



Legislative  
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**FISCAL NOTE**

<b>Drafting Number:</b> LLS 18-0377	<b>Date:</b> February 12, 2018
<b>Prime Sponsors:</b> Rep. Melton; Singer Sen. Neville T.	<b>Bill Status:</b> House Finance
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**Bill Topic:** MARIJUANA DELIVERY PILOT PROJECT

**Summary of Fiscal Impact:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Revenue ( <i>conditional</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure ( <i>conditional</i> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government ( <i>conditional</i> )
<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity

This bill creates a marijuana delivery pilot program if a memorandum of understanding is in place between the Marijuana Enforcement Division and a municipality. Up to three municipalities and up to 15 licensees may participate. The bill has a conditional impact on state and local government revenue and expenditures through July 1, 2020, when the pilot program repeals.

**Appropriation Summary:** Because this bill's impacts are conditional, no appropriation is required until certain conditions are met. See State Appropriation section for details.

**Fiscal Note Status:** This fiscal note reflects the introduced bill.

**Table 1**  
**Conditional State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 18-1092**

		FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
<b>Revenue</b>	Cash Funds	\$243,915	\$181,991
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$243,915</b>	<b>\$181,991</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>	Cash Funds	\$211,032	\$149,108
	Centrally Appropriated	\$32,883	\$32,883
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$243,915</b>	<b>\$181,991</b>
	<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2.0 FTE</b>	<b>2.0 FTE</b>
<b>Transfers</b>		-	-

## **Summary of Legislation**

This bill creates a pilot program to allow marijuana delivery for up to 15 marijuana delivery licensees in up to three municipalities that enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED) in the Department of Revenue (DOR). The MED must begin issuing licenses by September 1, 2018, and report to the business committees of the General Assembly by March 1, 2020. The program is repealed on July 1, 2020.

The MED is required to perform rulemaking related to the license, for which the bill specifies criteria to be considered during this process. Application and renewal fees must cover costs for regulation and enforcement of the license. Licensees and their staff, who must have an occupational license, must undergo specific training related to marijuana delivery, in particular for proof of age identification verification.

## **Assumptions**

The fiscal note assumes that DOR will, by rule, require a memorandum of understanding to be in place with a municipality before it issues any marijuana delivery licenses. As a result, the impacts outlined in this fiscal note are conditional upon a future agreement between the state and a local government. Because the bill requires the MED to issue marijuana delivery licenses by September 1, 2018, there is a limited time frame for this agreement to occur. At this time, it is unknown which municipalities, if any, have an interest in participating in the pilot program.

## **Background**

As of January 2018, the Marijuana Enforcement Division has issued over 35,000 occupational licenses, 1,500 medical marijuana business licenses, and 1,900 retail establishments licenses.

## **State Revenue**

Conditional on a memorandum of understanding in place, the bill will increase state cash fund revenue by \$243,915 in FY 2018-19 and by \$181,991 in FY 2019-20 to the Marijuana Cash Fund in DOR.

**Fee impact on marijuana delivery licensees.** Colorado law requires legislative service agency review of measures which create or increase any fee collected by a state agency. Because the bill requires that the fee reflect the expected costs of administering the marijuana delivery license, these fee amounts are estimates based on the conditional expenditure estimate of the fiscal note and the assumed number of endorsement applications, as discussed in the State Expenditures section. DOR will set the fees administratively based on expected costs and can adjust the fees to reflect the actual costs to administer the endorsement. Table 2 below identifies the fee impact of this bill.

**Table 2**  
**Conditional Fee Impact on Marijuana Delivery Licensees**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Type of Fee</b>	<b>Estimated Fee</b>	<b>Number Affected</b>	<b>Total Fee Impact</b>
FY 2018-19	Marijuana Delivery License	\$16,261	15	<b>\$243,915</b>
FY 2019-20		\$12,133	15	<b>\$181,991</b>

**TABOR Refund**

The bill conditionally increases state revenue subject to TABOR in FY 2018-19 and in FY 2019-20. State revenue is not currently expected to exceed the TABOR limit in either year and no refund is required.

