

# JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE



## SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET REQUESTS FY 2022-23

### DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(Executive Director's Office, Parks and Wildlife, Colorado Water  
Conservation Board, Water Resources)

JBC WORKING DOCUMENT - SUBJECT TO CHANGE  
STAFF RECOMMENDATION DOES NOT REPRESENT COMMITTEE DECISION

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## CONTENTS

Department Overview .....	1
Summary: FY 2022-23 Appropriation and Recommendation .....	2
Prioritized Supplemental Requests.....	3
S2 Severance tax for wildfire mitigation [Legislation required] .....	3
S3/BA3 Keep CO Wild support.....	13
Technical Adjustments.....	20
Statewide Common Policy Supplemental Requests.....	21
Appendix A: Numbers Pages.....	22

# DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for developing, protecting, and enhancing Colorado's natural resources for the use and enjoyment of present and future residents and visitors. This document focuses on the following divisions:

- The **Executive Director's Office** (EDO) develops department-wide policies and provides administrative and technical support for Department divisions including: budgeting, accounting, financial management, human resources services, and the coordination of public information and environmental education. The EDO also contains the Colorado Avalanche Information Center (CAIC), which provides avalanche information and education, and promotes research for the protection of life and property.
- The **Division of Parks and Wildlife** (CPW) provides recreational opportunities at 42 state parks, manages more than 960 game and non-game wildlife species and 350 state wildlife areas, issues hunting and fishing licenses, enforces wildlife regulations, and manages multiple outdoor recreation-related grant programs.
- The **Colorado Water Conservation Board** (CWCB) works to conserve, develop, and protect the state's water resources to ensure adequate water supply, maximize beneficial use, and reduce the impact of flooding and drought.
- The **Division of Water Resources** (State Engineer's Office) administers and enforces water rights, issues well permits, monitors streamflow and water use, regulates dam construction and safety, and represents Colorado in interstate water compact proceedings.

## SUMMARY: FY 2022-23 APPROPRIATION AND RECOMMENDATION

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES: RECOMMENDED CHANGES FOR FY 2022-23						
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROPRIATED FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
<b>FY 2022-23 APPROPRIATION</b>						
HB 22-1329 (Long Bill)	\$346,673,795	\$38,428,154	\$274,317,373	\$7,894,474	\$26,033,794	1,554.8
Other legislation	155,156,242	261,197	94,911,459	59,990,401	(6,815)	2.3
<b>CURRENT FY 2022-23 APPROPRIATION:</b>	<b>\$501,830,037</b>	<b>\$38,689,351</b>	<b>\$369,228,832</b>	<b>\$67,884,875</b>	<b>\$26,026,979</b>	<b>1,557.1</b>
<b>RECOMMENDED CHANGES</b>						
Current FY 2022-23 Appropriation	\$501,830,037	38,689,351	\$369,228,832	\$67,884,875	\$26,026,979	1,557.1
S1/BA1 COGCC mission change	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
S2 Severance tax for wildfire mitigation	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0	0.0
S3/BA3 Keep CO Wild support	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Non-prioritized decision items	3,058,304	394,043	2,585,376	23,222	55,663	0.0
<b>RECOMMENDED FY 2022-23 APPROPRIATION:</b>	<b>\$509,888,341</b>	<b>\$39,083,394</b>	<b>\$376,814,208</b>	<b>\$67,908,097</b>	<b>\$26,082,642</b>	<b>1,557.1</b>
<b>RECOMMENDED INCREASE/(DECREASE)</b>	<b>\$8,058,304</b>	<b>\$394,043</b>	<b>\$7,585,376</b>	<b>\$23,222</b>	<b>\$55,663</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Percentage Change	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>FY 2022-23 EXECUTIVE REQUEST</b>						
Request Above/(Below) Recommendation	\$2,844,916	\$0	\$2,844,916	\$0	\$0	4.9

### REQUEST/RECOMMENDATION DESCRIPTIONS

**S1/BA1 COGCC MISSION CHANGE:** *This decision item is covered in a separate JBC staff document.*

**S2 SEVERANCE TAX FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION [LEGISLATION REQUIRED]:** The Department requests that the JBC sponsor legislation to authorize an annual, ongoing \$5.0 million appropriation from the Severance Tax Operational Fund to the Wildfire Mitigation Development Capacity Development Fund. The latter cash fund supports the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP). Staff recommends approval of the request.

**S3/BA3 KEEP CO WILD SUPPORT:** The Department requests an increase of \$2.2 million cash funds from the Parks Cash Fund and 0.4 FTE in FY 2022-23. The related budget amendment (BA3) increases the Department's FY 2023-24 request (R6) by \$53,034, bringing the FY 2023-24 total to \$2,406,172 cash funds. Staff recommends denial of the request.

## PRIORITIZED SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

### S2 SEVERANCE TAX FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION [LEGISLATION REQUIRED]

	REQUEST	RECOMMENDATION
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>
FTE	0.0	0.0
General Fund	0	0
Cash Funds	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Federal Funds	0	0

**Does JBC staff believe the request meets the Joint Budget Committee's supplemental criteria?** **YES**

[An emergency or act of God; a technical error in calculating the original appropriation; data that was not available when the original appropriation was made; or an unforeseen contingency.]

**Explanation:** JBC staff and the Department agree that this request is the result of information that was not available when the original appropriation was made. Specifically, the request is based on updated forecasts for severance tax revenue.

**DEPARTMENT REQUEST:** The Department requests that the JBC sponsor legislation to authorize an annual, ongoing \$5.0 million appropriation from the Severance Tax Operational Fund (STOF) to the Wildfire Mitigation Development Capacity Development Fund. This cash fund supports the Colorado Strategic Wildfire Action Program (COSWAP).

The Department submitted an almost identical request for FY 2023-24 (R4). That request for a \$5.0 million appropriation from the STOF still applies. However, this supplemental request moves up the timeline for the initial appropriation and the legislation it requires, which stems from greater certainty about available severance tax revenue in the current fiscal year, as opposed to next year. The FY 2022-23 revenue forecasts will satisfy the statutory requirement to set aside 200.0 percent of the appropriation in the STOF reserve. A \$5.0 million appropriation requires \$10.0 million in reserve, for a total impact of \$15.0 million in the first year of the appropriation.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends approval of this supplemental request and the request for ongoing funding in FY 2023-24 and future years. In other words, if the Committee approves this recommendation, no further action would be necessary during figure setting for FY 2023-24. **Legislation is required to authorize the appropriation. Staff assumes this legislation would also carry the appropriation itself.**

Staff's recommendation owes more to the funding source and its sustainability than to the request's justification for increased funding for this particular program. Staff agrees that an ongoing appropriation of \$5.0 million from the STOF is likely sustainable over the long-term despite the volatile nature of severance tax revenue. The sustainability of this appropriation was made possible by recent legislation that: (1) reduced the number of programs supported by the STOF and, (2) increased reserve allocations to reduce the impact of dramatic year-over-year declines in severance tax revenues.

