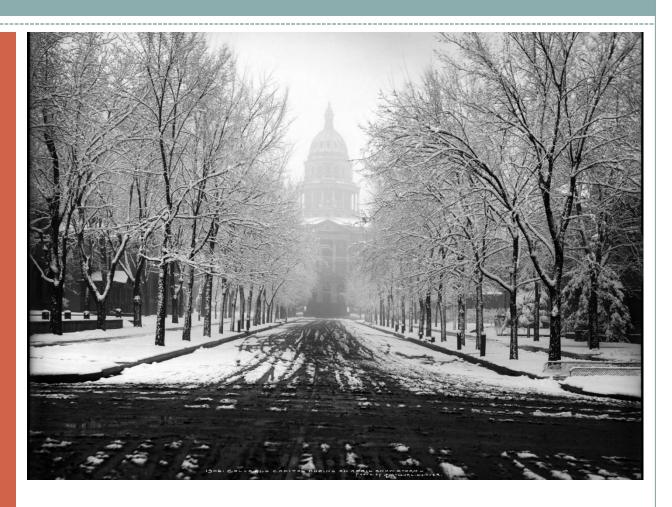


The Basics of TABOR

TABOR and Revenue Management

Natalie Mullis Chief Economist Colorado Legislative Council

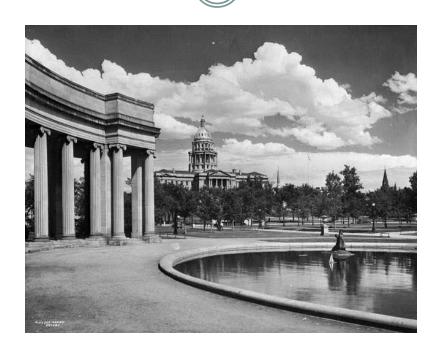
Natalie.Mullis@state.co.us 303-866-4778 www.colorado.gov\lcs



2014 Fiscal Forum Colorado Fiscal Institute

January 10, 2014

Economic and Budget Outlook



The Spring of this Recovery

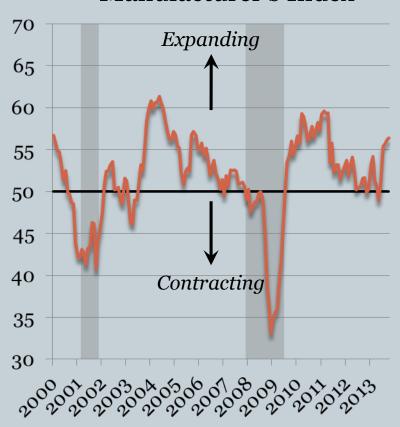


- The Private Sector is Rebounding
 - Business is doing well
 - Manufacturing subject to cycles, but holding its own
 - The labor market continues to improve
 - The housing market is in recovery
 - Households and banks are in better financial shape

