

**STATE and LOCAL
FISCAL IMPACT**

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Prime Sponsor(s): Rep. Ferrandino
 Sen. Steadman

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Bill Status: House SVMA
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TITLE: CONCERNING AUTHORIZATION OF CIVIL UNIONS, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2012-2013	FY 2013-2014
State Revenue		
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$81,000</u>	<u>\$39,000</u>
Cash Funds		
Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund	8,100	3,900
Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund	54,000	26,000
Local Revenue		
Fees retained by County Clerks*	18,900	9,100
State Expenditures		
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$18,060</u>	<u>\$3,996</u>
General Fund	3,040	
Cash Funds		
Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund	10,978	3,996
Multiple Cash Funds (CBMS)	339	
Federal Funds	3,703	
FTE Position Change	0.2 FTE	0.1 FTE
Effective Date: October 1, 2012, except that section 7 takes effect on January 1, 2013.		
Appropriation Summary for FY 2012-2013: See State Appropriations section.		
Local Government Impact: See Local Government Impact section.		

* This is local revenue that is set in state law.

Summary of Legislation

The bill authorizes civil unions in Colorado and sets forth the rights, responsibilities, and requirements of persons entering a civil union. Two persons, regardless of gender, may enter into a civil union if they are not related by blood, not married to or in a civil union with another person, and are over the age of 18. The bill sets the fees and procedures to obtain a civil union license from a county clerk and to petition the court for the dissolution, invalidation, and legal separation of a civil union. The Department of Public Health and Environment (DPHE) is required to create all necessary forms for civil union licenses and certificates. Civil union applications are public records available for inspection for 50 years.

The bill grants persons in civil unions the same benefits, protections, and responsibilities under law as granted to spouses and specifies that persons in a civil union are covered under the statutory definitions of dependent, spouse, next of kin, heir, family, immediate family, and other terms in law indicating a familial or spousal relationship. The bill applies the laws of domestic relations (i.e., divorce, child custody, property division, child support, etc.) to persons in civil unions.

The bill applies the benefits, protections, and responsibilities of spouses to the parties to a civil unions in several areas, including, among other things:

- estate law;
- workers' compensation benefits;
- torts and causes of action based on spousal status;
- protections from discrimination based on spousal status;
- probate law;
- adoption law;
- group benefit plans for state employees;
- Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) benefits;
- access to domestic abuse programs and protections;
- victim compensation;
- emergency medical care and visitation;
- visitation in correctional and other types of facilities;
- end-of-life care and other issues relating to medical care; and
- access to health, life, and property insurance policies as a dependent.

Other provisions of the bill include:

- specifying judicial jurisdiction over civil union cases and recognizing same-sex unions from other states as civil unions in Colorado, regardless of the name used for the relationship in the other state (marriage, domestic partnership, etc.);
- stating that persons in a civil union may not file a joint state tax return;
- allowing private child placement agencies to refuse to place children with persons in a civil union to the extent allowed by federal law;
- outlining the privileged relationship between persons in a civil union and rules for testimony and examination of persons in a civil union against the other person; and
- specifying that the provisions of the bill shall not be construed to create a marriage between parties to a civil union or alter the policy of the state that marriage is only the union of one man and one woman.

State Revenue

The bill is expected to increase state cash fund revenue by \$81,000 in FY 2012-13 and by \$39,000 in FY 2013-14. This revenue is from fees paid by persons obtaining civil union licenses and is distributed to several funds and agencies. The fee for a civil union license is estimated to be \$30. Of this amount, \$27 is set in the bill and \$3 is assumed based on fees collected by DPHE for marriage licenses and allowed under the bill to support vital records operations at the state level. Based on a \$30 fee, it is assumed that \$7 will be retained by counties, \$3 will go to the Vital

Statistics Records Cash Fund in the DPHE, and \$20 will go to the Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund in the Department of Human Services (DHS). Table 1 provides a breakdown of this revenue by fund and agency, and the section below discusses the fee impact and estimated number of civil unions.

Fee impact on individuals and families. Section 2-2-322, C.R.S., requires legislative service agency review of measures which create or increase any fee collected by a state agency. The fees created by this bill are discussed below.

