

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR—OFFICES OF GOVERNOR, ENERGY, LT.
GOVERNOR, STATE PLANNING AND BUDGETING, AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
FY 2022-23 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING AGENDA

Tuesday, January 11, 2022
10:00 am – 12:00 pm

10:00- 10:20 OPENING COMMENTS AND OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (DIVISION)

Main Presenters:

- Lisa Kaufmann, Chief of Staff
- Jonathon Bray, Controller and Budget Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Kate Siegel Shimko, Director of Boards and Commissions
- Maria De Cambra, Director of Communications and Community Engagement
- Isabelle Nathanson, Operations and Policy Coordinator, Office of Saving People Money on Health Care

Topics:

- COVID-19 Impacts & Remote work planning: Page 3, Question 1 in the packet, Slides 6-9
- (GOV) R1 Staff for the Governor's Office: Pages 9-12, Questions 3-8 in the packet, Slides 10-16
- (GOV) R2 Medical-Financial Partnership: Page 12 , Questions 9-10 in the packet, Slides 17-19
- One-time federal stimulus funds: Page 4, Questions 2 in the packet, Slides 20-22

10:20-10:30 OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Main Presenters:

- Lt. Governor Dianne Primavera
- Mark Honnen, Chief of Staff

Supporting Presenters:

- John Kelly, Executive Director, Serve Colorado

Topics:

- COVID-19 Remote work planning: Page 3, Question 1 in the packet, Slides 24-27
- One-time federal stimulus funds: Page 4, Question 2 in the packet, Slides 24-27
- (LG) R1 Serve Colorado Page 13, Questions 11-12 in the packet, Slide 25

10:30-11:00 OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING AND BUDGETING

Main Presenters:

- Lauren Larson, Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Sherry Wolfe, Deputy Director of Programs

Topics:

- Emergency Funds Update

11:00-11:20 COLORADO ENERGY OFFICE

Main Presenters:

- Will Toor, Executive Director

Supporting Presenters:

- Dominique Gomez, Deputy Director
- Michael Turner, Director, Building Innovation and Energy Finance
- Wil Mannes, Program Manager, Building Innovation and Energy Finance

Topics:

- COVID-19 Remote work planning: Page 3, Question 1 in the packet, Slides 30-31
- One-time federal stimulus funds: Pages 5-6, Questions 2 in the packet, Slide 32
- (CEO) R1 Cannabis Resource Optimization: Pages 14-15, Questions 13-16 in the packet, Slides 33-34

11:20-12:00 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Main Presenters:

- Pat Meyers, Executive Director
- Jeff Kraft, Deputy Executive Director & Director of Business Funding & Incentives Division

Supporting Presenters:

- Michelle Hadwiger, Director of Global Business Development
- Leslie Hylton, Director of Government Affairs

Topics:

- COVID-19 Remote work planning: Page 3, Question 1 in the packet
- One-time federal stimulus funds: Pages 6-8, Question 2 in the packet, Slide 39, 41
- (OEDIT) R1 Arts in Public Places: Page 16, Questions 17-18 in the packet, Slides 42-43
- Advanced Industries Program: Page 17, Question 19 in the packet

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR—OFFICES OF GOVERNOR, ENERGY, LT.
GOVERNOR, STATE PLANNING AND BUDGETING, AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

FY 2022-23 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING
COMMON QUESTIONS

FOR DISCUSSION AT DEPARTMENT HEARINGS

- 1. Please provide an update on how remote work policies implemented in response to the COVID 19 pandemic have changed the Department's long-term planning for vehicle and leased space needs. Please describe any challenges or efficiencies the Department has realized, as well as to what extent the Department expects remote work to continue.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning and Budgeting do not have vehicle leases and office space is leased through the Capitol Complex Leased Space Common Policy line managed by the Department of Personnel and Administration. Therefore, the COVID 19 pandemic has minimally impacted these appropriations directly.

The Offices have adopted a hybrid remote work policy that requires departments and teams within the Offices to schedule three days in-person and two-days remote. Individual teams are given the flexibility to determine schedules to meet their individual business and health needs. As the State shifts from the emergency phase of the pandemic to recovery efforts, this flexible hybrid model has been critical to maintain high levels of productivity. To mitigate the challenges of this hybrid model, the Offices have upgraded IT infrastructure; such as adding “Zoom Rooms” to allow mixed in-person and remote meetings, shifted work behaviors to prioritize use of on-line tools, such as the State’s Google systems, and collaborating with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) to strengthen wi-fi connectivity in the Capitol building.

The Colorado Energy Office signed a long term lease, expiring in August 2027, prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Department has grown its staff count since the start of the pandemic and projects continued growth. Given a switch to largely hybrid work, the Department has not needed to add additional office space, instead switching to a “hotelling” model with few dedicated offices. There is an electric vehicle available for staff use. Usage has decreased due to fewer in person meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic. With that said, the Department still has a need for the vehicle.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade transitioned employees to a hybrid work arrangement in June. Most employees are currently working a minimum of twice per week at the office and the remainder of the time from home. OEDIT has implemented a hoteling system for shared desks and currently has more employees than available office seats. OEDIT expects to maintain office space through the course of the lease, which ends in FY 2028-29, at which time the Office will work with the Department of Personnel & Administration to reevaluate leased space needs. OEDIT maintained three fleet vehicles to accommodate state business travel that resumed when travel restrictions were lifted in the spring.

2. Please describe the most significant one-time federal funds from stimulus bills (e.g., CARES Act and ARPA) and other major new federal legislation (e.g., Federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) that the Department has received or expects to receive. For amounts in new federal legislation that have not yet been distributed, please discuss how much flexibility the State is expected to have in use of the funds.

Office of the Governor (Division)

Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER): The CARES Act and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020 (CRRSA) allocated \$63,440,265 for a Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund. GEER funds are flexible and are able to be used at the discretion of governors. GEER funds can be used to provide emergency support through grants to local educational agencies; institutions of higher education; other education-related entities deemed essential for carrying out emergency education services; any purpose under most federal education legislation; or the provision of child care and early childhood education, social and emotional support and the protection of education-related jobs.

CRRSA also allocated \$28,433,931 to the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) for emergency assistance to nonpublic schools (EANS) Under this provision, the state education agency will administer the funds and any unexpended EANS funds revert to the Governor's GEER Fund for usage. The Office anticipates \$12 million reverting from CDE to the Office of the Governor's GEER II program. As this \$12 million has yet to revert to the Governor's Office it is expected to also be reported within CDE's Common Questions. The American Rescue Plan Act contains additional funding for EANS and the same provision applies; unspent funds will revert from CDE to the Office of the Governor. There is not currently an estimate of how much is expected to revert.

American Rescue Plan Act's (ARPA) State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF): The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 granted \$3.8 billion to the State of Colorado through the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. The General Assembly appropriated \$300 million of that to the Office of the Governor via SB 21-288 for the purposes permitted under the federal act, and the money is continuously appropriated to the departments the governor designates.

As of January , the Office has allocated 69% of these funds to the COVID-19 public health response, 7% to administration of SLFRF funds, 1% to alleviating negative economic impacts, and 23% is budgeted to distribute.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor (Serve Colorado)

Serve Colorado received \$5,212,409 directly from the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) to support the execution of CNCS activities, including: increasing member living allowances, providing match replacement funds for subgrantees, and exploring new programming for the state. These funds are intended to provide one-time support to communities as they respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Colorado Energy Office

The Colorado Energy Office received one time federal funding of \$4.8 million in Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) from the CARES Act in FY20-21. These funds were fully expended in the low income utility assistance program. CEO anticipates receiving approximately \$135 million from the Infrastructure Investment Act through formula grant funding, based on initial estimates from the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO). Estimates reflect preliminary projections and may change based on further federal guidance. There are additional competitive grants that CEO may apply for. Grant funding opportunities will determine the degree of allowability and flexibility of expenditures.

The Federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will direct additional funds to CEO, including the following funds via formula grants, based on NASEO initial estimates:

- \$7,996,518 - State Energy Program: flexible uses including technical assistance and funding for state initiatives to reduce energy use
- \$1,599,304 - Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Grant Program: flexible funds for efficiency projects, additional funds will be available to the 15 states with the highest per-capita energy-related emissions or commercial/residential energy consumption as determined by DOE.
- \$1,925,000 - Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program: directly to CEO for suballocation to small communities; larger communities in Colorado will be eligible for additional EECBG funding.
- \$65,936,859 - Weatherization Assistance Program: income qualified program for residential energy efficiency and weatherization
- Unknown - Grid Resilience and Reliability: The bill provides \$2.5B to states via a formula determined by the U.S. Secretary of Energy. These funds are part of a set of grid resilience investments (billions) to be directed by DOE to investor- and consumer-owned utilities. A placeholder of \$57.5 million was used for the approximate topline estimate.

In addition, there are competitive funds available nationally that CEO may choose to pursue including:

- \$40 million - Energy Auditors Training Grant Program: Maximum of \$2 million per state
- \$3.5 billion - for 4 regional direct air capture carbon removal hubs
- \$50 million - grants for States to establish and operate their own Class VI permitting program to facilitate geologic sequestration
- \$300 million - other Carbon Capture and Utilization funds
- \$500 million- Grants for energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities (schools are eligible)
- \$225 million - Building Energy Codes Technical Assistance and Training
- \$2.5 billion - Grants for Charging and Fueling Infrastructure
- \$5 billion - Energy Infrastructure Federal Financial Assistance Program
- \$110 million - Battery Recycling Grants: Two competitive grant programs through U.S. DOE. \$60 million for battery recycling research, development, and demonstration programs (states eligible); \$50M for state and local programs

- \$9.5 billion - clean hydrogen research and programs to be managed by the Secretary of Energy: \$8 billion for at least 4 regional clean hydrogen hubs; \$1 billion to reduce the cost of producing clean hydrogen by electrolysis; \$500 million for a Clean Hydrogen Manufacturing Initiative

Office of Economic Development and International Trade

In FY 2020-21, OEDIT received CARES Act funding for the following programs:

- \$465,400 through a partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) to provide grants to nonprofit arts organizations affected by COVID-19. All funds have been distributed.
- \$2,864,565 from the Small Business Administration to provide support to the Small Business Development Centers
- \$2,372,957 from the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for the Colorado Recovery Assistance For Tourism program is a series of recovery programs that support Colorado tourism destinations and Colorado tourism industry associations to implement collaborative projects that advance recommendations from the Colorado Tourism Roadmap to Recovery through 2023.
- \$1,030,605 from the EDA for the The Colorado Rural Resiliency and Recovery Roadmaps program provides technical assistance and grants for regional teams of rural communities to drive economic relief, recovery, diversification and long-term resilience.
- \$26,000,000 through SB20-222 to provide assistance to small businesses impacted by COVID-19.
- OEDIT also facilitated, coordinated, and drafted an application for an \$8M state-wide EDA revolving loan fund (from CARES Act appropriations) which was ultimately granted to several non-profit partners. And OEDIT plays a role in overseeing the governance of the operation of this program.
- Through its partnership with the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), OEDIT supported DOLA's deployment of several million dollars in Community Development Block Grant COVID (CDBG-CV) funds appropriated in the CARES Act to regional revolving loan funds to make gap financing loans to small businesses to help with COVID recovery.

OEDIT has received the following State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) through ARPA:

- \$40,000,000 dedicated to OEDIT's strategic fund. OEDIT has submitted and received approval on spend plans that outline the use of the funds which includes support for small business technical assistance, gap funding for several large mixed-use projects with substantial affordable housing components, assistance for outdoor industry businesses and nonprofits negatively impacted by the pandemic, tourism marketing and destinations stewardship efforts, workforce resilience training assistance, and support of airport capital investments that promote economic development.
- \$10,000,000 for the Colorado Startup Loan Program to assist underserved entrepreneurs and businesses in making connections with community development

financial institutions and other nonprofit lenders which provides an opportunity for businesses and entrepreneurs to develop their first borrower relationships with financial institutions that can provide access to capital and lead these businesses to eventually becoming customers of traditional lending institutions like banks.

- \$1,557,761 was allocated to OEDIT from the Governor's Office to establish The Office of Economic Recovery and Relief to support economic recovery through the planning, development, and rollout of ARPA, CARES Act and State Stimulus funding by creating, implementing, and coordinating departmental spending plans across the state system to ensure the advancement of key priorities for the state of Colorado and incorporate equity throughout the recovery process.

OEDIT has received or expects to receive the following Direct to Agency ARPA awards:

- \$500,000 received through a partnership with the NEA to support grants to individual artists for specific, definable projects that connect artists and organizations to local initiatives in areas like youth mental health, suicide prevention, food justice, prison reform, youth at risk, and other civic engagements with the aim of fostering healthy communities. \$327,800 will support advancement of strategic goals in Certified Creative Districts.
- \$9,800,000 received through the EDA to accelerate the recovery of Colorado's travel, tourism and outdoor recreation industries.
- \$1,000,000 is expected to be received through the EDA to Coordinate a statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) process to update the State's economic development strategy. This will include new research to inform key industries and small business ecosystem strategies and a grant portion (out of non federal funding) to support non-CEDS economic development district eligible regions in creating a CEDS plan to ensure that the State of Colorado and all of its regional economic development districts have the opportunity to apply for future federal economic development funding. The notice of award is estimated to be received in January 2022.
- OEDIT is expected to receive several rounds of awards through the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) to support small business credit support and investment programs. The following funding allocation are estimates and are subject to change:
 - \$28,000,000 for Cash Collateral Support. Final allocation agreement with the US Treasury is expected to be signed in Q3 2022.***
 - \$35,000,000 to support access to venture capital for Colorado's entrepreneurs and startup businesses; administered by the Venture Capital Authority (VCA). Final allocation agreement with the US Treasury is expected to be signed in Q3 2022.***
 - \$10,000,000 to provide supplemental first or second loss capital to a new access capital program with final use and program administrator still TBD. In developing this proposal OEDIT is looking to fund the Colorado Clean Energy Fund (Green Bank). Final proposal to be vetted with the Governor's Office. Final allocation agreement with the US Treasury is expected to be signed in Q3 2022.***

- \$2,866,772 to support new and existing early childhood businesses by providing lease guarantee funding. Final allocation agreement with the US Treasury is expected to be signed in Q3 2025.**
- Funding (TBD, amount will be announced in Q1 2022) to support technical assistance to very small businesses and business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. Final allocation agreement with the US Treasury is expected to be signed in Q3 2024.

**The above SSBCI programs total \$75.9 million. Additionally, Under the US Treasury's ARPA funded State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) program there is additional allocation made to the state of Colorado for businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (SEDI) of \$18.9 million. If Colorado successfully deploys these SEDI funds there is a further SEDI incentive allocation of \$10.5 million. These additional funds are pending further allocation.

- OEDIT worked with the Governor's Office and other state agencies to collaborate with, track, and support nearly a dozen community-led competitive Phase 1 EDA Build Back Better applications funded by ARPA. Ultimately a Colorado application, led by Innosphere Ventures, was one of 60 national finalists across the US selected to advance and compete for \$1 billion in funding. As a Phase 1 finalist, Innosphere Ventures received \$500 thousand to help plan and prepare for its March 15 2022 Phase 2 final application. The two-phase competition will ultimately award 20-30 regional coalitions between \$25 and \$100 million to implement 3-8 projects that support industry sectors. OEDIT plans to further support this process.

AGENCY DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Office of the Governor (Division)

(GOV) R1: STAFF FOR THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE REQUEST

3. *[Rep. Ransom] Discuss implementation of H.B. 21-1212. How does it alter how recommendations are made? What portion of the 6.0 FTE requested are dedicated to work related to board appointments?*

The Office of the Governor requests six (6.0) additional FTE to be allocated evenly to three departments; two (2.0) FTE for the Governor's Office of Boards and Commissions to manage the growth in appointment workload and to meet the equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) requirements passed in HB21-1212; two (2.0) FTE for the Governor's Office of Communications and Community Engagement to meet the public's demands and needs for more communication and response from the Executive Branch (not related to HB 21-1212); and two (2.0) FTE to respond to the increase in constituent service requests and requests for information made to the State and the Governor's Office in particular (not related to HB 21-1212).

