TABOR RELIEF PUBLIC FORUM

Saturday, October 12, 1 - 3 p.m.
Jefferson Unitarian Church
Opening:
Welcome & Covenant of Respectful Relationships
Rev. Eric Banner
Credential and Purpose, Audience Introductions
Jill Armstrong, JUC CAN & LWV
Panelist Introductions and Overview
June LeCrone, Jeffco LWV President

What is TABOR?
Chris Stiffler, Colorado Fiscal Institute

Effects on K-12 education
Evie Hudak (former State Senator, member State Board of Education)

Effects on Transportation
Tony Milo, Colorado Contractors Assn.

Effects on Higher Ed
Bryan Bryant, Red Rocks Community College

Questions for the Panel on Prop CC from LWV
Deborah Gard, LWV

Presentation on Jeffco 1A
Lesley Dahlkemper, Jeffco Commissioner

Questions from LWV on Jeffco 1A
Deborah Gard

Questions Submitted from the Audience
Deborah Gard

Closing and Call to Action
Rev. Eric Banner

Co-sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Jefferson County Advocacy Team and the Jefferson Unitarian Church Community Action Network (JUC CAN) and Together Colorado
Panelists

**Bryan Bryant** has been a part of the Colorado Community College System (CCCS) for over 14 years. He is currently the Vice President of Administrative Services for Red Rocks Community College, in Lakewood, Colorado. Bryan has also served in roles at Otero Junior College (OJC) and Trinidad State Junior College (TSJC). During his time at OJC, he also served as the Director of the Small Business Development Center, a partnership with the Small Business Administration, the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade, and the College to support business development. Prior to his time in Higher Education, he worked in the finance and banking industries.

**Lesley Dahlkemper** serves as one of our three Jefferson County commissioners since her election last November. Lesley has served as the past president of both the Jeffco School Board and the Action Center Board of Directors – among other boards. Her 30-year career has been devoted to improving lives by engaging communities in public decision-making. She first came to Denver in 1989 to work as a reporter for Colorado Public Radio. Later, as a senior-level executive in both the private and nonprofit sectors, she designed and led large-scale initiatives nationwide that focused on K-12 education. In 2014, the West Metro Chamber selected Lesley as one of Jefferson County’s most distinguished women leaders.

**Evie Hudak**, a former State Senator, is a well-known advocate for children, public education, and women's rights, with a long history of active involvement in her community. She currently serves as the Public Policy Director for Colorado PTA. She served in the State Senate from 2009 to 2013, during which time she served on several committees and commissions, including the Senate Education Committee, where she was the Vice Chair and eventually the Chair. Before serving in the Senate, she spent 8 years as an elected member of the Colorado State Board of Education. Her background includes teaching at the secondary and college levels and coordinating programs in early childhood and voter outreach.
Panelists, cont.

**Tony Milo** was named Executive Director of the Colorado Contractors Association (CCA) in April 2005. CCA represents the state’s contractors who perform the vast majority of Colorado’s infrastructure construction projects, including highways, bridges, utility and heavy construction. CCA, a state chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, was established in 1933 and today represents more than 350 companies across Colorado. Prior to joining CCA, Tony was Executive Director of the Michigan Road Builders Association and has accumulated more than 20 years of experience representing the infrastructure construction industry through work for major trade associations, including the Highway Users Federation, Michigan Manufacturers Association and Michigan Asphalt Paving Association.

**Chris Stiffler** is a senior economist at the Colorado Fiscal Institute, a nonprofit/nonpartisan organization that advocates for tax and budget policies that create an equitable and widespread prosperity throughout Colorado. Chris has been working in the public policy and economic research business since 2012. Chris has spent the past six years researching a number of topics including: affordability of public transit around Denver, better ways to measure economic growth in Colorado, Colorado school finance, the Colorado state budget, TABOR, wage theft, immigration, paid family leave, minimum wage, and income inequality.
Covenant of Respectful Relationships