*EVIDENCE LEVEL:* The Department indicated that this request item is *theory informed*, and staff agrees with this designation.

**STAFF ANALYSIS:**

This analysis has three main sections

- Section 1: COSWAP background
- Section 2: Severance Tax Operational Fund
- Section 3: JBC staff analysis & recommendation

**SECTION 1: COSWAP BACKGROUND**

**WHAT IS WILDFIRE MITIGATION?**

Colorado defines mitigation as “sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.”<sup>1</sup> In the context of wildfires, mitigation actions may include:

- Reducing hazardous fuels (e.g. dead or fallen trees) near property, infrastructure, or water supplies through pruning, cutting, or burning
- Promoting forest health to make it more resistant to large, catastrophic fires or to reduce the impacts of fires on water quality (e.g. preserving larger older trees, tree planting on slopes prone to erosion)
- Fire-resistant materials in new or renovated structures near fire prone areas<sup>2</sup>
- Land use and zoning decisions that limit the number or location of structures near fire prone areas.

This request relates to the first two bullets: fuel reduction and forest health.

**COSWAP BACKGROUND AND WILDFIRE FUNDING CONTEXT**

COSWAP and the Wildfire Mitigation Capacity Development Fund (the Fund) were created by S.B. 21-258 (Wildfire Risk Mitigation). A total of \$21.5 million has been transferred to the Fund thus far:

- \$17.5 million General Fund through S.B. 21-258 (Wildfire Risk Mitigation)
- \$2.0 million General Fund through H.B. 22-1012 (Wildfire Mitigation and Recovery)
- \$2.0 million American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds through H.B. 22-1379 (Wildfire Prevention Watershed Restoration Funding)

The FY 2023-24 budget request proposes to transfer an additional \$7.0 million to the Fund: \$2.0 million one-time General Fund in R3 Wildfire Mitigation Investment Package and \$5.0 million ongoing from the STOF in R4. This supplemental request moves up the timeline for the \$5.0 million ongoing STOF appropriation.

COSWAP funds two categories of wildfire mitigation projects. The first is “landscape scale strategic wildfire mitigation projects.”<sup>3</sup> The Department refers to this subprogram as a “Landscape Resilience Investment” that prioritizes projects with the greatest potential to protect life, property, and

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<sup>1</sup> Section 24-33.5-703 (4.5), C.R.S. (Emergency management definitions)

<sup>2</sup> [Link](#) to FireWise Construction: Site Design & Building Materials

<sup>3</sup> <https://dnr.colorado.gov/divisions/forestry/co-strategic-wildfire-action-program>

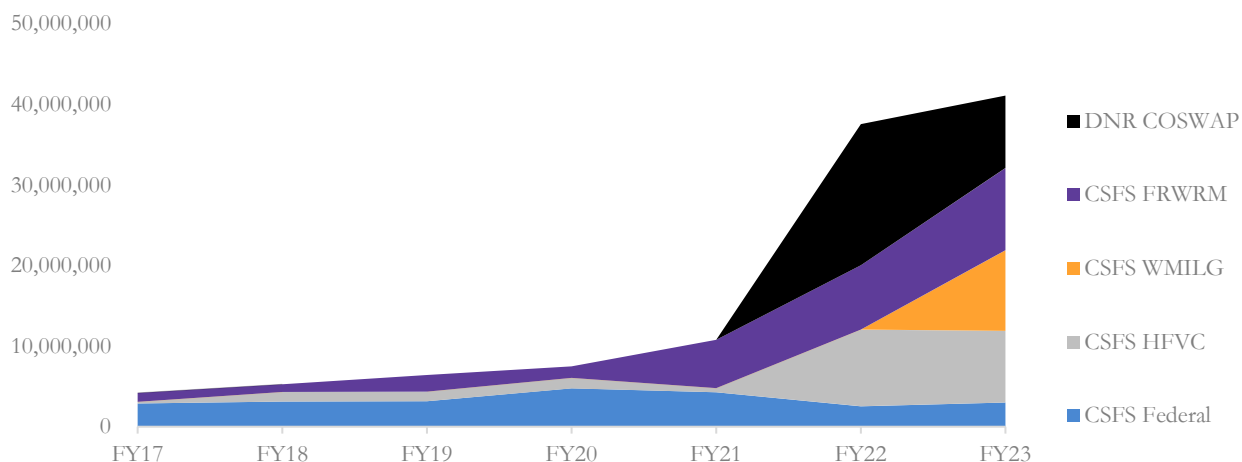
infrastructure. Per the DNR’s COSWAP website, \$8.4 million has been awarded thus far to ten projects.<sup>4</sup>

The second category of COSWAP funding is wildfire mitigation workforce development. In the context of COSWAP, “workforce development” means: (1) the work is done by youth conservation corps and the Department of Corrections (DOC) State Wildland Inmate Fire Teams (SWIFT), and/or (2) wildfire mitigation workforce development training. Funding also supports chainsaw and prescribed fire training. Per the COSWAP website, the Department has awarded about \$5.8 million thus far to 42 projects. Colorado Parks and Wildlife accounted for 13 projects (31.0 percent) and the U.S. Forest Service accounted for three projects.

**COSWAP IN CONTEXT: STATE FUNDING FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION**

The following graph shows wildfire preparation and mitigation funding allocated to or spent by the Colorado State Forest Service and the Department of Natural Resources. An additional \$5.0 million appropriation for COSWAP would bring total FY 2022-23 appropriations to about \$41.1 million.

Wildfire preparation and mitigation funding, all sources  
(Colorado State Forest Service and Department of Natural Resources only)



The underlying data for this graph comes primarily from Legislative Council Staff. [Link](#) to "Updated Wildfire-related Funding in Colorado, FYs 2016-17 through 2022-23," July 20, 2022. The table below lays out the acronyms referenced in the table above.

FY 2022-23 APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS FOR WILDFIRE MITIGATION PROGRAMS					
PROGRAM	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS FEDERAL ARPA	FEDERAL FUNDS
Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)-Various federal	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	3,000,000
CSFS-Health Forests Vibrant Communities (HFVC)	8,895,407	5,895,407	0	3,000,000	0
CSFS-Wildfire Mitigation Incentives Local Government (WMILG)	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0
CSFS-Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation (FRWRM)	10,200,000	10,200,000	0	0	0
DNR-COSWAP	9,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000*	2,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$41,095,407</b>	<b>\$28,095,407</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

\*Requested as FY 2022-23 supplemental

<sup>4</sup> <https://dnr.colorado.gov/divisions/forestry/co-strategic-wildfire-action-program>

Staff notes that the funding described on the previous page does not include the \$500,000 provided through S.B 21-240 (Watershed Restoration Grant Program Stimulus) to investigate the susceptibility of life, safety, infrastructure, and water supplies to wildfire impacts.<sup>5</sup>

### **JUSTIFICATION FOR ONGOING COSWAP FUNDING**

The request notes that the COSWAP does not currently have an ongoing funding source. The request also notes the fiscal scale of wildfire mitigation needs in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI): \$762.8 million for 368,189 acres in the highest risk areas.<sup>6</sup> This supplemental request expects to support about 2,500 acres of mitigation work (\$2,000 per acre).

