

MEMORANDUM



JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

TO JBC Members
FROM JBC Staff
DATE March 13, 2020
SUBJECT Comeback Packet 4

Included in this packet are staff comeback memos for the following items:

Public Health and Environment (Tom Dermody): Solid Waste Control Program (*Technical Correction*)

Labor and Employment (Amanda Bickel): Wage Theft Enforcement Fund Cash Fund Waiver (*Technical Correction*)

Human Services (Robin Smart): Funding to Continue the Rural Interpreting Services Project (*Technical Correction*)

Local Affairs (Andrea Uhl): R5 Gray & Black Market Marijuana Unused Funds Adjustment (*Tabled Item*)

Revenue (Andrea Uhl): Line Item Adjustments (*Technical Correction*)

Law (Christina Beisel): Legal Services Rate (*New Item*)

MEMORANDUM



JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

TO Joint Budget Committee
FROM Tom Dermody, JBC Staff (303-866-4963)
DATE March 13, 2020
SUBJECT Technical Comeback – Solid Waste Control Program

During staff's figure setting presentation for the Department of Public Health and Environment, Administration and Environmental Divisions, on February 25, 2020, JBC staff incorrectly calculated the recommended appropriation for the Solid Waste Control Program, Program Costs line item. This appropriation was affected by the staff recommended, and Committee approved, elimination of the Waste Grease Program (R7). The elimination of this program will be implemented through separate legislation and the attendant reduction in appropriation (\$100,980 cash funds and 0.7 FTE) will occur through that legislation. However, staff neglected to account for the separate legislation in calculating the appropriation for the Solid Waste Control Program line item.

Staff recommends an appropriation of \$3,036,624 cash funds and 22.2 FTE for FY 2020-21 for the Solid Waste Control Program.

TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENT - SOLID WASTE CONTROL PROGRAM				
	TOTAL FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	CASH FUNDS	FTE
Figure setting recommendation	\$2,935,734	\$0	\$2,935,734	21.5
Requested adjustment	3,036,624	0	3,036,624	22.2
Change Summary	\$100,890	\$0	\$100,890	0.7

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JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

TO Joint Budget Committee
FROM Amanda Bickel, JBC Staff (303-866-4960)
DATE March 12, 2020
SUBJECT Comeback: Cash Fund Waiver Requests Department of Labor and Employment

REVISED RECOMMENDATION: During figure setting for the Department of Labor and Employment, staff recommended a staff-initiated one-year cash fund reserve waiver for Wage Theft Enforcement Fund. The staff intent was a waiver for FY 2020-21. However, based on clarification from the Department, the staff recommendation is for **two years: FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21**. The Department expects that it will be in violation in FY 2019-20 and will not be able to come into compliance until FY 2021-22. Detail from the staff February 18, 2020 figure setting is below.

CASH FUND RESERVE WAIVER REQUEST (INFORMAL): WAGE THEFT ENFORCEMENT FUND

REQUEST: The Department of Labor and Employment approached staff informally about a potential cash fund reserve waiver for the Wage Theft Enforcement Fund. This item was not included in the OSPB letter dated January 15, 2020 which identified executive branch requests for cash fund waivers.

The Department has described the issue as follows:

The Division of Labor Standards and Statistics (DLSS) administers the “Wage Theft Enforcement Fund” (WTEF), into which fines are deposited for various wage violations by employers – mainly for failure to respond to investigation notices, failure to provide mandatory pay statements to employees, and failure to pay wages that are determined to be owed to employees. DLSS first received statutory authority to issue determinations as to wage law violations in 2014, and it started issuing determinations in 2015. Fines started amassing slowly, as DLSS started with a tremendous backlog due to short-staffing. Only by early 2019 did they reach their present levels: averaging roughly \$10,000 per month, based on the roughly 3000 wage complaints we receive annually -- only a fraction of which include fines, on average a few hundred dollars per fine. But DLSS will start amassing more than its current rate of roughly \$10,000 per month: As of summer 2019, the legislature allocated DLSS staffing to create add the “Direct Investigations” unit that investigates possible wage violations on its own initiative, many of which are proving to be large, many-employee cases. The extent of their fines is not yet known, but is estimated to be at least another \$10,000 annually. With even \$10,000 in monthly fines, approaching \$20,000 soon, DLSS cannot keep to a \$200,000 limit on the WTEF fund if it is to fulfill (as it must) both (a) its statutory mandate since 2015 to investigate and issue determinations on all of the roughly 3,000 wage complaints it issues annually, and (b) its more recent legislative mandate in 2019 to create a Direct Investigations unit to investigate high-impact wage violations.

