

Legislative Council Staff

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Final Fiscal Note

Drafting Number:LLS 23-0904Date:June 1, 2023Prime Sponsors:Sen. Bridges; KirkmeyerBill Status:Signed into Law

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|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Bill Topic: | ELECTRIC VEHICLE SERVICE EQUIPMENT FUND | | |
| Summary of Fiscal Impact: | ☑ State Revenue☑ State Expenditure☐ State Transfer | ☑ TABOR Refund☐ Local Government☐ Statutory Public Entity | |
| | in the Department of Military | Il creates the Electric Vehicle Service Equipment Fundand Veterans Affairs. Starting in FY 2023-24, the bil expenditures on an ongoing basis. | |
| Appropriation Summary: | For FY 2023-24, the bill requires and includes an appropriation of \$50,000 to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. | | |
| Fiscal Note Status: | The fiscal note reflects the enacted bill. | | |

Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts Under SB 23-236

| | | Budget Year FY 2023-24 | Out Year FY 2024-25 |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue | Cash Funds | \$50,000 | - |
| Expenditures | Cash Funds | \$50,000 | - |
| Transfers | | - | - |
| Other Budget Impacts | TABOR Refund | \$50,000 | |

Summary of Legislation

The bill creates the Electric Vehicle Service Equipment Cash Fund for use by the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA). The DMVA is authorized to spend money from the fund to defray the costs associated with operating electric vehicle services equipment. Money received by the DMVA from charges imposed on use of electric vehicle service equipment at facilities operated by the department must be credited to the fund, as well as any gifts, grants, donations, or other appropriations or transfers to the fund by the General Assembly.

State Revenue and Expenditures

The DMVA does not currently collect fees from users of electric vehicle charging equipment on facilities operated by the department. The bill increases state revenue by authorizing the DMVA to collect charging fees. For FY 2023-24, this fiscal note assumes that revenue to the fund will match the \$50,000 appropriation from the fund found in the bill. This fee revenue is subject to TABOR. The bill potentially increases state revenue to the fund from gifts, grants, or donations; however, no sources have been identified at this time. Gifts, grants, and donations are exempt from TABOR revenue limits.

Correspondingly, this fiscal note assumes the bill increases state expenditures in the DMVA by \$50,000 in FY 2023-24, paid from the Electric Vehicle Service Equipment Cash Fund. Expenditures include costs of:

- facility electricity;
- installation of equipment;
- repair of equipment;
- warranties;
- replacement of equipment;
- operation of network service;
- maintenance; and
- salaries involved in the use of facilities with electric vehicle service equipment.

Other Budget Impacts

TABOR refunds. The bill is expected to increase the amount of state revenue required to be refunded to taxpayers by the amounts shown in the State Revenue section above. This estimate assumes the March 2023 LCS revenue forecast. A forecast of state revenue subject to TABOR is not available beyond FY 2024-25. Because TABOR refunds are paid from the General Fund, increased cash fund revenue will reduce the amount of General Fund available to spend or save.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on April 17, 2023.

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State Appropriations

For FY 2023-24, the bill requires and includes an appropriation of \$50,000 from the Electric Vehicle Service Equipment Cash Fund to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

State and Local Government Contacts

Joint Budget Committee Staff

Military and Veterans Affairs