

  
*Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note*  
**FINAL**  
**FISCAL NOTE**

<b>Drafting Number:</b> LLS 11-0825	<b>Date:</b> July 11, 2011
<b>Prime Sponsor(s):</b> Sen. Bacon; King K. Rep. Casso	<b>Bill Status:</b> Signed into Law
	<b>Fiscal Analyst:</b> Jonathan Senft (303-866-3523)

**TITLE:** CONCERNING INCREASING THE STATE'S OVERSIGHT OF THE PROGRAM THAT ALLOWS THE FINANCING OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FOR QUALIFIED CHARTER SCHOOLS.

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013
<b>State Revenue</b>		
<b>State Expenditures</b>	See State Expenditures section.	
<b>FTE Position Change</b>		
<b>Effective Date:</b> This bill was signed into law by the Governor on May 19, 2011, and took effect on July 1, 2011.		
<b>Appropriation Summary for FY 2011-2012:</b> None.		
<b>Local Government Impact:</b> See School District Impact section.		

**Summary of Legislation**

Current law allows qualified charter schools to finance capital construction with revenues from bonds issued on their behalf by the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA). The program provides a source of state moneys that can be used to make bond payments if the qualified charter school fails to do so. This bill specifies how funds used to assist charter schools in these payments will be restored.

Current law requires a \$5.0 million appropriation for the Charter School Per Pupil Facilities Aid Program (FAP), which is distributed in equal per pupil amounts to qualifying charter schools to assist with facility expense. This bill expands the purposes for which the money may be withheld. Moneys from this appropriation may be used to replace monies used for bond assistance. Each charter school under the moral obligation program and receiving FAP funds will receive a reduced amount, to a maximum of 50 percent, in order to replenish state funds used for bond payments. Under current law, if funds gained from this reduction are insufficient to backfill accounts used to repay bonds, then FAP moneys distributed to all charter schools may be reduced up to 10 percent.

The bill also gives the state treasurer the authority to place a lien on property to secure a bond whenever money is used from the program and designates how money recovered from the lien is to be deposited.

Finally, the bill provides a 'cooling off' period prior to the revocation a school's charter. If a local board revokes or fails to renew the school's charter – which has capital construction bonds from the CECFA – the board must notify the treasury and the commissioner of education of its intent. In this event, the local board's revocation is suspended for up to 120 days while the commission, treasury, charter board and CECFA meet to discuss alternatives for the school board's obligations. The same process shall apply to institute charter schools, but the institute board shall replace the role of the district.

### **State Expenditures**

State expenditures for this bill will be conditioned on the amount of assistance needed by charter schools. Since it is not possible to determine the size of potential default, or the costs associated with the administration of such, state expenditures are expected, but conditional on the circumstance. Fifty percent of the amounts paid to moral obligation participants can be redirected to compensate for the defaulting bond payments. If savings from that reduction are insufficient to replenish the accounts, an additional 10 percent may be deducted from the FAP distribution to all charter schools.

### **School District Impact**

The bill could affect the distribution of FAP money provided to charter schools whenever the state uses other state funds to cover bonds. Each participating charter school's distribution from the FAP will be reduced under these circumstances, depending on the size of the default.

### **Departments Contacted**

Auditor      Education      Treasury