



**Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff**

HB17-1324

**FINAL
FISCAL NOTE**

FISCAL IMPACT: State Local Statutory Public Entity Conditional No Fiscal Impact

Drafting Number: LLS 17-0038 **Date:** July 18, 2017
Prime Sponsor(s): Rep. Pettersen; McLachlan **Bill Status:** Postponed Indefinitely
 Sen. Todd **Fiscal Analyst:** Kate Watkins (303-866-3446)

BILL TOPIC: EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY TAX INCENTIVES

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-20
State Revenue	<u>Up to \$257,843</u>	<u>(\$92,684)</u>	<u>(\$16,465)</u>
General Fund	(64,453)	(92,684)	(\$16,465)
Cash Funds	Up to 322,296		
State Expenditures	<u>Up to \$322,296</u>	<u>\$31,627</u>	
General Fund		31,627	
Cash Funds	Up to 322,296		
Appropriation Required: None.			
Future Year Impacts: Minimal ongoing revenue impacts.			

NOTE: This bill was not enacted into law; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.

Summary of Legislation

Beginning in tax year 2018, this bill alters the existing income tax deduction for contributions to qualifying college savings accounts and interest earnings on or withdrawals from these savings accounts. Beginning in tax year 2018, the bill also creates a new tax credit for teachers and student teachers serving in rural Colorado school districts. Qualifying teachers must have graduated from a Colorado college or university and must have started teaching during or following the 2013-14 school year. Table 1 summarizes changes to the deduction and Table 2 summarizes the tax credits allowed under House Bill 17-1324.

Adjusted Gross Income	Current Law	HB17-1324
Under \$100,000	100%	200%
\$100,000 to \$200,000	100%	100%
\$200,000 to \$500,000	100%	50%
Over \$500,000	100%	25%

Table 2. Tax Credits Allowed under HB17-1324					
Years of Teaching	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Teachers	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000
Student Teachers	\$2,500				

Background

Tax benefits for Collegenest savings plans. Under Section 529 of the federal Internal Revenue Code (IRC), taxpayers may establish a "529" college savings plan for which investment earnings and withdrawals for qualified higher education expenses are excluded from federal taxable income. These 529 plans are administered at the state level. Collegenest, a division of the Department of Higher Education, manages Colorado's program.

In addition to the federal exclusion, which carries through to state taxable income, Colorado taxpayers may deduct the contributions they make to Collegenest savings plans from taxable income on state income tax returns. Additionally, interest earnings and qualifying withdrawals may be deducted to the extent that they are still included in federal taxable income.

Qualifying withdrawals. Collegenest account withdrawals may be used for post-secondary education-related expenses. The earnings portion of a non-qualified withdrawal is subject to federal income taxes and any applicable state income tax, as well as an additional 10 percent federal penalty tax. State deductions claimed for non-qualified withdrawals are subject to recapture in subsequent years.

State Revenue

This bill will **increase cash funds revenue by up to \$322,269 in FY 2017-18 and will reduce General Fund revenue by \$64,453 in FY 2017-18 (half-year impact), \$92,684 in FY 2018-19, and \$16,465 in FY 2019-20.**

Cash funds revenue. Cash funds revenue will increase in FY 2017-18 as a result of Collegenest account holder fee increases used to fund expenses related to account holder notifications resulting from this bill (see the State Expenditures section). Because Collegenest is a state enterprise, this fee revenue is exempt from TABOR.

General Fund revenue. Table 3 summarizes the General Fund revenue impact of the bill for FY 2017-18 through FY 2019-20. The revenue impact in future years is expected to be minimal.

Table 3. General Fund Revenue Impact of HB17-1324			
	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Deduction Changes	\$2.1 million	\$4.3 million	\$4.51 million
Tax Credit	(2.2 million)	(\$4.4 million)	(\$4.52 million)
Net General Fund Revenue Impact	(\$64,453)	(\$92,684)	(\$16,465)

CollegeInvest deductions. Table 4 compares the deduction claimed under current law and the estimated deduction under HB 17-1324 using the actual deduction amounts claimed on 2013 individual income tax returns. To arrive at a revenue impact estimate, the 2013 revenue impact was grown each year by 4.3 percent, the compound average annual growth rate for Colorado personal income earnings for the most recent five years of data available. Revenue estimates do not reflect the impact of this bill on the deduction for interest on or withdrawals from qualifying savings accounts as data are not available.