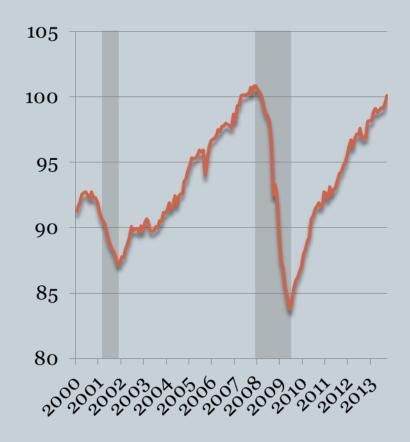


U.S. Manufacturing Rebounding

ISM Purchasing Manufacturer's Index



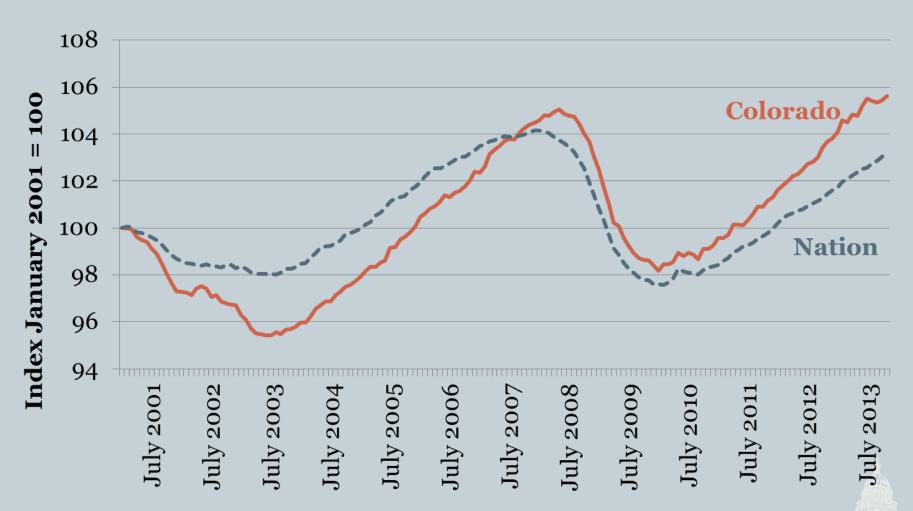
Industrial Production Index



Source: Institute for Supply Management.

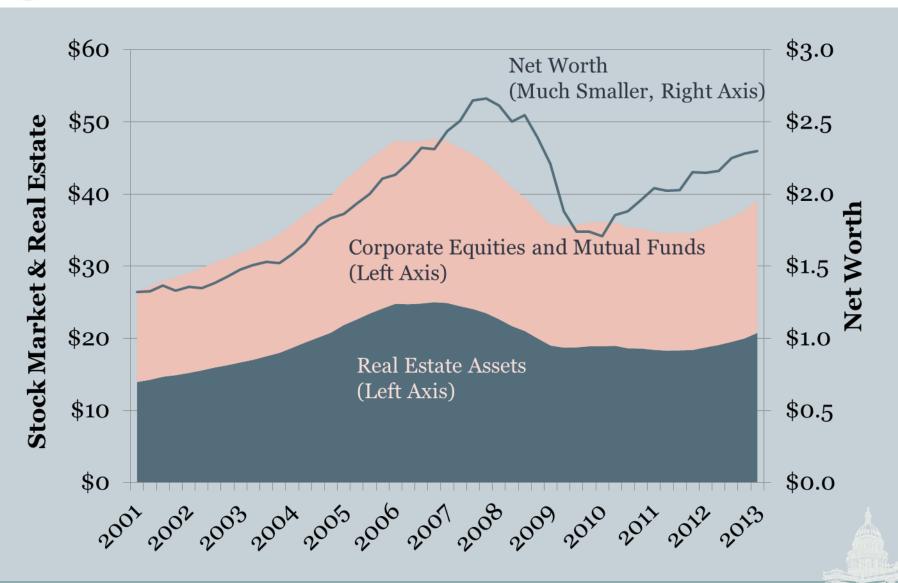
Source: Federal Reserve. Index 2007 = 100

Employment: Colorado Outpacing U.S.



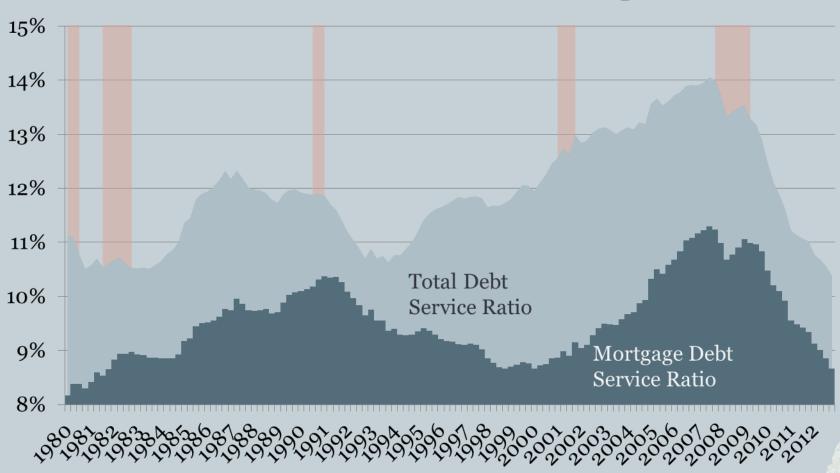
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Re-benchmarked seasonally adjusted three-month moving averages. Data through November.