RECOMMENDATION: **Staff recommends a 1 year waiver of the cash fund reserve requirement for this fund.** *If the Department wishes to extend this to a 3 year waiver, staff anticipates that it will submit a formal request next year, allowing OSPB and JBC staff more time for review.*

ANALYSIS: Section 24-75-402, C.R.S. specifies that the uncommitted reserves of a cash fund at the conclusion of a given fiscal year is limited to 16.5 percent of the amount expended during the fiscal year, with specified exceptions. *One of these exceptions is a cash fund with reserves less than \$200,000.* Pursuant to Section 24-75-402 (8), C.R.S., the JBC may grant a waiver of the maximum reserve for up to three years for an entity that demonstrates a specific purpose for which the entity needs to maintain greater uncommitted reserve. The JBC may establish an alternative reserve or exempt the fund altogether. The Department must present a plan for reducing any uncommitted reserves that may remain on completion of the waiver period.

Statute at 8-4-113, C.R.S., establishes fines related to wage theft up to a maximum of \$50 per day for each failure to pay an employee and requires a fine of \$250 per day for an employer who fails to respond to a notice from the Division.

Staff recommends a one-year waiver to the reserve requirement for this fund on the following basis:

- As indicated by the Department, the General Assembly has taken recent action that appears designed to “beef up” wage theft enforcement. It would be difficult to achieve this goal if the Department does not impose penalties on those violating the law.
- The program addressed here has had annual revenue in the \$100,000 range and reserves of approximately \$200,000. *Even if the Division doubles revenue from fines due to an increase in the volume of citations and grows its reserve, the impact will be very small within the context of the state budget.*
- Staff understands that the Department may seek additional spending authority from this funding source next year to further support its new enforcement division; however, it cannot do this until the level of fine revenues related to its new enforcement division are more clear.
- If the Division receives increased spending authority from fines in FY 2021-22, reserves will decline.
- Since additional fine revenues are assumed to “squeeze out” General Fund under the State’s TABOR cap, the General Assembly could choose to press the Department to reduce fines. However, staff believes decisions related to this would be premature, as the Department is only now enhancing its enforcement activities and the level of associated revenue is still unclear. Further, changing some fines would require a statutory change.

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TO Members of the Joint Budget Committee
FROM Robin J. Smart, JBC Staff (303-866-4955)
DATE March 13, 2020
SUBJECT Rural Interpreting Services Program, Potential Legislation/JBC Staff Comeback

→ FUNDING TO CONTINUE THE RURAL INTERPRETING SERVICES PROJECT

During the March 4, 2020 figure setting presentation for Services for People with Disabilities, JBC Staff recommended a technical correction to the Department of Human Services' FY 2020-21 budget request. This correction included a decrease of \$700,000 reappropriated funds transferred from the Department of Regulatory Agencies for the conclusion of the Rural Interpreting Services Project (RISP) two year pilot.

Because there is currently a bill in the drafting process that will formalize the program in statute, ongoing funding beginning in FY 2020-21 is intended to be appropriated in the special bill. However, current statute grants authority to the Colorado Commission for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind to provide the services required by the RISP, but without the framework that specific RISP legislation may provide. Given the current statutory language, ongoing funding for the RISP may be appropriated in the annual Long Bill.

While JBC Staff believes that formalizing the Rural Interpreting Services Program in statute is still the best course of action and will ensure an ongoing commitment to ASL/English interpreting services in rural Colorado, JBC Staff is concerned that, given the current public health issues faced by Coloradoans at this time, any delay in providing ongoing funding to the RISP may result in significant and detrimental interpreting services gaps for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind communities, especially those in rural Colorado.

UPDATED JBC STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

JBC Staff recommends an ongoing appropriation of \$700,000 reappropriated funds transferred from the Department of Regulatory Agencies for the continuation of the Rural Interpreting Services Project. JBC Staff recommends that the Joint Budget Committee move forward with the consideration of the bill draft to codify the program in statute.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

During the FY 2018-19 budget process, the Joint Budget Committee (Committee) approved funding from the Telephone Users with Disabilities Fund (TUDF) for a two-year pilot to:

- Place eight interpreters in Early Childhood Councils in rural areas across the State to provide American Sign Language/English interpreting services;
- Provide grants for initial and advanced interpreter training to increase the number of qualified interpreters in rural communities;
- To conduct outreach to those who need services and those who may be able to provide such services; and create an exemption from the 16.5 percent limit on the TUDF for three years.

