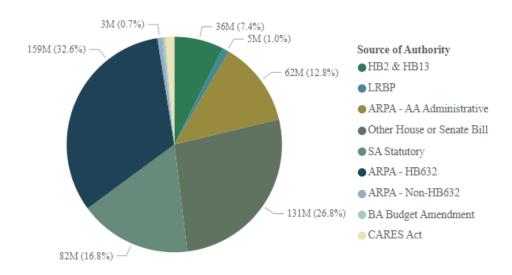
# **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (COMM)**

## TOTAL APPROPRIATION AUTHORITY

The total appropriation authority for the Department of Commerce is shown in the pie chart below. HB 2 and HB 13 provide 7.4% of the total authority for this agency. All types of appropriation authority for this agency are described below, including total budget and the percent expended by source of authority.

#### **Total Modified Budget by Source of Authority**



Source of Authority	Modified Budget	Expended Budget	% Expended	
HB2 & HB13	36,150,817	6,776,336	18.7%	
BA Budget Amendment	2,087,826	475,889	22.8%	
LRBP	4,917,000	35,489	0.7%	
Other House or Senate Bill	130,578,758	274,818	0.2%	
SA Statutory	82,060,322	40,226,574	49.0%	
CARES	6,802,389	841,433	12.4%	
ARPA	224,555,393	37,354,667	16.6%	
Total	487,152,506	85,985,207	17.7%	

## **Budget Amendments**

Budget amendments processed in FY 2024 for the Department of Commerce total approximately \$2.1 million in federal special revenue funds. Approximately \$1.1 million is for the State Trade Expansion Program (STEP), which supports small businesses who participate in foreign trade and markets. The remaining funding is for federal housing programs including the Project-Based Section 8 Housing, which provides housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units and the Housing Choice Voucher Program which assists very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford housing in the private market. As

of the end of November 2024, the Department of Commerce had expended \$476,000 or 22.8%, primarily for STEP.

#### **Long-Range Building Program**

The Department of Commerce has Long-Range Building Program authority totaling \$4.9 million granted through a budget amendment for replacement of lead service lines. This budget amendment was to establish federal authority that was awarded from the Infrastructure and Jobs Investment Act. As of the end of November 2023, the agency has expended \$35,000 or less than 1.0% of this authority.

#### Other Bills

Other house and senate bill authority for the Department of Commerce totals \$130.6 million in FY 2024. This authority accounts for 26.8% of the department's total expenditure authority. HB 819 provides the greatest expenditure authority, totaling \$63.0 million for affordable housing programs. HB 11 and HB 12 also represent a significant portion of other bill authority totaling \$42.6 million. HB 11 and HB 12 authorizes grant authority for the Montana Coal Endowment Program (MCEP) grants and the Montana Historical Preservation Grants (MHPG). Less than 1.0% of program authority has been expended as of November 2023. The table below shows the budget, expenditures, remaining budget, and percent expended for the other house bill funds FY 2024.

Department of Commerce Other House and Senate Appropriations and Expenditures							
FY 2024							
	Appropriations	Expenditures	<b>Appropriations</b>	Expended			
General Fund							
HB 355 - State-Local Infrastructure Partnership Act (BIEN)	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	0.0%			
HB 819 - Planning Grants (BIEN)	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0.0%			
HB 819 - Workforce Housing (BIEN)	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	0.0%			
HB 321 - Coal Board (BIEN)	1,000		1,000	0.0%			
Total General Fund	33,001,000	-	33,001,000	0.0%			
State Special Revenue							
HB 12 - Montana Historical Preservation Grants (BIEN)	11,368,044	273,468	11,094,576	2.4%			
HB 12 - MCEP Grants (BIEN)	30,209,713	-	30,209,713	0.0%			
HB 11 - MCEP Emergency Grants (BIEN)	100,000	-	100,000	0.0%			
HB 11 - MCEP Planning Grants (BIEN)	900,000	-	900,000	0.0%			
HB 5 - Emergency Shelter (BIEN)	5,000,000	1,350	4,998,650	0.0%			
HB 819 - Community Reinvestment Organization (OTO/BIEN)	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	0.0%			
Total State Special Revenue	97,577,758	274,818	97,302,940	0.3%			
Total Other Bill Appropriations	130,578,758	274,818	130,303,940	0.2%			

