs or humans suffering from cognitive decline, partially due to the inferior animal models used in past research. Pathophysiologic changes associated with AD include increased amyloid- β (A β) deposition leading to senile plaques, increased tau hyperphosphorylation leading to neurofibrillary tangles, and significant neuroinflammation and oxidative stress leading to neurodegeneration and cognitive decline. Promising data have revealed that cannabidiol (CBD) and trazodone may have beneficial effects on various phases of the neurodegenerative process, which, given alone or in combination, could provide an effective preventive and therapeutic option in dogs, acting as a translational model for use in humans. We aim to enroll thirty clientowned dogs with naturally occurring cognitive dysfunction in a blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial, with the objective of evaluating the effect and tolerability of CBD with and without trazodone on disease progression.

The results of this in vivo study will set the foundation for human clinical trials.



Title: Observational Study of the Effects of Acute Cannabis Use on Ocular Activity Relevant to Driving

Lead PI: Dr. Ashley Brooks-Russell

Ashley Brooks-Russell Police officers have long recognized that changes to the eyes, such as changes to the pupils or eye movements, can be a sign of recent drug use. Emerging research has found that changes to eye movement may indicate recent

cannabis use and even impairment from cannabis. We will integrate eye-scanning technology to an existing driving simulator study to measures head position and eye movements while participants drive in a simulator after using cannabis. Successful completion of our research will inform future efforts to detect impairment related to cannabis while driving a vehicle or in an occupational setting.



Title: Dissecting the genetic basis of sex and dioecy in Cannabis sativa

Lead PI: Dr. Nolan Kane

As hemp continues to become an ever more economically valuable / important crop, it becomes increasingly necessary to understand the mechanism of sex determination. Understanding these processes will help to develop new approaches, tools, and pipelines, which will propel Cannabis into the modern era as a legitimate crop species. Using crosses between dioecious and monoecious hemp varieties expressing variable levels of male to

female flowering ratios, we propose to 1. understand the evolution and function of the X and Y chromosomes; 2. elucidate whether other genetic loci, autosomal and/or cytoplasmic, are important in sex determination; and 3. better characterize the effect of environment on sex expression plasticity. We will test the relative roles of cytoplasmic and nuclear factors in sex determination, quantitatively. The data collected from our crosses will be used to test the hypothesis that CMS mutations lead to gynodioecy in the absence of a Y chromosome, while the Y restores male fertility in a CMS background. This will aid breeders and growers in controlling the production of pollen-producing males and hermaphrodites, as well as understanding the early, ongoing evolution of a Y chromosome.