**State Expenditures**

The bill conditionally increases state expenditures for the MED in DOR by \$243,915 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2018-19 and by \$181,991 and 2.0 FTE in FY 2019-20 from the Marijuana Cash Fund. These conditional expenditure impacts are shown in Table 3 and discussed below.

**Table 3**  
**Conditional Expenditures Under HB 18-1092**

	<b>FY 2018-19</b>	<b>FY 2019-20</b>
<b>Department of Revenue</b>		
Personal Services	\$100,480	\$100,480
Operating Expenses and Capital Outlay Costs	\$11,116	\$1,710
Legal Services	\$42,624	\$37,296
Law Enforcement Equipment	\$5,787	\$997
Vehicle Lease and Mileage	\$8,625	\$8,625
Computer Programming	\$42,400	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs*	\$32,883	\$32,883
FTE – Personal Services	1.8 FTE	1.8 FTE
FTE – Legal Services	0.2 FTE	0.2 FTE
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$243,915</b>	<b>\$181,991</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2.0 FTE</b>	<b>2.0 FTE</b>

\* Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

**Expenditure assumptions.** The fiscal note assumes that at least 15 applications for marijuana transporter licenses will be submitted to the MED if a municipality agrees to participate in the pilot program. The MED will perform unauthorized sale investigations, which will be more difficult than existing sales-related investigations, as transactions will occur at locations other than the licensed premises. The MED will also perform complaint-based investigations, risk-based investigations, and targeted inspections.

**Licensing and investigation staff.** If a municipality enters into an agreement with the MED to allow marijuana delivery in its jurisdiction, the bill will require increases in licensing and investigation staff of 1.0 FTE Criminal Investigator I and 0.8 FTE Compliance Specialist I each year of the pilot program, which repeals on July 1, 2020. Criminal investigators also require: law enforcement equipment at a one-time cost of \$4,790 and an annual cost of \$997; a vehicle, leased at \$4,950 per year, and reappropriated to the Department of Personnel and Administration; and \$3,675 for mileage, which represents 7,500 miles per year at a rate of \$0.49 per mile. While the fiscal note shows a full year of costs, these costs should be prorated if and when an agreement is put in place and the MED starts accepting applications.

**Legal services.** The MED will promulgate rules to implement the bill. This will require a stakeholder process and 400 hours of legal services support from the Department of Law in FY 2018-19 and 350 hours in FY 2019-20. Legal services are provided at a rate of \$106.56 per hour and represent an allocation of 0.2 FTE each year. The fiscal note assumes that the MED can perform rulemaking related to requiring a memorandum of understanding to be in place with a municipality before it issues any marijuana delivery licenses within existing appropriations.

**Computer programming.** The DOR will have conditional costs to modify its computer systems in FY 2018-19 only. The DOR will contract with its computer system vendors to modify the DR 1616 (Retail Marijuana Excise Tax Form) and perform other modifications to its taxation system, GenTax, at a cost of \$12,000 for 48 hours of programming, at a rate of \$250 per hour. To expand the tracking requirements for home deliveries, the DOR will update its marijuana tracking system, METRC, at a cost of \$22,400 for 112 hours of programming, at a rate of \$200 per hour. Programming and testing to add the delivery endorsement to the licensing system, MyLO, will cost \$8,000.

**Centrally appropriated costs.** Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which include employee insurance, supplemental employee retirement payments, and leased space, are estimated to be \$32,883 in both FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20.

### **Local Government Impact**

If a municipality agrees to participate in the marijuana delivery pilot program, similar to the state, it will have increased costs to license and enforce marijuana delivery licensees.

### **Effective Date**

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature. The Marijuana Enforcement Division must begin issuing marijuana delivery licenses by September 1, 2018.

### **State Appropriations**

Because the impacts of this bill are conditional upon an agreement between a municipality and the Marijuana Enforcement Division, no appropriation is required until an agreement is in place. If and when an agreement is put in place, the bill requires an appropriation of \$211,032, prorated

to the effective date of the agreement, to the Department of Revenue from the Marijuana Cash Fund. The following departments will require reappropriated funds in the following amounts:

- Department of Law, \$42,624 and an allocation of 0.2 FTE; and
- Department of Personnel and Administration, \$4,950.

**State and Local Government Contacts**

Information Technology

Law

Municipalities

Revenue