I will speak truthfully with care and compassion.
I will seek first to understand, then to be understood.
I will speak directly to any person(s) with whom I have a concern rather than complain to others.
I expect that there will be differences among us, and I will accept and care for others despite those differences.
I will not disparage people with whom I disagree.
I will refrain from judging other people’s motives.
I will test my assumptions and examine my own motives.
I will remain engaged with compassion and respect when conflict occurs and participate in the process, knowing that truth emerges from a free and open exchange of ideas.
First Panel:

Chris Stiffler — What is TABOR?
Evie Hudak — K-12 Education
Tony Milo — Transportation
Bryan Bryant — Higher Education
TABOR Overview:

Chris Stiffler,
Senior Economist,
Colorado Fiscal Institute
Everything TABOR-related to Know for the November Ballot

Chris Stiffler
Economist
Three basic pots of money in the State budget

$32.5 billion total budget in FY2019-20

- **General Fund**: $12.2 billion (40%)
- **Federal Funds**: $8.75 billion (29%)
- **Cash Funds**: $9.46 billion (31%)

Total budget includes $2.1 billion “reappropriated funds”
What does the money buy?

- Schools: 36.1%
- Healthcare: 25.9%
- Colleges: 9.1%
- Public Safety: 8.6%
- Public Health: 0.5%
- Human Services: 8.6%
- Courts: 5.1%
- Other: 6.2%
- Transportation: 1.7%

FY2019-20
Colorado General Fund $12.2 billion
General Fund Revenue History

13% drop

13% drop

millions

89-90 91-92 93-94 95-96 97-98 99-00 01-02 03-04 05-06 07-08 09-10 11-12 13-14 15-16 17-18 19-20

$0 $2,000 $4,000 $6,000 $8,000 $10,000 $12,000 $14,000
Marijuana Revenue is about 2% of Gross General Fund

$260 million

$12,646 million

FY2018-19 Legislative Council Forecast
Schools (K-12)
Both state and local dollars pay for schools

State Sources: $4.55 billion
- General Fund
- State Education Fund
- State Public School Fund

Local Sources: $2.54 billion
- Property Taxes $2.36 billion (92%)
- Spec. ownership taxes $183 million (8%)

FY2018-19

Doesn’t include local override mills and other local sources outside school funding formula
Local and state share varies across school districts depending typically on property wealth.

**Aspen**
- State Share: 24%
- Local Share: 76%
- $9,908 Per Pupil
- 4.4 mills

**Pueblo City 60**
- State Share: 78%
- Local Share: 22%
- $7,803 Per Pupil
- 27 mills
Override Dollars Per Student

- CHERRY CREEK
- BOULDER
- DENVER
- BOULDER
- ASPEN
- OURAY
- TRINIDAD 1
- HUERFANO RE-1
- DOUGLAS
- PUEBLO COUNTY 70
- PUEBLO CITY
- MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
- STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
- DE BEQUE 49JT TOTAL
- PLATEAU VALLEY 50 TOTAL

$2,236
$1,696
$3,359
$410
$38
$781
$- 
$1,000
$1,500
$2,000
$2,500
$3,000
$3,500
$4,000

TOTAL
$3,359
$1,696
$2,236

PLATEAU VALLEY 50 TOTAL
DE BEQUE 49JT TOTAL
MESA COUNTY VALLEY 51
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
PUEBLO COUNTY 70
PUEBLO CITY
ASPEN
OURAY
TRINIDAD 1
HUERFANO RE-1
DOUGLAS
DENVER
BOULDER
CHERRY CREEK
Roads
How Does Colorado Fund its Roads?

In 1991, Colorado’s 22 cents per gallon tax was higher than national average, today Colorado’s gas tax ranks 37th.
Explanation: TABOR

Major Provisions

- Limits The Legislature’s Ability to Raise Revenue
- Limits Revenue Collections
- Limits Tax Options
- Sets Election Provisions
TABOR Revenue and Cap

Source: March 2019 Legislative Council Forecast
FY2018-19 Rebates are Upside Down

25% of Colorado taxpayers would get zero dollars from an income tax cut because they have no income tax liability.