The Department contends that the primary outcome of \$5.0 million ongoing funding is “an increased wildfire mitigation workforce in Colorado to complete strategic and high priority wildfire mitigation projects that protect life, property and infrastructure.” The request also asserts that sustained, ongoing funding will give the Department the opportunity to complete landscape-scale projects over multiple years.

#### *COSWAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION STUDY*

The Department received approval for funding from OSPB to evaluate COSWAP in FYs 2023-24 through FY 2025-26. The cost is about \$130,000 per year. This evaluation aims to assess actual vegetation changes and how those changes moderate modeled fire behavior.

JBC staff asked whether the study would consider new or potential growth in the WUI when evaluating risk reduction. It will not.

## **SECTION 2: SEVERANCE TAX OPERATIONAL FUND**

### **SEVERANCE TAX OVERVIEW AND FORECAST**

The State’s severance tax is levied on the production or extraction of metallic minerals, molybdenum, oil and gas, oil shale, and coal.<sup>7</sup> Pursuant to statute, 50.0 percent of severance tax revenues are credited to the Severance Tax Trust Fund and 50.0 percent to the Department of Local Affairs for grants and distributions to local governments impacted by mining activities. Of the revenue credited to the Severance Tax Trust Fund, 50.0 percent is allocated to the Perpetual Base Account of the Severance Tax Trust Fund (or 25.0 percent of total severance tax revenues), which is used by the Colorado Water Conservation Board for water projects. The other 50.0 percent of Severance Tax Trust Fund revenues (or 25.0 percent of total severance tax revenues) is allocated to the Severance Tax Operational Fund.

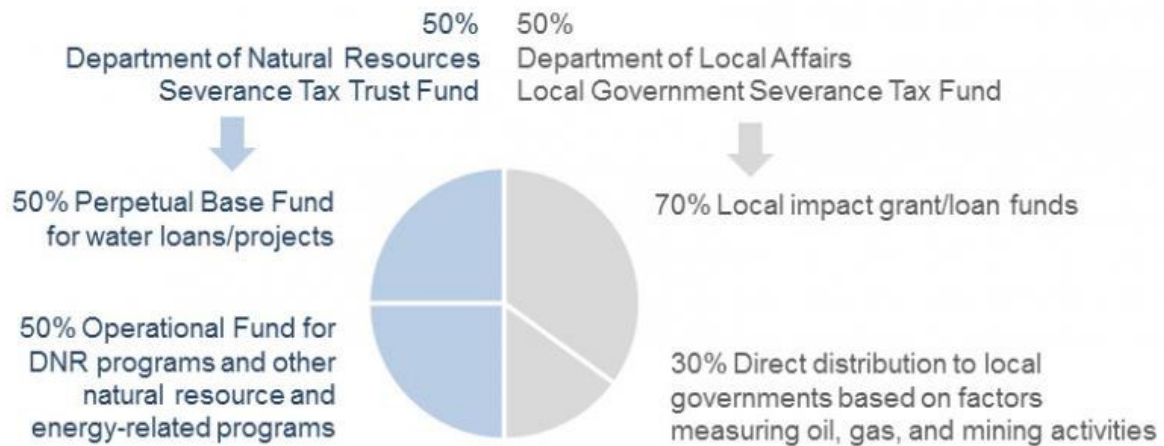
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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.wildfirereadywatersheds.com/>

<sup>6</sup> The \$762.8 million figure is based on a 2017 estimate of 368,189 acres, and a 2021 estimate of \$2,072 per acre of wildfire mitigation.

<sup>7</sup> <https://leg.colorado.gov/agencies/legislative-council-staff/severance-tax>

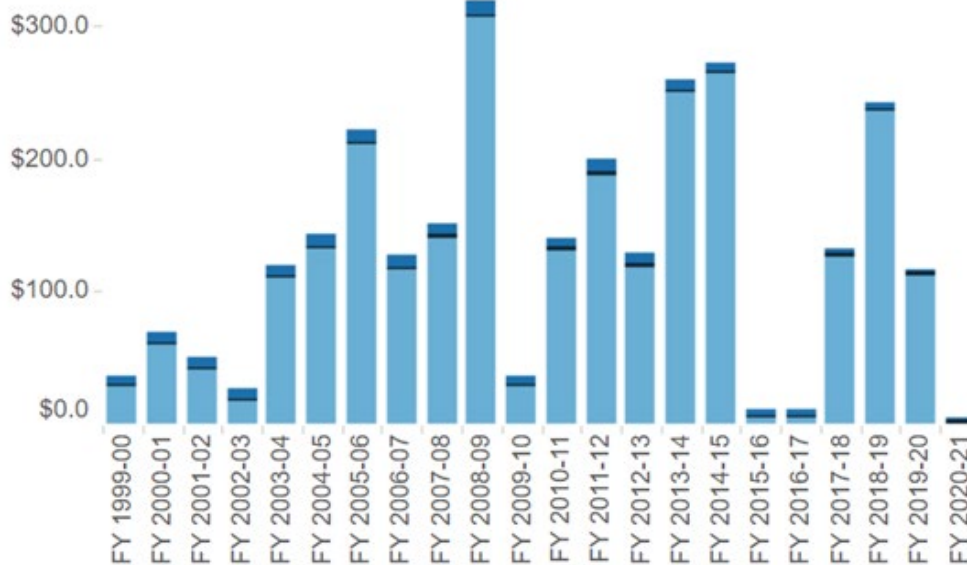




Source: Legislative Council Staff ([Link](#))

The Department of Natural Resources’ FY 2022-23 annual performance plan describes severance tax revenue as “an unusually volatile revenue stream.”<sup>8</sup> The graph on the following page demonstrates this volatility over the past two decades. The light blue bars represent oil and gas revenue, which provides the overwhelming majority of all severance tax revenue.

**Severance Tax Revenue**  
Dollars in Millions



Source: Legislative Council Staff ([Link](#))

<sup>8</sup> [Link](#) to report, quote on page 5.

Quarterly forecasts by Legislative Council Staff (LCS) and the Governor’s Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) include estimates for severance tax revenue. The September 2022 forecasts were over \$100.0 million apart for both FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. The gap for both fiscal years narrowed in the December 2022 forecasts, as shown in the table below.