#### **Statutory Appropriations**

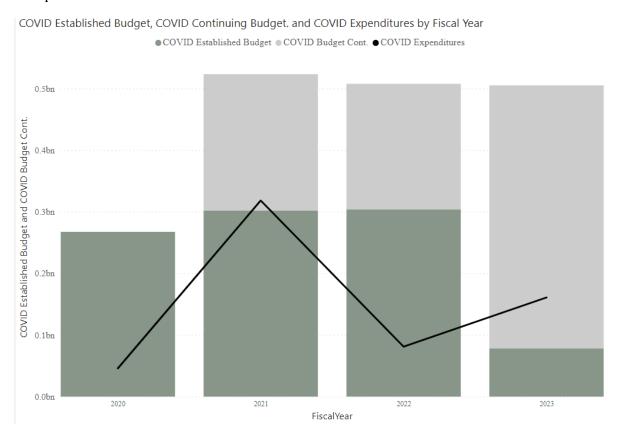
Statutory appropriations account for 16.8% of the Department of Commerce's total FY 2024 budget. Statutory appropriation authority consists of \$1.8 million general fund, \$75.7 million state special revenue, \$1.0 million

federal special revenue, and \$3.5 million proprietary funds. The lodging facility use tax makes up the greatest portion of statutory authority with \$45.2 million appropriated in FY 2024. Of the approximately \$67.9 million budgeted in FY 2024, \$35.1 million, or 51.6% has been expended. The table below shows appropriations, expenditures, remaining appropriations, and the percent expended for individual statutory appropriations in the Department of Commerce.

Department of Commerce  Statutory Appropriations and Expenditures  FY 2024					
			Remaining	Percent	
	Appropriations	Expenditures	Appropriations	Expended	
Business MT Division					
Coal Severance Tax	1,800,000	773,009	1,026,991	42.9%	
Distressed Wood Products State Special Revenue	2,598,918	2,048,970	549,948	78.8%	
Distressed Wood Products Federal Special Revenue	1,049,120	2,264	1,046,856	0.2%	
Big Sky Economic Development Program	4,184,745	243,255	3,941,490	<u>0.0</u> %	
Division Total	9,632,783	3,067,498	6,565,285	31.8%	
Brand MT Division					
Promotion Accommodation Tax Account	55,656,623	26,526,642	29,129,981	47.7%	
Regional Accommodation Tax Account	12,277,203	8,534,336	3,742,867	69.5%	
Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Plate Fund	8,550	2,355	6,195	27.5%	
Film Credit	15,795		15,795	0.0%	
Division Total	67,958,171	35,063,333	32,894,838	51.6%	
Community MT Division					
Hard Rock Mining	584,368	184,367	400,001	31.5%	
Division Total	584,368	184,367	400,001	31.5%	
Board of Investments					
Debt Services	3,500,000	1,741,376	1,758,624	49.8%	
Division Total	3,500,000	1,741,376	1,758,624	49.8%	
Board of Horse Racing					
Operation Fund	385,000	170,000	215,000	44.2%	
Division Total	385,000	170,000	215,000	44.2%	
Total Statutory Appropriations	82,060,322	40,226,574	41,833,748	<u>49.0</u> %	

#### **COVID-19 Authority**

The following chart is provided to allow the legislature to examine the funding that is available to the agency for COVID-19 impacts.



The agency received approximately \$366.5 million in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act I. The majority of funding provided to the agency was for business stabilization grants. Additional funding was provided for small business development center grants, community development block grants, rental assistance, and loan deferments. Of the established CARES I budget, the agency has expended \$358.5 million, or 97.8%. Approximately \$6.8 million remains available for expenditure in FY 2024, while approximately \$1.8 million was reverted back to the Treasury.

In the CARES Act II funding, the Department of Commerce was appropriated \$183.0 million in HB 630 for emergency rental assistance payments. Additionally, HB 3 appropriated \$17.0 million to fund administration costs and 28.00 modified FTE to administer the Emergency Rental Assistance Program. Availability of these funds expired June 30, 2023. At that time, approximately \$57.4 million was expended and \$142.6 million was returned to the Treasury. Due to federal guidance, the uses of those funds were limited, and expenditures were dependent on the number of applications received and the number of eligible applicants.