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The Committee requested that the Colorado Commission for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind provide a quarterly report containing updates on the implementation of the Rural Interpreting Services Project (RISP) pilot including data in the following categories:

- Expenditures,
- Cash fund balance of the TUDF,
- Locations of interpreting services,
- Number of individuals served,
- Category of services,
- County location of individuals requesting services, and
- Amount of time between requests for interpreting services and the provision of those services.

The pilot concludes on June 30, 2020 unless ongoing funding is approved. The Committee has requested a bill draft to formalize the program in statute.

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JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

TO Joint Budget Committee
FROM Andrea Uhl, JBC Staff (303-866-4956)
DATE March 13, 2020
SUBJECT R5 Gray & Black Market Marijuana unused funds adjustment comeback

During staff's figure setting presentation for the Department of Local Affairs on February 21, 2020, the Committee tabled the R5 (Gray & Black Market Marijuana unused funds adjustment) decision item citing concerns that the one-time \$4 million reduction in grant funds could result in unmet demand for funding.

→ R5 GRAY & BLACK MARKET MARIJUANA UNUSED FUNDS ADJUSTMENT

Note: This item was previously presented to the Committee. Staff boxed new information to highlight additional information provided after the initial figure setting presentation.

The Department requests a one-time reduction to the Gray and Black Market Marijuana Enforcement Grant Program of \$4.0 million from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. The Gray and Black Grant Program provides grants to local governments, law enforcement agencies, and district attorneys to assist with the enforcement of unlicensed and illegal marijuana cultivation and related crimes. The program receives an annual appropriation of approximately \$6 million and is able to allocate grant funds over two years. Grant spending has not met the program appropriation level; the Department has therefore rolled forward millions of dollars in funding each fiscal year. The one-time reduction is proposed to realign the program's level of funding with actual grant utilization.

RECOMMENDATION: Staff recommends approving the request. The analysis shows that despite changing the distribution method after the first year, the program is still being underutilized and millions of dollars are being rolled forward every year. A one-time reduction of \$4.0 million will bring the program's spending authority in line with actual utilization.

ANALYSIS:

The program receives an annual appropriation of approximately \$6.0 million and is allowed to spend remaining funds over the next fiscal year, after which the dollars are returned to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (MTCF). For FY 2017-18, the first year of this program, \$708,395 of grant funding was awarded and spent across 32 applicants (out of approximately \$5.8 million available for grants over 334 eligible entities). The program rolled forward \$5,140,717 in unused funds into the next fiscal year.

In response to the low level of demand, the Department worked with the State Controller's Office to change the method of financial assistance from a reimbursement model to a formula-based distribution model, similar to that utilized by the Conservation Trust Fund program. Under the new model, local governments interested in receiving funds from the Grant Program opt-in to receive

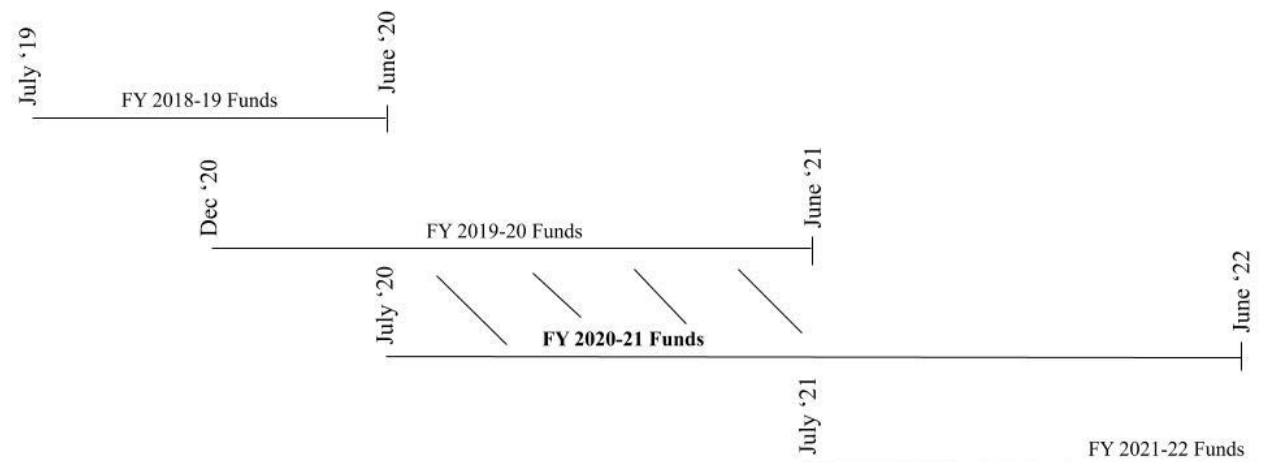
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funding, and then later provide the Department with information on how the funding was utilized for the investigation and prosecution of unlicensed marijuana.