**September 2022 Severance Tax Forecasts  
Statewide Collections (millions)**

	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
<b>Legislative Council Staff</b>	\$328.3	\$250.6	\$181.4
<b>OSPB</b>	\$223.6	\$132.2	\$140.3
<i>Difference (LCS - OSPB)</i>	<i>\$104.7</i>	<i>\$118.4</i>	<i>\$41.1</i>

**December 2022 Severance Tax Forecasts  
Statewide Collections (millions)**

	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
<b>Legislative Council Staff</b>	\$306.5	\$227.8	\$187.1
<b>OSPB</b>	\$261.8	\$158.7	\$156.6
<i>Difference (LCS - OSPB)</i>	<i>\$44.7</i>	<i>\$69.1</i>	<i>\$30.5</i>

*Source: DNR FY 2022-23 S2*

The December forecasts from LCS and OSPB agree that there will be more than enough revenue to satisfy the 200.0 percent reserve requirement in FY 2022-23. That is not the case for FY 2023-24, where the OSPB forecast—if it proves accurate—would leave the STOF reserve about 4.0 percent short. Consequently, this supplemental request aims to provide the initial appropriation and fill the reserve in FY 2022-23, rather than FY 2023-24.

**CURRENT SEVERANCE TAX OPERATIONAL FUND (STOF) OBLIGATIONS**

The STOF provides approximately \$18.0 million in base funding for the Department’s divisions, known as “core departmental programs.” When the STOF balance exceeds the amount needed for those core programs, statute allows the General Assembly to appropriate money from the STOF to three other funds. These funds are the Species Conservation Trust Fund, the Aquatic Nuisance Species Fund, and the Soil Conservation District Grant Fund. This analysis refers to these programs as “discretionary programs.”

Statute also notes the General Assembly’s intent that the STOF maintain a reserve equal to twice the current fiscal year’s appropriation. If revenues sufficiently cover core programs, discretionary programs, and the reserve requirement, the remainder goes to the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund. The table on the following page shows current and estimated future STOF obligations *without* approval of this decision item.

SEVERANCE TAX OPERATIONAL FUND				
	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25
CORE DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS	ACTUAL	APPROPRIATION	PROJECTED	PROJECTED
Oil & Gas Conservation Commission	\$6,148,067	\$6,148,067	\$6,148,067	6,148,067
CO Geological Survey	1,627,932	1,660,491	1,660,491	1,660,491
Avalanche Information Center	971,778	1,215,365	1,251,826	1,289,381
Reclamation, Mining, & Safety	4,455,261	5,349,348	5,509,828	5,675,123
CO Water Conservation Board	1,263,272	1,319,250	1,319,250	1,319,250
Parks & Wildlife - Wildlife	24,246	29,057	29,057	29,057
Parks & Wildlife - Parks	2,467,303	2,302,040	2,302,040	2,302,040
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,957,859</b>	<b>18,023,618</b>	<b>18,220,559</b>	<b>18,423,409</b>
Discretionary programs				
DNR Species Conservation Trust Fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
CPW Aquatic Nuisance Species Fund	4,006,005	4,006,005	4,006,005	4,006,005
Agriculture Soil Conservation Grant Fund	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,456,005</b>	<b>9,456,005</b>	<b>9,456,005</b>	<b>9,456,005</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,413,864</b>	<b>\$27,479,623</b>	<b>\$27,676,564</b>	<b>27,879,414</b>
200% reserve requirement	53,956,140	54,959,246	55,353,128	55,758,828
LCS December 2022 revenue forecast:				
Estimated Overflow to Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund	17,970,864	59,104,138	32,867,746	18,863,724
OSPB December 2022 revenue forecast:				
Estimated overflow to Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund	17,970,864	43,479,361	7,872,532	8,941,472

**RECENT CHANGES: SENATE BILL 21-281 (STATE SEVERANCE TAX TRUST FUND ALLOCATION)**

Existing obligations reflect recent statutory changes. In FY 2020-21, a steep decline in severance tax revenue jeopardized the solvency of the STOF and, consequently, jeopardized annual appropriations to core departmental programs. This led the Department to request JBC-sponsored legislation in February 2021 to reverse transfers to various grant programs that occurred August 2020.

The General Assembly later passed Senate Bill 21-281 to alter severance tax allocations. The bill did not reverse the transfers as requested, but it made many other changes. The changes most relevant to this decision item are:

- Repeal of the requirement to appropriate funds to the following funds and grant programs if 100.0 percent of the funds were not appropriated to core programs:
  - **Soil Conservation District Grant Fund (Department of Agriculture)**
    - **Now a discretionary STOF program up to \$450,000**
  - **Species Conservation Trust Fund**
    - **Now a discretionary STOF program up to \$5.0 million**
  - **Aquatic Nuisance Species Fund**
    - **Now a discretionary STOF program up to \$4,006,005**
  - Interbasin Compact Committee Operation Fund
  - Water Supply Reserve Fund
  - Water Efficiency Grant Program
    - All three now supported by the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund at the discretion of the CWCB
  - Low-income Energy Assistance Programs

- Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant Program Cash Fund
  - Healthy Forests and Vibrant Communities Fund
  - Wildfire Preparedness Fund
- States the General Assembly’s intent that the Severance Tax Operational Fund maintain a reserve equal to two times the current fiscal year’s appropriation, and allows the reserve to be used for expenditures authorized by appropriations if severance tax revenues are less than expected.
  - Transfers a total of \$18,912,010 General Fund to the STOF (half in FY 2020-21, half in FY 2021-22).

### **SECTION 3: JBC STAFF ANALYSIS & RECOMMENDATION**

Staff’s recommendation owes more to the funding source and its newfound stability than anything else. The Severance Tax Operational Fund is supported by a non-General Fund revenue source. Though severance taxes are traditionally volatile, recent changes have reduced the impact of that volatility on the STOF. Given these recent changes and ample severance tax revenue projected for the current fiscal year, staff concludes that an ongoing, \$5.0 million fund-to-fund appropriation is both feasible and sustainable.

In staff’s view, the justification for additional funding for COSWAP is less compelling. Staff asked the Department to provide evidence that COSWAP is “making an impact” on forestry and wildfire mitigation workforce development. Here is the Department’s response:

“COSWAP is meeting funding needs for landscape-scale forestry work, as well as providing workforce and training to complete fuels mitigation projects. During the first round of COSWAP grant administration in FY22, DNR received over \$20 million in funding requests for mitigation projects. COSWAP awarded just over \$14.5 million based on available funding, or 73% of the demonstrated need. Awarded projects propose to reduce fuels across 7,957 acres, and have 2-3 years to complete project work depending on the grant. COSWAP staff are collecting quarterly reports and can provide updates on acres completed as needed.

COSWAP is funding 428 weeks of crew time for the Department of Corrections SWIFT crews and conservation corps across Colorado. Specific workforce numbers will take additional time to summarize. Training funds were awarded to support 142 people in completing chainsaw or prescribed fire training, and to date, 74 people have completed chainsaw training funded by COSWAP grants. These individuals are now equipped to perform fuels mitigation within their communities and/or organizations.”