Source: CFI analysis of Tax Year 2016 IRS SOI data
## Table 1
## Referendum C Spending by Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>K-12 Education</th>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Higher Education</th>
<th>Volunteer Firefighter Retirement Plans</th>
<th>Fire and Police Pensions</th>
<th>Transportation Projects</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005-06</td>
<td>$361.7</td>
<td>$361.6</td>
<td>$353.7</td>
<td>$3.8</td>
<td>$25.3</td>
<td>$10.0</td>
<td>$1,116.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2006-07</td>
<td>$425.1</td>
<td>$425.1</td>
<td>$404.3</td>
<td>$3.8</td>
<td>$34.8</td>
<td>$15.0</td>
<td>$1,308.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2007-08</td>
<td>$381.3</td>
<td>$381.3</td>
<td>$348.1</td>
<td>$3.8</td>
<td>$34.8</td>
<td>$20.0</td>
<td>$1,169.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2008-09</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009-10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2010-11</td>
<td>$275.4</td>
<td>$275.4</td>
<td>$215.2</td>
<td>$4.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$770.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2011-12</td>
<td>$506.9</td>
<td>$506.9</td>
<td>$449.5</td>
<td>$4.3</td>
<td>$5.3</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$1,473.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2012-13</td>
<td>$633.4</td>
<td>$633.4</td>
<td>$578.3</td>
<td>$4.3</td>
<td>$10.0</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$1,859.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2013-14</td>
<td>$726.9</td>
<td>$726.9</td>
<td>$666.7</td>
<td>$4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$2,125.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2014-15</td>
<td>$813.1</td>
<td>$813.1</td>
<td>$753.0</td>
<td>$4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$2,384.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2015-16</td>
<td>$817.7</td>
<td>$817.7</td>
<td>$757.3</td>
<td>$3.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$2,396.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2016-17</td>
<td>$728.5</td>
<td>$728.5</td>
<td>$668.3</td>
<td>$4.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$2,130.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2017-18*</td>
<td>$845.6</td>
<td>$845.6</td>
<td>$785.5</td>
<td>$4.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$2,481.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2018-19*</td>
<td>$885.3</td>
<td>$885.3</td>
<td>$825.2</td>
<td>$4.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0.5</td>
<td>$2,600.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

*Preliminary estimates. Actual amounts will be budgeted during the supplemental appropriations process and audited in the following fiscal year. Source: Joint Budget Committee and September 2018 Legislative Council Staff Forecast.
“De-Brucing” at the Local Level

174 of 178 school districts have “de-bruced”

62 out of 64 counties have “de-bruced”

85% of municipalities have “de-bruced”
### FY 2019-20 Refund Obligation, Tax Year 2020 Forecast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjusted Gross Income</th>
<th>Six-Tier Sales Tax</th>
<th>Income Tax Rate Cut</th>
<th>Single Filers Total</th>
<th>Six-Tier Sales Tax</th>
<th>Income Tax Rate Cut</th>
<th>Joint Filers Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to $41,000</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$41,000 to $87,000</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$87,000 to $136,000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>$136,000 to $184,000</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$184,000 to $230,000</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$230,000 and up</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Legislative Council September 2019 Forecast*
Prop CC Keeps TABOR’s other Provisions in Place

- Limits The Legislature’s Ability to Raise Revenue
- Limits Revenue Collections
- Limits Tax Options
- Sets Election Provisions
K-12 School Finance:
Evie Hudak,
Public Policy Director,
Colorado PTA
School Finance & Proposition CC

Presented by Evie Hudak,
Colorado PTA Public Policy Director
evie@hudak.org
Basic aspects of school finance:

Revenue - *money in*

School Finance Formula (*SFF*)

Allocations/spending - *money out*
School Finance Formula (SFF)

BASE + FACTORS = PPR (per pupil revenue) – the amount districts get for each student.

- BASE is the minimum amount set by law to be allocated for each student; it is required by Amendment 23 to go up annually by the rate of inflation.

- FACTORS are special additions above the “base” to make funding more equitable due to differences between districts, such as cost of living, district size, and number of high-poverty students.
Sources of REVENUE for school funding

The **LOCAL SHARE** (*local property taxes + specific ownership taxes*) is supplemented by the **STATE SHARE** (*income taxes + some other sources from the State General Fund*) to add up to the PPR.

