



**Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff**

SB17-148

FISCAL NOTE

FISCAL IMPACT: State Local Statutory Public Entity Conditional No Fiscal Impact

Drafting Number: LLS 17-0299

Date: February 6, 2017

Prime Sponsor(s): Sen. Priola

Bill Status: Senate Business

Rep. Garnett

Fiscal Analyst: Erin Reynolds (303-866-4146)

BILL TOPIC: SUNSET CONTINUE OFFICE OF BOXING

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	
This bill changes and continues a program that would otherwise end July 1, 2017, so the fiscal note shows the new and continuing fiscal impacts.	New	New	Continuation
State Revenue Cash Funds			\$202,000 202,000
State Expenditures Cash Funds			\$202,000 202,000
TABOR Impact			\$202,000
FTE Position Change			1.1 FTE
Appropriation Required: None.			
Future Year Impacts: Ongoing state revenue and expenditure increases.			

Summary of Legislation

This bill continues the Office of Boxing and the Colorado State Boxing Commission, currently scheduled to repeal on July 1, 2017, through September 1, 2026, and implements the recommendations contained in the Department of Regulatory Agencies' (DORA) sunset report. These recommendations:

- transfer certain duties and powers related to licensing and enforcement from the Office of Boxing director to the director of the Division of Professions and Occupations (DPO) within DORA;
- require the Colorado Boxing Commission to promulgate rules for procedures related to the denial or suspension of a license for medical or administrative reasons;
- update the grounds for discipline;
- modify commission members' terms from three to four years; and
- make technical changes and procedural updates.

Background

History of Colorado boxing regulation. Colorado began regulating boxing in 1927, though the regulatory program lapsed between 1977 and 2000. In 1996, the federal Professional Boxing Safety Act required any state that failed to create its own boxing commission to bring out-of-state regulators to oversee boxing events in the state. In 2000, the Colorado Professional Boxing Safety Act, which contains the Office of Boxing and the Colorado State Boxing Commission, was established to regulate the traditional sport of boxing, as well as kickboxing and mixed martial arts.

Commission membership. The Colorado State Boxing Commission consists of five voting and two nonvoting members. Of the five voting members, three are appointed by the Governor, one by the President of the Senate, and one by the Speaker of the House. The two nonvoting advisory members must be licensed physicians; one appointed by the President, and one by the Speaker. Commission members currently serve three-year terms.

Current licensing types and fees. There are currently four license types which require an annual fee paid to the DPO. The number of licensees varies depending on the number of permitted boxing events in a year. The current licensing fee and the average number of licensees per type is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Boxing License Types, Fees, and Licensees		
License Type	Current Fee	Average Licensee Total
Participant	\$50	500
Second	50	600
Official	100	4
Promoter	250	5

Promoters also pay a \$600 per-event permit fee, and an event surcharge of 8 percent of total ticket sales, or \$1 per ticket, whichever is more.

Fiscal Impact of Programs Set to Expire

This bill continues the Office of Boxing in the DPO in DORA that is set to repeal effective July 1, 2017. Under current law, state agencies are appropriated funds to wind up the affairs of an expiring program for 12 months following the repeal date. There is no need for an appropriation of the \$202,000 base funding in FY 2017-18, since the program's authorization has not yet expired, and ongoing funding for the program is included in DORA's base budget request. The state revenue and expenditures for FY 2018-19 reflect the program's anticipated continuation of fee revenue and expenditures. Based on the current Office of Boxing budget, revenue and expenditures are expected to be \$202,000 in FY 2018-19, and include 1.1 FTE, from the DPO Cash Fund.

TABOR Impact

This bill increases state cash fund revenue from registration fees, which will increase the amount of money required to be refunded under TABOR for FY 2018-19. TABOR refunds are paid out of the General Fund. Since the bill increases the TABOR refund obligation without a corresponding change in General Fund revenue, the amount of money available in the General Fund for the budget will decrease by an identical amount.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

State and Local Government Contacts

Law	Regulatory Agencies
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