To comply with new statutory requirements in HB21-1212, the Governor's Office of Boards & Commissions conducts regular geographic and demographic diversity analysis of appointments, and has increased efforts to publicize open board positions and outreach to potentially underrepresented communities. The office works hard to engage with these communities through speaking engagements, regular newsletters, and updating the website with vacancies and openings. These additional FTE will further important outreach across the state. The office estimates these additional efforts will add thirty minutes, on average, to each board appointment. Furthermore, to modernize the application process the office worked with the Office of Information Technology to create a new application portal on the State's website to better collect materials and demographic data from applicants.

4. *[Sen. Moreno] The Final Fiscal Note published for H.B. 21-1212 stated that increased workload could be managed within existing resources. Describe new information since the passage of the bill that justifies dedicating more resources to the appointment process.*

The Office of the Governor communicated to Legislative Counsel that at the time of the Fiscal Note request there was an indeterminate fiscal impact to the Boards & Commissions Office and the Office needed a better understanding of the legislative intent of the bill. The Office further noted to Legislative Counsel that "based on the volume of new board appointments being considered by the General Assembly, and limited staff capacity to consider and fill new appointments on behalf of the Governor, the Office of the Governor is developing a calculation internally for how much staff time is required for each new board appointment created by the General Assembly that we may apply to future legislation." The Office of the Governor cannot comment on why this language was not included in the final fiscal note.

Concurrent with the passage of HB 21-1212 the Office was conducting a time-use analysis during several months of Fiscal Year 2020-21 and determined the Office spends, on average, 8.04 hours per appointment, which includes efforts to identify potential appointments, interview applicants, and

make the appointments. In CY 2020, the Office appointed 841 individuals, which required over 6,761 work hours. Based on the data from the time-use analysis, the Office should have at least 3.25 FTE to manage the current workload but is only managing said workload with 2.5 FTE. Compounding the structural FTE shortage, the General Assembly created 134 new board appointments requiring an additional 0.5 FTE during the 2021 Legislative Session.

Upon further analysis of the requirements of HB21-1212, the Governor's Office of Boards & Commissions has determined that an additional thirty minutes of effort is required, on average, per appointment to guarantee the appointment reflects the geographic and demographic diversity of the entire state. Those extra minutes per appointment allow the Governor's Office of Boards & Commissions to conduct additional outreach to underrepresented communities and make additional efforts to publicize open board positions. Without the requested FTE, the Office of Boards and Commissions will continue to carry a structural FTE shortage.

5. *[Rep. McCluskie] Discuss the increased length of time required for board appointments. During which stage(s), e.g. recruitment, post-nomination, etc., is the Office of Boards and Commissions experiencing*

Efforts to increase the geographic and demographic diversity mostly occur during the initial stage, the recruitment stage. The Governor's Office of Boards and Commissions has increased efforts to publicize open board positions and outreach to potentially underrepresented communities during the initial stage. Post-appointment, the Office of Boards & Commissions conducts regular geographic and demographic diversity analysis of appointments to better comply with the spirit of HB21-1212.

6. *[Sen. Rankin] Has the Office of Boards and Commissions reviewed all authorized boards and commissions and determined whether any are inactive or obsolete. Are there any that would be recommended to be repealed?*

Over the last three years, the Office of Boards and Commissions has worked with agencies to identify boards that are obsolete. The Office has also provided requests for consideration of obsolete boards to the Statutory Revision Committee. The Office proposed eliminating or combining fifteen boards last session. With that said only one board was abolished. It has proven challenging to get traction from the General Assembly and stakeholders to abolish previously authorized boards. That being said, 134 new board and commission appointments were created in the 2021 session across 22 new and modified boards. While the Office of the Governor welcomes a continued review of all boards and commissions within the State, it is the General Assembly's creation of new boards that drives the workload impact.

7. *[Sen. Moreno] Related to the staff requested to address increased workload of the Office of Communications and Community Engagement, does the Office anticipate this increase is temporary or one that will be ongoing. Provide context for the increased workload and the Office's expectations.*

As an elected official and the leader of Colorado's Executive Branch, the Governor has a responsibility to maintain open channels of communication with all Coloradans. The current administration takes this responsibility very seriously and has been nationally recognized for its efforts to meet Coloradans where they are and bring them vital information during the recent public health crisis and the multiple fires and incidents the State has faced recently. The media landscape has

permanently changed over the past decade. Coloradans are receiving their information from not only the nightly news and their daily papers. More and more citizens are reading online news sites and e-newsletters, such as Axios and the Colorado Sun, they are on social media, they are reading online trade publications or specialty media, and they are consuming Spanish language media. Furthermore, the Office is expanding its accessibility to Coloradans with disabilities. Whenever possible, the Office includes American Sign Language interpretation for press conferences, and produces visually accessible social media graphics. To meet Coloradoans where they are, the State must communicate through these new mediums.

Despite their size of 5.0 FTE (three press team members, one digital, one speechwriter), the Governor's Office of Communications team is tasked with the responsibility of keeping the communication channels open. In 2020, the Office received 2,631 media inquiries and sent 599 press releases, and in addition conducted 302 interviews, and 90 media availabilities and press conferences. The Office's social media engagement team published more than 4,100 posts across nine platforms using over 1,600 graphics creating more than 71,790,000 impressions and 9.2 million engagements. The Office seeks to provide complex information to Coloradans clearly and concisely in an authentic and interesting way. The Office's social media audience has grown substantially over recent years. The Governor's Instagram is up more than 500% from September 2019, and grew by more than 104% year over year. The Governor's twitter account grew 38% year over year, and the English Facebook page has seen a 12% growth year over year. The Office's Spanish language social media pages have grown 37% year over year as well.

As the Office pivots from response to recovery communications regarding the public health crisis, efforts were made to assess the sustainability of the Office's current structure and citizen demand. While the crisis is stabilizing, and federal emergency Coronavirus Relief Funds are expiring, the demand for communications is not slowing. It is imperative that the Office continue to provide timely, accurate, and accessible information to both internal stakeholders as well as Colorado's citizens. Therefore, the Office anticipates this workload increase to continue far past the end of the pandemic and its recovery. This past year the office utilized one-time funds to temporarily add one team member to the press team and one member to the digital team based on the expectations of citizens for communication from the Governor's Office. The communication expectations will not subside and this request will create two positions which are essential to meeting the expectations of citizens for effective communication from the Governor's Office.

8. *[Rep. Ransom] Discuss the staff employed by the Governor's Office that is supported by private funding. Please highlight any positions that may not have appeared in the Office's request for information (RFI) related to FTE supported by gifts, grants, and donations, or any additional information available now that was not available when the RFI was published.*

The Office of the Governor had seven active non-governmental grants in Fiscal Year 2020-21 supporting six programs, five full-time employees, and one part-time employee. These grant funded positions are fully reported in the request for information and have continued into Fiscal Year 2021-22.

This Fiscal Year, there have been no new non-governmental grants given to the Office of the

Governor and one grant, Rose Community Foundation's support of a part-time COVID-19 response coordinator, has ended. The Office of the Lieutenant Governor will repurpose existing funds granted by the Denver Foundation and Telluride Foundation for one temporary part-time employee to assist the now full-time Statewide Senior Policy Advisor on Disability.

9. *[Sen. Moreno] What is the justification for General Fund being appropriated for (GOV) R2 Medical-Financial Partnership. Considering the scope of work is similar to the work contemplated by The Health Insurance Affordability Act (S.B. 20-215), why is the source of funding not the Health Insurance Affordability Cash Fund created in Section 10-16-1206, C.R.S.?*

The Medical-Financial Partnership (MFP) pilot program would provide a variety of services aimed at reducing financial insecurity for Coloradans and their families. These services may include insurance optimization, medical debt consolidation, and connections to a variety of other needed resources. As such, they are more expansive in scope than what is allowed under The Health Insurance Affordability Act (10-16-1204, C.R.S) and its associated cash fund (10-16-1206, C.R.S). This pilot program would partner with those very same health care providers and community partners to assist with social determinants of health and financial wellness. The program aims to reduce financial instability caused by such health costs and indirect expenses resulting from necessary health care services.

10. *[Rep. Ransom] What is the statutory authority behind funding the Medical-Financial Partnership and administering it within the Governor's Office. Should this request be funded through a special bill to provide statutory guidance and legal authority to operate?*

Executive Order B 2019 003 created the Office of Saving People Money on Health Care (OSPMHC). OSPMHC is charged with finding ways to lower the costs of healthcare for all Coloradans, increasing opportunities for Coloradans to improve their own health, developing policies and strategies to support innovation and efficiencies in health care systems in order to reduce health care costs, working to ensure culturally competent and equitable access to health care, and improving health in Colorado by developing, promoting, and implementing policies and strategies that reduce the costs of health care by addressing social determinants of health. The proposed pilot program is part of OSPMHC's mission to innovate strategies to provide accessible, affordable, and equitable health care to all Coloradans.

Funding for OSPMHC is provided annually through the Long Bill in the Administration of the Governor's Office and Residence long bill line item. Therefore, the Office views the long bill as an appropriate avenue to fund this three-year Medical-Financial Partnership pilot program. Upon successful completion and evidence based analysis of the pilot program, if the Office determines the program is of benefit to Coloradoans, the Office will identify a permanent department to house the program and request legislation to codify the program into statute.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

(LG) R1: Serve Colorado General Fund & FTE Increase

11. *[Sen. Moreno and Rep. Ransom] Discuss the (LG) R1 Serve Colorado request including whether approving the Office's request would allow it to maximize the federal match available and how the increased funding will be utilized by the program.*

Serve Colorado's request would allow the department to meet its 50% federal match requirements, and fully maximize federal formula funds from the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS). Serve Colorado has grown significantly over the last year in order to meet the challenges and opportunities facing the state; managing an additional \$9,324,830 in grants to Colorado communities across 55 counties. The additional federal and associated match dollars will expand Serve Colorado's team to meet the administrative needs that accompany program growth. The increased funding will be used to increase staffing by an ongoing 2.0 FTE to support grantees and meet growing administrative needs.

12. *[JBC Staff] Describe the events that led to the discontinuation of the Colorado OneBook program.*

In July 2020, Governor Polis signed [SB20-185](#) creating the statewide "Dolly Parton's Imagination Library initiative" which is assigned to the State Librarian in the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). This new endeavor builds on the past nine years of One Book Colorado to support childhood literacy. Where One Book distributed one book to all Colorado 4 year olds annually, Dolly's Parton's Imagination Library will deliver one book monthly to enrolled Colorado children under the age of five years old. Passage of SB20-185 made Serve Colorado's OneBook program suppliforous. Furthermore, while One Book funds helped support the difference between appropriated General Funds and Serve's federal match requirements, the fundraising effort was burdensome and did not support critical operations. During One Book's tenure, the program contributed \$169,951 (SFY 2019), \$153,762 (SFY 2020), and \$156,512 (SFY 2021) toward the required match.

Colorado Energy Office

(CEO) R1: CANNABIS RESOURCE OPTIMIZATION

13. *[JBC Staff] If new information is available, how does the Energy Office plan to proceed with the request understanding that it requires authorizing legislation to implement?*

Given the need for authorizing legislation, the Colorado Energy Office (CEO) respectfully requests a JBC bill to add an allowable use for this program under the allowable uses in the Marijuana Cash Tax Fund (MCTF).

14. *[Sen. Hansen] Discuss the justification for requesting a mix of General Fund and Marijuana Tax Cash Fund.*

The initial decision item reflected CEO's interpretation of the allowable uses of the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund under Section 39-28.8-501(2)(b)(IV), C.R.S. At the time, CEO's interpretation was that the program fell under 2b(I) ("But, as this is revenue from a tax, the general assembly may appropriate this money for any purpose"), thus qualifying for MTCF funding. After the JBC staff briefing, it is now clear that funding any portion of the program with MTCF funding would require the creation of a new allowable use.

CEO understands there are many demands for and reduced availability of funds in MTCF due to downward revisions in marijuana tax revenue estimates and projections. CEO requests a split between General Fund and MTCF for the Cannabis Resource Optimization program in order to meet the needs of the program without overburdening either fund..

15. *[Sen. Hansen] Discuss the Office's implementation plan? Is there evidence that the proposed interest rate buy down approach has been effective in other energy efficiency programs?*

While initial discussions and research have identified an interest rate buy-down (IRB) as a viable option, CEO would do further work to determine the best financing option or combination of financing options to effectively drive energy efficiency and renewable energy project adoption. Given the limited number of lenders who provide financing to cannabis companies in Colorado and other states, current financing rates available to cannabis companies are typically 20%+ APR and the high cost of money is a barrier to cultivators investing into sustainable operations. To drive lender confidence and, in turn, reduce the cost of money, the adoption of financial offerings such as a loan loss reserve (LLR), IRB, or a combination of the two may be appropriate. As has been demonstrated through numerous program offerings (including various New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) programs and CEO's Residential Energy Upgrade (RENU) loan program), these offerings (though sector/situation-dependent) have proven to be effective in driving energy project implementation. However, given any potential concerns regarding the costs

associated with and effectiveness of buying down interest rates when compared to a Loan Loss Reserve (LLR) or other financial offering, CEO would utilize an RFQ and rely on the expertise of the selected partner to assist CEO in making a final determination regarding the most effective solution(s) for the State and Colorado cultivators.

16. *[Sen. Rankin] Describe the process undertaken in deciding to run the program through the Energy Office as opposed to other offices with similar programs, such as Department of Agriculture. What expertise does the Energy Office provide that may not exist in programs run by other agencies?*

While CEO works closely with the Department of Agriculture (CDA) on CDA's Acre3 Program and CEO's Agricultural Energy Efficiency Program, CEO has specific experience in cannabis industry energy efficiency. In 2018, CEO commissioned a Cannabis Market Research report to examine the history of cannabis legalization in Colorado, assess baseline energy and water use associated with cannabis production, and look at opportunities for cultivators to improve efficiencies and reduce costs. As a result of the 2018 market research report, CEO developed a technical program pilot offering to support rural cultivators in identifying and implementing energy efficiency & renewable energy adoption opportunities and demonstrate and deliver cannabis-specific energy management strategies for rural utility providers interested in developing longer term plans to support cannabis industry utility customers. This pilot offering, referred to as the Colorado Cultivators Energy Management pilot program was conducted from November 2019 – July 2020. The Cannabis Optimization program would build on the experience of that pilot.

Office of Economic Development and International Trade

17. [Sen. Moreno] Describe any discussions, if any, the Office has had with the Capital Development Committee related to (OEDIT) R1 Arts in Public Places. Provide any justification why the Joint Budget Committee is better positioned to sponsor legislation to change statute to provide three-year spending authority.

OEDIT met with the staff of the Capital Development Committee on January 6 to discuss whether they are better positioned to sponsor this legislation. They agreed that it should be presented to the Committee at the next opportunity. As such, OEDIT is scheduled to present to them on the morning of January 13 and will keep the JBC apprised of any outcomes.

18. [JBC Staff] Besides the Art in Public Places funding transferred from capital construction projects, what is the source of funding the intended use of other funds residing in the Creative Industries Cash Fund created in Section 24-48.5-301 (2)(a), C.R.S. Does the entire fund need to be appropriated for three-year periods or just those transferred from capital projects?