Civil union license fees. As mentioned above, the total fee for a civil union license is expected to be \$30. The fiscal note assumes that **2,700 couples will enter a civil union in FY 2012-13 and 1,300 will enter a civil union in FY 2013-14.** The first-year total includes 2,500 same-sex couples and 200 opposite-sex couples, and the second-year amount includes 1,200 same-sex couples and 100 opposite-sex couples. The number of same-sex civil unions is estimated using the rate of civil unions that have occurred in other states adjusted by population and data from the 2010 census on same-sex households. Data on opposite-sex civil unions was based on the experience of Illinois which implemented gender-neutral civil unions in 2011.¹ The number of opposite-sex civil unions represents people who would not have married otherwise. Table 1 provides an overview of the fee impact from civil union licenses based on the fee and population assumptions listed above.

Table 1. Fee Revenue under HB12S-1006			
Fund / Agency	Number Affected	Portion of \$30 Fee	Revenue
<i>FY 2012-13</i>			
Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund (DHS)		\$20	\$54,000
Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund (DPHE)	2,700	3	8,100
Fees Retained by County Clerks		7	18,900
State Total	2,700	\$23	\$62,100
Local Total		\$7	\$18,900
TOTAL			\$81,000
<i>FY 2013-14</i>			
Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund (DHS)		\$20	\$26,000
Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund (DPHE)	1,300	3	3,900
Fees Retained by County Clerks		7	9,100
State Total	1,300	\$23	\$29,900
Local Total		\$7	\$9,100
TOTAL			\$39,000

¹In Cook County, Illinois, about 2,000 civil unions were performed in the first 6 months that they were available, and of this amount, only about 150 involved opposite-sex couple (7.5 percent).

Court fees. The bill also sets docket fees for filing petitions for dissolution of a civil union, declaration of invalidity of a civil union, legal separation, or declaratory judgement concerning the status of a civil union. In these types of cases, the petitioner is charged \$230 and the respondent is charged \$116. Revenue from these fees are distributed to various funds according to current law, including the Performance-based Collaborative Management Incentive Cash Fund, the Colorado Children's Trust Fund, the Judicial Stabilization Fund, the General Fund, and several others. Fee revenue for dissolution of civil unions and similar cases is not expected to be significant in the first several years after the bill is implemented. Also, it is unknown how many cases will result. Therefore, the exact amount of revenue and its distribution cannot be estimated.

State Expenditures

The bill increases costs by a total of **\$18,060 and 0.2 FTE in FY 2012-13**. First-year costs are mostly from cash fund sources, but also include a one-time cost of \$3,040 from the General Fund. Cash fund expenditures are increased by **\$3,996 and 0.1 FTE in FY 2013-14** and subsequent years. The bill could result in other costs and savings, as discussed below, but these have not been estimated. Table 2 and the discussion below provide an overview of costs included in the fiscal note.

Table 2. Expenditures and Funding Sources Under HB12S-1006		
Cost Components	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Personal Services (DPHE)	\$7,760	\$3,879
FTE (DPHE)	0.2	0.1
Operating Expenses (DPHE)	3,218	117
CBMS Modifications (DHCPF / DHS)	7,082	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$18,060</u>	<u>\$3,996</u>
<i>Funding Sources</i>		
General Fund	3,040	0
Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund	10,978	3,996
Old Age Pension Cash Fund	335	0
Children's Basic Health Plan Trust	4	0
Federal Funds	3,703	0

Department of Public Health and Environment. The bill increases costs in the DPHE by \$10,978 and 0.2 FTE in FY 2012-13 and by \$3,996 and 0.1 FTE in subsequent years. These costs are paid from the Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund and are for staff to review civil unions records submitted by county clerks, follow-up on any problematic records, and in the first year, develop forms and procedures. Operating costs include minor computer system changes in the first year and printing costs for civil union certificates.

Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) modifications. The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (DHCPF) and DHS will have one-time costs of \$7,082 to modify CBMS, including \$3,040 from the General Fund, \$339 from various cash funds, and \$3,703 in federal funds. These modifications are required so that workers in county departments of social services can account for the income and resources of all persons in civil unions when determining eligibility and calculating benefits for public assistance programs. Although CBMS currently has the capacity to track information on spouses, creation of a same-sex civil union category is required because the eligibility criteria of some federal programs do not recognize same-sex relationships. Because of the current backlog in system changes required to CBMS, it is assumed that these changes will not be implemented until January 2014.

Judicial Branch. The bill could increase workload in the courts from cases involving civil unions, primarily cases for the dissolution of a civil union. Caseload is not expected to increase until several years after civil unions are authorized. Because the number of cases to dissolve a civil union are anticipated to be a small percentage of all marriage and civil unions in the state, the increase in workload to the courts from these cases is expected to be minimal. Any increase in staff required by the courts in out-years will be handled through the annual budget process and costs offset by docket fees.