U.S. Household Wealth Moving Up



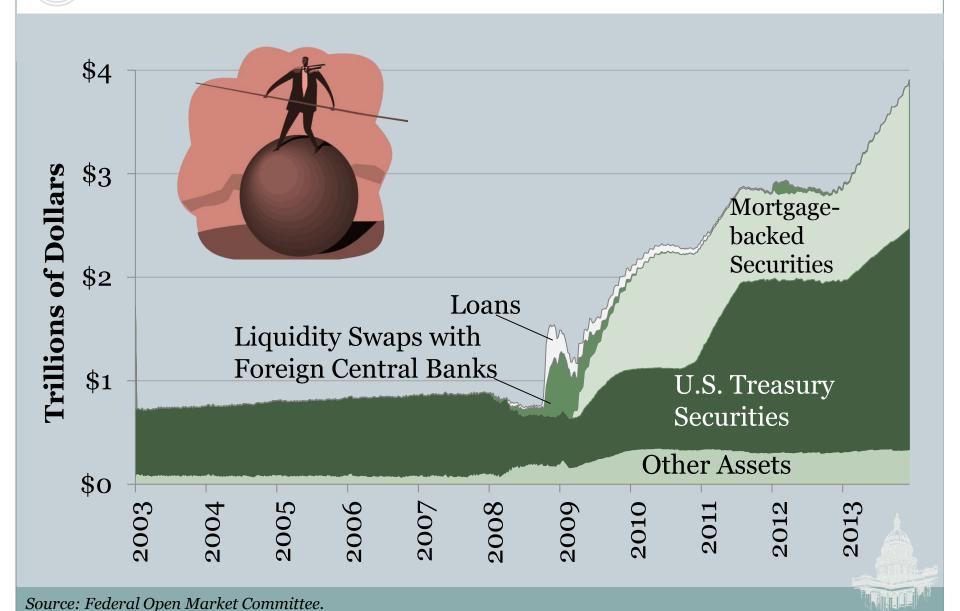
Households Continue To Deleverage

Household Debt Burden As A Percent of Disposable Income

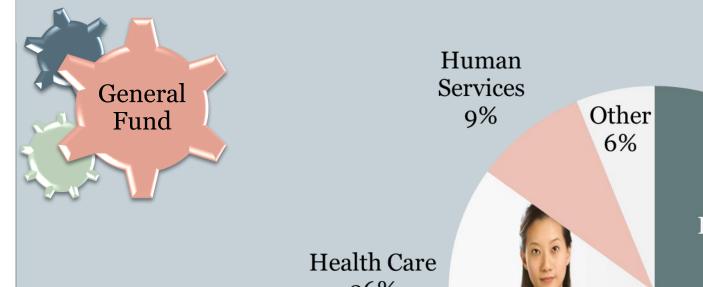


Source: Federal Reserve Board. Data through 2012 quarter four.