Only the funds transferred from capital projects need to be appropriated for three year periods. The other sources and intended uses of funds in the Creative Industries Cash Fund include:

- ECFCD4510 - Creative Industries / Source: Gaming / Uses: CCI programming, including matching funds for federal funding received from the National Endowment for the Arts. Annual programming includes the Colorado Creates grant program to arts nonprofits, the Change Leader professional development program, the Creative District program, the Space to Create program, the contract with OEDIT's Arts Education partner, the annual Creative Industries Summit and other smaller programs supporting various arts programs through community outreach, grants and contracts.
- ECFCD4511 - Creative Industries Carry Forward / Source: Gaming / Uses: CCI programming. These funds have a one-year carry forward.
- ERFCD4561 & ECFCD1285 - Arts Relief / Source: Funds associated with HB1285 / Uses: This is a one time transfer for the Colorado Arts Relief Fund grant program, all funds were used for grants to individuals and arts organizations, as well as internal and external administrative expenses for program implementation.

***Note that where the source above says "gaming", those dollars were replaced in part with General Fund for the last few fiscal years when gaming funds were suspended.

19. *[Rep. McCluskie] Provide an update on the Advanced Industries (AI) program. Include a discussion about how the funding transferred to the AI Acceleration Cash Fund has grown since its inception.*

Funding: OEDIT's FY23 request would have funding for the Advanced Industries (AI) Accelerator Program return to pre-pandemic levels.

Pre-pandemic (FY14-FY20), AI received funding from two different sources – 1) gaming and 2) bioscience and clean technology income tax withholding growth (C.R.S. 39-22-604.3). The gaming revenue is set at \$5.5M annually. The second source of funding is a three-year average of payroll revenue from cleantech and biotech NAICS codes, and the amounts received each year differ based on Department of Revenue collections. The average annual amount received from FY15 through FY21 for the second source of funding is \$8.3M. AI has continuous spending authority.

In FY21 and FY22, during the forecasted COVID-19 budget shortfall, gaming revenue was suspended and replaced – in part – with General Fund. Rather than \$5.5M annually in gaming, AI received \$500k annually in General Fund. For FY22, AI also received a one-time influx of \$10M in General Fund from SB21-042. The second source of funds was not impacted statutorily by the pandemic.

In FY23, OEDIT does not anticipate receiving any General Fund, and anticipates gaming funding to resume at pre-pandemic levels.

Grants Awarded: Between the program's inception and the end of FY21, approximately \$106,461,790 in Advanced Industries grants have been funded. During this period, the program's successes include the creation of 3,614 new jobs and approximately 2,895 jobs retained. Additionally, these funds have helped Advanced Industries businesses acquire an additional \$1,974,144,133 in grants and investments to commercialize further.



CO L O R A D O

FY 2022-23 Office of the Governor's JBC Hearing

Governor Jared Polis

January 11th, 2022

Introduction & Common Questions

Office of the Governor



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

THE BOLD FOUR



Tax Reform & Economic Development

Fiscal reform that serves hard-working Coloradans



Energy & Renewables

Set Colorado on a path to 100% renewable energy by 2040



Health

Reduce the cost of healthcare



Education & Workforce

Implement free full-day kindergarten for all and expand preschool



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

Saving People Money

Make Colorado More Affordable

Commitment to saving Coloradans money:

fighting pandemic-induced inflation

putting money back into paychecks

reducing fees & costs

supporting small businesses

making record investments in our schools

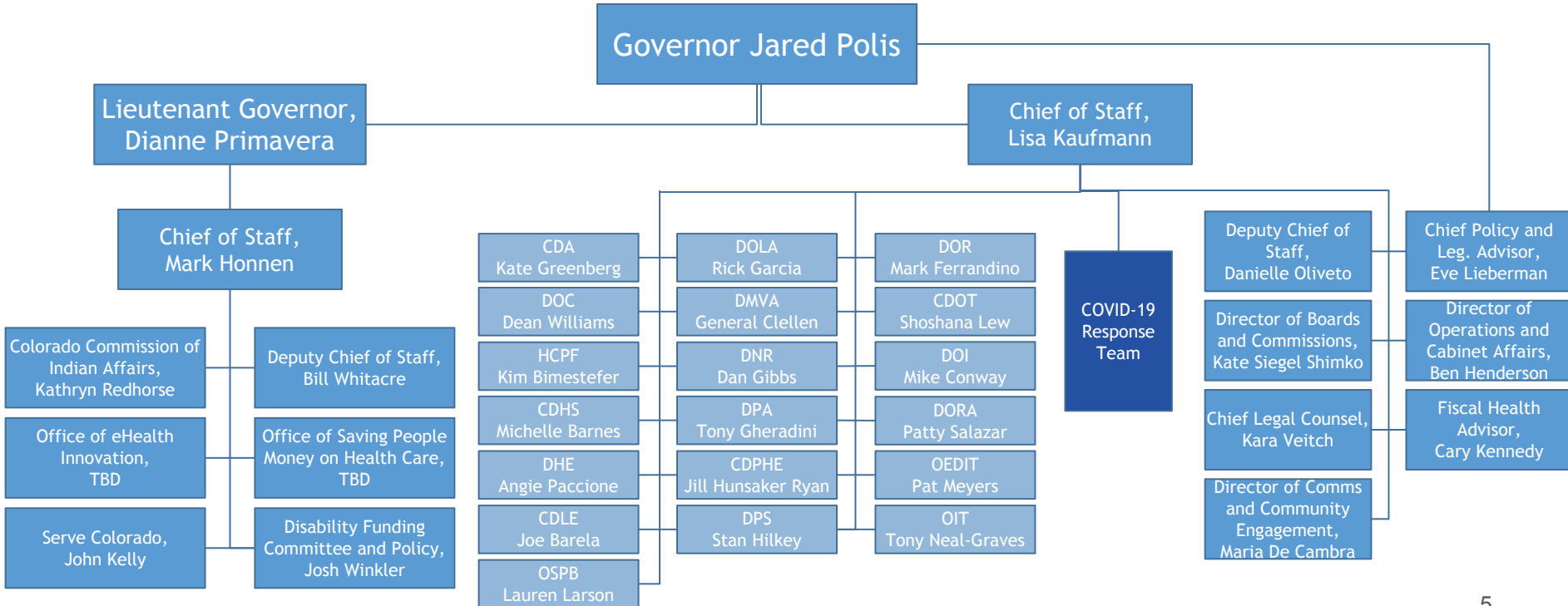
enhancing public safety

**improving air quality, and enhancing our Colorado way
of life**



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis



COVID-19 Impacts & Remote Work

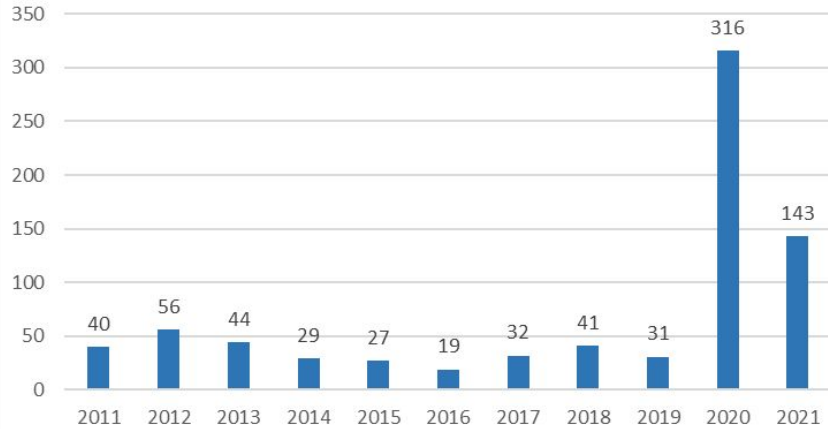
Office of the Governor



COLORADO

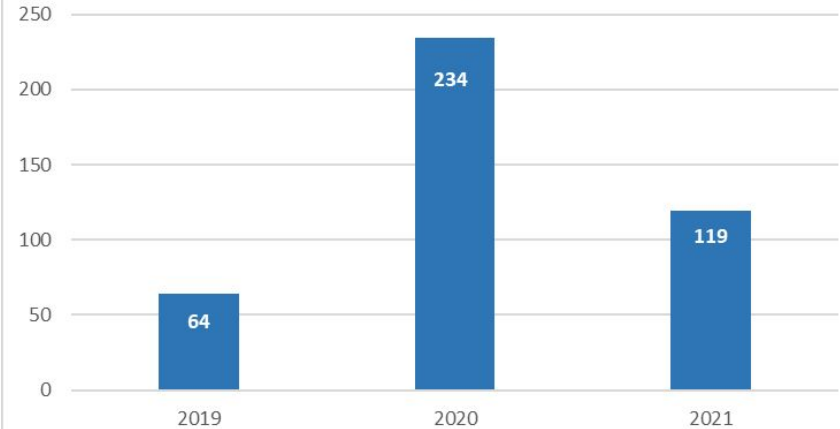
Governor Jared Polis

Number of EOs by Year



The legal and operations teams executed 143 executive orders, amendments, and extensions in 2021

CORA Requests



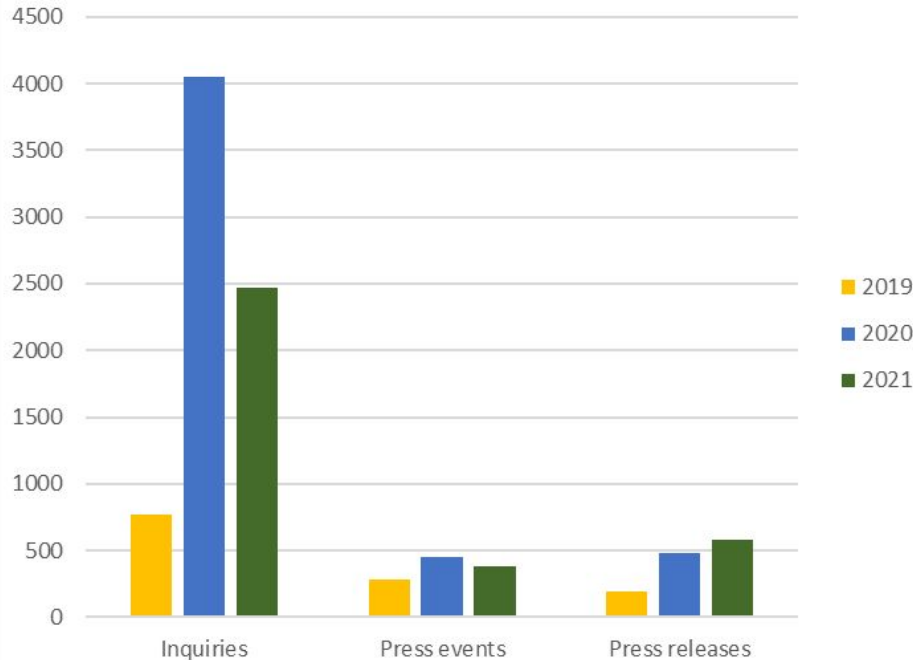
The legal team has managed 119 CORA requests in 2021, compared to 64 in 2019



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

Communications Activities



In 2021, the press team managed:

- 2,631 media inquiries
- 302 interviews
- 90 press conferences, media availabilities, and editorial boards
- 599 press releases
- 72 million social media impressions since September 2019



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

Correspondence & Constituent Services

408

Average constituent correspondences (e.g. email, letters, phone calls) per week

200-250

Constituent Correspondence Requests per week

200%

Increase in communications from Coloradans

Discussion Questions: R-01 FTE Increase

Office of the Governor



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-01 FTE: Boards and Commissions (+2.0 FTE)

230+

Boards and
commissions in
the State

80

New
appointments
created per year
(on average)

10

New boards or
commissions
created per year
(on average)

950

Appointments in
2021



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-01 FTE: Boards and Commissions (+2.0 FTE)

In the 2021 Session...

30 mins

HB21-1212 added on
average to each
appointment

22

new boards or
commissions were
created

134

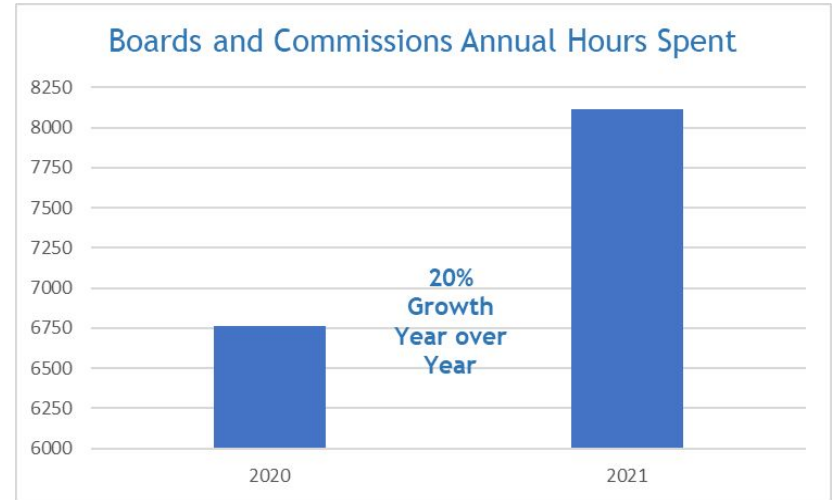
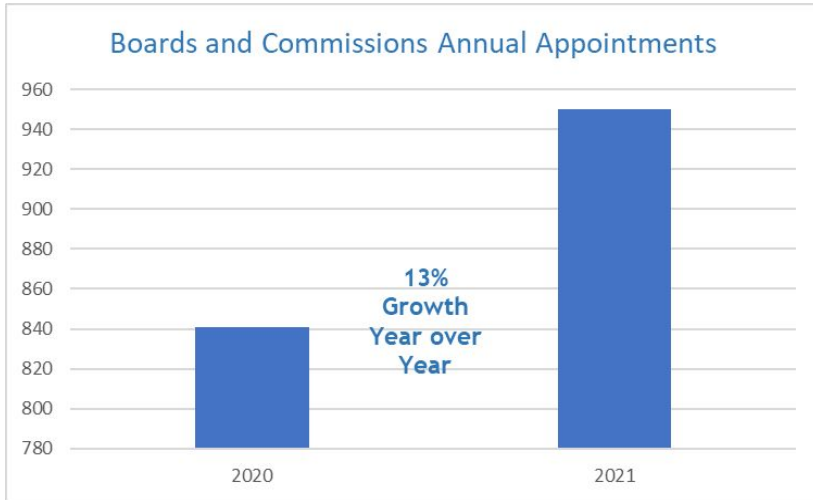
new appointments
were created



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-01 FTE: Boards and Commissions (+2.0 FTE)





COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-01 FTE: Communications (+2.0 FTE)

2,631 Media inquiries

302 interviews

599 Press releases

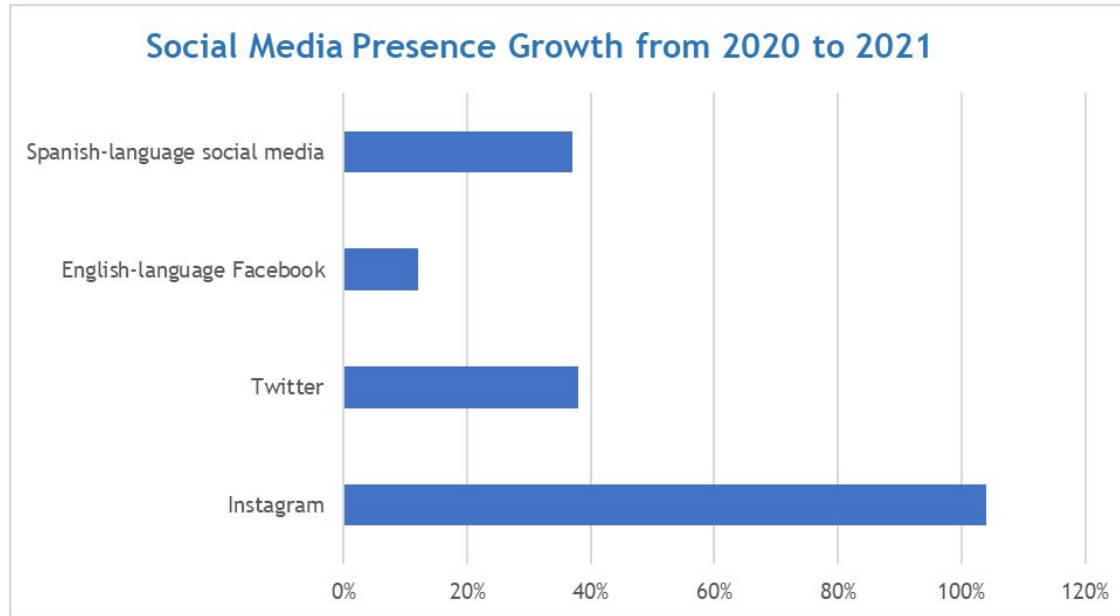
90 Press conferences



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-01 FTE: Communications (+2.0 FTE)





COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-01 FTE: Correspondence (+2.0 FTE)

408

Average constituent correspondences (e.g. email, letters, phone calls) per week

200-250

Constituent Service Requests per week

NEW

Duty to respond to social media requests for assistance

Discussion Questions: R-02 MFP Pilot

Office of the Governor



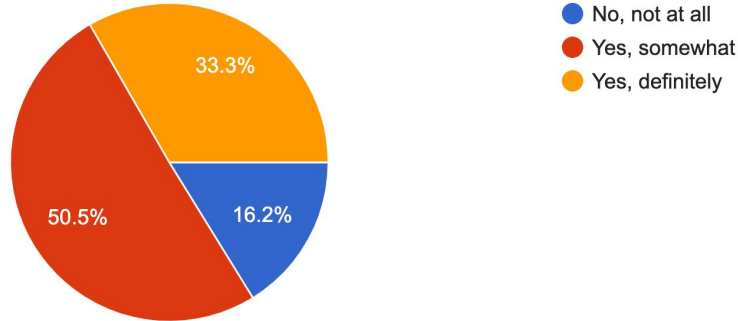
COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

R-02 MFP Pilot: High Costs... Toxic Impact

Do you feel that your health care costs have caused you stress, anxiety, or other mental or behavioral health issues?