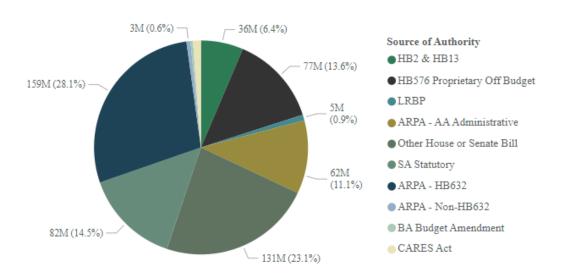
HB 632 established authority from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) for the Department of Commerce. This authority included \$50.0 million for mortgage assistance, approximately \$11.5 million for the Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), \$152.4 million for emergency rental assistance (ERA II), and \$65.0 million for the state small business credit initiative (SSBCI). These appropriations were signed into law on April 30, 2021. Appropriations for housing or rental assistance programs will remain available through the 2025 biennium, and

the SSBCI appropriation will remain available through June 30, 2033 per HB 632, Section 14. To date, approximately \$228.2 million has been expended and \$46.5 million was reverted.

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY

The total expenditure authority for the agency is shown in the following pie chart. Total expenditure authority includes non-budgeted proprietary funding and non-budgeted expenditures such as transfers or indirect costs which are not included in the previous pie chart, as the expenditures are not appropriated.

## Modified Budget & Expended Budget by Source of Authority



Source of Authority	Modified Budget	Expended Budget	% Expended	
HB2 & HB13	36,150,817	6,776,336	18.7%	
BA Budget Amendment	2,087,826	475,889	22.8%	
HB576 Proprietary Off Budget	76,950,913	31,538,371	41.0%	
LRBP	4,917,000	35,489	0.7%	
Other House or Senate Bill	130,578,758	274,818	0.2%	
SA Statutory	82,060,322	40,226,574	49.0%	
CARES	6,802,389	841,433	12.4%	
ARPA	224,555,393	37,354,667	16.6%	
Total	564,103,419	117,523,578	20.8%	-

## **Non-budgeted Proprietary Fund Authority**

The Department of Commerce has approximately \$77.0 million in non-budgeted proprietary funding for FY 2024, of which \$31.5 million or 41.0% was expended. Approximately \$64.7 million is appropriated to the Housing MT Division, which utilizes funds for Section 8 housing projects, Board of Housing projects, Emergency Housing Vouchers, and the Mainstream Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP). The table below shows the budget, expenditures, remaining budget, and percent expended for each of the non-budgeted proprietary funds for FY 2024.

# Department of Commerce Proprietary Appropriations and Expenditures FY 2024

	FY 2024			
			Remaining	Percent
	Appropriations	Expenditures	Appropriations	Expended
Facility Finance Authority Division				
Facilities Finance Authority	922,703	259,994	662,709	28.2%
C-PACE Commercial Property Asset	61,673	46,868	14,805	<u>76.0</u> %
Division Total	984,376	306,862	677,514	31.2%
Housing MT Division				
Board of Housing Financial Programs	3,727,420	3,475,039	252,381	93.2%
Housing Trust Fund	10,000	(1,093)	11,093	-10.9%
Board of Housing Mortgage Loan Servicing	2,258,820	841,404	1,417,416	37.29
Montana Affordable Housing Revolving Fund	10,000	-	10,000	0.0%
TANF - Revolving Loan Fund	10,000	182	9,818	1.89
Section 8 Project Based	27,679,169	11,751,321	15,927,848	42.5%
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	23,196,793	8,636,797	14,559,996	37.29
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation HAP	2,383,583	557,058	1,826,525	23.4%
Section 8 Tenant Based Vouchers	3,727,095	1,486,629	2,240,466	39.9%
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation	310,827	56,631	254,196	18.29
Mainstream HCVP Administration	75,000	9,400	65,600	12.5%
Mainstream HCVP HAP	400,000	110,168	289,832	27.5%
<b>Emergency Housing Vouchers Administration</b>	152,500	30,594	121,906	20.19
Emergency Housing Vouchers HAP	720,000	291,562	428,438	<u>40.5</u> %
Division Total	64,661,207	27,245,691	37,415,516	42.1%
Board of Investments				
Economic Development Bond	676,985	257,025	419,960	38.0%
Investment Division	7,744,981	2,531,369	5,213,612	<u>32.7</u> %
Division Total	8,421,966	2,788,394	5,633,572	33.1%
Director's Office				
Centralized Services	2,883,364	1,197,424	1,685,940	41.5%
Division Total	2,883,364	1,197,424	1,685,940	41.5%
Total Proprietary Appropriations	76,950,913	31,538,371	45,412,542	41.0%

