



Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

INITIAL FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Date: January 21, 2020

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LCS TITLE: STATE OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

Fiscal Impact Summary		FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2029-30
Revenue	Cash Fund	\$108.9 million	\$223.7 million	\$223.7 million
	Total	\$108.9 million	\$223.7 million	\$223.7 million
Expenditures	General Fund	\$116,398	\$113,627	\$113,627
	Cash Fund	\$108.9 million	\$223.7 million	\$223.7 million
	Total	\$109.0 million	\$223.8 million	\$223.8 million

Disclaimer. This initial fiscal impact statement has been prepared for the Title Board. If the initiative is placed on the ballot, Legislative Council Staff may revise this estimate for the ballot information booklet (Blue Book) if new information becomes available.

Summary of Measure

The measure creates the Colorado Out-of-School Learning Opportunities Agency (state agency) and the Colorado Out-Of-School Learning Opportunities Program (program) in the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). The program establishes individual learning accounts, maintained by a third party administrator, that provide funding for parents and legal guardians to purchase out-of-school learning opportunities for their eligible children. The program is repealed January 1, 2036, unless by the General Assembly. The sections below discuss key concepts for understanding the measure.

Out-of-School Learning Opportunities. The measure defines out-of-school learning opportunities as any program, service, system, activity, or other pursuit or purchase that provides supplemental educational or developmental support to eligible students outside of normal school operations. It does not include in-school instruction or materials provided as part of a normal course of study in a public or private school.

State agency. The state agency is created as an independent entity within CDE to establish the program and arrange for its administration. The agency must be governed by a seven member board of directors. The measure specifies requirements for the board's selection, composition, and terms of service. Board members serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses.

No later than August 1, 2021, the agency must establish a process to select a nonprofit organization to administer the program, or create a new nonprofit corporation if no existing Colorado nonprofit entity satisfies the selection criteria. The agency is also required to create and develop criteria for use by the administering nonprofit related to:

- allowable uses of the funds distributed by the administering nonprofit;
- a waiver process for learning activities that fall outside of allowable uses;

- evaluation and certification of applications from potential providers of out-of-school learning opportunities;
- ensuring student safety;
- establishing and managing parent-directed individual learning accounts;
- establishing and managing a competitive grant program for low-cost nonprofit providers to expand their offerings that does not exceed 15 percent of total funds available for distribution;
- creating multiple-year awards for low-income students or students with unique learning needs; and
- protocols for unused funds.

Administering nonprofit. Subject to criteria determined by the state agency, the administering nonprofit must develop and manage the program, including individual learning accounts. The administering nonprofit must be governed by a volunteer board of directors. Those board members may be reimbursed for expenses. Contributions received prior to January 1, 2022, may be retained for administrative and start-up purposes. After January 1, 2022, contributions are available for eligible students. The nonprofit may retain up to 10 percent of annual contributions for administrative expenses. This rate may be adjusted by the legislature if necessary.

Individual learning accounts. The administering nonprofit must provide funding for parent-directed individual learning accounts on a sliding scale, with the amount of funding being inversely related to the family income and financial means of the eligible student. Subject to rules adopted by the agency, the administering nonprofit will have control over when and how the funding is distributed to approved providers.

Cash Fund. The measure creates the Out-of-School Learning Opportunities Fund for the administrative and operational expenses of the agency. The fund is continuously appropriated for the program and money credited to the fund is exempt from TABOR.

Net operating loss. Beginning January 1, 2021 and prior to January 1, 2036, corporations' net operating loss deduction (NOL) on their state income taxes may not exceed \$250,000. The additional tax revenue attributable to capping deductions for net operating losses must be deposited in the newly created cash fund and is exempt from TABOR spending limits.

A business may claim an NOL when it generates a loss for tax purposes because deductions exceed taxable income. Generally, the NOL may offset income in tax periods other than the one in which it occurs, through carry-forwards. Under current law, the Colorado NOL deduction "piggy-backs" off the federal tax code and taxpayers are allowed to use a net operating loss from prior years to offset 80 percent of taxable income.

State Revenue

The measure increases state revenue by \$108.9 million in FY 2020-21 (half-year impact), \$223.7 million in FY 2021-22. Revenue increases through FY 2035-36. The revenue is exempt from TABOR and is deposited in the Out-of-School Learning Opportunities Cash Fund.

Capping NOL deductions at \$250,000. Capping the NOL deduction will limit the deduction that taxpayers may claim, generating more corporate tax revenue to Colorado starting in FY 2020-21. The Colorado Department of Revenue provided data for tax year 2018 containing 45,393 corporate taxpayers, 7,265 of which have claimed an NOL deduction on their 2018 return. Capping the NOL deduction claimed at \$250,000 would have increased their tax liability by 27.3 percent. The estimated revenue impact of capping the NOL is shown in Table 1. This analysis assumes that the cap applies to all NOL deductions, including those carried forward.

Table 1
Revenue Impact of Capping NOL Deduction

	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
Dec. 2019 Corporate Income Tax Forecast	\$797.9 million	\$819.4 million
New Revenue from \$250,000 NOL Cap	\$108.9 million*	\$223.7 million

** FY 2020-21 represents a six-month impact assuming the NOL cap applies starting in tax year 2021.*

In December, Legislative Council Staff estimated that corporate income tax revenue would total \$797.9 million in FY 2020-21 and \$819.4 million in FY 2021-22. Using the estimated increase in tax liability from 2018, applying a cap of \$250,000 to NOLs claimed on tax returns starting in 2021 would increase corporate income tax revenue by an estimated \$108.9 million in FY 2020-21 and \$223.7 million in FY 2021-22. Estimates for FY 2020-21 represent six months of filing activity for tax year 2021.

