

**JBC STAFF FISCAL ANALYSIS
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

CONCERNING PROGRAMS TO REDUCE GROUND LEVEL OZONE THROUGH INCREASED USE OF TRANSIT.

Prime Sponsors: Sens. Winter and Hinrichsen
Reps. Gray and Bacon

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Date Prepared: April 11, 2022

Appropriation Items of Note

Appropriation Not Required, Amendment in Packet

General Fund Impact

New Cash Fund (with Continuous Appropriation)

Fiscal Impact of Bill as Amended to Date

The most recent Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note (attached) reflects the fiscal impact of the bill as of 03/28/22.

	No Change: Attached LCS Fiscal Note accurately reflects the fiscal impact of the bill
XXX	Update: Fiscal impact has changed due to <i>new information or technical issues</i>
	Update: Fiscal impact has changed due to <i>amendment adopted</i> after LCS Fiscal Note was prepared
	Non-Concurrence: JBC Staff and Legislative Council Staff disagree about the fiscal impact of the bill

The attached fiscal note accurately describes the fiscal impact of the bill, however, it assumes that the source of funds being transferred is the General Fund. The bill is silent on the source of the transfer.

Amendments in This Packet for Consideration by Appropriations Committee

Amendment	Description
L.001	Bill Sponsor amendment - specifies the fiscal impact is from the General Fund

Current Appropriations Clause in Bill

The bill neither requires nor contains an appropriation clause for FY 2022-23.

Points to Consider*General Fund Impact*

The Joint Budget Committee has proposed a budget package for FY 2022-23 based on the March 2022 Legislative Council Staff revenue forecast. The budget package includes two set-asides:

- \$40.0 million General Fund for bills that create ongoing obligations; and
- \$900.0 million General Fund for bills that create one-time obligations in FY 2022-23.

The \$40.0 million *appropriations* set-aside includes an additional \$6.0 million General Fund to provide a 15.0 percent General Fund reserve for those appropriations. The \$900.0 million *obligations* set-aside does not include an additional amount for a General Fund reserve and, assumes, but does not require, that obligations be addressed through statutory transfers rather than appropriations. Therefore *appropriations* from the \$900.0 million set-aside require an additional 15.0 percent to maintain the statutory General Fund reserve.

This bill creates a one-time obligation and includes a General Fund transfer of \$58.0 million for FY 2022-23, reducing the \$900.0 million set aside by the same amount.

Legislative Appropriation Authority

Continuous spending authority, also known as **continuous appropriations**, allows departments to spend money for statutorily specified purposes up to the amount of money in the fund without seeking annual legislative approval. An annual appropriation provides a limit on spending authority, while a continuous appropriation provides unlimited spending authority.

This method of funding moves these expenditures off-budget, and thus expenditures are not reported or accounted for through the budget process. Is it necessary for the Department of Office of Economic Development and International Trade to **not** seek annual authority from the General Assembly to spend money from the Housing Incentive Cash Fund?