105 responses

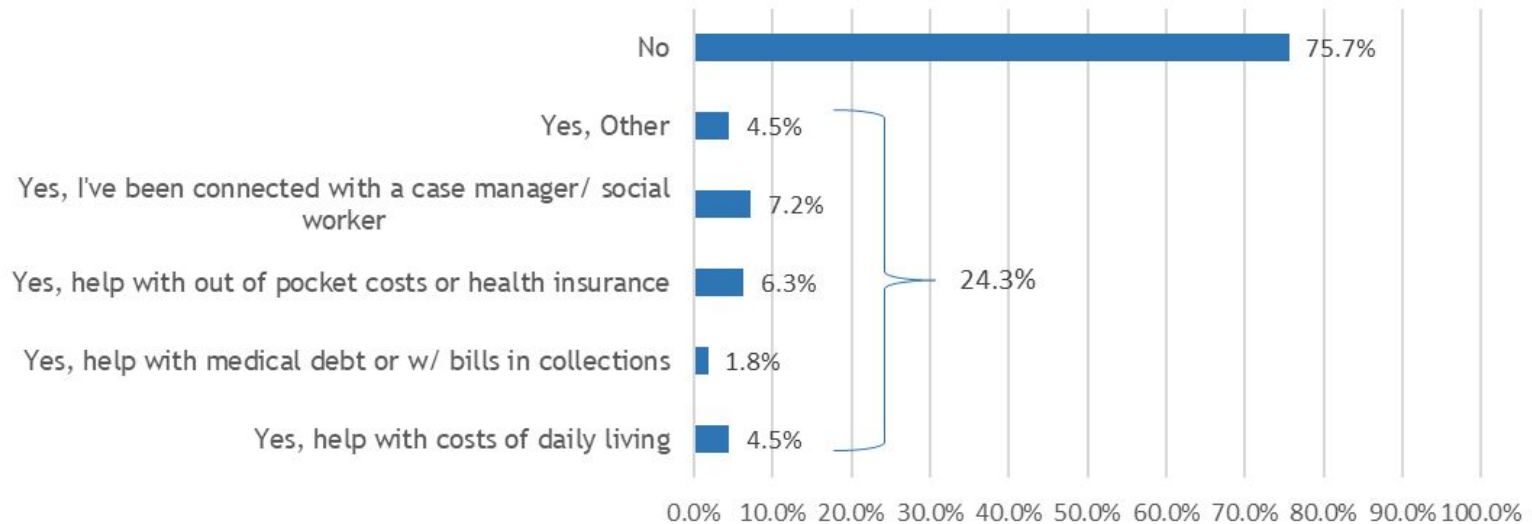




COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

Have you been connected with someone who can help you with any of the following resources when you needed them?



Federal Stimulus Funds

Office of the Governor



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis

One-time Federal funds received or expected by the Governor's Office

Federal Grant	Federal Bill	State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)	Funds Provided Direct to the Office
Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER I)	CARES (H.R. 748 Enacted 3/27/2020)		\$44,006,017
Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER II)	CRRSAA (H.R. 133 Enacted 12/27/2020)		\$31,636,148*
Governor's Allocations per SB21-288	ARPA (H.R. 1319 Enacted 3/11/2021)	\$300,000,000	

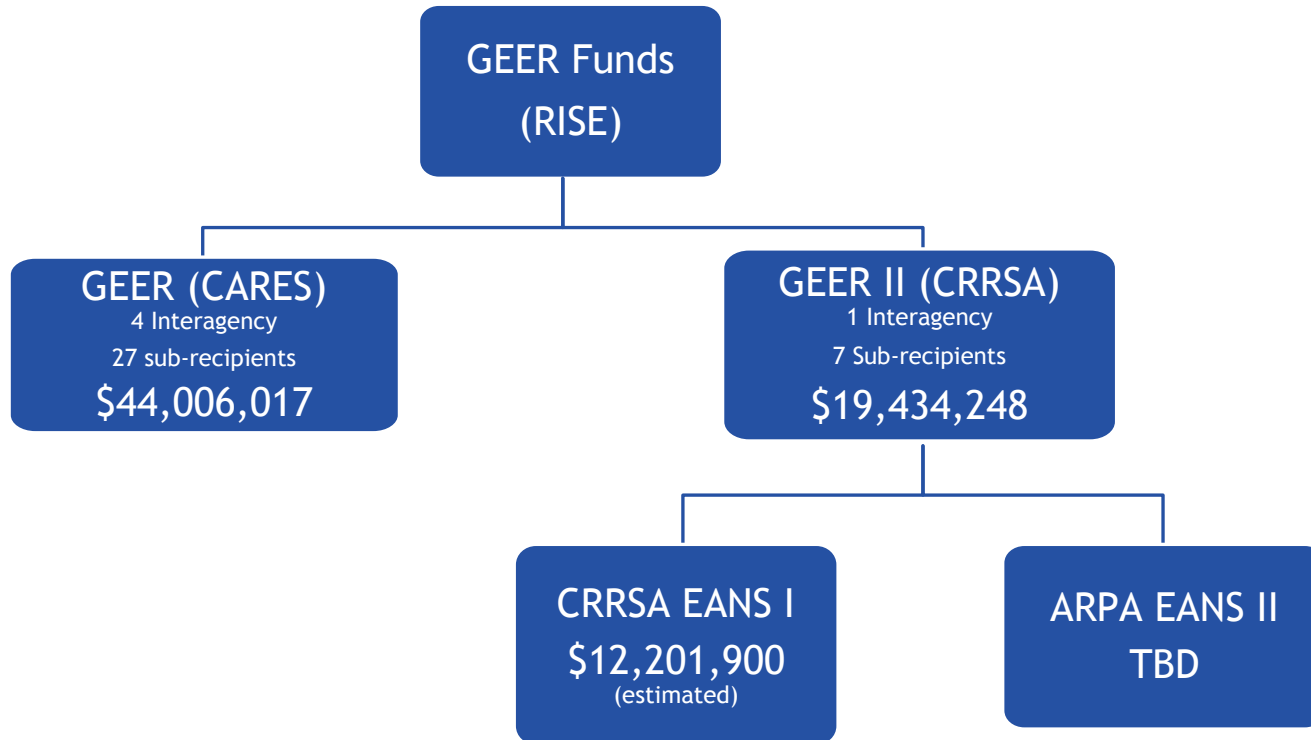
Total Funds: \$375,440,265

**Of this amount, \$19,434,248 was directly granted to the Governor's Office. \$12,201,900 is estimated to be received through the Colorado Department of Education.*



COLORADO

Governor Jared Polis





COLORADO

Questions?



COLORADO

**FY 2022-23 Lieutenant Governor's
Office JBC Hearing**

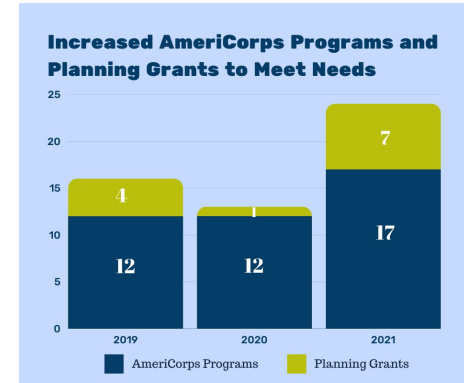
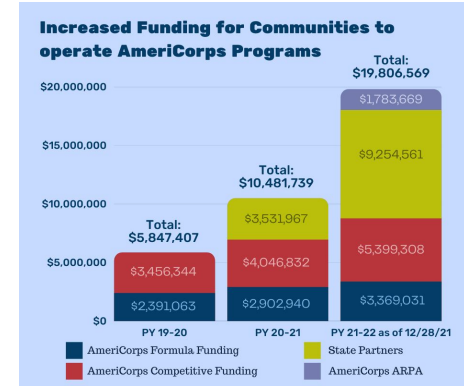
Lieutenant Governor Dianne Primavera

Chief of Staff Mark Honnen

January 11, 2022

Serve Colorado Growth & Accomplishments

- Increase of 42% AmeriCorps programs
- Additional \$9,324,830 in grants
- COVID-19 Containment Response Corps
- Tutoring Corps
- Colorado Climate Corps
- Economic Mobility MOU



Office of the Lt. Governor Programs

AEROSPACE

- #1 private aerospace employer per capita
 - 33,000+ direct employment
 - 232,000+ direct and indirect employment
 - Significant continued growth
 - \$4.3 billion in payroll



COLORADO COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

- Strengthened government-to-government relationships with Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Tribes
- Expanded engagement with AI/AN communities statewide
- Executive Order Renouncing Territorial Governor Evans' 1864 proclamations
- Historic Legislative Session



DISABILITY POLICY

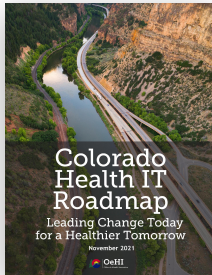
- Community engagement
- COVID-19 response
- Behavioral Health
- Colorado Disability Funding Committee
 - Raised \$109,000
 - Awarded \$40,000



Office of the Lt. Governor Additional Programs

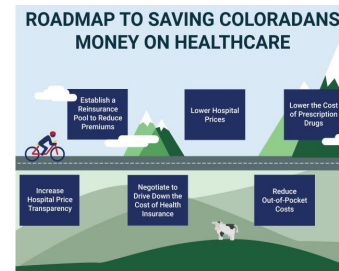
OFFICE OF eHEALTH INNOVATION

- Refreshed state health IT strategy
- Supported broadband expansion and telehealth utilization



OFFICE OF SAVING PEOPLE MONEY ON HEALTH CARE

- Supported development and implementation of Prescription Drug Affordability Board and the Colorado Option
- Listening sessions focused on health care affordability and behavioral health
- Financial toxicity research and stakeholder engagement





COLORADO

Questions?

Colorado Energy Office

FY 2022-23 Joint Budget Committee Hearing

January 11, 2022

Will Toor, Executive Director



COLORADO
Energy Office

CEO Mission & Vision



Mission

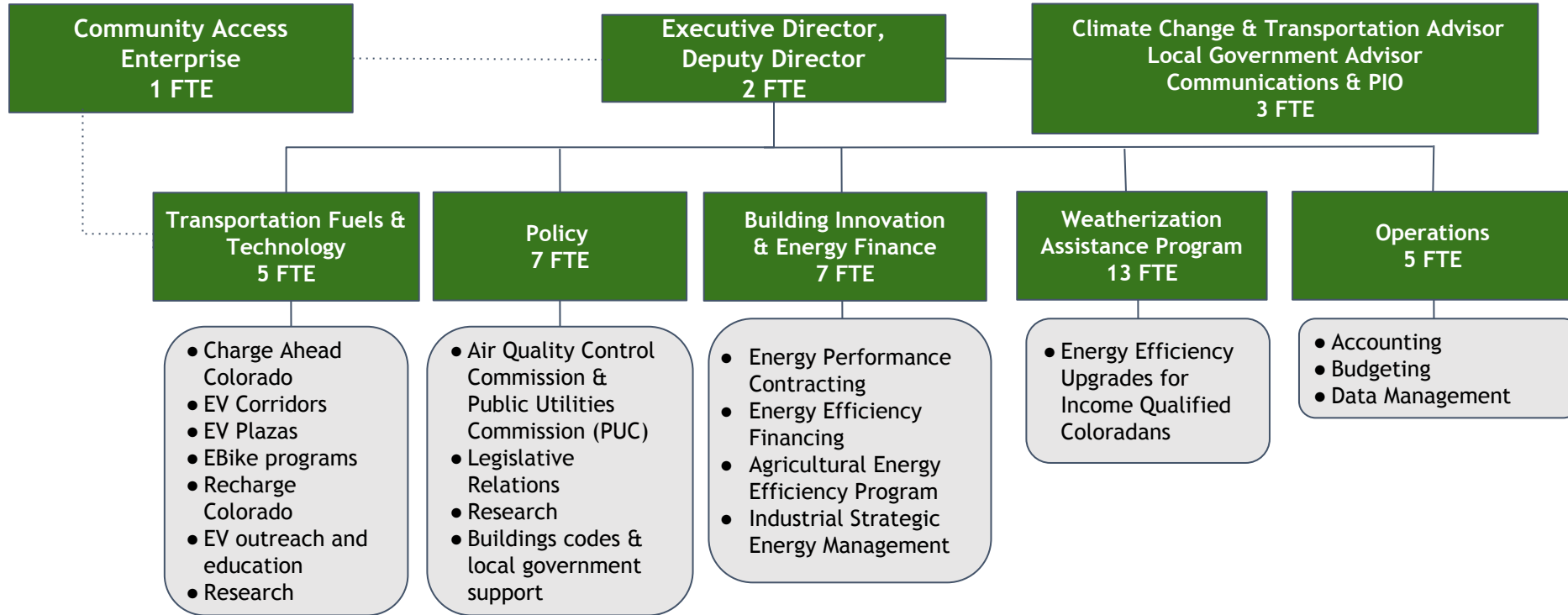
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consumer energy costs by advancing clean energy, energy efficiency and zero emission vehicles to benefit all Coloradans.



Vision

A prosperous, clean energy future for Colorado.

Colorado Energy Office Structure



CEO FY 2022-23 Budget Request

FY 2022-23 Budget Snapshot

FY 2022-23 Total Funds: \$20,088,485

FY 2022-23 General Fund: \$3,575,550

FY 2022-23 FTE: 48*

*including open positions



COLORADO
Energy Office



CEO Select FY 2022-23 Budget Requests

CEO's FY 2022-23 Budget Request includes the following:

- R-01 Cannabis Resource Optimization Program (\$4,500,000)
 - This includes \$2mm in General Funds and \$2.5mm in Marijuana Cash Tax Funds that will require legislation for a new allowable use under the MTCF

Legislative Agenda

The Department respectfully requests consideration of the following legislation:

- Advanced Energy Codes/Buildings GHG Reduction Rulemaking (CEO) \$0.2M
- Clean Air Equity Building Investment (CEO) \$25M
- Investments in Strong Communities [Green Infrastructure] (DOLA/CEO) \$100M
- Clean Air Grants (CEO) \$50M
- Cannabis Industry Energy Efficiency (CEO) \$2M GF, \$2.5M MTCF
 - Requires legislation for allowable use
- Electric Bike Rebates & Ride Share (CEO) \$12M
- Ozone Season Transit Fares (CEO/CDOT) \$28M
- Electric School Bus Investment (CDPHE/CEO) \$150M
- Energy Improvements in Affordable Housing (DOLA/CEO) \$25M



Questions?