Federal Reserve Assets



FY 2013-14 General Fund Budget

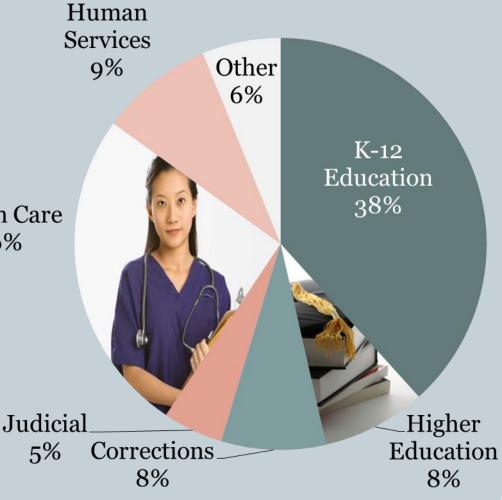


26%

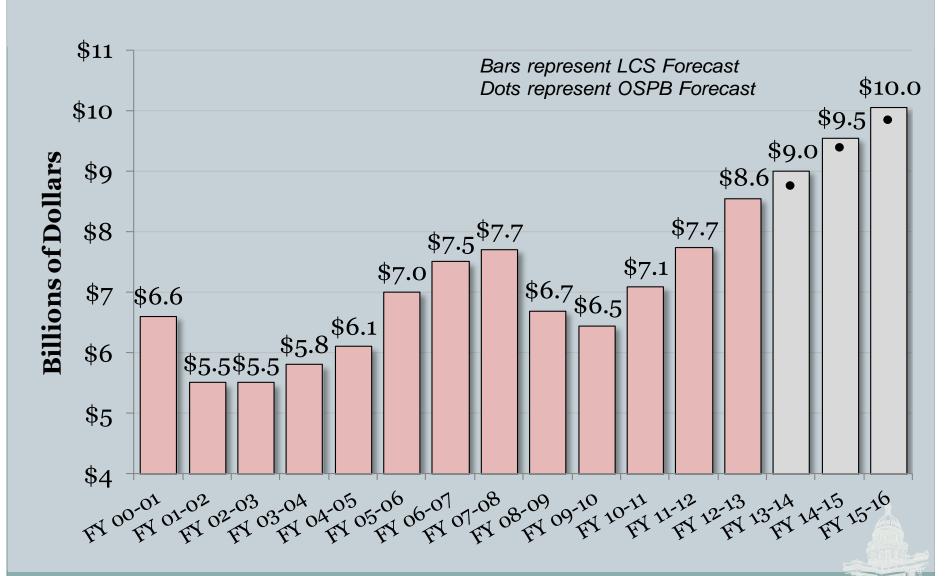
5%

FY 2013-14 General Fund **Operating Budget**

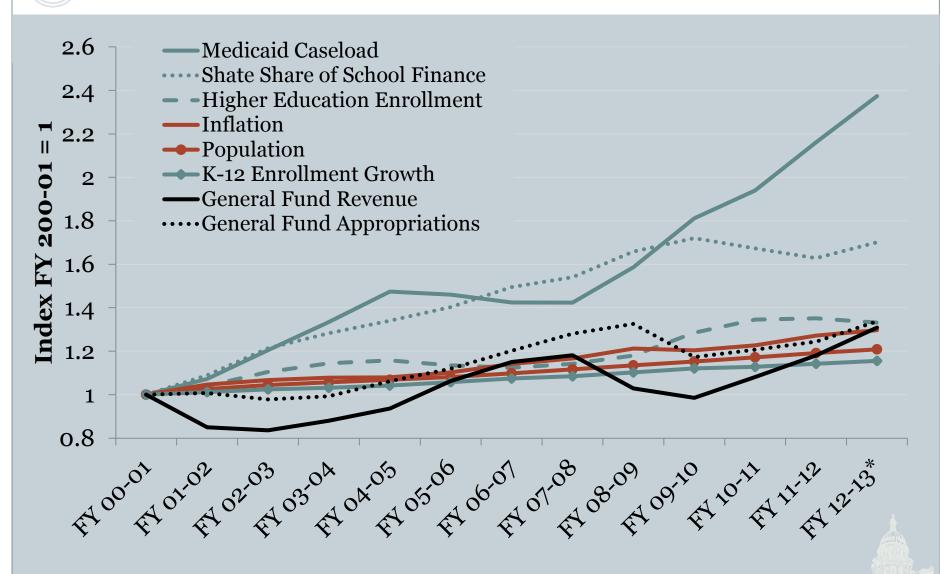
\$8.1 billion



General Fund Revenue Outlook



Caseload Growth & the General Fund Budget



*FY 2012-13 contains forecasts.

