



**Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff**

HB17-1290

FISCAL NOTE

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

Drafting Number: LLS 17-0156 **Date:** April 3, 2017
Prime Sponsor(s): Rep. Pettersen; Buckner **Bill Status:** House Business
 Sen. Donovan; Todd **Fiscal Analyst:** Erin Reynolds (303-866-4146)

BILL TOPIC: COLORADO SECURE SAVINGS PLAN

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
State Revenue Cash Funds	Potential increase. See State Revenue section.	
State Expenditures Cash Funds	Minimal workload and potential expenditure increase. See State Expenditures section.	
Appropriation Required: None.		
Future Year Impacts: Ongoing potential revenue and expenditure increase; minimal workload increase.		

Summary of Legislation

The bill creates the Colorado Secure Savings Plan (plan) for private sector employees to be administered by the newly created statutory public entity, the Colorado Secure Savings Board (board). The plan includes a Roth Individual Retirement Account (IRA) provided by one or more financial services vendors approved by the board. Participants make contributions to the IRA through automatic payroll deductions. Moneys received from enrollees, participating employers, gifts, grants, donations, and loans, if pursued, go into the Colorado Secure Savings Plan Fund, a trust established for the plan.

Board of trustees. The nine-member board responsible for instituting the plan consists of the state controller in the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA) or his or her designee, the director of the Office of State Planning and Budgeting or his or her designee, and seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who meet criteria outlined in the bill. Board members have a fiduciary duty to the plan's enrollees and beneficiaries, and the board is the trustee of the fund.

Eligibility. To qualify for participation, employers must choose to participate in the plan; have been in business at least two years; have not previously offered a qualified retirement plan; and, for the first three implementation years, employ a specified number of employees. Employers must establish a payroll deposit savings arrangement and automatically enroll employees who have not opted out.

Plan administration. The board must use an open bid process to engage one or more financial services vendors to provide and bear all financial responsibility for a low-risk investment portfolio and/or a target date fund. Before selecting a vendor, the board must conduct a financial feasibility study and receive legislative approval for plan implementation. The board may also contract as necessary for administration of the plan and the fund, including with state agencies. To cover start-up costs, the board may accept gifts, grants, and donations, and pursue options for bank loans or lines of credit. The board may award a 10-year record-keeping contract to allow vendors to recover start-up costs and initial losses.

Reporting, study, and audit requirements. The board must complete a performance review of financial services vendors every four years and make the review available to the public. It must conduct studies and make recommendations on the effects of greater financial education on increased retirement savings, and ways to increase the number of Colorado businesses that offer retirement savings plans. It must annually prepare and adopt a written statement of investment policy that includes a risk management and oversight program. Finally, it must contract for an annual audited financial report of the plan.

Penalties. The board must determine a penalty structure for employers who fail to enroll employees in the plan within time frames, not to exceed \$250 for each employee each calendar year, and develop a process for employees to report non-compliant employers.

State Revenue

The bill allows the board to contract with a state agency for the administration of the plan. If this occurs, state cash fund revenue will increase to state agencies, paid for by the fund. If this occurs, this cash fund revenue may increase the amount of money required to be refunded under TABOR in the fiscal year the contract occurs.

State Expenditures

The bill minimally increases workload for the state controller in the Department of Personnel and Administration and the director of OSPB (or their designees) to serve on the board. The bill also requires a future General Assembly to consider legislation regarding the approval of plan implementation. These workload impacts can be accomplished within the existing appropriations of all departments.

If the board contracts with a state agency for plan administration, workload and expenditures will increase in that state agency, paid for by the Colorado Secure Savings Plan Fund.

Statutory Public Entity Impact

The bill creates a statutory public entity, the Colorado Secure Savings Plan, and allows its board to seek, accept, and spend gifts, grants, donations, bank loans, or lines of credit to initiate the plan. All administrative and investment costs incurred by the board are to be paid from the plan's assets. The plan will only be implemented upon future legislative approval. As a result, fiscal impacts have not been estimated at this time.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect August 9, 2017, if the General Assembly adjourns on May 10, 2017, as scheduled, and no referendum petition is filed.

State and Local Government Contacts

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