COLORADO
Energy Office

Office of Economic Development & International Trade

Joint Budget Committee Hearing
January 11, 2022



Patrick Meyers
Executive Director

OEDIT Mission

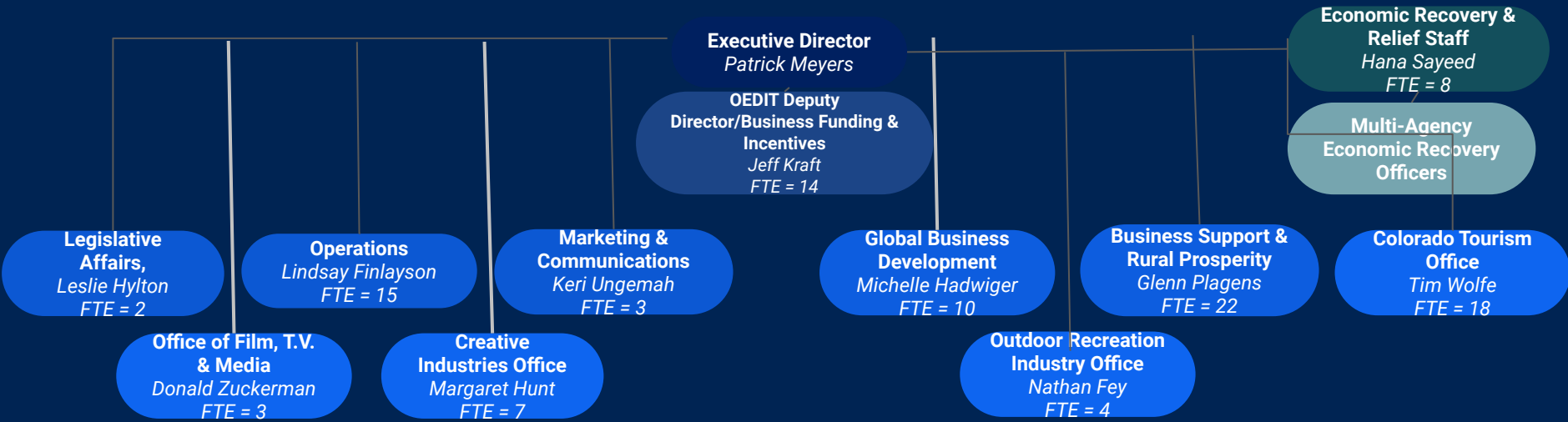
To achieve and sustain a healthy Colorado economy that works for everyone and protects what makes Colorado the best state in the country to live, work, start a business, raise a family, and retire. By growing our economy with jobs that cannot be outsourced, employee owned business creation and infrastructure to enable entrepreneurship in all parts of the state, we strive to grow a resilient economy where everyone not only gets by, but thrives.

OEDIT FY22 Budget

\$50,205,370	Total Funds
\$34,508,970	General Funds
\$13,011,095	Cash Funds
\$260,291	Re-appropriated Funds
\$2,425,014	Federal Funds

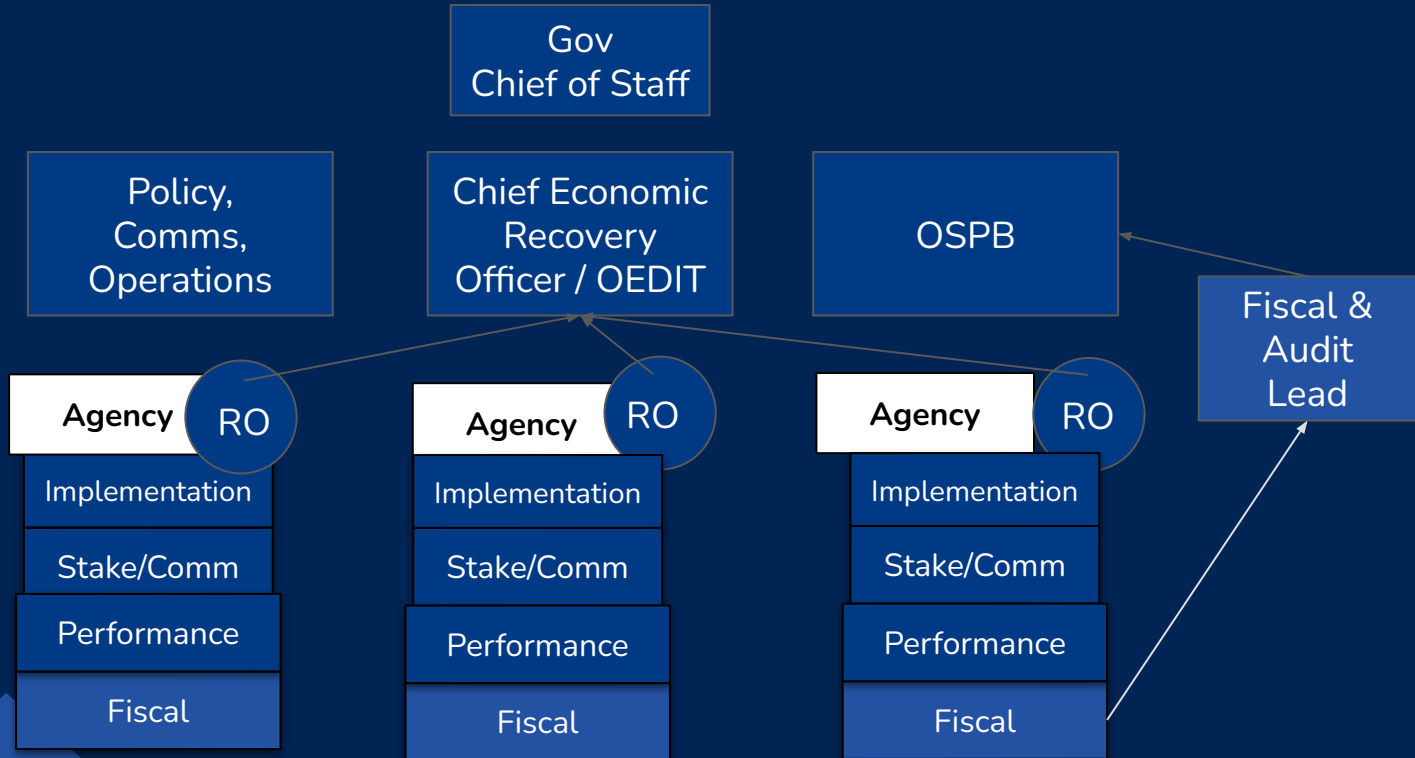
****NOTE: the above budget numbers do not include supplementals or budget amendments***

OEDIT Organization



Total FTE = 106

The Colorado Economic Recovery Office



OEDIT FY22 Goals

1. Promote entrepreneurship and boost economic growth statewide by launching and implementing new programs that increase access to capital for small businesses from \$0 to \$84,077,800 by June 30, 2022.
2. Support rural communities in attracting and retaining jobs from 0 to 5,000 jobs by June 30, 2022.

To view monthly updates on Wildly Important Goals and corresponding lead measures, please visit the [Governor's Dashboard](#).

For more information on additional OEDIT goals, view our FY 2021-22 Performance Plan



FY23 Budget Requests

*****OEDIT's original R2 request has been withdrawn. The Public-Private Partnership Office proposal has been moved to the Department of Personnel & Administration.**

- **R1: Arts in Public Places Spending Authority**
- **Budget Amendment: Economic Development for Just Transition Communities**
- **Budget Amendment: Spending Authority Extensions**



COLORADO

**Office of Economic Development
& International Trade**



JBC Update on Disaster & Emergency Funds
Lauren Larson - Director Sherry Wolfe - Deputy Director for Programs

January 11, 2022

Disaster & Emergency Funds

- As noted in December HB20-1426 briefing, since the summer the State has increased COVID-19 vaccination, testing and treatment, with monthly spend higher as a result of epi curve, cases and hospitalization increases.
- The COVID-19 trend has worsened since December.
- Marshall Fire struck and estimates are large (approaching size of entire fire season).
- SB21-288 ARPA Cash Fund and State Emergency Reserve Funds used to meet higher monthly spend.



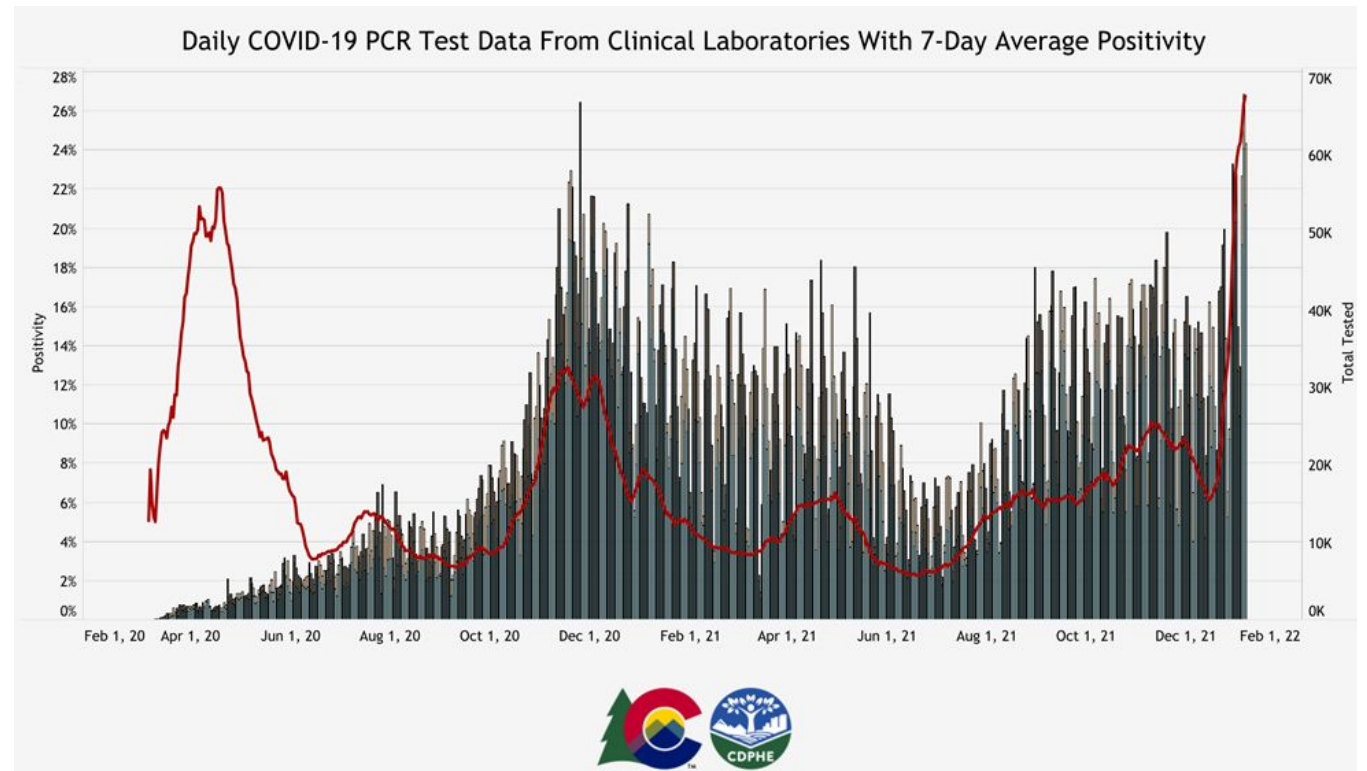
Public Health Response



The epi curve and testing rates are steepening rapidly and the timing and eligibility of FEMA resources remains uncertain

Testing Increases

- Testing doubled from August to November
- November *monthly* cost for CDPHE State Lab PCR testing was less than the cost for that testing for *last week* of December.
- PCR testing increased 50% in the first week of January.
- 67,155, record number of daily PCR tests in Colorado on 1/5/22.



Summary of COVID-19 Spending

As of December 16, 2021 JBC 1426 Briefing

	FY 21 (\$ millions)	Anticipated FY 22 (\$ millions)
Sources	\$1,978	\$1,074
<i>New Federal</i>	\$1,629	\$890
<i>State</i>	\$249	\$0
<i>Previous FY Carry Over</i>	\$100	\$184
Sum of Uses	\$1,794	\$1,270
<i>Repay</i>	\$256	\$0
<i>Testing</i>	\$687	\$431
<i>Vaccination and Treatment</i>	\$146	\$341
<i>Other (PPE, ACS, Containment, LPHAs/Tribes, Personnel)</i>	\$704	\$497
Cumulative Net	\$184	-\$196

January PCR testing now estimated at or above \$200M, \$10M in additional surge staffing.



Summary of COVID-19 Spending

As of December 16, 2021 JBC 1426 Briefing

Uses	Actual (\$M)					Projected (\$M)		
	March 2020 - June 2021	July	August	September	October	November	December	January - June 2022
Alternative Care Sites	\$60	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Containment	\$69	\$8	\$5	\$20	\$2	\$9	\$9	\$52
Distributions to Locals (LPHAs, Tribes, Govs.)	\$265	\$1	\$2	\$149	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$0
Incentive Pay	\$92	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$23
Other	\$186	\$22	-\$2	\$4	\$15	\$61	\$13	\$79
PPE	\$33	\$1	\$6	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1
Testing	\$687	\$123	\$11	\$16	\$51	\$19	\$19	\$192
Vaccination and Treatment	\$146	\$67	-\$38	\$39	-\$3	\$16	\$77	\$183
Total Uses	\$1,537	\$223	-\$16	\$228	\$77	\$105	\$122	\$532
Sources	March 2020 - June 2021	July	August	September	October	November	December	January - June 2022
<i>State Funds</i>	\$349	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Federal Funds</i>	\$1,629	\$222	\$38	\$0	\$2	\$168	\$7	\$453
Total New Resources	\$1,978	\$222	\$38	\$0	\$2	\$168	\$7	\$453
Available Resources	\$1,978	\$406	\$222	\$238	\$12	\$102	\$5	\$336
Total Uses	\$1,537	\$223	-\$16	\$228	\$77	\$105	\$122	\$532
Repay Reserve	\$256	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cumulative Net	\$184	\$183	\$238	\$10	-\$65	-\$2	-\$117	-\$196

January PCR testing now estimated at or above \$200M, \$10M in additional surge staffing



Financing Source #1: FEMA

- Although FEMA is the largest funding source, match scheduled to drop from 100% to 75% on April 1, 2022.
- Potential Funding Needs due to reimbursement uncertainty for:
 - Hospital Surge Staffing Contracts (\$89M)
 - Monoclonal Antibody Distribution (\$23M)
 - Binax Rapid At-Home COVID Testing (\$39M)
 - COVID PCP Vaccination Program (\$11M)
 - Mental Health Competency Beds (\$39M)



Financing Source #2: ARPA Cash Fund

<i>COVID Strategy</i>	Awarded / Budgeted to Distribute	Requested	Total
Management and Fiscal Oversight of Federal Recovery Funds	13.1%	4.4%	17.5%
Alternative Care Sites	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Containment and Confinement Facilities	13.5%	0.0%	13.5%
Incentive Pay	4.7%	0.0%	4.7%
Other Public Health Expenses	10.9%	0.0%	10.9%
PPE	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
Testing	18.6%	21.5%	40.1%
Vaccine and Treatment Distribution	30.6%	1.4%	32.1%
Grand Total	92.1%	27.3%	119.5%

8% Remaining ARPA Cash Fund Balance

-19% ARPA Cash Fund Shortfall without FEMA Reimbursement

Anticipated FEMA

19% to 36%

0% to 17% Remaining Balance after Requested and with FEMA anticipated in next month



*50%-65% of the Awarded / Budgeted to Distribute funds are expected to be FEMA reimbursable

Financing Source #3: State Emergency Reserve (SER)

- E.O. 141 COVID-19 resources
 - \$85M SER tapped for short term cash financing pending FEMA awards for:
 - increased testing
 - hospital staffing
 - FEMA reimbursement expected in about 8-12 weeks, well before end of the fiscal year.