Other sources of state revenue:

- State Education Fund (from Amendment 23) – *some of this money is applied to the STATE SHARE.*

- State Public School Fund (interest or other revenue generated by school trust lands) – *some of this money is applied to the STATE SHARE.*

- Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) – *this is grant funding for some school capital construction coming from state sources outside the State General Fund (marijuana excise taxes, school trust lands, and Powerball spillover).*
Other sources of local REVENUE

• Mill levy override (MLO) — *this is extra money above the SFF for local school districts to use as they determine, if approved by their voters.*

• Local bond issue — *this is a special mill levy for school capital construction in local school districts, if approved by their voters.*
Limitations on REVENUE

Limitation on STATE SHARE: **TABOR** ("Taxpayers Bill of Rights" – Article X, Section 20, of the State Constitution).

Limitations on LOCAL SHARE:

- **Gallagher Amendment** – The residential assessment rate, which determines how much homeowners must pay in property taxes (for the LOCAL SHARE), must be adjusted to keep a 45%/55% balance between property tax revenue from residential/non-residential properties.

- **TABOR’s effect on Gallagher** – The residential assessment rate cannot go higher without a vote, regardless of the effect on the 45%/55% balance. However, it can go lower to keep the balance, unless the Legislature freezes it.

- **Mill levy override limit** – Districts’ MLOs combined cannot exceed 25% of their total allocation from the SFF.
Limitation on the SFF

The “negative factor” or “budget stabilization factor”:

• After the recession in 2008, this new “factor” was added to the SFF, to reduce the overall amount of funding from the State General Fund for the STATE SHARE. *(A lawsuit asserting that this violates Amendment 23 lost by one vote in the State Supreme Court.)*

• It has caused cuts to school funding of $600 million - $1 billion per year, totaling over $8 billion.

• It reduced each school district’s funding by 8.7% in the 2018-2019 school year.
Limitations on state ALLOCATIONS

• **TABOR “cap”** – Overall spending from the State General Fund (for everything, including the STATE SHARE) cannot exceed the previous year’s spending + inflation + population growth.

• **TABOR’s “ratchet-down” effect**: When decreased revenue from an economic downturn lowers the previous year’s spending amount, it cannot go back to pre-recession levels to determine the TABOR cap, except:

• **Referendum C limit** – The TABOR cap is adjusted to be an average of the previous 5 years, to soften the ratchet-down effect.
Our Current Fiscal Challenge

Colorado ranks...

• 50th in wage competitiveness
• 49th in number of novice teachers in the classroom
• 41st in per-pupil spending (adjusted for regional cost differences)
• 41st in pupil-teacher ratio

Also...

• Colorado has one counselor for every 503 students, over twice the recommended ratio for mental health.
• Colorado schools have over $17 billion in capital construction needs.
How Proposition CC will help

State REVENUE – It will add funds annually for the STATE SHARE of school funding, if there is excess revenue above the TABOR cap.

In the next two years, we anticipate $600M in revenue over the TABOR cap.

While Proposition CC will not solve the school funding crisis and cannot be used for recurring costs, this measure will move Colorado forward.
Based on Jeffco’s 2019/20 Funded Pupil Count of **82,809**, Jeffco could receive the following estimated allocations based on the most recent state forecasts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimate based on</th>
<th>FY2019-20 Estimated Revenue from Prop CC</th>
<th>FY2020-21 Estimated Revenue from Prop CC</th>
<th>FY2021-22 Estimated Revenue from Prop CC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Council Staff forecast numbers</td>
<td>$8,316,083 (based on $100/student)</td>
<td>$4,496,286 (based on $54/student)</td>
<td>$4,231,983 (based on $51/student)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s Office of State Planning and Budgeting forecast numbers</td>
<td>$10,952,813 (based on $132/student)</td>
<td>$17,355,851 (based on $210/student)</td>
<td>$24,177,367 (based on $292/student)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Become an Education Voter

• Check your voter registration [www.govotecolorado.com](http://www.govotecolorado.com).

