

**NOTICE OF ELECTION TO
INCREASE TAXES ON A
REFERRED MEASURE**

**NOTICE OF ELECTION ON
A REFERRED MEASURE**

2019 State Ballot Information Booklet

**STATEWIDE ELECTION DAY
is Tuesday, November 5, 2019**

Voter service and polling centers are open 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Election Day.
Ballots are mailed to all registered voters the week of October 14, 2019.



Legislative Council of the Colorado General Assembly
Research Publication No. 724-1



This publication and additional statewide ballot information are available at: <https://leg.colorado.gov/bluebook>



Este folleto informativo de la balota estatal está disponible en español por internet en:
<https://leg.colorado.gov/2019folletoinformativo>



A full fiscal impact statement for each measure can be found at:
<https://leg.colorado.gov/2019bluebookfiscalnotes>



An audio version of the book is available through the Colorado Talking Book Library at:
<https://myctbl.cde.state.co.us/legislative-blue-book>



Local election offices can provide voter information, including where to vote, how to register to vote, and what is on your ballot. Find contact information for local election offices on the inside back cover of this book.



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September 11, 2019

Overview

This booklet provides information on the two statewide measures on the November 5, 2019, ballot — Proposition CC and Proposition DD. Both measures are referred to the voters by the state legislature and require a simple majority vote to pass.

Analyses

The state constitution requires that the nonpartisan Legislative Council Staff prepare an analysis of each statewide measure, including a description of the measure and major arguments for and against, and distribute this information to registered voter households. Careful consideration has been given to the arguments in an effort to fairly represent both sides of the issue. Each analysis also includes an estimate of the fiscal impact of the measure. More information on the fiscal impact of measures can be found at: <https://leg.colorado.gov/bluebook>.

Proposition CC

Proposition CC, referred by the state legislature, proposes changes to state statute. Following the analysis for Proposition CC are the title that appears on the ballot and the legal language of the measure, which shows new law in capitalized letters and laws that are being eliminated in strikeout type.

Proposition DD

Proposition DD is a question referred to the voters by the state legislature. During the 2019 legislative session, the legislature approved House Bill 19-1327, a bill that proposes to legalize and tax sports betting to fund water projects and obligations. The tax requires voter approval. For Proposition DD, the question referred to the ballot by the state legislature follows the analysis.

Effect of Vote

A “yes/for” vote on any ballot issue is a vote in favor of changing current law or existing circumstances, and a “no/against” vote on any ballot issue is a vote against changing current law or existing circumstances.



Quick Ballot Reference Guide



Proposition CC: Retain State Government Revenue

Placed on the ballot by the legislature • Passes with a majority vote

Ballot Title

WITHOUT RAISING TAXES AND TO BETTER FUND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGHER EDUCATION, AND ROADS, BRIDGES, AND TRANSIT, WITHIN A BALANCED BUDGET, MAY THE STATE KEEP AND SPEND ALL THE REVENUE IT ANNUALLY COLLECTS AFTER JUNE 30, 2019, BUT IS NOT CURRENTLY ALLOWED TO KEEP AND SPEND UNDER COLORADO LAW, WITH AN ANNUAL INDEPENDENT AUDIT TO SHOW HOW THE RETAINED REVENUES ARE SPENT?

What Your Vote Means

YES A “yes” vote on Proposition CC changes state law and means the state can keep all of the money it collects over its revenue limit to spend on education and transportation.

NO A “no” vote on Proposition CC means that any money the state collects over its revenue limit must be refunded to taxpayers, as required under current law.



Proposition DD: Legalization and Taxation of Sports Betting to Fund Water Projects and Obligations

Placed on the ballot by the legislature • Passes with a majority vote

Ballot Question

SHALL STATE TAXES BE INCREASED BY TWENTY-NINE MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY TO FUND STATE WATER PROJECTS AND COMMITMENTS AND TO PAY FOR THE REGULATION OF SPORTS BETTING THROUGH LICENSED CASINOS BY AUTHORIZING A TAX ON SPORTS BETTING OF TEN PERCENT OF NET SPORTS BETTING PROCEEDS, AND TO IMPOSE THE TAX ON PERSONS LICENSED TO CONDUCT SPORTS BETTING OPERATIONS?