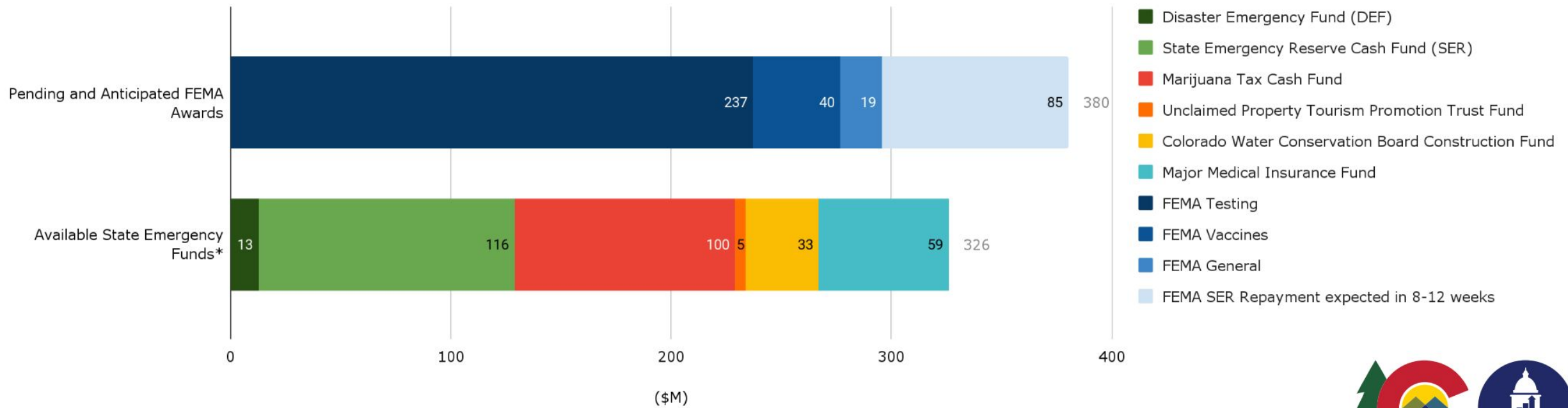
Refilling State Emergency Reserve May Require New Resources

- As of publishing of the November 1 budget, the required FY 2022-23 State Emergency Reserve is expected to be \$501.2M, an increase of \$26.2M above FY 2021-22.
- To fulfill this required increase, the Governor supports legislation to direct the interest expected to be earned on the ARPA cash funds (approximately \$65M to \$75M) to the State Emergency Reserve.
- Additional amounts may be needed, due to the Marshall fire and depending on the timing and extent of FEMA reimbursements for COVID-related expenses.



FEMA Awards Essential for Managing Cashflow

Anticipated FEMA Awards Compared with Available State Emergency Funds



Marshall Fire Update



Marshall Fire Update

- State Emergency Reserve expected to be tapped for Marshall fire, and reimbursement may extend beyond the fiscal year.
- Estimates are large and approaching size of an entire fire season (very rough estimate \$25-\$40 million state share).
- FEMA reimbursement rate of 75%, may request more.
- Damage assessment exceeds \$500 million and still underway, e.g., public infrastructure
 - For comparison, East Troublesome and Cameron Peak damages combined ~\$35 million
- Multi-agency response including DPS, DMVA, DORA, DOLA, OEDIT, CDLE, CDA, CDPHE, CDE



Budget for wildfire response, recovery, resiliency, and firefighter safety

- Historic \$89M package for FY22 advances funding for wildfire response, recovery, resiliency, and firefighter safety.
 - More than 30% increase in DFPC base budget including contract aircraft.
 - More than \$50M for wildfire mitigation and watershed restoration.
 - First Firehawk helicopter in Colorado
- FY23 request builds and expands on these investments:
 - Matching funds to draw federal resources for hazardous materials emergency preparedness and assistance to firefighters.
 - \$5M for local firefighter safety and disease prevention.
- We will be pleased to work with the JBC as additional firefighting needs are identified.



Infrastructure Bill Fire Funding

Federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

- CO estimate for bill is \$3.5-7B. Budget requests *\$100M in matching funds* for competitive grants.
- Fire-related provisions include:
- \$4.6B in key wildfire investments, CO initial estimate up to \$75M TBD:
 - Workforce training for firefighters including pre-planning
 - Slip-on tanker units for local governments
 - Joint Fire Science Program
 - Tribal Forestry Protection Act projects
 - Volunteer Fire Assistance grants
- \$50B for infrastructure resiliency, including western water storage, CO initial estimate \$26-321M





Other Emergency Funds & Stimulus Resources from OSPB

- [Nov 1 Budget Letter, Attachment 3 Federal Stimulus Funds \(\)](#)
- [Infrastructure Bill Analysis, Dec 2021 OSPB Forecast Presentation pp 31-32](#)
- [Quarterly Disaster Emergency Funds Report Dec 2021](#)

17

All this and more can be found on the OSPB Emergency & Stimulus Funds webpage: https://www.colorado.gov/governor/ospb/emergency_funds

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR—OFFICES OF GOVERNOR, ENERGY, LT.
GOVERNOR, STATE PLANNING AND BUDGETING, AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

FY 2022-23 JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE HEARING
WRITTEN RESPONSES ONLY

AGENCY QUESTIONS - WRITTEN ONLY RESPONSES

(LG) R1: Serve Colorado General Fund & FTE Increase

1. *[Rep. McCluskie] Provide an update on Service Colorado including the strategic plan and current work being performed.*

Over the past year, Serve Colorado's impact has grown immensely. Serve Colorado manages 17 AmeriCorps programs, resulting in a 42% increase compared to the previous year. It has increased grant funding by \$9,324,830 to nonprofits serving 55 counties in Colorado. Serve Colorado's work is guided by the State Service Plan which is developed in conjunction with the Governor's Commission on Community Service. In 2021, Serve Colorado conducted a comprehensive statewide needs-assessment to inform the development of the next three year plan. Serve Colorado focused the needs assessment on collecting responses from a diverse group of Coloradans.

Priority Initiatives:

- AmeriCorps members continued to help staff the COVID-19 Containment Response Corps (CCRC) throughout 2021. In addition to contact tracing and case investigation, members provided vaccine outreach, supported community testing projects, and assisted with monoclonal antibody scheduling.
- Colorado Tutoring Corps placed 233 AmeriCorp members in schools through Reading Corps, Math Corps, and Corps for a Change to provide high-dosage, high-impact, evidence-based tutoring and student engagement.
- Colorado Climate Corps is recruiting and placing 240 AmeriCorps members in 55 counties across Colorado to conduct disaster mitigation and relief, conserve and steward public lands, increase public awareness on climate change, provide resources to marginalized communities experiencing the effects of climate change, and conduct energy and water weatherization and retrofitting in low-income households.
- Serve Colorado signed a Memorandum of Understanding with AmeriCorps and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment advocating a multifaceted approach to support economic mobility by increasing outreach regarding Child Tax Credit, Earned Income Tax Credit, and Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit enrollment, as well as supporting financial literacy training, tax filing assistance, unified benefit enrollment,

education assistance, increasing affordable housing options, increasing awareness and implementation of paid family leave, and other strategies.

Seven organizations have also been awarded planning grants to help plan and prepare to launch new AmeriCorps programs in their communities.

2. *[Rep. Ransom] Discuss how the increased funding, both from the General Fund and from federal funds, will be utilized by the program. How would the funding utilization change compared to when Serve Colorado partnered with the discontinued Colorado OneBook program?*

Increased General Fund will allow Serve Colorado to draw down the full federal match, ensuring no funds are reverted to the federal government. In order to meet numerous challenges, Serve Colorado has grown significantly over the last year, increasing programs by 42%, and managing an additional \$9,324,830 in grants to support Colorado communities across 55 counties. The additional federal and associated match dollars will grow Serve Colorado's team to meet the administrative needs that accompany program growth. The increased funding will be used to increase Serve staffing by an ongoing 2.0 FTE to support grantees and meet growing administrative needs.

Office of Economic Development and International Trade

3. *[Sen. Moreno] Note: this question was also posed to the Department of Revenue for written responses. Senate Bill 20B-1004 included a sales tax deduction for businesses, provide an update on the fiscal impact of the deduction and the number of taxpayers who utilized it.*

OEDIT has no role in administering or tracking utilization of HB20B-1004; the Department of Revenue is solely responsible for that program.

COMMON QUESTIONS - WRITTEN ONLY RESPONSES

1. *Provide a list of any legislation with a fiscal impact that the Department has: (a) not implemented, (b) partially implemented, or (c) missed statutory deadlines. Explain why the Department has not implemented, has only partially implemented, or has missed deadlines for the legislation on this list. Please explain any problems the Department is having implementing any legislation and any suggestions you have to modify legislation.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning and Budgeting have fully implemented legislation with fiscal impacts.

The Colorado Energy Office has implemented all legislation with a deadline. CEO is on track to meet all legislative deadlines.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade is pursuing legislative fixes for the following items:

- **SB21-191:** OEDIT identified ARPA compliance concerns regarding the allowable uses provided in the clause appropriating \$40 million to OEDIT. OEDIT is actively working with the Joint Budget Committee to address these concerns in legislation.
- **Budget Amendment:** OEDIT recently submitted a budget amendment to extend the timelines associated with the following three items:
 - **SB21-001:** Because of litigation that has since been resolved, the launch of the Disproportionately Impacted Business Program was significantly delayed. In particular, while OEDIT will still be able to disperse the grants within the allowed timeline, the technical assistance component involves a longer programmatic process. Without the extension, OEDIT projects that approximately 25% of the appropriation could be left unspent.
 - **SB21-241:** As OEDIT's Business Support Division has built out the Small Business Accelerated Growth program, it has realized that current constraints on each phase of the timeline for the distribution of grants and technical assistance are not divided appropriately. While the division does not need the overall timeline to be extended, it requires additional time for the identification and acceptance of applicants.
 - **HB21-1263:** Because of impacts to business travel from COVID-19 variants that have persisted longer than originally anticipated, the rebate component of the Meeting & Events Incentive Program has seen fewer applicants than originally anticipated. Indeed, since the launch of the program, OEDIT has seen a strong negative correlation between the number of applications and cases of COVID-19 (*i.e.*, when case numbers are high, applications are low).

2. *Does the Department have any HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations with a fiscal impact identified in the Office of the State Auditor's "Annual Report: Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations"? What is the Department doing to resolve these HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations? Please indicate where in the Department's budget request actions taken towards resolving HIGH PRIORITY OUTSTANDING recommendations can be found.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning and Budgeting, the Colorado Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade do not have any high priority outstanding audit recommendations.

3. *Is the Department spending money on public awareness campaigns? If so, please describe these campaigns, the goal of the messaging, the cost of the campaign, and distinguish between paid media and earned media. Further, please describe any metrics regarding effectiveness and whether the Department is working with other state or federal departments to coordinate the campaign?*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning and Budgeting do not spend money on advertising for public awareness campaigns. With that said, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as elected officials and the leaders of Colorado's Executive Branch,

have a responsibility to maintain open channels of communication with all Coloradans. The current administration takes this responsibility very seriously and has been nationally recognized for its efforts to meet Coloradans where they are and bring them vital information related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the recovery. To assist with COVID-19 related communication, the Office expends funds on audio/visual production services, Spanish language translators, and American Sign Language interpreters for live events. The Office coordinates closely with State agencies, such as the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and local governmental entities.

Serve Colorado, a division of the Lieutenant Governor's supports AmeriCorps programs' attempt to recruit over 700 new members during the 2021-2022 program year. Serve Colorado spent \$10,000 to develop a social media ad campaign which reached 671,728 individuals.

All other communications costs are primarily incurred from employee payroll and benefits. The team focuses on ensuring that they are proactively reaching media outlets throughout the state to ensure that all Coloradans have access to the latest information, and the digital team is always identifying the best ways to better communicate through the State's digital platforms.

The Colorado Energy Office is launching a project to develop a statewide electric vehicle (EV) education and awareness campaign in the second half of FY 2021-2022, with the goal of launching the campaign in FY 2022-2023. Strategic partners in developing the project include Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) and Regional Air Quality Council (RAQC). The project will develop:

- Messaging addressing EV misconceptions, including: upfront costs and availability of state and federal tax credits; the ability to charge at home; and exemplify that EVs are a solution for Coloradans' everyday lives.
- A centralized website to serve as a go-to resource for EVs and related matters across Colorado.
- Overall media and marketing strategy that will include performance metrics to track, recommended tactics, and the type and number of collateral materials that should be developed.

The total cost for the project, including campaign development and earned and paid media is \$550,000. All performance metrics to determine the effectiveness of the campaign will be developed during the first phase of the project.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade has executed multiple awareness campaigns over the past six months, supporting multiple divisions including Global Business Development, Business Funding and Incentives, Business Support, and Tourism.

For Tourism, the Colorado Tourism Office (CTO) resumed national promotional advertising in early June 2021. This was six weeks later than the typical summer campaign start date, cutting the run-time by about one third. The two campaigns described below total \$5.7 million.

The CTO's primary objective for the summer campaign was driving economic recovery/growth. This was achieved through the continuation of the successful *Wow* campaign. This campaign utilized picturesque Colorado "wow" moments to target high-value travelers in national as well as select spot markets. The campaign served over 290 million impressions, achieved a ROI of \$365:1 (reported by SMARI) and earned an elite 5-star System-1 rating, received by only 1% of ads for long term impact and brand-building.

The CTO also evolved the *Do Colorado Right* campaign for summer, expanding the content to cover destination management issues which required visitor education. The summer campaign featured *Alone's* Barry Karcher from Ft. Collins. Barry shared messaging around traveling at off-peak times, hiring local guides and trash mitigation. The campaign achieved over 184 million total impressions and achieved a CTR exceeding industry standards.

OEDIT created a series of online promotions on LinkedIn promoting access to capital for small businesses and funds available through the State Trade Expansion Program. One of OEDIT's departmental strategic goals is to "Create and Implement Access to Capital Marketing Campaigns to Colorado Small Businesses," and this is one of the myriad ways of achieving this. The total spend on these ads was \$25,000.

OEDIT also executed a \$25,000 state awareness campaign in leading business development publications including *Site Selection*, *Chief Executive* and *Business Facilities* highlighting what sets Colorado apart as the place to grow or expand a business.

OEDIT also generated multiple e-mail newsletters targeting partners and constituents during this same time period, highlighting available programs, funding opportunities and COVID-19 assistance.

The Business Funding and Incentives Division has also spent \$600, as of December 2021, to begin marketing the Colorado Startup Loan Fund and in reaching traditionally underserved business owners and communities. Thus far, the Division has introduced the program on the OEDIT website, developed introductory program materials in English and six other languages that were identified as primary for Colorado households, and used these materials for some community marketing and outreach. The Division are monitoring utilization of the non-English language pages and will refine the language offerings for subsequent program marketing, information pieces, and program applications.

The OEDIT marketing communications team generated several earned media placements. Since July 2021, they have earned approximately 660 placements across Colorado and the U.S.,

representing more than \$8 million in advertising value equivalency. These earned media placements support multiple divisions and generate awareness of several campaigns such as #shoplocalcolorado.