Sources: Colorado Department of Education, U.S. Census Bureau, & Bureau of Labor Statistics, and JBC Staff.

What About the Next 15 Years?

- The aging of the population will:
 - Change the housing mix, likely dampening growth in housing values and the property tax base;
 - Change income and spending patterns, likely dampening growth in the income and sales tax bases; and
 - Increase demand for government services, applying further budget pressure on governments.
 - The economy is still recovering and must work through debt and imbalances before growing again at potential.

TABOR Basics



Colorado Golden Dome Simon Maghakyan VOTER-APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS

TABOR AND REFERENDUM C

REFUND MECHANISMS

TABOR Voter-Approval Requirements

 New tax or rate increase; a tax policy change resulting in a net revenue gain.

Increase Taxes Retain revenue from existing sources above the TABOR limit.

Retain Surplus Revenue

Weaken Existing Limits

Increase Debt

> Multi-year bonded debt for infrastructure projects.

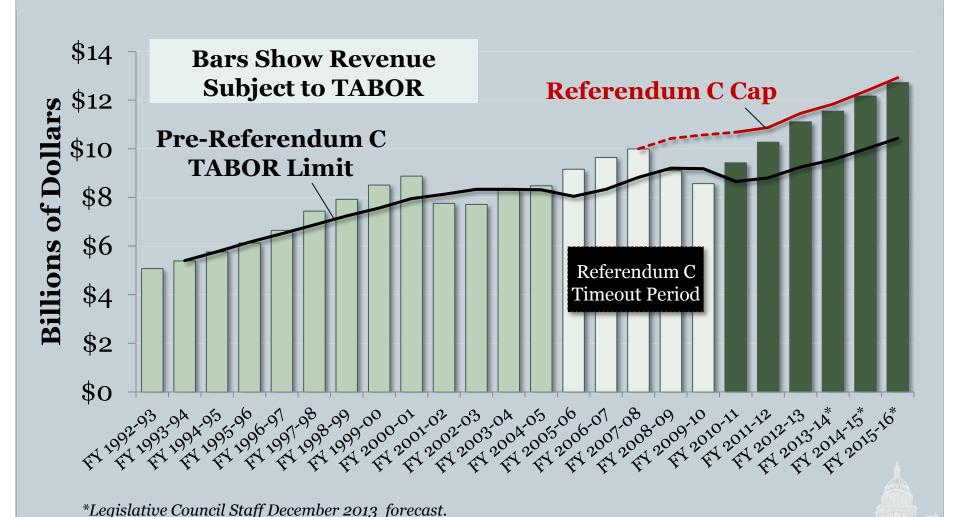
TABOR Does Not Require Voter-Approval For:

- Reducing a tax imposed by statute
- Increasing a fee; or
- Creating a new fee



Quilt Show At the Capitol Simon Maghakyan

TABOR and Referendum C

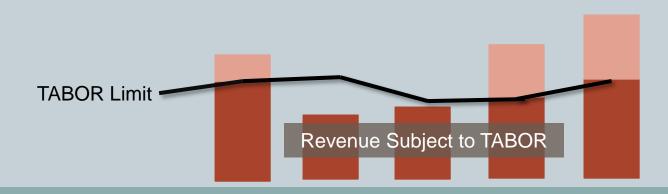


Source: Colorado State Controllers Office and Legislative Council Staff.