• Take the pledge to become an Education Voter –
  - Vote YES on Proposition CC.
  - Support candidates who advocate for kids and public education.
  - Support keeping public dollars in public schools.
  - [If applicable, support local school district mill levy overrides and bond issues.]

TAKE THE PLEDGE TO BE AN EDUCATION VOTER:
[www.publiceducationvoter.org](http://www.publiceducationvoter.org)
Transportation:

Tony Milo,
Executive Director,
Colorado Contractors Association
Higher Education:

Bryan Bryant,
Vice President of Administrative Services,
Red Rocks Community College
Colorado Community College System

Impact of Tabor on Higher Education Cost

Proposition CC
# Economic Impact from FY16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Income Added in the Region</th>
<th>Total Jobs Supported in the Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$257 million</td>
<td>4,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of Return to Students</th>
<th>Rate of Return to Taxpayers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1% of Region’s GRP
Future benefits are discounted to the present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Perspective</th>
<th>Taxpayer Perspective</th>
<th>Social Perspective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$345.5 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>$148.6 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.6 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit:</strong> Higher future earnings</td>
<td><strong>Benefit:</strong> Future tax revenue, government savings</td>
<td><strong>Benefit:</strong> Future earnings, tax revenue, private savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$113.1 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27.9 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>$165.3 million</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost:</strong> Tuition, supplies, opportunity cost</td>
<td><strong>Cost:</strong> State and local funding</td>
<td><strong>Cost:</strong> Student and all college costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Benefit/Cost Ratio</strong></th>
<th><strong>Benefit/Cost Ratio</strong></th>
<th><strong>Benefit/Cost Ratio</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.7</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rate of Return</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rate of Return</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rate of Return</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.7%</strong></td>
<td><strong>N/A</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History of Higher Education Cost over a 12 year period
Comparison of Tuition Cost, College Opportunity Fund and Student Share of Tuition against Student Full Time Equivalents
Jeffco Question 1A:

Lesley Dahlkemper,
Jeffco Commissioner
FOURTH MOST POPULATED COUNTY IN COLORADO

774 SQUARE MILES

MORE THAN 580,000 RESIDENTS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td>District Attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of County Commissioners</td>
<td>Justice Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk &amp; Recorder</td>
<td>Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coroner</td>
<td>Fleet, Facilities, Safety &amp; Compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Attorney</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Manager</td>
<td>Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>Parks &amp; Open Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Health</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public Trustee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheriff</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strategy, Innovation &amp; Finance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surveyor</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
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</table>
Where Do Your Jeffco Property Taxes Go?

- 50¢ for School District
- 24¢ for County
- 21¢ for Special Districts
- 3¢ for Cities
- 2¢ for Urban Renewal
## 2020: $16.1 Million Budget Deficit

What areas are being considered for reduction?

### $5.4M from Public Safety
- Close entire floor of jail or 288 jail beds
- Eliminate Emergency Manager position
- Cuts to District Attorney’s office, incl. Elder Abuse and Special Victims Units

### $10.1M from Stewardship
- Cuts to the Clerk and Recorder’s office, resulting in longer waits for election results and election integrity risks
- Cuts to future wildfire mitigation efforts
- Cuts to roads & bridges
- Cuts to nonprofits like The Action Center, Senior Resource Center, Family Tree

### $626K from Health & Well-Being
- Cuts to CSU Extension services
- Cuts to restaurant food safety programs
- Cuts to natural resource/invasive species management
Why does Jeffco need more money?

• The cost of providing essential services is increasing faster than revenues.

• 80% of counties across Colorado have de-Bruced – or asked voters’ permission to reinvest dollars above the TABOR cap in public safety, roads, bridge repairs and other essential services.

• Jeffco has been reducing its mill levy – and, in turn, additional funding from property taxes – to avoid hitting the TABOR cap.