4. *Please identify how many rules you have promulgated in the past year (FY 2020-21). With respect to these rules, have you done any cost-benefit analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (2.5), C.R.S., regulatory analyses pursuant to Section 24-4-103 (4.5), C.R.S., or any other similar analysis? Have you conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the Department's rules as a whole? If so, please provide an overview of each analysis.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, the Colorado Energy Office, and Office of Economic Development and International Trade do not promulgate rules.

5. *What are the major cost drivers impacting the Department? Is there a difference between the price inflation the Department is experiencing compared to the general CPI? Please describe any specific cost escalations, as well as cost impacts driven by COVID-19 and supply chain interruptions.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning & Budgeting do not directly run many programs and as such the main cost drivers are related to employee costs. The current conditions of the job market are very competitive, and increasing opportunities and wages make it difficult to attract and retain qualified employees.

The Colorado Energy Office is experiencing a need to increase wages beyond the general CPI to compete for new hires, as well as to retain existing employees. While quantifying exact wage growth is difficult, anecdotally the CEO has not been able to secure acceptances to recent offers of employment without going to the very top of posted hiring ranges. It has also experienced difficulty in hiring for several positions, with feedback from candidates that salary offers were quite low compared to other public positions (e.g. City of Denver) and the private sector.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade's operating costs are predominantly salary, fringe, and other costs for staff at about 65%; followed by web hosting, security, design, and maintenance services at 15%; and advertising and marketing at about 7%. The remaining 13% is split among office lease and storage, employee travel and motor pool, phones, office supplies, computer and software, and indirect costs and policy billings from the Governor's Office. Staff costs, particularly salary, are rising due to employee resignations and the need to rehire new employees at higher levels. Competition with the market to attract talent is always difficult but particularly now as inflation is over 6% while annual cost-of-living adjustments typically rest at 3%. There are also upward pressures on personnel-related costs over the next 2 or 3 years as OEDIT implements new programs funded by temporary state stimulus and federal recovery money.

6. *How is the Department's caseload changing and how does it impact the Department's budget? Are there specific population changes, demographic changes, or service needs (e.g. aging population) that are different from general population growth?*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, Colorado Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade do not run caseload driven programs.

7. *In some cases, the roles and duties of existing FTE may have changed over time. Please list any positions that have been created in the Department since FY 2019-20 that were not the result of legislation or a decision item.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Planning & Budgeting are non-classified and none of the offices have created any new positions that are not the direct result of legislation. New positions have been created to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or manage the influx of federal stimulus funds. These positions are funded with said federal funds. In all other instances, as the needs of the State change the offices' FTE adapt accordingly.

The Colorado Energy Office has created seven positions (including open positions) since FY 2019-2020 that were not the result of legislation or a decision item. They are two Weatherization Quality Specialists, one Engagement Manager of the Weatherization Unit, one Transportation Contract Specialist, one Regulatory Analyst, one Policy Analyst, and one Associate Program Manager for the Building Innovation and Energy team.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade's FY23 budget requests do not include an increase in FTE. OEDIT has submitted an FY23 budget amendment for a one-time transfer of \$5 million in General Fund to OEDIT's Strategic Fund. The purpose of this transfer is to assist coal communities in their transition away from coal-dependent economic development strategies by funding economic planning and investing in or incentivizing new businesses to provide wage replacement for displaced workers. OEDIT may be able to absorb the workload associated with this request with current FTE or may require up to an additional temporary FTE or contract resource depending on the exact nature of how the funds are used. OEDIT will keep the JBC apprised of these decisions.

The Business Support & Rural Prosperity division used existing funding to create three new positions in 2019. The Rural Opportunity Representatives serve the Eastern Plains, Western Slope, and Southern Colorado, and are permanently based in Fort Morgan, Ouray, and Alamosa, respectively. One more Rural Representative will be added in 2022 to serve Northern Colorado. Among many other responsibilities, these individuals help ensure Colorado's rural communities are aware of and can access OEDIT's financial and technical assistance resources; they manage the Rural Technical Assistance Program; and they engage local stakeholders to elevate community concerns and needs to ensure OEDIT's programming serves the unique needs of rural Colorado. The Colorado Tourism Office also used existing funding to create a Deputy Director of U.S. Marketing position. This role is focused on creating a marketing program to drive recovery in the most stricken parts of the state and sharing important safety messages with target audiences.

In 2020 and 2021, OEDIT was awarded three grants through CARES Act Recovery Assistance and American Rescue Plan Act grants from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). The three programs established through these funds were the Rural Resiliency and Recovery Roadmaps, Colorado Tourism Roadmap to Recovery, and the State Tourism and Outdoor Industry Grant. The following four positions were hired to support these programs: (1) EDA Analyst, (2) EDA Program Coordinator, (3) Outdoor Recreation Industry Office Program Manager, and (4) Destination Development Manager.

In 2021, The Office of Economic Recovery and Relief was established within OEDIT to support economic recovery through the planning, development, and rollout of American Recovery Plan Act, CARES Act and State Stimulus funding by creating, implementing, and coordinating departmental spending plans across the state system to ensure the advancement of key priorities for the state of Colorado and incorporate equity throughout the recovery process. An allocation of Funds in the “American Rescue Plan Act of 2021” Cash Fund was made to OEDIT for the following ten positions: (1) Deputy Director of Economic Recovery and OEDIT Recovery Officer, (2) Governor’s Advisor on Efficiencies, Digital Transformation, and Economic Recovery (3) Assistant to Governor’s Advisor on Efficiencies, Digital Transformation, and Economic Recovery, (4) Economic Recovery Analyst, and (5) 6 Agency Recovery Officers. These individuals work on the State’s economic recovery from within OEDIT and in coordination with other agencies across the State.

In order to provide support for the influx of funding, programs, and personnel created through state and federal stimulus funds, the Operations division has added seven new positions in 2021: (1) Procurement Specialist, (2) Procurement Tech, (3) Senior Accountant, (4) Senior Budget Analyst, (5) HR Generalist, (6) Junior Salesforce Administrator, and (7) Legislative Analyst.

For all FY 2022-23 budget requests that include an increase in FTE:

a. Specify whether existing staff will be trained to assume these roles or these duties, and if not, why;

GOV R-01:

- i. Boards and Commissions Deputy Director: this will be a new hire to increase the team’s capacity to meet increased workload demands.
- ii. Boards and Commissions Administrative Assistant: this will be a new hire to increase the team’s capacity to meet increased workload demands.
- iii. Communications Specialists (2.0 FTE): these will be new General Funded positions to increase the team’s capacity to meet increased workload demands.
- iv. Communications Administrative Assistants (2.0 FTE): these will be new hires to increase the team’s capacity to meet increased workload demands.

GOV R-02: The Office of Saving People Money on Healthcare would hire one additional full time employee to manage the Medical-Financial Partnership pilot program.

Lt GOV R-01: Serve Colorado would hire two additional full time employees to support programmatic and fiscal compliance needs.

b. *Specify why additional FTE are necessary*

GOV R-01:

- i. Boards and Commissions performed a time and effort analysis and determined that workload at that time was equal to 3.25 FTE worth of work; however, there were only 2 dedicated FTE and 0.5 shared administrative FTE managing this workload. In addition to being short staffed, the 2021 Legislative Session saw the creation of 134 new board appointments as well as increased requirements for appointments per HB21-1212, all of which would require an additional 0.5 FTE. In total, the Boards and Commissions team has a workload equal to 4.0 FTE, and therefore is requesting 2.0 new FTE.
- ii. Communications and Constituent Correspondence: The addition of the FTE will allow greater responsiveness to citizen's concerns and more timely, accurate, and accessible information for all Coloradans. Without the additional capacity, the Governor's Office will struggle to provide this information to meet Coloradans' justifiably high standards, and transparency and accountability will be difficult to ensure.

GOV R-02: The Office of Saving People Money on Health Care requires an additional FTE to manage the Medical-Financial Partnership Pilot Program, which will facilitate program implementation. This includes identifying and applying for additional external funding opportunities related to the program and cultivating partnerships that may result in matching funding opportunities. The FTE responsibilities would include facilitation of the grant application process, administering the pilot program, providing technical assistance to the grantee(s) and helping create a process for identifying candidates that may be helped by such a program.

Additionally, the FTE will manage program evaluation, included in the program funding request. This includes contracting with an outside vendor to perform evidence-based program evaluation. This process will include determining specific performance metrics, units of measurement, and ROI, as well as reporting on the program's effectiveness; such reporting will include determination on if the model should be replicated in additional contexts or expanded to include additional services.

Lt GOV R-01: AmeriCorps grants are complex and require training and support to operate successfully and compliantly. The additional staff will provide grantees with a better level of service and help more nonprofits successfully implement programming..

c. *Describe the evaluation process you used to determine the number of FTE requested.*

GOV R-01:

- i. Boards and Commissions performed a time and effort analysis and determined, at the time, it takes about 8.04 hours to appoint one board or commission member. With the passage of HB 21-1212, it is expected that

each seat will take an additional 30 minutes to fill, for an average of 8.54 hours per appointment. With the number of newly created boards and normal turnover rates, the team is expected to assist with the appointment of just under 1,000 new board and commission members across the state. At 8.54 hours per seat, it was determined that an additional 2.0 FTE would be required to meet workload requirements.

- ii. As the Offices of Communications and Constituent Engagement has pivoted from response to recovery communications regarding the public health crisis, efforts were made to assess the sustainability of the Office's current structure and citizen demand. While the crisis is stabilizing, and federal emergency Coronavirus Relief Funds are expiring, the demand for communications is not slowing. It is imperative that the Office continue to provide timely, accurate, and accessible information to both internal stakeholders as well as Colorado's citizens. Additionally, Coloradans have become accustomed to the wealth of information provided by the communications team and they will continue to demand these services even as the crisis stabilizes. The public health crisis and other events have also spurred an increasing number of constituents to more actively engage with their elected officials, and the Governor has been no exception. The constituent services team has seen a 200% increase in communications from Coloradans, in the form of phone calls, email, and physical mail. There is no indication that these levels of engagement from the press and Coloradans will decline as the state works to build back better.

GOV R-02: This project is a new endeavour at the state level. Current resources are not adequate to meet the needs of the new project. The FTE requested is analogous to a "Grants Specialist III, H1|3XX and IV, H1|4XX", in the state of Colorado classified system, which pertains to "work pertaining to obtaining, receiving, and disbursing funds for programs or projects and ensuring compliance with applicable grant provisions, regulations, and statutes," with a salary range of \$68,109 to \$82,105.

Lt. GOV R-01: Serve Colorado's fiscal and programmatic growth has demonstrated the need for an additional program manager and an additional grant and compliance manager.

8. *Please describe any ongoing or newly identified programmatic impacts for the Department resulting from cash fund transfers as part of the FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 balancing process.*

The Offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Planning & Budgeting, and Colorado Energy Office were not affected by the balancing cash transfers.

The Office of Economic Development and International Trade was impacted by HB20-1399 as it suspended Colorado's limited gaming tax transfers for two years. OEDIT divisions and programs affected by the suspension include: 1) Advanced Industries Accelerator Grant Program, 2) Colorado Tourism Office's Promotion and Welcome Centers line items, 3) the

Colorado Office of Film, Television, and Media, and 4) the Colorado Creative Industries division. HB20-1399 also allocated General Fund to the affected programs to offset some of the losses from the gaming transfers. Gaming transfers are set to resume for use in FY23, meaning previously impacted programs will go back up to pre-pandemic levels.

9. *Please describe the Department's FY 2020-21 vacancy savings, as well as projected vacancy savings for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23. How has the Department utilized vacancy savings in recent years?*

The Offices of the Governor and the Lt. Governor did not revert any funds from their respective Administration Long Bill lines.

The Office of State Planning and Budget had about \$518,000 in vacancy savings. As OSPB has a dedicated personal services long bill line, unspent funds reverted to the General Fund.

The Colorado Energy Office did not revert any funds due to vacancy savings.

In FY 2020-21, **the Office of Economic Development and International Trade** experienced an overall turnover/vacancy rate of 19%. OEDIT is projecting similar, if not slightly higher, vacancy rates for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23. The department has utilized any vacancy savings for necessary personnel overtime costs if applicable, leave payouts, or reverted the vacancy savings to the State Employee Reserve Fund.

10. *State revenues are projected to exceed the TABOR limit in each of the next two fiscal years. Thus, increases in cash fund revenues that are subject to TABOR will require an equivalent amount of General Fund for taxpayer refunds. Please:*

- a. *List each source of non-tax revenue (e.g., fees, fines, parking revenue, etc.) collected by your department that is subject to TABOR and that exceeds \$100,000 annually. Describe the nature of the revenue, what drives the amount collected each year, and the associated fund where these revenues are deposited.*
- b. *For each source, list actual revenues collected in FY 2020-21, and projected revenue collections for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23.*
- c. *List each decision item that your department has submitted that, if approved, would increase revenues subject to TABOR collected in FY 2022-23.*

Please see Appendix A for this information.

11. *Please describe one-time federal stimulus funds (such as the CARES Act, ARPA, and the Federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) that the Department has received or expects to receive.*

Please see Appendix B for this information.

Appendix A

Response to Common Question #10

Non-Tax Revenues Collected by Department That Are Subject to TABOR
(excluding sources that amount to less than \$100,000/year)

Revenue Source	Associated Cash Fund	Revenues Collected Annually		
		FY 2020-21 Actual	FY 2021-22 Projection	FY 2022-23 Projection
Description of source	Name of cash fund where revenue is credited (or General Fund if that is where revenue is credited)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mansion Activity Fund - Fees collected for usage of the Governor's Residence at Boettcher's Mansion.	General Fund (1000)	\$2,492	\$5,000	\$15,000
State Emergency Reserve Interest	State Emergency Reserve (10ER)	\$0	\$1,210,406	\$1,400,000
Benchmarking Fees	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (CCMA)	\$0	\$0	\$1,328,000
EV Registration Revenue	Electric Vehicle Grant Fund (28G0)	\$647,579	\$886,174	\$1,020,000
Utility Revenue	Clean and Renewable Energy Fund (21D0)	\$1,834,512	\$2,600,000	\$3,200,000
HB21-1105 Energy benefit charge	Clean and Renewable Energy Fund (21D0)	\$0	\$6,561,251	\$12,018,160
Clean and Renewable Energy Fund Interest	Clean and Renewable Energy Fund (21D0)	\$110,292	\$225,000	\$150,000
Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund Interest	Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund (13N0)	\$489,819	\$500,000	\$500,000
Economic Development Fund Interest	Economic Development Fund (1560)	\$447,223	\$450,000	\$450,000
Advance Industries Acceleration Fund Interest	Advance Industries Acceleration Fund (27L0)	\$387,401	\$400,000	\$400,000
TOTALS		\$3,919,318	\$12,837,831	\$20,481,160

Appendix B

Response to Common Question #11

One-time Funds Received/ Anticipated to be Received (amounts)

State Department	Federal Bill (e.g., CARES, ARPA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)	Total Amount by Bill (Program Details Should Sum to These Figures)	Major Program Name	Brief Program Description	Funds originating as Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (appropriated/transferred in 2021 legislative session)	Funds Provided Direct to the State Department for Administration or Other Specific Functions. (Exclude funds passed through to other other governments or beneficiaries.)	Funds Provided to the State Department and Passed-through to Another Government Entity (e.g., ESSER funds)	Funds Provided to and Administered by the State Department, but Solely for Direct Allocation to Beneficiaries	For amounts other than Fiscal Recovery Funds, How does State Access the Funds (e.g., formula allocation, grant application)	When are the funds available? (e.g., Mar 2020-Dec 2022)
Office of the Governor (Governor's Office)	CARES (H.R. 748 Enacted 3/27/2020)	\$44,006,017	Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER I)	<p>The CARES Act included \$3 billion for a Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund. GEER funds are flexible and are able to be used at the discretion of governors. GEER funds can be used to provide emergency support through grants to local educational agencies; institutions of higher education; other education-related entities deemed essential for carrying out emergency education services; any purpose under most federal education legislation; or the provision of child care and early childhood education, social and emotional support and the protection of education-related jobs.</p> <p>The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020 added \$4.05 billion for the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund. Colorado received \$19,434,248 directly for GEER II.</p>	\$0	\$44,006,017			The Governor requested the funds from the federal Department of Education and the Office requests reimbursement of actual expenditures.	
Office of the Governor (Governor's Office)	CRRSAA (H.R. 133 Enacted 12/27/2020)	\$31,636,148	Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER II)	<p>GEER II included \$2.75 billion for emergency assistance to nonpublic schools through the Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools (EANS) grants of which \$28,433,931 has been allocated to the Colorado Department of Education. Under this provision, the state education agency will administer the funds. Unexpended EANS funds revert to the Governor's GEER Fund for usage. The Office anticipates \$12 million reverting from CDE to the Office of the Governor's GEER II program. As this \$12 million has yet to revert to the Governor's Office it is expected to also be reported within CDE's Common Questions.</p> <p>The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 granted \$3.8 billion to the State of Colorado. The General Assembly's SB 21-288 allocated \$300,000,000 of those funds to the Office of the Governor for the purposes permitted under the federal act, and the money is continuously appropriated to the departments the governor designates.</p>	\$0	\$31,636,148			The Governor requested the funds from the federal Department of Education and the Office requests reimbursement of actual expenditures.	Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools (EANS) was granted to CDE. Unspent and unobligated funds revert to the Office of the Governor for GEER II activities. CDE estimates \$12 million will revert and is waiting for approval from the US Department of Education to transfer those funds to GEER II.
Office of the Governor (Governor's Office)	ARPA (H.R. 1319 Enacted 3/11/2021)	\$300,000,000	State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - Governor's Allocation (Fund CSFG)	<p>The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 granted \$3.8 billion to the State of Colorado. The General Assembly's SB 21-288 allocated \$300,000,000 of those funds to the Office of the Governor for the purposes permitted under the federal act, and the money is continuously appropriated to the departments the governor designates.</p>	\$300,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		Funds are available to obligate through December 31, 2024, and for obligated funds through 2026.