TABOR Spending Revenue Limit

• TABOR Limit

Previous fiscal year's *spending* grown by inflation & population growth + Voter-approved revenue changes





TABOR Spending Revenue Limit

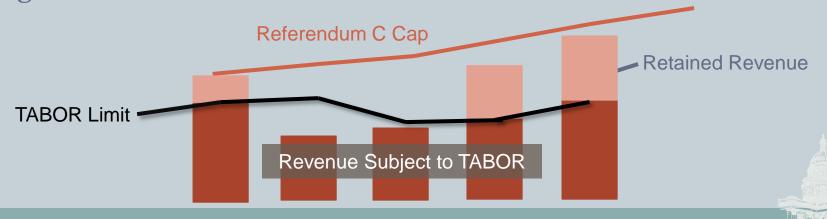
TABOR Limit

Previous fiscal year's *spending* grown by inflation & population growth

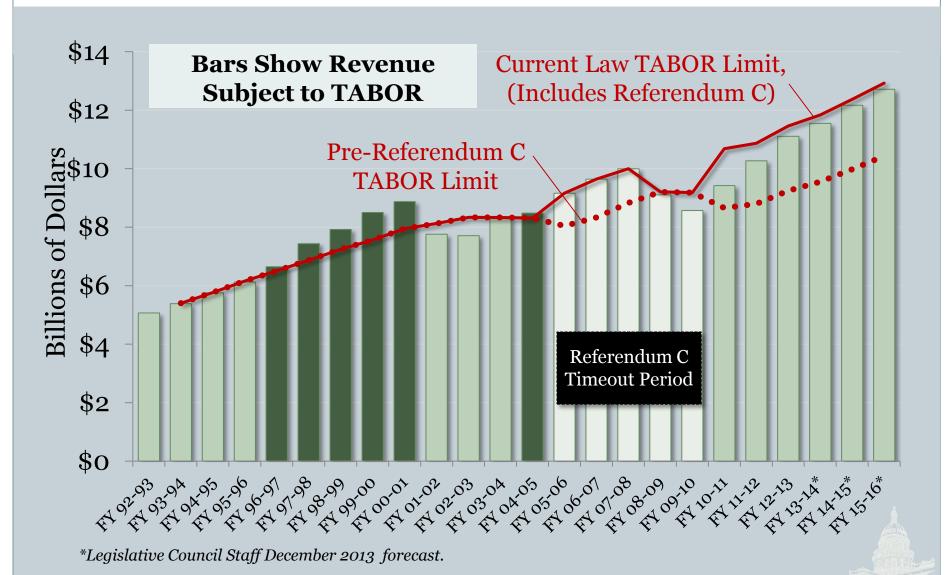
+ Voter-approved revenue changes

Referendum C Cap

- Highest revenue retained during "five-year timeout" period
- Previous fiscal year's cap grown by inflation and population growth