Statute does not define what workforce development means, so there is some subjectivity at play when assessing whether COSWAP is “working” with regards to that issue. For example, staff is not sure how DOC crew time constitutes workforce development if DOC crew members are not hired into

wildfire or forestry jobs after their release.<sup>9</sup> It also is not clear why chainsaw training, in and of itself, constitutes workforce development. If the trained individual never cuts another log after their training, was the workforce “developed?” In terms of evidence-based decision making, the Department has presented outputs—hours of DOC crew time and chainsaw trainings—but these outputs are not outcomes. Outcomes would be related to a clear definition of what “workforce development” actually means.

With regards to wildfire mitigation projects, it is not clear to JBC staff that the money invested thus far through multiple programs, including COSWAP, has resulted—or will result—in a net reduction in wildfire risk in Colorado. Statute directs the Department to “prioritize those projects with the greatest potential to protect life, property, and infrastructure.”<sup>10</sup> Infrastructure in this context includes watersheds (e.g. reservoirs, rivers, etc.). The white paper produced for COSWAP describes the methodology used to prioritize projects<sup>11</sup>:

- Top 10% highest risk based on housing units
  - Likelihood and intensity of wildfire, and exposure and susceptibility of housing units
- Top 10% highest risk in the Wildland-Urban Interface
  - Focused on populations in high WUI risk categories, areas with high housing and population density and high potential flame lengths
- Rocky Mountain Restoration Initiative (RMRI) priority areas
  - Co-convened by U.S. Forest Service and National Wild Turkey Federation, RMRI is a multi-entity project aimed at increasing the resilience of forests, wildlife habitats, communities, recreation opportunities, and water resources.
  - Three priority areas in Colorado are southwest Colorado, the Upper Arkansas basin, and the Upper South Platte basin.<sup>12</sup>

Using that methodology, it was determined that COSWAP funding should focus on Boulder, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, La Plata and Teller counties RMRI focus areas.

As previously mentioned, the Department is planning to assess the effectiveness of COSWAP by determining “the degree to which landscape-scale fuels reduction moderates potential wildfire behavior, providing greater opportunities for community evacuation, fire management or suppression.” The request itself notes that success is measured in acres of fuel treatments.

Staff’s concern stems from what appears to be a lack of consideration for current and future growth in the WUI, as well as the quality of that growth, when assessing programmatic effectiveness. The amount of high risk acreage in the WUI is currently based on a 2017 assessment by the Colorado State

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<sup>9</sup> Prentzel, Olivia. “No former prisoners have been hired by Colorado to fight wildfires since a law passed to help,” July 12, 2022. <https://coloradosun.com/2022/07/12/no-former-prisoners-have-been-hired-by-the-state-to-fight-wildfires-since-a-law-passed-to-help/>

<sup>10</sup> Section 24-33-117 (4), C.R.S.

<sup>11</sup> <https://dnr.colorado.gov/sites/dnr/files/documents/RFRA-White%20Paper.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <https://restoringtherockies.org/#>

Forest Service (CSFS): 368,189 acres that would cost \$736.4 million at an estimated \$2,000 per acre of fuel treatment. Staff estimates that \$87.7 million in state funds have been allocated to CSFS and DNR for wildfire mitigation since FY 2017-18. For the sake of argument, if one assumes that all of those funds went directly to fuels reduction projects, that's about 44,000 acres of fuels treatment.

The question that follows is this: Has growth in the WUI (measured in acres) outpaced acres of fuels treatment? If it has, one may conclude that the state experiences net growth in risk, even though total risk has been reduced. As noted in the COSWAP white paper, risk is also a function of a structure's susceptibility to fire. With regards to current and future growth in the WUI, are new structures in the WUI built in a manner and in a place that reduces the likelihood of structural losses when wildfires occur? If the answer is no, the likelihood of a net reduction in risk diminishes further.

The degree to which these questions matter is a policy judgment, and staff acknowledges they may not be the right questions to ask. Making the wildfire problem less bad, regardless of net changes to risk, is just as valid a policy preference as a desire to achieve net risk reduction gains. That said, staff expects a recommendation to deny most of the Department's FY 2023-24 request for \$9.0 million in one-time General Fund transfers to various programs, including \$2.0 for COSWAP. Consequently, staff views this \$5.0 million Severance Tax appropriation as an appropriation in lieu of the requested General Fund transfer for FY 2023-24, not an appropriation *in addition to* a transfer.

## S3/BA3 KEEP CO WILD SUPPORT

	REQUEST	RECOMMENDATION
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,236,941</b>	<b>\$0</b>
FTE	0.4	0.0
General Fund	0	0
Cash Funds	2,236,941	0
Federal Funds	0	0

**Does JBC staff believe the request meets the Joint Budget Committee's supplemental criteria?** **NO**

[An emergency or act of God; a technical error in calculating the original appropriation; data that was not available when the original appropriation was made; or an unforeseen contingency.]

**Explanation:** JBC staff and the Department agree that some portions of this request are informed by new data. However, JBC staff concludes that the request does not meet supplemental criteria because the Department had the statutory leeway to wait until the 2023-24 fiscal year to do the activities listed in the request.

**DEPARTMENT REQUEST:** The Department requests an increase of \$2.2 million cash funds from the Parks Cash Fund and 0.4 FTE in FY 2022-23. These funds would: (1) replenish approximately \$800,000 in spending that has already occurred, mainly related to public outreach, and (2) help Colorado Parks & Wildlife (CPW) continue that public outreach, increase temporary customer service staff, hire an additional FTE, and improve visitation measurements. The following table shows a summary of the components that make up this supplemental request, which is very similar to the FY 2023-24 request previously submitted by the Department (R6 Keep CO Wild Support).

TABLE 1: S3/R6/BA3 KEEP COLORADO WILD PASS SUPPORT, BY CATEGORY

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	S3	R6	BA3
		FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 23-24
Outreach materials	Posters, fact sheets, business cards, and mailing materials	\$1,678,751	\$1,678,751	0
13 temporary staff for customer service	Take calls, make calls, assist sales agents, process refunds & returned mail	330,115	566,785	0
Content coordinator (Marketing & Comm. Specialist IV)	Write and edit marketing materials	50,041 (0.4 FTE)	107,602 (1.0 FTE)	0
Improve visitation measurements	Vehicle and pedestrian counters, temporary analyst, audit	178,034	0	53,034
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2,236,941</b>	<b>\$2,353,138</b>	<b>53,034</b>

The related budget amendment (BA3) increases the Department's FY 2023-24 request (R6) by \$53,034, bringing the FY 2023-24 total request to \$2,406,172 cash funds.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends denial of the request for two reasons. The primary reason is the gap between out-year costs identified by the Department in the fiscal note for S.B. 21-249 (Keep CO Wild)—\$322,674 and 3.0 FTE—and the additional \$2.2 million and 1.0 FTE in this request. Correspondence between the Department and LCS Fiscal Notes staff shows the Department acknowledging most of the activities included in this request and concluding they could be absorbed within existing appropriations. JBC staff acknowledges that additional costs may be realized when a thing is implemented, but seven times the original cost seems excessive even with the benefit of hindsight. The Committee can find the Department's response to this issue on pages 17 and 18.