What Your Vote Means

YES A “yes” vote on Proposition DD means sports betting will be legal and taxed in the state, with revenue being used to fund water projects and water-related obligations and pay for the regulation of sports betting, a hold harmless fund, and gambling addiction services.

NO A “no” vote on Proposition DD means that sports betting will remain illegal in the state and sports betting activities will not be regulated or taxed.



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Retain State Government Revenue

Proposition CC proposes amending the Colorado statutes to:

- allow the state government to keep all of the money it collects from existing sources every year beginning in the 2019-20 state budget year; and
- require that any money the state government keeps over its existing revenue limit be spent for public schools, higher education, and transportation projects, rather than refunded to taxpayers.

What Your Vote Means

YES A “yes” vote on Proposition CC changes state law and means the state can keep all of the money it collects over its revenue limit to spend on education and transportation.

NO A “no” vote on Proposition CC means that any money the state collects over its revenue limit must be refunded to taxpayers, as required under current law.



Summary and Analysis for Proposition CC

What is the state revenue limit?

The Colorado Constitution includes a section, titled “The Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights” and commonly known as TABOR, that limits the amount of money that the state government can collect and spend or save each year. The limit is adjusted each year to account for inflation, state population growth, and voter-approved changes to the limit. In the 2019-20 state budget year, the limit is about \$15 billion.

Currently, about one-third of the money that the state government collects is subject to the limit, including most taxes and some fees. The remaining two-thirds of revenue not subject to the limit includes money from voter-approved tax increases, government-owned businesses, and the federal government.

What happens to money collected above the limit?

Money collected above the state revenue limit must be refunded to taxpayers. This is sometimes called a TABOR refund.

State law sets how the money is refunded. Currently, a portion of this money is refunded through property tax benefits that local governments provide. In years when refunds are not made, these benefits remain available and are funded from other sources. The remaining money is refunded via state income tax returns.

What happens if Proposition CC passes?

Proposition CC permanently allows the state government to keep all the money it collects above the state revenue limit and spend it on public schools; higher education; and roads, bridges, and transit. If Proposition CC passes, state law requires that the additional money be divided equally among these three areas. The State Auditor is required to publish a financial audit of money kept and spent as a result of Proposition CC each year.

What happens if Proposition CC fails?

Money collected above the state revenue limit will continue to be refunded to taxpayers as required under current law.

Will Proposition CC affect refunds for overpayment of income taxes?

No. Taxpayers who pay more income tax than they owe receive an income tax refund after they file their annual tax returns. These refunds are issued at the same time as TABOR refunds, and their amounts may be combined on checks sent by the Department of Revenue. While Proposition CC eliminates future state TABOR refunds, it does not affect refunds for overpayment of income taxes.



How much money is affected by Proposition CC?

Proposition CC affects all money the state government collects above its current revenue limit beginning in the 2019-20 state budget year. Since the limit was created in 1992, the state has collected revenue above the limit in 9 of 26 budget years. Assuming no other changes to law, legislative economists estimated in June that the state government would collect \$310 million above the limit in the 2019-20 budget year and \$342 million above the limit in the 2020-21 budget year, representing about 2 percent of state government revenue subject to the limit for these years. The amounts affected could be greater or less than estimated depending on actual collections.

If these amounts are refunded to taxpayers, refunds are estimated to be between \$26 and \$90 per taxpayer per year, depending on the taxpayer's income, and double these amounts for joint filers. If Proposition CC passes, state law will direct the money to public schools; higher education; and roads, bridges, and transit in the year after it is collected. Each of these programs is expected to receive \$103 million in the 2020-21 budget year and \$114 million in the 2021-22 budget year.