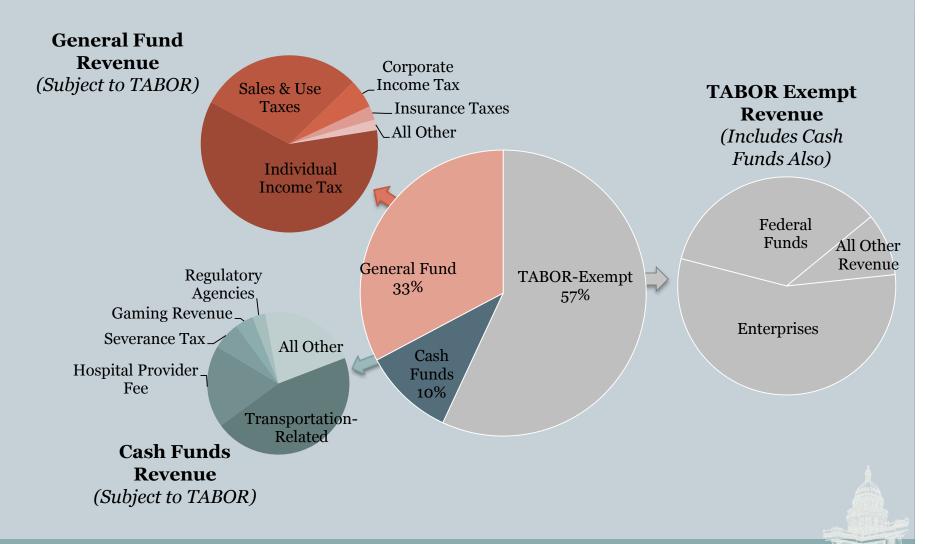


The TABOR Limit



Source: Colorado State Controllers Office and Legislative Council Staff.

What Revenue is Subject to TABOR?



TABOR-Exempt Cash Fund Revenue (Examples)

Revenue Source	FY 2011-12
Higher Education Enterprises	\$8.2 Billion
Colorado Lottery	\$562 Million
Unemployment Insurance	\$1.6 Billion
Amendment 35 Tobacco Tax	\$146 Million
Federal Mineral Leasing	\$165 Million
Unclaimed Property	\$73 Million
Parks and Wildlife	\$188 Million
Tobacco MSA	\$91 Million
State Nursing Homes	\$49 Million
Statewide Bridge Enterprise	\$102 Million
Corrections Enterprises	\$67 Million

Current TABOR Refund Mechanisms

If, in FY 2013-14, the TABOR surplus is...*

...up to \$94.5M

...\$94.5M to \$285.2M

...\$285.2M or

Six-Tier Sales Tax Refund

Trigger Amount: Up to \$94.5M Refund Amount: Up to \$94.5M

Earned Income Tax Credit

Trigger Amount: \$94.5M Refund Amount: \$82.1M

Six-Tier Sales Tax Refund

Refund Amount: \$12.4M to \$203.1M

Earned Income Tax Credit

Trigger Amount: \$94.5M Refund Amount: \$82.1M

Temporary Income Tax Rate Reduction

Trigger Amount: \$285.2M Refund Amount: \$190.7M

Six-Tier Sales Tax Refund

Refund Amount: \$12.4M or more

TABOR and Revenue Management



Revenue Management under TABOR



Cut Taxes

Restrain Fee Growth

Voter-Approved Revenue Changes

Enterprise Status

Binding

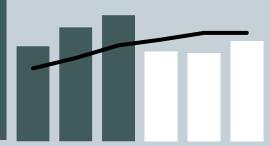
Not

Binding Expand Sales and **Income Tax Base**

Increase or **Create New Fees**

Enterprise Status

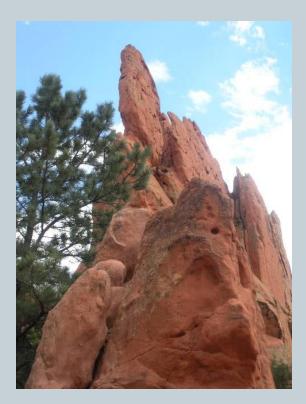
The TABOR Limit is binding when revenue exceeds the limit, producing a TABOR surplus.



The TABOR Limit is not **binding** when revenue falls short of the limit



Statutory Revenue Management Under TABOR



Garden of the Gods Colorado Springs, CO

During Surplus Years:

