



Legislative  
Council Staff

*Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature*

**SB 20-175**

# FINAL FISCAL NOTE

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<b>Drafting Number:</b>	LLS 20-1039	<b>Date:</b>	September 17, 2020
<b>Prime Sponsors:</b>	Sen. Zenzinger; Rankin Rep. Titone; McLachlan	<b>Bill Status:</b>	Signed into Law
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**Bill Topic:** **ASSESSMENT SCORE ON A STUDENT'S TRANSCRIPT**

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**Summary of Fiscal Impact:**

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

The bill requires that public schools get a student's permission before including a national college readiness assessment score on a high school transcript. The bill increases school district workload on an ongoing basis.

**Appropriation Summary:** No appropriation is required.

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

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## Summary of Legislation

Under current law, each high school student's final transcript must indicate the student's level of attainment of post secondary and workforce readiness by including the student's performance on a nationally administered college readiness assessment. This bill prohibits this assessment score from being indicated on the student's transcript unless the student chooses to include it.

## Background

Colorado has given a college entrance exam each spring to all 11th graders enrolled in public schools since 2001. Colorado currently administers the PSAT, a pre-college entrance exam, to all 10th graders, and the SAT to all 11th graders. The SAT is administered by College Board, which provides reports and free test preparation services for students. The SAT may serve as an admission test, and is generally accepted as such by colleges in the United States. At the time of testing, students can send their scores to up to four colleges for free.

## School District

Charter schools and school districts will have both an increased workload and information technology (IT) cost to implement the bill. Staff time is required to adjust internal policies and to collect student preferences for inclusion in software systems. For most districts, existing software

may need modifications to allow for student selection of transcript options, likely requiring purchase of additional services from vendors to make the necessary updates. The combined labor and IT cost is estimated at between \$3,000 and \$5,000 per district.

**Effective Date**

The bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect July 8, 2020.

**State and Local Government Contacts**

Education            School Districts