The second reason relates to supplemental criteria. Statute gives the Department a year-long window to begin assessing the fee for the KCW pass: January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2024.<sup>13</sup> The Department chose to implement the fee on January 3, 2023 before acquiring approval for the spending authority they believe necessary for adequate public outreach, customer service, and visitation measurement. Though some new data has emerged since the passing of the FY 2022-23 Long Bill, staff does not think the overall request meets supplemental criteria because the Department could have waited until FY 2023-24 to implement the KCW Pass fee and do the activities mentioned in the request.

## STAFF ANALYSIS

### BACKGROUND: THE KEEP CO WILD PASS AND PRIOR FUNDING

Senate Bill 21-249 (subsequently referred to as “the bill”) created the Keep Colorado Wild (KCW) Pass, which provides access to all Colorado state parks on an annual basis.<sup>14</sup> Starting January 3, 2023, motor vehicle registrants can opt-out of the \$29.00 fee for the pass during the registration process. The fee for a regular annual state parks pass is \$80.00.

The first \$36.0 million in revenue from the KCW Pass will be distributed to the Parks Cash Fund (\$32.5 million), the Search and Rescue Fund (\$2.5 million), and the Colorado Avalanche Information Center Fund (\$1.0 million). Additional revenue will be split evenly between the Parks Cash Fund and the Wildlife Cash Fund.

### PRIOR FUNDING

The bill appropriated \$504,646 from the Parks Cash Fund in FY 2021-22, which assumed that CPW would require an additional 2.4 FTE. The bill’s fiscal note assumed that ongoing funding would be \$322,674 and 3.0 FTE going forward, as shown in the table below (taken from the fiscal note).

#### Expenditures Under SB 21-249

	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
<b>Department of Natural Resources</b>			
Personal Services	\$198,506	\$264,676	\$264,676
Operating Expenses	\$3,240	\$4,050	\$4,050
Capital Outlay Costs	\$18,600	-	-
Systems Costs—CPW	\$176,100	-	-
Systems Costs—Department of Revenue	\$108,200	-	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs <sup>1</sup>	\$41,961	\$53,948	\$53,948
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$546,607</b>	<b>\$322,674</b>	<b>\$322,674</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2.4 FTE</b>	<b>3.0 FTE</b>	<b>3.0 FTE</b>

<sup>1</sup> Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill’s appropriation.

Source: Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note SB 21-249, October 5, 2021

<sup>13</sup> Section 33-12-108 (4)(b), C.R.S.

<sup>14</sup> Section 33-12-108 (4)(a), C.R.S.



JBC staff inquired about the 3.0 FTE thought to be required by the bill. The Department responded as follows:

“To rapidly implement the new program, CPW required staff that were already familiar with its systems and did not have time to train new staff on CPW systems. CPW utilized the funding to expand an existing contract to provide services for the business analyst and project manager job duties. In FY 2022-23, CPW has expended approximately \$90,000 for the contract staff and work is ongoing. The third appropriated FTE (PROGRAM MANAGEMENT I, H1A2XX) to manage the expanded donations program, as described in Section 5 of the bill, has been filled. Through the FY 2022-23 November 2022 payroll, CPW has expended approximately \$50,000 for salary and benefits for this position.”

## REQUEST COMPONENTS & JUSTIFICATION

### OUTREACH

The largest component of the request is outreach materials and contracts, like posters, cards, fact sheets, etc. The table below shows the breakdown for these costs.

CATEGORY	S3 FY 22-23	R6 FY 23-24	BA3 FY 23-24
County clerk and recorder office materials	\$145,185	\$145,185	\$0
Mailing materials	827,566	827,566	0
Purchased media, web content	576,000	576,000	0
Contract with multicultural marketing agency	120,000	120,000	0
Spanish translation	10,000	10,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,678,751</b>	<b>\$1,678,751</b>	<b>\$0</b>

The request asserts that statute requires CPW to “enact a robust outreach campaign to help Coloradans understand what the pass is, the ten key benefits as laid out in the bill...how to obtain the pass and for which vehicles the pass is valid, the ability to opt-out of the pass, and how other passes the public may hold may be impacted by this pass.” Statute is not as prescriptive as the request asserts. Statute actually says the following:

**Section 33-12-108 (6)** In collaboration with the department of revenue, the division shall develop language to notify a person about the pass and the pass fee, including explicit language regarding a person’s ability to decline to pay the pass fee and the fact that nonpayment of the pass fee will not affect the person’s ability to register a motor vehicle. The notification language developed must be conspicuously placed:

- (a) On notifications regarding registration of a motor vehicle of a type listed in subsection (4)(b) of this section;<sup>15</sup>
- (b) On the division’s public website; and
- (c) On the division of motor vehicle’s public website.

(7) In collaboration with the department of revenue, county clerks, and other stakeholders and beginning at least six months before implementing the pass, the division shall conduct a public outreach campaign to educate the public about:

<sup>15</sup> Non-commercial passenger motor vehicle, light-weight truck, motorcycle, or recreational vehicle.

- (a) The availability of the pass through the motor vehicle registration process; and
- (b) The access to state parks and other public lands that the pass will provide to pass holders.

The related FY 2023-24 request (R6) further notes that much of this outreach material is necessary because the number of potential pass holders—all non-commercial vehicle registrants—is a “broader audience than CPW normally communicates with...” The request contends that selling a pass through the Department of Revenue-Division of Motor Vehicles (DOR-DMV) is new to CPW, so CPW had to adjust its marketing and outreach strategy.

One of those adjustments includes mailings directly from CPW, instead of through County Clerk and Recordors (CCR). Meetings between CPW, DOR-DMV, and CCR produced a realization that there was “not enough space on the [vehicle] registration cards to provide all the information that was needed to describe the pass and its benefits...” Thus CPW incurred “significant additional costs for dedicated mailings to communicate details of the program to the public.”<sup>16</sup> So far in FY 2022-23, CPW has spent approximately \$800,000 for flyers and posters mailed to DMV offices and postcards mailed to Colorado households.

#### *CALL CENTER STAFF*

The second biggest expense is for 13 temporary staff for CPW’s customer service group and call center. These staff would cost \$330,115 in FY 2022-23 and \$566,785 in FY 2023-24. CPW currently has 15 staff in the call center, including two team leads, and four other staff who update CPW’s sales system. These 13 temporary staff would help CPW deal with expected increases in call volumes and a larger customer base.

The related FY 2023-24 request (R6) says the need for additional staff was identified during meetings with DOR-DMV and CCR. It was agreed that CPW will be the main contact for customer service, so KCW Pass-related calls will be forwarded to the CPW call center. CPW is expecting a significant increase in call volume, hence this request for additional call center staff.