## **HB 2 BUDGET MODIFICATIONS**

The following chart shows the HB 2 budget as passed by the legislature, including the pay plan, and the HB 2 modified budget from July 1, 2023 through November 30, 2023. Net modifications to the budget include operating plan changes from one expenditure account to another, program transfers, reorganizations, and agency transfers of authority. The positive modifications and negative modifications are shown by program, expenditure account, and fund type.

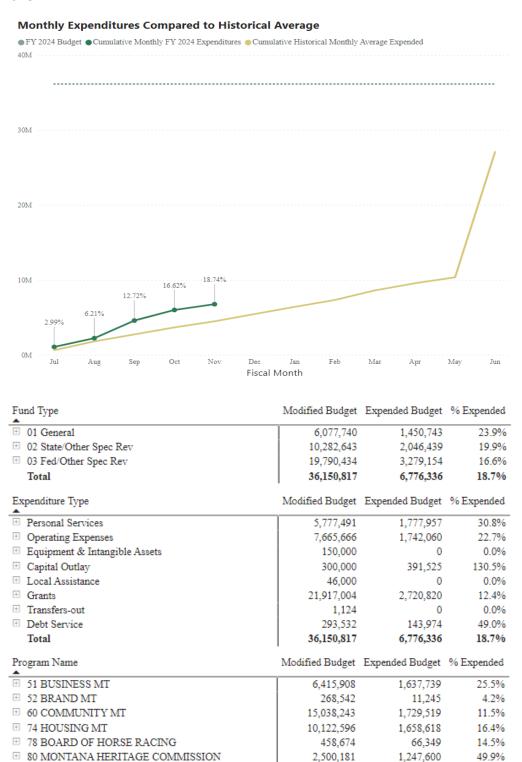
#### Legislative Budget Compared to Modified Budget - HB 2 Only

Agency Name	HB 2 Budget	Modified Budget	Net Modifications	
☐ Department of Commerce	36,150,817	36,150,817	0	
□ 51 BUSINESS MT	6,415,908	6,415,908	0	
	268,542	268,542	0	
⊕ 60 COMMUNITY MT	15,038,243	15,038,243		•
74 HOUSING MT	10,114,088	10,122,596	8,508	
	458,674	458,674		
■ 80 MONTANA HERITAGE COMMISSION	2,478,078	2,500,181	22,103	
■ 81 DIRECTORS OFFICE	1,377,284	1,346,673	-30,611	
Total	36,150,817	36,150,817	0	
Expenditure Type	HB 2 Budget	Modified Budget	Net Modifications	
⊕ 61000 Personal Services	5,442,459	5,777,491	335,032	
⊞ 62000 Operating Expenses	8,000,698	7,665,666	-335,032	
⊞ 63000 Equipment & Intangible Assets	150,000	150,000		
	300,000	300,000		
	46,000	46,000		
⊕ 66000 Grants	21,917,004	21,917,004		
⊞ 68000 Transfers-out	1,124	1,124		
⊞ 69000 Debt Service	293,532	293,532		
Total	36,150,817	36,150,817	0	
Fund Type	HB 2 Budget	Modified Budget	Net Modifications	
① 01 General	6,077,740	6,077,740		
□ 02 State/Other Spec Rev	10,282,643	10,282,643	0	
□ 03 Fed/Other Spec Rev	19,790,434	19,790,434	0	
Total	36,150,817	36,150,817	0	,