Table 4. Taxpayer Impact of HB17-1324, Tax Year 2013				
	Federal Adjusted Gross Income			
	Under \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$200,000	\$200,000 to \$500,000	Over \$500,000
Number of Taxpayers	11,112	19,163	10,419	2,466
Average Deduction				
Current Law	\$3,585	\$5,727	\$11,993	\$27,743
HB17-1324	7,171	5,727	5,996	6,936
<i>Difference</i>	<i>3,585</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(5,996)</i>	<i>(20,808)</i>
Average Taxpayer Savings from the Deduction*				
Current Law	\$166	\$265	\$555	\$1,285
HB17-1324	332	265	278	321
<i>Difference</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(278)</i>	<i>(963)</i>

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue with Legislative Council Staff calculations.

Note: Estimates assume no change in contribution behavior under House Bill 17-1324.

*Calculated as the average deduction multiplied by the state income tax rate of 4.63 percent.

Rural teacher tax credit. Based on turnover data from the Colorado Department of Education, there were 9,088 teachers in rural school districts during the 2014-15 school year, of which 1,620 teachers were newly hired. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Higher Education indicate that 19.2 percent of rural teachers in 2014-15 were graduates from educator preparation programs at Colorado colleges and universities. This fiscal note assumes that 19.2 percent of eligible new rural teachers (about 330 each year, grown by rural district enrollment projections) will qualify for the tax credit as first year teachers each year. Assuming turnover rates from a national longitudinal study conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, Table 5 summarizes the estimated total population of teachers expected to claim the credit in the first four tax years in which the credit is available.

Table 5. Estimated Number of Qualifying Rural Teachers under HB17-1324				
Years Teaching	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	326	329	332	336
2	293	297	299	303
3	286	288	291	295
4	277	280	283	286
5	269	272	275	278
Total	1,451	1,466	1,480	1,496

Rural student teacher tax credit. This fiscal note assumes that initially 2 percent of the student teacher population (about 55 student teachers) will qualify for the rural student teacher tax credit in 2018. The number of teachers is expected to grow to 5 percent of the student teacher population (at least 138 student teachers) each year as a result of the tax credit and with the opening of the Rural Education Center, which offers tuition incentives to rural student teachers.

State Expenditures

This bill will **increase state expenditures to CollegenInvest by up to \$322,269 in FY 2017-18, and to the Department of Revenue and Department of Education by \$31,627 in FY 2018-19.** Costs include account holder notification, programming, testing, and form change costs, as summarized in Table 6.

Cost Components	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
CollegenInvest Account Holder Notifications	Up to \$322,269	
CDE Programming		12,500
DOR Programming and Testing		17,927
Form Change Costs		1,200
TOTAL	Up to \$322,269	\$31,627

CollegenInvest. Costs for CollegenInvest, within the Department of Higher Education, will increase by up to \$322,269 in FY 2017-18 to notify account holders of the change in the deduction. According to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, a material change to plan benefits requires immediate communication with all account holders. This will require CollegenInvest to revise and resend Plan Disclosure Statements to 350,000 account holders. Account holders pay CollegenInvest fees to manage their investments, which will be used to pay for the additional expenses from this bill. To the extent that electronic notifications are made, or other account holder notifications are made and mailed with notifications resulting from this bill, costs will be lower.

Department of Education (CDE). CDE is required to verify taxpayer eligibility for tax credits under the bill. Verification will require \$12,500 in programming costs at a rate of \$125 for 100 hours to track graduation from Colorado teacher preparation programs, teacher tenure, and rural school classification. Verification will require a workload increase that can be accommodated within existing appropriations.

Department of Revenue (DOR). This bill requires changes to the DOR's GenTax software system, which are programmed by a contractor at a rate of \$250 per hour and are expected to increase expenditures by \$10,250, representing 41 hours of programming. All GenTax programming changes are tested by department staff. Testing for this bill will require expenditures for contract personnel totaling \$7,677, representing 320 hours of testing at a rate of \$24 per hour. Review and auditing can be accommodated within existing appropriations, as the deduction can be verified using federal tax data and CDE will provide third party verification for the tax credit.

Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA). DPA receives, opens, prepares, scans, enters and shreds tax correspondence on behalf of DOR. DPA's scanning and imaging software need to be programmed to accept the altered CollegenInvest tax deduction form and the new tax credit, which will require \$1,200 in FY 2018-19. These expenditures will be reappropriated from the DOR to the document management line for DPA.

Effective Date

The bill was postponed indefinitely by the Senate Finance Committee on May 5, 2017.

State and Local Government Contacts

Education
Personnel

Higher Education
Revenue

Information Technology