- o Tax Cuts
- o Restrain Fee Growth

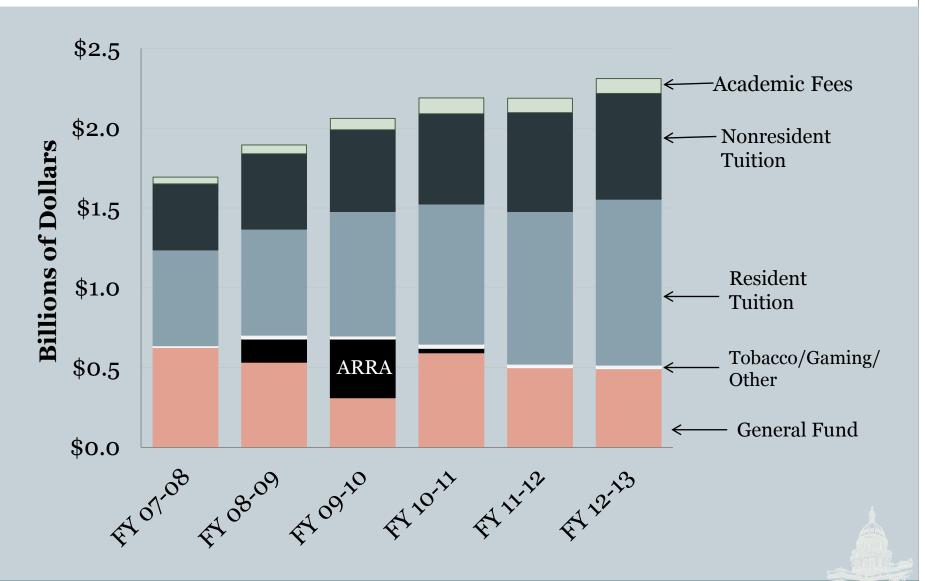
During Non-Surplus Years:

- Fee Increases
- Armed with 2009 Supreme Court Decision, Specific Tax Revenue Increases via Repeal of Credits, Deductions, and Exemptions

In Anticipation of Surplus Years:

- Greater Use of Enterprise Status
 - Allows Flexibility to Increase Fees
- Voter-Approved Revenue Changes

Enterprise Status Case Study: Higher Education



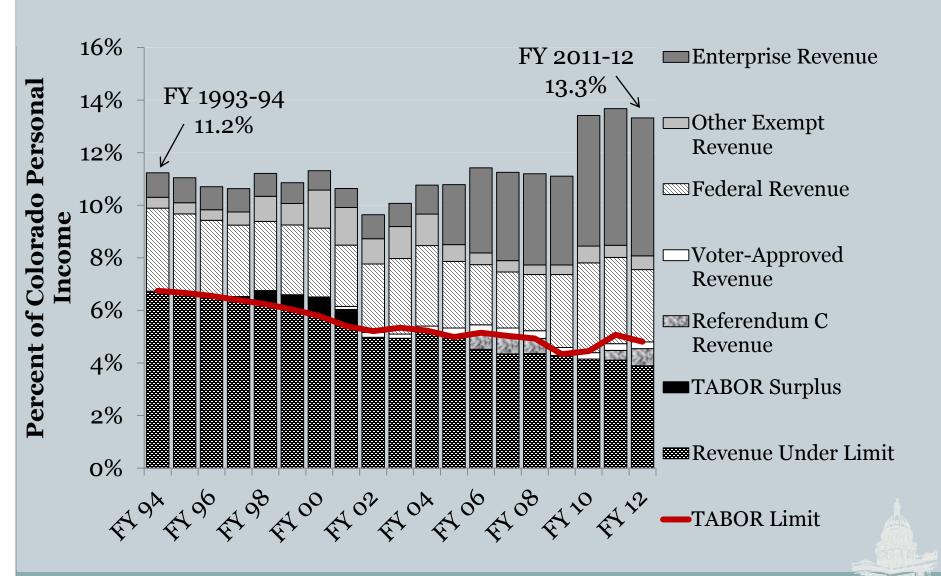
Voter-Approved Revenue Changes under TABOR



Rocky Mountain National Park as it may appear on election day, the first Tuesday in November.

- Citizen-Initiated for Special Interests:
 - 2000: Amendment 23K-12 Education
 - 2004: Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Rate Increase for Health Programs
- Referred Measure for General Purpose Government:
 - o 2005: Referendum C

State Revenue and the TABOR Limit



Discussions for Going Forward

How close are we?

What does that mean for revenue raising bills?

Will a tax credit postpone a surplus?

• Enterprise status?