• Jeffco has drawn on reserves to help support essential services. That is no longer sustainable.
What does this mean to residents?
Jeffco Ballot Issue 1A

• Placed on the November 2019 ballot by a **unanimous vote** of Jeffco Commissioners

• Asks voters to **de-bruce Jeffco** and reinvest funds that exceed the TABOR limit to **fund critical county needs**

• Includes a ‘**sunset provision**’ in 7 **years**, at which time the county must decide whether to ask voters to extend permission
2020 Impact to Property Owners

Median Home Value
~$429,300

$4.50
PER MONTH

Per $100,000 of Business Property Value

$9
PER MONTH
Yes on 1A will:

• Support critical services
• Ensure Jeffco stays competitive
• Enable Jeffco to access to millions more in state grants to fund safety, highway maintenance and other county programs
• Support responsible stewardship
• Preserve and protect our quality of life
Yes on 1A will not:

• **1A will NOT eliminate TABOR.** It temporarily suspends the county’s TABOR cap – voters must approve any future tax increase.

• **1A does not allow for a “blank check.”** County commissioners can’t increase the authorized mill levy without voter approval. There’s a sunset after seven years.

• **It’s a modest investment with a big return.** For 2020, this represents an increase to the total county tax bill of about 2.7%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norma Anderson</td>
<td>Former State Senator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam Anderson</td>
<td>Former Clerk and Recorder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herb Atchison</td>
<td>Westminster Mayor</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bandimere, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betty Boyd</td>
<td>Former State Senator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annette Cannon</td>
<td>Jeffco Coroner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesley Dahlkemper</td>
<td>Jeffco Commissioner</td>
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<td>Jerry DiTullio</td>
<td>Jeffco Treasurer</td>
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<td>Preston Gibson</td>
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<td>Hon. John Graham</td>
<td>Former County Coroner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irene Griego</td>
<td>CU Regent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faye Griffin</td>
<td>Former Clerk and Recorder</td>
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<td>Linda and Rick Enstrom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jill Fellman</td>
<td>Former School Board Member</td>
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<td>Ken Fellman</td>
<td>Former Mayor of Arvada</td>
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<td>Rich Ferdinandsen</td>
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<td>Former Jeffco Commissioner</td>
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<td>Sean Forey</td>
<td>Morrison Mayor</td>
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<td>Laura Keegan</td>
<td>Edgewater Mayor</td>
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<td>Jeff Keller</td>
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<td>Scot Kersgaard</td>
<td>Jeffco Assessor</td>
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<td>Ted Mink</td>
<td>Former Jeffco Sheriff</td>
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<td>Jerry Natividad</td>
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<td>Casey Tighe</td>
<td>Jeffco Commissioner</td>
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<td>Adam Paul</td>
<td>Lakewood Mayor</td>
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<td>Kristi Pollard</td>
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<td>Jeff Shrader</td>
<td>Jeffco Sheriff</td>
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<td>Marjorie Sloan</td>
<td>Golden Mayor</td>
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<td>Bud Starker</td>
<td>Wheat Ridge Mayor</td>
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<td>Jeff Keller</td>
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<td>Greg Stevinson</td>
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<td>Scott Storey</td>
<td>Former Jeffco DA</td>
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<td>Marc Williams</td>
<td>Arvada Mayor</td>
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<td>Jeffco Economic Development Corp.</td>
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<td>Jeffco PTA</td>
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<td>Support Jeffco Kids</td>
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<td>Together Colorado</td>
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<td>West Metro Chamber</td>
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Yes on 1A Endorsements
YES ON 1A

KeepJeffcoSafe.com

Paid for by Keep Jeffco Safe
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Instagram: @KeepJeffcoSafe
Twitter: @KeepJeffcoSafe
Email: KeepJeffcoSafe@gmail.com
Call to Action

VOTE

- Tuesday, November 5 is Election Day
- Send in or drop off ballot, or can register and vote at polling centers through Election Day
- www.govotecolorado.com to check address or register

Visit VOTE411.org for accurate and unbiased candidate and ballot measure information brought to you by the League of Women Voters Education Fund
What else is on the ballot?

Municipal Elections

School Board Election

Proposition DD

(Authorize and tax sports betting)