#### *VISITATION MEASUREMENTS*

The third biggest expense in this supplemental request was not included in the S.B. 21-249 fiscal note, nor the original request for FY 2023-24 (R6). This part of the request aims to improve visitation measurements at state parks. The requested funds would support a temporary analyst, vehicle and pedestrian counters, and a contracted audit of formulas used to estimate visitation. The temporary analyst would develop a guide for best practices to install and maintain the counters, assist park staff with setup and troubleshooting, and implement new visitation tracking practices. This analyst would also “develop a visitor use management program,” which would inform planning and decision making. The following table shows the breakdown for the requested funds.

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<sup>16</sup> Department’s responses to JBC staff questions

CATEGORY	S3 FY 22-23	R6 FY 23-24	BA3 FY 23-24
Temp wages	\$41,600	\$0	\$41,600
Temp benefits	7,534	0	7,534
Temp travel	3,900	0	3,900
Contract - audit attendance formulas	25,000	0	0
Vehicle and pedestrian counters	100,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$178,034</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$53,034</b>

#### *CONTENT COORDINATOR (FTE)*

Lastly, the Department requests \$50,041 for 0.4 FTE—a Marketing and Communications Specialist IV. Per the Department’s FY 2023-24 request, this “content coordinator” would join 18 existing staff that are focused on branding and communications. The new FTE’s work would focus specifically on the KCW Pass, including writing and editing materials and coordinating messaging across audiences and communications channels. Per the supplemental request, CPW would hire this coordinator in February 2023.

#### **JBC STAFF ANALYSIS & RECOMMENDATION**

The Department provided the following information to LCS Fiscal Note staff about a week after S.B. 21-249 was introduced in the Senate:

“The Department and CPW expect an increase in workload in order to implement the bill as subject matter experts in accounting, budget, call centers, marketing, communications systems, and across the state will be engaged in the implementation process. This fiscal note assumes CPW staff across the division would absorb this increased workload in order to implement the KCW pass.

CPW plans to establish the gifts, grants, and donations program with the identified FTE serving as the Program Manager and may consider entering into agreements with other land management agencies.

CPW plans to complete the public outreach campaign within existing resources, which could include the use of surveys and focus groups in collaboration with DOR, county clerks, and other stakeholders. CPW regularly conducts outreach across the state and would use existing outreach funding for this implementation cost.”

JBC staff asked the Department about the disconnect between the fiscal note response and its request for approximately seven times the spending authority it initially thought was necessary. The Department responded as follows, with key portions bolded and highlighted by JBC staff:

**As a result of collaboration with stakeholders, including disproportionately impacted communities, CPW identified the need for mailers and community outreach to ensure the public was adequately informed of the program.** Prior to

implementing the Keep Colorado Wild Pass, CPW did not have previous experience partnering with the Department of Revenue, Division of Motor Vehicles (DOR-DMV), and County Clerk and Recorders to sell a CPW product. CPW staff gained a much more detailed understanding about the registration process and customer needs during implementation discussions than was known when the fiscal note was being prepared. Through these discussions, **CPW determined that a proactive and robust approach to communication would be necessary to make sure Coloradans understand the pass, its benefits, and how to decline to pay the pass fee. During the preparation of the bill’s fiscal note response, CPW was uncertain if it would need to mail information separately to Coloradans, or if it could include details about KCW in mailings that were already being sent by County Clerk and Recorders.** Due to the uncertainty, that cost was not included in the response. **It was determined during the implementation process there was not enough space on the registration cards to provide all the information that was needed to describe the pass and its benefits;** therefore CPW incurred significant additional costs for dedicated mailings to communicate details of the program to the public.

Additionally, **CPW identified the need to develop a customer service framework to help ensure the agency took on the majority of customer service workload outside of selling the pass, so that county clerks were not required to become experts on CPW products.** CPW worked with the Parks and Wildlife Commission to develop customer-friendly refund policies that ensure customers who request a refund are able to receive one. **As a result of these conversations and collaboration with stakeholders, CPW’s implementation costs came in higher than the submitted fiscal note.** The expenditures identified in the Department’s requests are necessary to help support a successful implementation of the KCW pass to achieve sufficient revenues to support the state parks system, avalanche safety, and backcountry search and rescue volunteers as required by the bill.

Many elements of this response give JBC staff pause. Take the uncertainty about the need for mailing materials, for instance. It appears the Department thought there was a possibility it could leverage existing materials through County Clerk and Recorders. It also appears that there was an assumption that other entities would take on some of the customer service/call center workload. Was it not possible to acquire or verify this information at the time?

More concerning, in staff’s view, are the parts of the response related to public outreach. The bill, as introduced and finalized, made it clear that public outreach was both necessary and proactive (six months before implementation). Consequently, JBC staff is not sure why subsequent “collaboration” and “discussions” are presented as revelatory: *“collaboration with stakeholders... identified the need for mailers and community outreach”* and *“discussions...determined that a proactive and robust approach to communication would be necessary to make sure Coloradans understand the pass.”*

JBC staff acknowledges there is some subjectivity at play here. Other people may read the request and the Department's responses and draw different conclusions, especially if they bring unique knowledge to bear on their interpretation.

Staff further acknowledges that it can be challenging to determine fiscal impacts. The last two legislative sessions saw a significant number of bills, particularly in the last few weeks of each session. For example, the Department's FY 2023-24 R12 (Financial admin. and budget support) notes that in 2019, the DNR worked on fiscal notes for four bills. In 2021, that number rose to 47. Coming up with accurate and defensible fiscal impact estimates is especially difficult when the volume of bills increases and the amount of time allowed to produce an estimate is measured in hours, rather than days or weeks.

Despite these caveats, JBC staff still not find the request compelling enough to earn an affirmative recommendation.

## TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends a technical adjustment to Footnote 91 of the FY 2022-23 Long Bill to correct an error. This footnote provides three-year roll forward spending authority for the Department’s Outdoor Equity Grant Program, similar to a handful of other grant programs managed by CPW. The amount of roll forward authority ending in FY 2024-25 left out the base appropriation of \$551,808 from the previous year. Staff notes that the FY 2022-23 appropriation does not change. Rather, it changes the amount of the appropriation that the Department may spend through FY 2024-25. The footnote should be amended as follows (see highlighted portion):

- 91 Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Wildlife, Special Purpose, Outdoor Equity Grant Program – Of this appropriation, \$551,808 remains available for expenditure until the close of the 2023-24 state fiscal year, and ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,301,808 remains available for expenditure until the close of the 2024-25 state fiscal year.

## STATEWIDE COMMON POLICY SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

These requests are not prioritized and are not analyzed in this packet. The JBC will act on these items later when it makes decisions regarding common policies.