In FY 2018-19, 46 eligible entities opted-in under the new formula model, and by June 30, 2019, \$3,306,663 was expended by recipients, while \$809,075 was returned to the MTCF. For the first application awards of FY 2019-20, which occurred in July, 38 communities received \$5.8 million cumulatively. The communities have twelve months to spend those funds; unspent funds will be utilized for future grant recipients or returned to the MTCF.

GRANT ACTIVITY UPDATES:

The available funding from the FY 2018-19 roll-forward of \$5,858,965 and the FY 2019-20 Long Bill appropriation of \$5,944,635 (minus \$130,635 for admin costs) have been distributed to local governments via formula. One set of awards utilizing the FY 2018-19 roll-forward was made on July 2, 2019, and that funding must be utilized by recipients by the end of this fiscal year; unspent funds will revert to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. The next set of awards utilized the FY 2019-20 Long Bill appropriation and was made on December 3, 2019. Recipients of those awards have until the end of FY 2020-21 to utilize those funds; the timeline for spending these funds partially overlaps with funds that will be awarded in July 2020 with the FY 2020-21 appropriation. In other words, there are already communities with funds to be spent during the timeframe that will be impacted by the proposed reduction. The timeline for these dollars is shown in the table below.



The higher disbursements in this year's grant cycles can largely be attributed to the change in funding formula. As a reminder, the Department switched from awarding grants via a traditional grant application to booking the maximum possible disbursement to local governments and having those recipients verify if and how they used their funds afterwards. Last fiscal year, recipients did not utilize all the funds that were allocated, and ultimately returned 20 percent of funds allocated by the Department, reverting \$809,000 to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. The Department anticipates some

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of the funds allocated this year will be returned but doesn't know what percent of funding will ultimately be utilized by recipients.

The Department believes the requested reduction is defensible. Having just awarded \$11.7 million over the last two grant award cycles in July and December of FY 2019-20, local jurisdictions are likely saturated with dollars to address Gray and Black Marijuana Enforcement issues. It's fair to assume that recipients whose dollars expire on June 30, 2020, will work to put those dollars to work now while recipients whose dollars expire on June 30, 2021 might not spend those grants as quickly. As a result, the Department anticipates that some portion of the funding awarded this year will still be available to and utilized by recipients in FY 2020-21, even before additional grants in FY 2020-21 are made.

The Department believes communities will generally do these enforcement activities whether or not they have grant funds, unless they are facing severe financial struggles. The funding formula gives preference to rural communities, which typically need financial assistance the most. Additionally, some communities use the funds for equipment purchases such as drones, which are one-time capital needs that can be put off by a year if the FY 2020-21 funding pool is too small to provide funding at all communities' desired levels.

Staff's recommendation to approve the one-time reduction requested through R5 remains unchanged.

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JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

TO Joint Budget Committee
 FROM Andrea Uhl, JBC Staff (303-866-4956)
 DATE March 13, 2020
 SUBJECT Technical Comeback – Department of Revenue Line Item Adjustments

During the supplemental presentation for the Department of Revenue on January 21, 2020, the Joint Budget Committee approved a series of net neutral technical adjustments related to five bills enacted in the 2019 legislative session for FY 2019-20 and annualized into future years. This action changed the Long Bill line item location for appropriations relating to H.B. 19-1090 (Publicly Licensed Marijuana Companies), H.B. 19-1230 (Marijuana Hospitality Establishments), H.B. 19-1234 (Regulated Marijuana Delivery), H.B. 19-237 (Authorize and Tax Sports Betting), and S.B. 19-248 (State Tax System Working Group).

The supplemental process did not technically authorize the line item changes to remain in the starting base for FY 2020-21, and were therefore not taken into account in the figure setting recommendations for any of the Department’s divisions. Staff is requesting permission to adjust the starting base for the affected line items through a series of net neutral adjustments to reflect changes approved during the supplemental process.

