JBC STAFF FISCAL ANALYSIS SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO PEOPLE WHO SUFFER DAMAGES BECAUSE OF GRAY WOLF DEPREDATION, AND, IN CONNECTIONS THEREWITH, REDUCING AN APPROPRIATION.

Prime Sponsors: Sens. Roberts and Will JBC Analyst: Justin Brakke

Reps. McCluskie and Catlin Phone: 303-866-4958

Date Prepared: April 10, 2023

Appropriation Items of Note

Appropriation Already Added to Bill, Amendments 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 Revised Fiscal Note (attached) reflects the fiscal impact of the bill as of 04/06/23.

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

Amendments in This Packet for Consideration by Appropriations Committee

Amendment	Description
L.004/J.001	Bill Sponsor amendment - changes fiscal impact and appropriation

Current Appropriations Clause in Bill

The bill includes an appropriation clause that reduces the FY 2023-24 Long Bill appropriation for Wildlife Operations in the Division of Parks and Wildlife in the Department of Natural Resources by \$175,000 General Fund.

Description of Amendments in This Packet

L.004 and J.001

Bill Sponsor amendment **L.004** (attached) changes the Wolf Depredation Compensation JBC Staff Fiscal Analysis 1

Fund from continuously appropriated to annually appropriated by the General Assembly (see page 3 for an explanation of the difference between continuous and annual appropriations). Amendment **J.001** provides an appropriation of \$175,000 cash funds from the Wolf Depredation Compensation Fund to the Department of Natural Resources for FY 2023-24.

If the Committee adopts L.004, it should also adopt J.001.

Points to Consider

General Fund Impact

The Joint Budget Committee has proposed a budget package for FY 2023-24 based on the March 2023 Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) revenue forecast. The budget package includes two set-asides for legislation outside of the package: (1) \$30.0 million General Fund for bills that create ongoing obligations; and (2) \$469.0 million for bills that create one-time obligations for FY 2023-24 (see table below).

General Fund Appropriation Placeholders for Other 2023 Legislation		
Description	FY 2023-24	
Legislation with Ongoing Fiscal Impacts	\$30,000,000	
Legislation with One-time Fiscal Impacts		
Workforce-related legislation, including free credentials, math scholarships, adult education, and concurrent enrollment	103,000,000	
Housing-related legislation, including property tax relief, land use, and public-private partnerships	221,000,000	
Legislation related to topics other than workforce and housing, including rural opportunity, line of duty loss, and Proposition 122 implementation	145,000,000	
Subtotal	\$469,000,000	
TOTAL Placeholders for Other 2023 Legislation	\$499,000,000	

The budget package accounts for the 15.0 percent reserve associated with the above placeholders (a total of \$74.9 million).

This bill creates an ongoing obligation and requires a General Fund transfer of \$175,000 to the new, continuously appropriated Wolf Depredation Compensation Fund for FY 2023-24, reducing the \$30.0 million set aside by the same amount. In FY 2024-25 and future years, the bill requires a General Fund transfer \$350,000 to the Wolf Depredation Compensation Fund.

Legislative Appropriation Authority

If the Appropriations Committee <u>does not</u> adopt sponsor amendment **L.004**, the Wolf Depredation Compensation Fund will remain continuously appropriated to the Department of Natural Resources. Is it necessary for the Department to **not** seek annual authority from the General Assembly to spend money from Wolf Depredation Compensation Fund?

Continuous spending authority, also known as **continuous appropriation**, allows state agencies to spend money for statutorily specified purposes up to the total amount available in a specified fund source without seeking further legislative approval through the budget process.

The term *appropriation* is broadly understood as expressing or conveying legal spending authority. However, the term *appropriation* also inherently expresses fundamental legislative fiscal authority by communicating a *limit* on or maximum amount of spending from a specified fund source for a defined period such as a fiscal year. While continuous spending authority also expresses or conveys legal spending authority it does so by eliminating legislative fiscal authority and oversight.

An annual appropriation provides a limit on spending authority, while a continuous appropriation provides unlimited spending authority. Continuous appropriations moves expenditures off-budget, and thus expenditures are not reported or accounted for through the budget process.