Bill Status. Denotes the last committee or floor action for which the fiscal note was prepared or updated. Fiscal notes are primarily updated when an amendment changes the fiscal impact. For final fiscal notes, the bill status indicates the bill's final outcome.

Summary of Fiscal Impact. Checked boxes indicate the type of fiscal impact. Fiscal notes that have no fiscal impact do not include the check boxes. The narrative text below the check boxes briefly describes the bill, its impacts to state and local governments, and whether the impacts are one-time or ongoing.

Appropriation Summary. Indicates the appropriation that the bill requires. It does not include any centrally appropriated costs, and will say "No appropriation is required" if one is not required.

Fiscal Note Status. Indicates what version of the bill the fiscal note was prepared for, or special circumstances related to the bill. For example, it may indicate whether it is a preliminary fiscal note or a fiscal note on demand, and whether it was prepared for a SEBEC amendment, an interim committee bill, or a JBC bill.

State Fiscal Impact Table. Generally includes two fiscal years, may include more as applicable. If the bill has no fiscal impact, a minimal impact to state revenue and/or expenditures, or a local or statutory public entity fiscal impact only, the table will be removed.

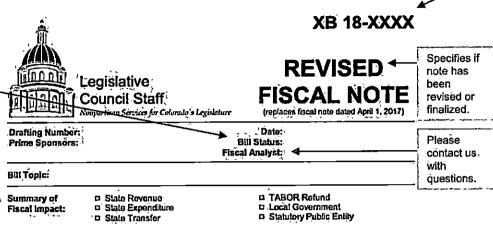
Revenue/Expenditures/Transfers. Cash Funds and/or General Fund will be listed as applicable but, in most cases, will not include the specific cash fund(s) name, with exceptions for the Capital Construction Fund, the Highway Users Tax Fund, and the State Education Fund.

Centrally Appropriated. Reflect employee insurance and supplemental retirement payments, and may include indirect costs and leased space depending on the department. These costs are appropriated through the annual budget process and are not included in the appropriation required by the bill.

TABOR Impact. During a TABOR refund period, a row will be added to the table indicating how revenue in the bill affects the projected TABOR refund obligation.

Total FTE. New position changes required by the bill.

Varjations. See page 3 for an example of a State Fiscal Impact Table for a bill that continues a program or tax expenditures.



Narrative briefly describing the bill will appear here.

Appropriation Summary:

Fiscal Note Status:

### Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts Under 18-XXXX

		FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Revenue	General Fund Cash Funds		
	- Total		
Expenditures	General Fund Cash Funds Centrally Appropriated Total		
	Total FTE		
Transfers	General Fund Cash Funds		
	Total		

Attachment D

Bill number

## Reading Fiscal Notes (2 of 3)

**Summary of Legislation.** The bill summary highlights the key provisions of the bill, with special attention to the fiscal impact drivers.

**Background.** Provides any background information needed to understand the bill and its fiscal impacts.

Assumptions. An assumptions section may be included here if assumptions are the same for both revenue and expenditures, otherwise assumptions are discussed separately in the State Revenue and/or State Expenditures sections.

Comparable Crime. If the bill creates a new crime, changes the classification of an existing crime, or changes an element of the existing crime that creates a new factual basis for the offense, this section provides convictions and offender data for similar offenses, as required by statute.

State Revenue. Outlines changes to state revenue from taxes and fees by fiscal year, agency impacted, and fund source.

Fee impact. Includes the fee impact of the bill in any fiscal note that changes a fee, as required by statute.

TABOR Refund. Included if there is a State Revenue section in the fiscal note. Indicates the impact of the revenue change on a potential TABOR refund obligation.

State Transfers. Lists any transfers or diversions of funds that are required by the bill; includes fiscal year, the amount transferred, and the funds involved in the transfer. Transfers do not affect total revenue received by the state.

State Expenditures. Outlines changes to state spending by fiscal year, agency impacted, and fund source. An expenditure table is often included to list costs under the bill. Further explanation of each expenditure is provided under this table, typically in the same order as presented in the table.

Centrally appropriated costs. Typically reflect employee insurance and supplemental retirement payments, and indirect costs depending on the department. These costs are appropriated through the annual budget process and are not included in the appropriation required by the bill.

Page 2

Summary of Legislation

Background

**Assumptions** 

Comparable Crimes

State Revenue

**TABOR Refund** 

State Transfers

**State Expenditures** 

#### Table 2 Expenditures Under XB 18-XXX

FY 2018-19

FY 2019-20

Department of XXXXX

Personal Services

Operating Expenses and Capital Outlay Costs

Legal Services

Centrally Appropriated Costs\*

FTE – Personal Services

FTE ~ Legal Services

Total \$0 \$0

Total FTE

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 and supplemental employee retirement payments, are estimated to be XXXX in FY 2018-19 and XXXX in FY 2019-20.

<sup>\*</sup> Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

### Reading Fiscal Notes (3 of 3)

Local Government / School District / Statutory Public Entity Impact. Page 3 Provides a high level explanation of the impacts to local governments, Date school districts, or statutory public entities. Local Government Impact (School District Impact) (Statutory Public Entity Impact) Technical Note. Outlines any technical issue with the bill that impacts the fiscal note. ➤ Tochnical Note State Appropriations. Lists the appropriation and reappropriation required Effective Date by the bill. Any appropriation does not include centrally appropriated costs. Departmental Difference. If a department disagrees with the analysis in State Appropriations the fiscal note, this section states the department's estimate and outlines differences in assumptions between the department's analysis and the Departmental Difference: analysis in the fiscal note. State and Local Government Contacts. List of the departments or State and Local Government Contacts agencies canvassed in preparation of the fiscal note.

# Continuation Bills (Sunsets and Expiring Tax Expenditures)

For bills that continue a program, committee, or tax credit already in place, Table 1 on the first page is split into two separate sections – New Impacts and Continuing Program Impacts.

The New Impacts section reflects only new costs driven by changes the bill makes to the program, committee, or tax expenditure. New revenue impacts may affect the state's TABOR situation and new expenditure impacts require an appropriation.

The Continuing Program Impacts section shows only the impact of continuing the program, committee, or tax credit. These amounts have already been reflected in the LCS revenue forecast and are already included in the budget prepared by the JBC, and therefore do not impact the state's TABOR situation or require an appropriation.

#### Table 1 State Fiscal Impacts Under SB 18-216

New Impacts*		FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Revenue	Fund		-
	Total		
Expenditures	Fünd		
	Total Total Total		
Continuing Program I	mpacts*	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Revenue	Fund		•
	Total		
Expenditures	Fund		
	Total.	<del></del>	
	Total FTE		

<sup>\*</sup> Table 1 shows the new impacts resulting from changes to the program under the bill and the continuing impacts from extending the program beyond its current repeal date. Only the new impacts require an appropriation or affect the state's budget situation, the continuing impacts have already been accounted for in the budget for the upcoming fiscal year.