BASE ADJUSTMENTS RELATED TO FY 2019-20 LINE ITEM ADJUSTMENTS						
DIVISION	SUB DIVISION	LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GF	CF	FTE
Executive Director's Office	Administration and Support	Personal Services	160,612	160,612	0	1.8
Executive Director's Office	Administration and Support	Operating Expenses	11,116	11,116	0	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Personal Services	155,377	0	155,377	2.4
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Operating Expenses	21,092	0	21,092	0.0
Taxation Business Group	Administration	Personal Services	(30,000)	(30,000)	0	0.0
Enforcement Business Group	Administration	Personal Services	39,712	39,712	0	0.5
Enforcement Business Group	Administration	Operating Expenses	5,178	5,178	0	0.0
Enforcement Business Group	Limited Gaming Division	Personal Services	(170,324)	(170,324)	0	(2.3)
Enforcement Business Group	Limited Gaming Division	Operating Expenses	(16,294)	(16,294)	0	0.0
Enforcement Business Group	Marijuana Enforcement	Marijuana Enforcement	(176,469)	0	(176,469)	(2.4)
			0	0	0	0.0

Additionally, staff’s figure setting recommendations included annualizations for these bills as submitted in the Department’s November 1st budget request. However, neither the Department nor JBC staff recalculated these annualization amounts to reflect changes in the line item locations that were made during the supplemental process. Staff is requesting permission to make net neutral technical adjustments to reconcile the annualization adjustments for these bills with their updated line items per the Committee’s supplemental action. The proposed changes for each bill are outlined below:

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H.B. 19-1090 (PUBLICLY LICENSED MARIJUANA COMPANIES) ANNUALIZATION ADJUSTMENTS

DIVISION	SUB DIVISION	LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GF	CF	FTE
Enforcement Business Group	Marijuana Enforcement	Marijuana Enforcement	\$9,406	\$0	\$9,406	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Personal Services	0	0	0	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Operating Expenses	(9,406)	0	(9,406)	0.0
Total			\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

H.B. 19-1230 (MARIJUANA HOSPITALITY ESTABLISHMENTS) ANNUALIZATION ADJUSTMENTS

DIVISION	SUB DIVISION	LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GF	CF	FTE
Enforcement Business Group	Marijuana Enforcement	Marijuana Enforcement	\$1,785	\$0	\$1,785	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Personal Services	2,918	0	2,918	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Operating Expenses	(4,703)	0	(4,703)	0.0
Total			\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

H.B. 19-1234 (REGULATED MARIJUANA DELIVERY) ANNUALIZATION ADJUSTMENTS

DIVISION	SUB DIVISION	LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GF	CF	FTE
Enforcement Business Group	Marijuana Enforcement	Marijuana Enforcement	\$4,703	\$0	\$4,703	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Personal Services	0	0	0	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Hearings Division	Operating Expenses	(4,703)	0	(4,703)	0.0
Total			\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

H.B. 19-1327 (AUTHORIZE AND TAX SPORTS BETTING) ANNUALIZATION ADJUSTMENTS

DIVISION	SUB DIVISION	LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GF	CF	FTE
Enforcement Business Group	Limited Gaming	Personal Services	\$(170,326)	\$170,324	\$(340,650)	(2.2)
Enforcement Business Group	Limited Gaming	Operating Expenses	95	16,294	(16,199)	0.0
Executive Director's Office	Administration and Support	Personal Services	130,613	(130,612)	261,225	1.7
Enforcement Business Group	Administration	Personal Services	39,713	(39,712)	79,425	0.5
Executive Director's Office	Administration and Support	Operating Expenses	4,133	(11,116)	15,249	0.0
Enforcement Business Group	Administration	Operating Expenses	(4,228)	(5,178)	950	0.0
Total			\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

S.B. 19-248 (STATE TAX SYSTEM WORKING GROUP) ANNUALIZATION ADJUSTMENTS

DIVISION	SUB DIVISION	LINE ITEM	TOTAL	GF	CF	FTE
Executive Director's Office	Administration and Support	Personal Services	\$(30,000)	\$(30,000)	\$0	\$0.0
Taxation Business Group	Administration	Personal Services	30,000	30,000	0	0.0
			\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

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JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE

TO Joint Budget Committee
FROM Christina Beisel, JBC Staff
DATE March 13, 2020
SUBJECT Department of Law: Establishing the Legal Services Rate for FY 2020-21

On February 12, 2020, the Committee acted on the Department of Law's budget request, including funding for personnel and operating expenses for the Legal Services to State Agencies (LSSA) section of the Long Bill.

