



Legislative  
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*Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature*

**HB 20-1032**

# FINAL FISCAL NOTE

**Drafting Number:** LLS 20-0530  
**Prime Sponsors:** Rep. Kipp; Wilson  
 Sen. Ginal; Coram

**Date:** July 29, 2020  
**Bill Status:** Signed into Law  
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**Bill Topic:** **TIMING K-12 EDUCATION STANDARDS REVIEW**

**Summary of Fiscal Impact:**

<input type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government
<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> School District

The bill changes the schedule for reviewing, revising, and adopting academic content standards by the State Board of Education. The bill increases state expenditures in FY 2021-22, FY 2023-24, and FY 2025-26. The bill reduces expenditures in FY 2024-25

**Appropriation Summary:** No appropriation is required. State expenditures begin with FY 2021-22.

**Fiscal Note Status:** This fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

**Table 1  
State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 20-1032**

		FY 2021-22	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
<b>Revenue</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Expenditures</b>	General Fund	\$131,515	\$91,515	(\$340,431)	\$117,401
<b>Transfers</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>TABOR Refund</b>		-	-	-	-

## Summary of Legislation

Under current law, the State Board of Education (SBE) is required to review, revise, and adopt the preschool through elementary and secondary education academic standards every six years. The last full revision was completed in July 2018. The next scheduled review and revision for all academic standards is July 2024. This bill creates a different schedule for this six-year standards review.

On or before July 1, 2022, the bill requires that the SBE conduct its review, revision, and adoption for approximately one third of the education academic standards. Approximately one third of the standards must be reviewed by July 1, 2024, and the final third must be reviewed by July 1, 2026. Each group of standards is then reviewed and revised every six years on a staggered schedule.

## Background

The process for adopting the Colorado Academic Standards includes the creation of 13 review and revision committees, one for each of the designated content standards: dance; drama and theater arts; music; visual arts; comprehensive health; physical education; computer science; mathematics; reading, writing, and communicating; science; social studies; world language; and English language proficiency. The state has content specialists in each academic area except for art.

## State Expenditures

The bill increases state General Fund expenditures by \$131,515 in FY 2021-22, by \$91,515 in FY 2023-24, and by \$117,401 in FY 2025-26. These combined expenses totaling \$340,431 would have been incurred in FY 2024-25. This bill instead spreads these costs across three different fiscal years.

The bill requires that the SBE review, revise, and re-adopt academic content standards biennially beginning in FY 2021-22. The SBE must ensure that one third of content area standards are reviewed in FY 2021-22, one third in FY 2023-24, and one third in FY 2025-26. Under current law, the department would review, revise, and adopt all standards by July 2024. This bill reduces this future expenditure for revision by spreading that cost across six years, rather than incurring the total expense in FY 2023-24.

Consistent with the department's past experience, reviewing and revising academic content standards includes assembling several standards review committees, training committee chairs to manage meetings, generating multiple drafts of proposed standards, engaging educators, and the public in review and comment of the documents, copy editing, and preparing a benchmarking report. The benchmarking report provides the CDE and the State Board of Education with a comparison of the quality of Colorado's standards with those adopted in the highest performing states and nations. In FY 2021-22 only, content area facilitators in arts standards are needed. In subsequent years, the department has the subject matter expertise to facilitate standards reviews without this additional cost. Total costs are displayed in Table 2.

**Table 2  
 Expenditures Under HB 20-1032**

	<b>FY 2021-22*</b>	<b>FY 2023-24*</b>	<b>FY 2025-26*</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>			
Revision Committee Chair Training	\$2,486	\$2,486	\$3,142
Revision Committee Meetings	\$43,029	\$43,029	\$56,759
Expert Review and Benchmark Report	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$40,000
Copy Editing	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$10,000
Online Public Feedback System	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
Content Area Facilitators	\$40,000	-	-
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$131,515</b>	<b>\$91,515</b>	<b>\$117,401</b>

\* *New state expenditures begin with FY 2021-22, and recur biennially thereafter. The bill spreads the full cost of standards review and revision across fiscal years rather than incurring the full amount in FY 2024-25.*

**School District**

School personnel workload increases to take part in standards review and revision meetings, and to adjust curriculum to align with any changes made to academic content standards.

**Effective Date**

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on July 11, 2020, and takes effect September 14, 2020, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

**State Appropriations**

No state appropriations are required for FY 2020-21. New state expenditures begin in FY 2021-22.

**State and Local Government Contacts**

Education              School Districts