The Department of Commerce has made two budget modifications to its FY 2024 budget since June 1, 2023. The largest of these modifications is an operating plan transfer of \$335,000 to personal services from operating expenses. This transfer is to reauthorize 2.00 FTE for the Business Attraction Program in the 2025 Biennium which was approved during the 2021 Legislative Session. The 2023 Legislature also passed an inflationary adjustment that was placed in the Director's Office. Language in HB 2 allows the agency to redistribute this increase in funding across other divisions as the agency sees fit. Therefore, the agency redistributed authority across all agencies by reducing the Director's Office budget and increasing the Housing MT Division and Montana Heritage Commission.

## **HB 2 Appropriation Authority**

The following chart shows the appropriated budget for the agency compared to expenditures through November 30, 2023.



1,346,673

36,150,817

425,267

6,776,336

31.6%

18.7%

■ 81 DIRECTORS OFFICE

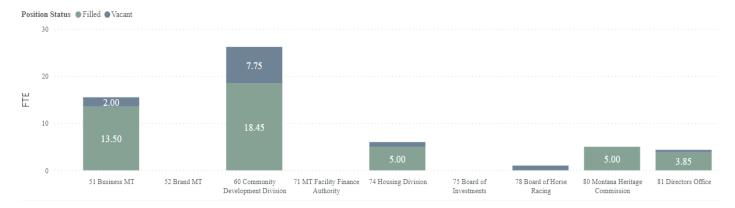
Total

The Department of Commerce has expended 18.7% of its HB 2 appropriation authority in FY 2024. Expenditures are primarily for grants, which are generally for multiyear projects. Approximately, 54.7% of the Department of Commerce's budget is from federal special revenue authority primarily for community development and housing grants.

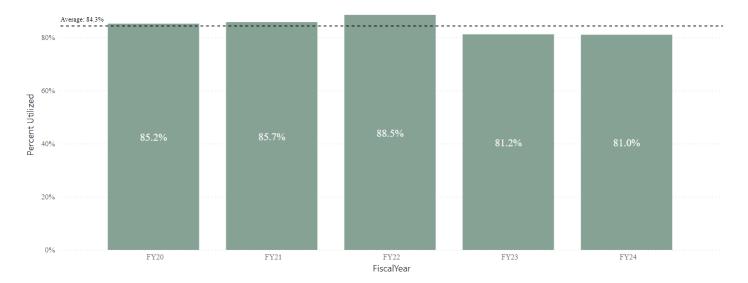
When compared to the historical average, the Department of Commerce has expended a greater portion of their budget to date. Federally funded programs including the Community Development Block Grants and HOME programs are typically recorded closer to fiscal year end. However, due to a change in accounting methodology, the agency has begun recording accruals as contracts are signed rather than waiting until the fiscal year-end. The agency accounting staff believe this will improve accuracy in reporting by ensuring contracts are not missed and will provide better information during the year.

#### **Personal Services**

Appropriations for personal services in the Department of Commerce total \$5.8 million and are 30.8% expended through November 30, 2023. The department has 61.8 HB 2 FTE and 12.25 of these positions are vacant as of November 1, 2023. The following chart shows the filled and vacant FTE within the agency as of November 1, 2023.



The chart below shows the hourly utilization percentage for the Department of Commerce between July 1 and November 1 for each fiscal year when compared to the available hours for the same time period. Overall, the department has utilized 81.0% of the hours budgeted for FY 2024, as shown in the chart below. Lower utilization rates are due to the agency experiencing a higher level of turnover and difficulty hiring.



The chart below shows the vacant FTE in each division, the number of months each position has been vacant, and the midpoint hourly pay rate. Of the 12.25 FTE that are vacant, 3.00 FTE have been vacant for four months or less (since July 2023). As of November 1, 2023, the department was in the process of recruiting for four full-time positions including two program specialists, one planner supervisor, and an accounting supervisor.