One-time Funds Received/Anticipated to be Received (amounts)

State Department	Federal Bill (e.g., CARES, ARPA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)	Total Amount by Bill (Program Details Should Sum to These Figures)	Major Program Name	Brief Program Description	Funds originating as Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (appropriated/transferred in 2021 legislative session)	Funds Provided Direct to the State Department for Administration or Other Specific Functions. (Exclude funds passed through to other governments or beneficiaries.)	Funds Provided to the State Department and Passed-through to Another Government Entity (e.g., ESSER funds)	Funds Provided to and Administered by the State Department, but Solely for Direct Allocation to Beneficiaries	For amounts other than Fiscal Recovery Funds, How does State Access the Funds (e.g., formula allocation, grant application)	When are the funds available? (e.g., Mar 2020-Dec 2022)
Serve Colorado	ARPA - CSG	390,941	AmeriCorps Commission Support Grant	Funds to be used for the operation of Serve Colorado Funds to be allocated directly to City Year, Artist Year, Colorado Youth for a Change*2, and Alpine Achievers (funds are to be used to increase member living allowance, used as match replacement, and/or to increase number of members)	-	390,941	-	-	Formula	Jan 2022 - Dec 2024
Serve Colorado	ARPA - Competitive	858,926	AmeriCorps Competitive ARPA Awards	Funds to be used by Serve Colorado to increase living allowances for members, provide cash match replacement, or to expand national service to new communities	-	858,926	-	-	Competitive application - selected	TBD, waiting for Official Notice of Grant Award
Serve Colorado	ARPA - Formula	3,962,542	AmeriCorps Formula ARPA Funds	Provide funds to Community Resource Center and Conservation Legacy to host AmeriCorps Members to assist with contact tracing and other COVID-19 containment efforts	-	3,962,542	-	-	Formula	Oct 2021-Sept 2024
Serve Colorado - via IA from CDPHE	CARES	484,534	Contact Tracing/COVID Containment		-	484,534	-	-	Pass through from CDPHE	Nov 2020 - Dec 2021 (extension pending through Feb 2022)

One-time Funds Received/Anticipated to be Received (amounts)

State Department	Federal Bill (e.g., CARES, ARPA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)	Total Amount by Bill (Program Details Should Sum to These Figures)	Major Program Name	Brief Program Description	Funds originating as Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (appropriated/transferred in 2021 legislative session)	Funds Provided Direct to the State Department for Administration or Other Specific Functions. (Exclude funds passed through to other governments or beneficiaries.)	Funds Provided to the State Department and Passed-through to Another Government Entity (e.g., ESSER funds)	Funds Provided to and Administered by the State Department, but Solely for Direct Allocation to Beneficiaries	For amounts other than Fiscal Recovery Funds, How does State Access the Funds (e.g., formula allocation, grant application)	When are the funds available? (e.g., Mar 2020-Dec 2022)
Colorado Energy Office	CARES (CO HB 20-1412)	\$4,800,000	The Energy Outreach Colorado (EOC) Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund	The CARES Act created the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), which allowed states to use for utility bill payment-related assistance. Colorado HB 20-1412 allocated \$4,800,000 from the Care Subfund to EOC Low-Income Energy Assistance Fund. This money was transferred to CEO to transfer to EOC. This money was used to provide direct utility bill payment assistance to low-income households facing economic hardship caused by the covid-19 pandemic.	\$0	\$4,800,000	\$0	\$0	Funds were available as of July 2020 for bills from March 2020-December 24, 2020. Unspent funds were sent back to the Gov's Office and then a bill extended the expenditure deadline to December 11, 2021. All funds were expended in advance of this extension deadline. Funds (initial estimates from NASEO) are anticipated to be available in the fall of 2022- June 2026. These are preliminary estimates and are expected to change as further federal guidance becomes available.	
Colorado Energy Office	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Anticipated)	\$7,996,518 (estimated)	State Energy Program (SEP)	Flexible uses include technical assistance and funding for state initiatives to reduce energy use. No state match required. Flexible funds used for efficiency projects, additional funds will be available to the 15 states with the highest per-capita energy-related emissions or	\$0	\$7,996,518 (estimated)	\$0	\$0	Formula allocation	Funds (initial estimates from NASEO) are anticipated to be available in the fall of 2022- June 2026. These are preliminary estimates and are expected to change as further federal guidance becomes available.
Colorado Energy Office	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Anticipated)	\$1,599,304 (estimated)	Energy Efficiency Revolving Loan Fund Grant Program	commercial/residential energy consumption as determined by the Department of Energy (DOE).	\$0	\$1,599,304 (estimated)	\$0	\$0	Formula allocation	Funds (initial estimates from NASEO) are anticipated to be available in the fall of 2022- June 2026. These are preliminary estimates and are expected to change as further federal guidance becomes available.
Colorado Energy Office	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Anticipated)	\$1,925,000 (estimated)	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program (EECBG)	Direct funds to the CEO with communities in Colorado will be eligible for additional EECBG funding.	\$0	\$1,925,000 (estimated)	\$0	\$0	Formula allocation	Funds (initial estimates from NASEO) are anticipated to be available in the fall of 2022- June 2026. These are preliminary estimates and are expected to change as further federal guidance becomes available.
Colorado Energy Office	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Anticipated)	\$65,936,859 (estimated)	Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)	Income qualified program for residential energy efficiency and weatherization. This bill provides \$2.5 billion to "states" via "a formula" determined by US Secretary of Energy. These funds are part of a set of grid resilience investments	\$0	\$65,936,859 (estimated)	\$0	\$0	Formula allocation	Funds (initial estimates from NASEO) are anticipated to be available in the fall of 2022- June 2026. These are preliminary estimates and are expected to change as further federal guidance becomes available.
Colorado Energy Office	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Anticipated)	*Pending	Grid Resilience and Reliability	(billions) to be directed to DOE to investor- and consumer-owned utilities.	\$0	*Pending	\$0	\$0	Formula allocation	Funds (initial estimates from NASEO) are anticipated to be available in the fall of 2022- June 2026. These are preliminary estimates and are expected to change as further federal guidance becomes available.

One-time Funds Received/Anticipated to be Received (amounts)

State Department	Federal Bill (e.g., CARES, ARPA, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)	Total Amount by Bill (Program Details Should Sum to These Figures)	Major Program Name	Brief Program Description	Funds originating as Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds (appropriated/transferred in 2021 legislative session)	Funds Provided Direct to the State Department for Administration or Other Specific Functions. (Exclude funds passed through to other other governments or beneficiaries.)	Funds Provided to the State Department and Passed-through to Another Government Entity (e.g., ESSER funds)	Funds Provided to and Administered by the State Department, but Solely for Direct Allocation to Beneficiaries	For amounts other than Fiscal Recovery Funds, How does State Access the Funds (e.g., formula allocation, grant application)	When are the funds available? (e.g., Mar 2020-Dec 2022)
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	CARES (H.R. 748 Enacted 3/27/2020)	\$465,400.00	Colorado Creative Industries NEA Award	To provide assistance to the Arts communities	\$0.00	\$465,400.00	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	July 2019 - June 2022
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	CARES (H.R. 748 Enacted 3/27/2020)	\$2,864,565.00	Small Business Development Centers CARES ACT	To provide support to the small business development centers	\$0.00	\$2,864,565.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	April 2020 - March 2021
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	CARES (H.R. 748 Enacted 3/27/2020)	\$2,372,957.00	Restart and Reimagine the Colorado Tourism Industry	The Colorado Recovery Assistance For Tourism program is a series of recovery programs that support Colorado tourism destinations and Colorado tourism industry associations implement collaborative projects that advance recommendations from the Colorado Tourism Roadmap to Recovery through 2023.	\$0.00	\$2,372,957.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	January 2021-July 2023
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	CARES (H.R. 748 Enacted 3/27/2020)	\$1,030,605.00	Colorado Rural Resiliency and Recovery Roadmaps	The Colorado Rural Resiliency and Recovery Roadmaps program provided technical assistance and grants for regional teams of rural communities to drive economic relief, recovery, diversification, and long-term resilience.	\$0.00	\$1,030,605.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	May 2021 - September 2023
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	CARES (SB20-222)	\$26,000,000.00	Administration of the small business COVID-19 grant	To provide assistance to small business impacted by COVID19	\$26,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	July 2020 - December 2020
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (SB21-291)	\$40,000,000.00	Economic Recovery and Relief Cash Funds	To provide assistance to small businesses, individuals and households, non profit organizations and public health efforts for COVID19 prevention and response	\$40,000,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	July 2021 - July 2027
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (SB21-1288)	\$10,000,000.00	Colorado Startup Loan Program	The Startup Loan Program will assist underserved entrepreneurs and businesses in making connections with community development financial institutions and other nonprofit lenders which provides an opportunity for businesses and entrepreneurs to develop their first borrower relationships with financial institutions that can provide access to capital and lead these businesses to eventually becoming customers of traditional lending institutions like banks.	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	July 2021 - December 2026
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	EDA Grant - ARPA	\$827,800.00	Partnership with National Endowment of the Arts	\$500,000 will be dedicated to support grants to individual artists for specific, definable projects that connect artists and organizations to local initiatives in areas like youth mental health, suicide prevention, food justice, prison reform, youth at risk, and other civic engagements with the aim of fostering healthy communities. \$327,800 will support advancement of strategic goals in Certified Creative Districts.	\$0.00	\$827,800.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	July 2020 - July 2022
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$1,557,761.00	Recovery Office	To support economic recovery work across various state agencies. Specifically, this request will support recovery officers for the following agencies: CDLE, CDHE, DOLA, CDPS, CDHS , and HCPI. The recovery officers will support economic recovery in the State of Colorado through the planning, development, and rollout of American Recovery Plan Act, CARES Act and State Stimulus funded programming by implementing departmental spending plans across the state system.	\$1,557,761.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	July 2021 - July 2022
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	EDA Grant- ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$9,683,928.00	State Tourism and Outdoor Industry Grant	Through the Colorado Outdoor Recreation Industry Office (OREC) and the Colorado Tourism Office (CTO), the State of Colorado will accelerate the recovery of our travel, tourism, and outdoor recreation industries with funding from the EDA State Tourism Grant. Colorado is eligible for a grant in the amount of \$9,683,928, which will be shared between OREC and CTO in the amount of \$4.84M to support each Division's recovery tasks.	\$0.00	\$9,800,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD - likely mid-February 2022 - May 2027
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	EDA Grant - ARPA (H.R. 1319, Sec. 6001 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$1,000,000.00	Statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	Coordinate a statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) process to update the State's economic development strategy, including new research to inform key industries and small business ecosystem strategies and a grant portion (out of non federal funding) to support non-CEDS economic development district eligible regions in creating a CEDS plan to ensure that the State of Colorado and all of its regional economic development districts have the opportunity to more competitively apply for future federal economic development funding.	\$0.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD, notice of award has not yet been received. Estimated December 2021/January 2022 - April 2024

Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$28,000,000 - subject to change	SSBCI - Cash Collateral Support***	Credit enhancements for loans to small businesses; this was the primary SSBCI program funded previously with great success in that 77% of loans supported were to very small businesses with fewer than 10 employees; administered by Colorado Housing and Finance Authority. Will modify CCS to be supportive of employee ownership to the extent possible within SSBCI programmatic restrictions. The Venture Capital Authority (VCA) supports access to venture capital for Colorado's entrepreneurs and startup businesses. The VCA is a political subdivision of the state and a Special Purpose Authority like the Public Employees' Retirement Association. The VCA is neither an agency of the state nor subject to administrative direction by any agency or department of the state. The VCA is governed by a board of directors that partners with professional fund managers to deploy its capital and OEDIT staff provides administrative support to the VCA.	\$28,000,000 - full allocation will be distributed over three tranches; subject to change. All program funds will sit with CHFA	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD. Likely Q3 2022. Funds must be spent by 2032.
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$35,000,000 - subject to change	SSBCI - Venture Capital Authority***	Additional access to capital tool. In developing this proposal OEDIT is looking for the opportunity to fund the Colorado Clean Energy Fund (Green Bank). Final proposal to be vetted with Governor's Office.	\$0.00	\$35,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD. Likely Q3 2022. Funds must be spent by 2026.
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$10,000,000 - subject to change	SSBCI - Use and Program Administrator TBD***	Support new and existing early childhood businesses by providing lease guarantee funding. This program could be removed if it does not fit US Treasury Guidelines.	\$0.00	\$10,000,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD. Likely Q3 2024. Funds must be spent by 2032.
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	\$2,866,772 - subject to change	SSBCI - Early Childhood Center Lease Guarantee Program***	Treasury may use up to \$500 million of SSBCI funds to support technical assistance to very small businesses and business enterprises owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals that are applying for SSBCI programs or other government programs supporting small businesses. This support is anticipated to be provided for three purposes to fund TA to support the startup loan program, to provide TA to support the SBDCs, and to provide TA to support the venture capital authority underserved founders and regional angel funds.	\$0.00	\$2,866,772.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD. Likely Q3 2025. Funds must be spend by 2032.
Office of Economic Development & International Trade	ARPA (H.R. 1319 enacted 3/11/2021)	TBD, will be announced in Q1 2022	SSBCI - Technical Assistance		\$0.00	TBD, roughly \$10,000,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00 TBD. No guidelines on timing at this time.

***The above SSBCI programs total \$75.9M. Additionally, Under the US Treasury's ARPA funded State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) program there is additional allocation made to the state of Colorado for businesses owned by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (SEDI) of \$18.9 million. If Colorado successfully deploys these SEDI funds there is a further SEDI incentive allocation of \$10.5 million. These additional funds are pending further allocation.