DEPARTMENT'S PORTION OF STATEWIDE SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	REAPPROP. FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FTE
NPS1 OIT real-time billing	\$172,565	\$60,112	\$109,287	\$0	\$3,166	0.0
NPS2 Variable vehicle adjustments	3,378,275	323,411	2,975,109	43,686	36,069	0.0
NPS3 Annual fleet vehicle true-up	(492,536)	10,520	(499,020)	(20,464)	16,428	0.0
<b>DEPARTMENT'S TOTAL STATEWIDE SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS</b>	<b>\$3,058,304</b>	<b>\$394,043</b>	<b>\$2,585,376</b>	<b>\$23,222</b>	<b>\$55,663</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** The staff recommendation for this request is pending Committee action on common policy supplementals. Staff will include the corresponding appropriation in the Department's supplemental bill based on Committee action on common policy supplementals. If staff believes there is reason to deviate from the common policy, staff will appear before the Committee at a later date to present the relevant analysis.

*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2022-23*  
*Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

**Appendix A: Numbers Pages**

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Requested Change	FY 2022-23 Rec'd Change	FY 2022-23 Total w/Rec'd Change
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**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**Dan Gibbs, Executive Director**

**S01 COGCC mission change**

**(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE**

**(A) Administration**

Health, Life, and Dental	<u>18,366,109</u>	<u>19,700,550</u>	<u>49,649</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19,700,550</u>
General Fund	3,587,245	3,638,034	0	0	3,638,034
Cash Funds	14,554,675	15,548,071	49,649	0	15,548,071
Reappropriated Funds	224,189	120,928	0	0	120,928
Federal Funds	0	393,517	0	0	393,517
Short-term Disability	<u>174,443</u>	<u>187,448</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>187,448</u>
General Fund	31,485	31,903	0	0	31,903
Cash Funds	136,753	144,218	547	0	144,218
Reappropriated Funds	6,205	6,720	0	0	6,720
Federal Funds	0	4,607	0	0	4,607
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>6,113,311</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>	<u>17,085</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>
General Fund	988,697	1,009,173	0	0	1,009,173
Cash Funds	4,921,127	5,185,030	17,085	0	5,185,030
Reappropriated Funds	203,487	213,304	0	0	213,304
Federal Funds	0	151,439	0	0	151,439



*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2022-23*  
*Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Requested Change	FY 2022-23 Rec'd Change	FY 2022-23 Total w/Rec'd Change
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization					
Disbursement	<u>6,113,311</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>	<u>17,085</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>
General Fund	988,697	1,009,173	0	0	1,009,173
Cash Funds	4,921,127	5,185,030	17,085	0	5,185,030
Reappropriated Funds	203,487	213,304	0	0	213,304
Federal Funds	0	151,439	0	0	151,439
<b>(3) OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION</b>					
Program Costs	<u>12,503,530</u>	<u>15,236,210</u>	<u>523,609</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,236,210</u>
FTE	124.3	145.3	4.5	0.0	145.3
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	12,503,530	15,236,210	523,609	0	15,236,210
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total for S01 COGCC mission change</b>	43,270,704	48,242,100	607,975	0	48,242,100
FTE	<u>124.3</u>	<u>145.3</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>145.3</u>
General Fund	5,596,124	5,688,283	0	0	5,688,283
Cash Funds	37,037,212	41,298,559	607,975	0	41,298,559
Reappropriated Funds	637,368	554,256	0	0	554,256
Federal Funds	0	701,002	0	0	701,002

*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2022-23*  
*Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Requested Change	FY 2022-23 Rec'd Change	FY 2022-23 Total w/Rec'd Change
<b>S2 Severance tax for wildfire mitigation</b>					
<b>(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE</b>					
<b>(A) Administration</b>					
Appropriation to Wildfire Mitigation and Capacity					
Development Fund	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
<b>Total for S2 Severance tax for wildfire mitigation</b>	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
<i>FTE</i>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Cash Funds	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2022-23*  
*Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Requested Change	FY 2022-23 Rec'd Change	FY 2022-23 Total w/Rec'd Change
<b>S3 Keep CO Wild support</b>					
<b>(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE</b>					
<b>(A) Administration</b>					
Health, Life, and Dental	<u>18,366,109</u>	<u>19,700,550</u>	<u>4,413</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19,700,550</u>
General Fund	3,587,245	3,638,034	0	0	3,638,034
Cash Funds	14,554,675	15,548,071	4,413	0	15,548,071
Reappropriated Funds	224,189	120,928	0	0	120,928
Federal Funds	0	393,517	0	0	393,517
Short-term Disability	<u>174,443</u>	<u>187,448</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>187,448</u>
General Fund	31,485	31,903	0	0	31,903
Cash Funds	136,753	144,218	50	0	144,218
Reappropriated Funds	6,205	6,720	0	0	6,720
Federal Funds	0	4,607	0	0	4,607
S.B. 04-257 Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>6,113,311</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>	<u>1,557</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>
General Fund	988,697	1,009,173	0	0	1,009,173
Cash Funds	4,921,127	5,185,030	1,557	0	5,185,030
Reappropriated Funds	203,487	213,304	0	0	213,304
Federal Funds	0	151,439	0	0	151,439
S.B. 06-235 Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	<u>6,113,311</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>	<u>1,557</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6,558,946</u>
General Fund	988,697	1,009,173	0	0	1,009,173
Cash Funds	4,921,127	5,185,030	1,557	0	5,185,030
Reappropriated Funds	203,487	213,304	0	0	213,304
Federal Funds	0	151,439	0	0	151,439

*JBC Staff Supplemental Recommendations - FY 2022-23*  
*Staff Working Document - Does Not Represent Committee Decision*

	FY 2021-22 Actual	FY 2022-23 Appropriation	FY 2022-23 Requested Change	FY 2022-23 Rec'd Change	FY 2022-23 Total w/Rec'd Change
<b>(5) DIVISION OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE</b>					
<b>(A) Colorado Parks and Wildlife Operations</b>					
State Park Operations	<u>38,997,182</u>	<u>42,963,752</u>	<u>2,229,364</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>42,963,752</u>
FTE	290.7	269.6	0.4	0.0	269.6
General Fund	200,625	125,000	0	0	125,000
Cash Funds	38,762,427	42,393,946	2,229,364	0	42,393,946
Reappropriated Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Funds	34,130	444,806	0	0	444,806
<b>Total for S3 Keep CO Wild support</b>	69,764,356	75,969,642	2,236,941	0	75,969,642
FTE	<u>290.7</u>	<u>269.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>269.6</u>
General Fund	5,796,749	5,813,283	0	0	5,813,283
Cash Funds	63,296,109	68,456,295	2,236,941	0	68,456,295
Reappropriated Funds	637,368	554,256	0	0	554,256
Federal Funds	34,130	1,145,808	0	0	1,145,808
<b>Totals Excluding Pending Items</b>					
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>					
<b>TOTALS for ALL Departmental line items</b>	352,956,436	501,830,037	7,844,916	5,000,000	506,830,037
FTE	<u>1,441.4</u>	<u>1,557.1</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1,557.1</u>
General Fund	41,225,189	38,689,351	0	0	38,689,351
Cash Funds	262,310,087	369,228,832	7,844,916	5,000,000	374,228,832
Reappropriated Funds	7,197,930	67,884,875	0	0	67,884,875
Federal Funds	42,223,230	26,026,979	0	0	26,026,979