In order to calculate the appropriation to each state agency to purchase legal services, and the corresponding appropriations to the Department of Law to receive and expend such payments, the Committee needs to approve an hourly legal services rate for FY 2020-21.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

To date, the Committee has taking action on most common policies, which impact the determination of the legal services rate. However, there are a few outstanding items, such as Vehicle Lease Payments and IT Common Policies, for which the Committee has not yet taken action. **Staff is presenting a recommendation based on most recent Committee action, but requests permission to make adjustments to the rate once the Committee takes action on the remaining common policies.** Staff expects any changes to the rate to be minimal. Should the rate change significantly, staff will return with updated numbers.

Staff recommends the Committee approve the following rates for FY 2020-21:

FY 2020-21 RECOMMENDATED LEGAL SERVICES RATES	
Attorney rate	\$110.44
Legal Assistant rate	\$82.04
Blended rate	\$106.32

Calculation of the Legal Services Billing Rates

Once the cost of operating the LSSA section has been determined, this cost must be translated into billing rates that will cover these costs. The Department bills each agency purchasing these services using one uniform rate for attorneys and another uniform rate for legal assistants. Staff and the Department calculate these rates as separate components:

1. An "attorney" component that covers the salaries and the associated Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) and Medicare expenses for the attorneys who supply the legal services;
2. A "legal assistant" component that covers the salaries and the associated PERA and Medicare expenses for legal assistants who supply the legal services; and

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- A "common" component that covers other expenses of the LSSA section, including administrative support staff, the five Deputy Attorneys Generals that are funded through the LSSA section and supervise groups of attorneys, operating and litigation expenses, and various centrally appropriated line items (e.g., Carr Center leased space, employee health benefit expenses, etc.).

The following two tables (1 and 2) compute these components.

TABLE 1: ATTORNEY AND LEGAL ASSISTANT COMPONENTS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES RATES			
	A = SALARY AND RELATED COSTS	B = HOURS BILLED	A/B = ATTORNEY OR LEGAL ASSISTANT COMPONENT OF RATE
Attorneys	\$27,042,839	371,160	\$72.86
Legal Assistants	2,800,848	63,000	44.46
Total	\$29,843,687	434,160	\$68.74

TABLE 2: COMMON COMPONENT OF THE LEGAL SERVICES RATES	
Total cost of operating the LSSA section	\$46,160,229
- Salary and related cost of attorneys	(27,042,839)
- Salary and related costs of legal assistants	(2,800,848)
a = Common costs	\$16,316,542
b Total hours billed by attorneys and legal assistants	434,160
a/b = Common component of rate	\$37.58

The total cost of the LSSA section includes allocations of centrally appropriated items as well as indirect cost recoveries collected by the LSSA section.

The hourly legal rates are then computed as follows:

TABLE 3: CALCULATION OF HOURLY LEGAL RATES	
Attorney component	\$72.86
+ Common component	37.58
Hourly attorney rate	\$110.44
Legal assistant component	\$44.46
+ Common component	37.58
Hourly legal assistant rate	\$82.04

The blended legal rate, which is used to convert appropriated hours into dollar appropriations for the Long Bill, is then calculated using total operational costs and total hours billed:

TABLE 4: CALCULATION OF BLENDED LEGAL RATE	
Total cost of operating the LSSA section	\$46,160,229
/ Total hours billed	434,160
= Blended Legal Rate	\$106.32

The blended legal rate represents a decrease of \$1.28 per hour (1.2 percent) compared to the FY 2019-20 blended legal rate of \$107.60. The following table provides a recent history of the blended rate for each fiscal year since FY 2001-02.

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TABLE 5: HISTORY OF BLENDED LEGAL RATE

FISCAL YEAR	HOURLY RATE	ANNUAL % CHANGE	FISCAL YEAR	HOURLY RATE	ANNUAL % CHANGE
2001-02	\$58.43		2011-12	\$75.71	3.2%
2002-03	59.80	2.3%	2012-13	77.25	2.0%
2003-04	60.79	1.7%	2013-14	91.08	17.9%
2004-05	61.57	1.3%	2014-15	99.01	8.7%
2005-06	64.45	4.7%	2015-16	95.01	-4.0%
2006-07	67.77	5.2%	2016-17	95.05	0.0%
2007-08	72.03	6.3%	2017-18	106.56	12.1%
2008-09	75.10	4.3%	2018-19	103.16	-3.2%
2009-10	75.38	0.4%	2019-20	107.60	4.3%
2010-11	73.37	-2.7%	2020-21	106.32	-1.2%