# **Vacant Positions Report**

	FTE	Median Months Vacant	Market Midpoint (Hourly)
□ 65010 COMMERCE	12.25	4.03	36.35
□ 51 Business MT	2.00	1.74	36.35
Bus/Tech Assist Program Mngr	0.50	1.74	36.35
Program Specialist	1.00	1.74	36.35
Public Relations Specialist 1	0.50	0.82	30.55
□ 60 Community Development Division	7.75	4.03	36.35
Accountant 3	0.75	4.03	36.96
Community Planner Supervisor	1.00	0.82	44.13
Division Engineer	1.00	14.59	40.97
Infrastructure Coordinator	1.00	14.52	36.35
Program Specialist 1	3.00	4.03	27.86
Program Specialist 2	1.00	4.03	36.35
□ 74 Housing Division	1.00	10.85	27.86
Program Specialist	1.00	10.85	27.86
☐ 78 Board of Horse Racing	1.00	4.03	36.35
Program Specialist 2	1.00	4.03	36.35
□ 81 Directors Office	0.50	11.44	34.06
Industry Development Officer	0.50	11.44	34.06
Total	12.25	4.03	36.35

#### **OTHER ISSUES**

## **Required Reports**

In accordance with the State's Settlement of Claims Sunshine and Transparency Act, the Montana Department of Commerce must submit its quarterly report to the Legislative Fiscal Division disclosing all civil claims or complaints received during the quarter ending September 30, 2023, seeking \$10,000 or more in monetary compensation. Commerce, and all of its administratively attached boards, have received 0 civil claims or complaints to report this quarter.

## Appendix A

Did the agency utilize contractors? If so, how much did you pay to contractors? How much of the amount paid to contractors do you estimate is due to vacant positions? If contractors were paid because of vacant positions, what are the types of vacant positions that resulted in the need for contractors?

The below table summarizes the payments for temporary services under the state's term contracts for short term workers. 100.0% of these would have been due to vacant positions. Temporary services were used primarily for administrative assistant and customer service roles for Montana Emergency Rental Assistance, homeowner assistance funds, and other COVID related or one-time only programs.

Row Labels	Sum of Amount
■ 2021	539,266.06
03172 CARES Business Stabilization	85,143.94
03233 CARES ACT Housing Grants	424,565.76
06030 BOH Financial Program Fund	10,965.42
06032 Mortgage Loan Servicing	11,604.96
06074 SEC 8 Project Based	1,933.30
06075 Section 8 Vouchers	5,052.68
□ 2022	36,811.12
02116 Accommodation Tax Account	1,578.94
03172 CARES Business Stabilization	6,149.22
06014 BOI Municipal Finance Programs	406.00
06032 Mortgage Loan Servicing	13,319.60
06075 Section 8 Vouchers	1,147.36
06527 Investment Division	14,210.00
□ 2023	33,846.74
03797 ARPA Rental Assistance Funds	33,846.74
□ 2024	37,565.42
03797 ARPA Rental Assistance Funds	37,565.42
Grand Total	647,489.34

The agency does not anticipate a need to utilize the temp services contracts anymore in FY 2024, but they will be utilizing engineering contracts to account for inability to recruit and retain a division engineer in Community MT Division. Additionally, the Executive Director position for the Montana Board of Horse Racing has been filled by a contracted employee for the past decade as a full-time employee was not seen as necessary and a contracted employee was a more affordable alternative. The contract currently is for \$3,000 per month. Finally the Board of Horse Racing in the past year has begun employing stewards as contracted employees since they are only required for a limited number of days each year.

How much did you pay in overtime? How much of the overtime paid do you estimate is due to vacant positions? If overtime was paid because of vacant positions, what are the types of vacant positions that resulted in the need for overtime?

Overtime in FY 2020-2023 was higher than normal due to the amount of ARPA and CARES programs the department rolled out. Based on current trends, we anticipate FY 2024 to go back to pre-COVID OT average of 0.37% or lower. See the below chart for details.



Less than 25.0% of the total overtime paid was due to vacant positions. Those vacancies were primarily in modified positions for one-time only federal ARPA funds, including for the MERA program, which ended fully in August 2023. As the Department of Commerce made announcements regarding the program closure there was a large uptick in turnover with these staff, who would no longer have jobs with the department at the end of the program. We approved overtime and paid out bonuses to staff who did stay through the duration of the program to encourage staff to work through the final day of the program.