State Expenditures

The measure increases state expenditures by \$109.0 million in FY 2020-21 and \$223.8 million in FY 2021-22. Costs continue through FY 2036-37. Expenditures in CDE are from the new cash fund; expenditures in the Department of Revenue are from the General Fund.

Table 2 lists required expenditures for the administration of the program, including distributions made from the fund as a result of the revenue generated by the measure. This analysis does not include the expenditure of any additional contributions or donations to the program.

**Table 2
Expenditures Under Initiative 170**

Cost Components	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
Colorado Department of Education Out-of-School Learning Opportunities Agency		
Personal Services	\$66,059	\$132,117
Operating, Capital, Employee Insurance, and Indirect Costs	\$31,591	\$36,730
Agency Board Travel & Reimbursement	\$11,200	\$3,200
Nonprofit Board Travel & Reimbursement	-	\$4,000
Available for Grants, Administration, Learning Accounts*	\$108,737,850	\$223,491,973
Legal Services	\$53,300	\$31,980
FTE – Personal Services	0.8 FTE	1.5 FTE
FTE – Legal Services	0.3 FTE	0.2 FTE
CDE Subtotal	\$108,900,000	\$223,700,000
Department of Revenue		
Personal Services	\$46,476	\$81,224
Operating, Capital, Employee Insurance, and Indirect Costs	\$26,276	\$30,965
Computer Programming	\$36,625	-
Document Management and Postage	\$5,021	\$1,439
FTE – Personal Services	0.9 FTE	1.6 FTE
(Subtotal)	\$114,398	\$113,628
Total	\$109,014,398	\$223,813,628
Total FTE	2.0 FTE	3.3 FTE

* The administering nonprofit may retain up to 10 percent of contributions for administrative costs and no more than 15 percent may be used for the grant program. The fund is continuously appropriated so these funds may be spent in any year.

Out-of-school learning opportunities agency. Creating a new agency in CDE increases expenditures to hire the necessary staff and make physical arrangements necessary to launch the new agency, including leased space, office furniture, computers and software, telephones, and other operating expenses. This analysis estimates 1.0 FTE for a state agency director and 0.5 FTE for support staff; those amounts are prorated in the first year. Ongoing expenses for board travel and reimbursement are estimated at \$200 per member per meeting.

Program funding. After agency administrative expenses, the revenue generated by the measure is available for grants, individual learning accounts, and administrative expenses incurred by the nonprofit. The exact distribution will be determined by the nonprofit. This analysis assumes that a portion of the funding will be used by the agency to contract with the nonprofit.

Legal services. Creating a new state agency increases costs for legal services related to contracting or creating the nonprofit, and adopting rules for the program. Legal services are purchased from the Department of Law at an hourly rate of \$106.60. It is expected that 500 hours will be required in the first year and 300 hours in subsequent years; this equates to 0.3 FTE and 0.2 FTE respectively.

Department of Revenue. Staff are required in the Taxpayer Service Division of the Department of Revenue to modify forms and processes, and handle an increase in questions and complaints of varying complexity. In addition, the department requires one-time modifications to the state's tax administration software.

Economic Impact

The measure is expected to provide out-of-school learning opportunities to Colorado students. These opportunities may improve students' educational outcomes, thereby enhancing their readiness for the workplace. To the extent that the measure improves educational outcomes, it may increase employment opportunities and wage earnings for beneficiary students. The measure is also expected to increase employment in the selected non-profit and to reduce childcare expenses of participating children. By capping the NOL deduction, the measure increases corporate income taxes, resulting in corporations having less money to spend or save in other areas of the economy.

Taxpayer Impact

The measure increases income taxes for corporate taxpayers who claim an NOL deduction. Based on the 45,393 corporate taxpayers that filed a 2018 tax return, the average impact per corporate taxpayer is \$2,399 in FY 2021-22, the first full fiscal year of the measure.

Effective Date

If approved by voters at the 2019 general election, this measure takes effect upon proclamation of the Governor, no later than 30 days after the official canvass of the vote is completed.

State and Local Government Contacts

Education Law Revenue

Abstract of Initiative 170: STATE OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

The abstract includes estimates of the fiscal impact of the proposed initiative. If this initiative is to be placed on the ballot, Legislative Council Staff will prepare new estimates as part of a fiscal impact statement, which includes an abstract of that information. All fiscal impact statements are available at www.ColoradoBlueBook.com and the abstract will be included in the ballot information booklet that is prepared for the initiative.

This initial fiscal estimate, prepared by the nonpartisan Director of Research of the Legislative Council as of January 14, 2020, identifies the following impacts:

State revenue. The measure increases state revenue by \$108.9 million in FY 2020-21, and \$223.7 million in FY 2021-22. Revenue increases continue through FY 2035-36.

State expenditures. The measure increases state expenditures by \$109.0 million in FY 2020-21 and \$223.8 million in FY 2021-22. Expenditure increases continue through FY 2035-36.

Economic impacts. The measure is expected to provide out-of-school learning opportunities to Colorado students. These opportunities may improve students' educational outcomes, thereby enhancing their readiness for the workplace. To the extent that the measure improves educational outcomes, it may increase employment opportunities and wage earnings for beneficiary students. The measure is also expected to increase employment in the selected non-profit and to reduce childcare expenses of participating children. By capping the NOL deduction, the measure increases corporate income taxes, resulting in corporations having less money to spend or save in other areas of the economy

Taxpayer impact. The measure increases income taxes for corporate taxpayers who claim an NOL deduction. Based on the 45,393 corporate taxpayers that filed a 2018 tax return, the average impact per corporate taxpayer is \$2,399 in FY 2021-22, the first full fiscal year of the measure.