Other potential costs. Allowing people to enter into civil unions could result in costs in several areas by extending certain benefits to a party in a civil union that are not currently allowed under state law. Several examples of potential costs include:

- **Medicaid** — Adding a family member through a civil union could result in additional persons becoming eligible for Medicaid. Any impact is assumed to be minimal and is not estimated.
- **Colorado Works** — Depending on household status and the exact benefits offered by a county, a party to a civil union could receive some benefits under the Colorado Works program. However, any increase in costs is assumed to be minimal and would be absorbed in county block grants.
- **Senior Homestead Property Tax Exemption** — The bill could have a small, long-term effect on state expenditures on the senior homestead property tax exemption. When people who are eligible for the senior homestead property tax exemption die, their surviving spouse may continue to claim the exemption, even if they do not meet the 10-year residency requirement. Civil unions will increase the number of surviving spouses that can continue claiming the homestead exemption who would not have been able to under current law. However, the number of persons 65 and older in civil unions that qualify for the exemption and then die leaving a surviving spouse cannot be predicted, and the number in the initial years will be very small. Any impact is also dependent on the extent to which the senior homestead property tax exemption is funded by the legislature.
- **Workers' compensation** — A party to a civil union may be entitled to surviving spouse benefits in the event of a workplace death. Any increase, which is assumed to be minimal, would be covered through rates charged to employers.

- **State group health and dental insurance** — Civil unions involving state employees could result in more employees covering a spouse and other dependents through state group insurance. However, because state law already allows same-sex domestic partners to access health and dental insurance through a state employee, any increase is expected to be minimal.
- **PERA** — A party to a civil union may be entitled to certain retirement and insurance benefits as a surviving spouse under PERA. However, any impact of such benefits will not have an actuarial impact on the PERA liability as persons can currently designate a same-sex beneficiary under current law.

Potential savings. The bill *could result in savings to the state*, primarily by making some persons ineligible for public assistance such as Medicaid and Colorado Works by increasing household income beyond the eligibility threshold by adding a family member through a civil union. However, data are not available on the income and benefit status of persons likely to enter into a civil union and potential savings cannot be estimated. In addition, becoming ineligible for public assistance could be a disincentive for some people to enter into a civil union, which is another effect on potential savings that cannot currently be calculated. The fiscal note assumes that any savings to Medicaid and other public assistance programs, if realized, will be accounted for through the annual budget process.

Expenditures Not Included

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. The centrally appropriated costs subject to this policy are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Expenditures Not Included Under HB12S-1006*		
Cost Components	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Employee Insurance (Health, Life, Dental, and Short-term Disability)	\$1,222	\$611
Supplemental Employee Retirement Payments	414	238
TOTAL	\$1,636	\$849

*More information is available at: <http://colorado.gov/fiscalnotes>

Local Government Impact

The bill increases costs and workload for county clerks to process license applications for civil unions, but also increases fee revenue to cover these costs. In the first year, county clerks will also have one-time costs for computer programming, form development, training, and other tasks to implement civil unions in Colorado. Workload for processing civil unions is expected to be highest in the first year, and then level off over time. Some county clerks may require temporary staff to handle the workload in the first year. It is estimated that counties will receive a total of \$18,900 in fee revenue in FY 2012-13 and \$9,100 in FY 2013-14. Exact costs and revenue to the counties depend on the number of civil unions formed.

State Appropriations

The bill requires the following appropriations for FY 2012-13:

- \$10,978 and 0.2 FTE to the DPHE from the Vital Statistics Records Cash Fund;
- \$2,623 to the DHCPF (\$1,302 from the General Fund, \$4 from the Children's Basic Health Plan Trust, \$6 from the Old Age Pension Cash Fund, and \$1,311 from federal funds), of which the entire amount of \$2,623 is reappropriated to the DHS; and
- \$7,082 to the DHS (\$1,738 from the General Fund, \$329 from the Old Age Pension Cash Fund, \$2,392 from federal funds, and \$2,623 from reappropriated funds from the DHCPF), of which the entire amount of \$7,082 is reappropriated to the Governor's Office of Information Technology.

Departments Contacted

Corrections
Health Care Policy and Financing
Judicial
Law
PERA
Public Health and Environment
Revenue

Education
Human Services
Labor and Employment
OIT
Personnel and Administration
Regulatory Agencies
County Clerks