Estimates of money collected above the limit are not available beyond the 2020-21 budget year. Over the long term, Proposition CC will increase government spending and eliminate TABOR refunds. The amounts affected in future years will depend on economic conditions and policy decisions.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2019, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>



Arguments For Proposition CC

- 1) Proposition CC provides more money for critical investments in Colorado's future without raising tax rates. By allowing the state to keep the money it already collects, the measure provides needed funding for K-12 education, higher education, and transportation. While Colorado currently ranks in the top third of states in household income, it ranks in the bottom third in per-pupil public spending on both K-12 and higher education. Further, the state's roads are deteriorating while the cost of improvements continues to increase. Addressing these challenges requires statewide investment, and Proposition CC provides revenue for these investments immediately and into the future.
- 2) Proposition CC allows elected officials to make better policy decisions while preserving the citizens' right to vote on any new state taxes and tax rate increases. Because these tax increases will still require voter approval if the measure passes, state government spending will remain limited. Proposition CC simply allows the state government to keep the money it already collects. Similar measures have been approved by voters in most Colorado counties, cities, and school districts.

Arguments Against Proposition CC

- 1) Proposition CC results in higher taxes by permanently eliminating all state TABOR refunds required by the Colorado Constitution. Taxpayers are being asked to sacrifice their refunds to pay for programs that should already be funded within the state budget. Even with the limit, the state government has already shifted money between funds and raised fees and tolls to increase its revenue faster than inflation and state population growth. Proposition CC will cause government to expand at an even faster pace.
- 2) Proposition CC continues to erode taxpayer protections in the Colorado Constitution. Instead of asking voters for permission to keep specific amounts of money collected above the revenue limit each year, the state government is asking voters to give up refunds of unknown amounts forever. The measure broadly directs where the new money will be spent, but the specifics can be changed in the future without voter approval. Further, while spending this new money for education and transportation, the legislature could redirect existing funds to any other purpose.



Estimate of Fiscal Impact of Proposition CC

State government revenue and spending. Proposition CC will increase the amount of revenue that the state may keep and spend. The measure is expected to increase state spending by \$310 million in the 2020-21 budget year and \$342 million in the 2021-22 budget year. All money kept under the measure must be spent for public schools; higher education; and roads, bridges, and transit. If Proposition CC passes, state law requires that these three areas receive equal shares of the money retained. Expected spending for the first two budget years is shown in Table 1.

Table 1
Spending of Money Retained Under Proposition CC

	2020-21 Budget Year*	2021-22 Budget Year*
Public Schools	\$103 million	\$114 million
Public Higher Education	\$103 million	\$114 million
State and Local Highway and Transit Projects	\$103 million	\$114 million
Total**	\$310 million	\$342 million

* The state budget year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30.

** Totals may not sum due to rounding.

After the 2021-22 budget year, the amount of spending affected by Proposition CC will depend on the state's economic performance.

Taxpayer impacts. Proposition CC will eliminate all TABOR refunds to taxpayers beginning with refunds that would otherwise be issued on 2020 tax returns. Refunds are estimated at between \$26 and \$79 for single filers in tax year 2020 and between \$30 and \$90 for single filers in tax year 2021, depending on the taxpayer's income. Joint filers would receive twice these amounts.



**Proposition CC
Retain State Government Revenue**

The ballot title below is a summary drafted by the professional legal staff for the general assembly for ballot purposes only. The ballot title will not appear in the Colorado Revised Statutes. The text of the measure that will appear in the Colorado Revised Statutes below was referred to the voters because it passed by a majority vote of the state senate and the state house of representatives.

Ballot Title:

WITHOUT RAISING TAXES AND TO BETTER FUND PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGHER EDUCATION, AND ROADS, BRIDGES, AND TRANSIT, WITHIN A BALANCED BUDGET, MAY THE STATE KEEP AND SPEND ALL THE REVENUE IT ANNUALLY COLLECTS AFTER JUNE 30, 2019, BUT IS NOT CURRENTLY ALLOWED TO KEEP AND SPEND UNDER COLORADO LAW, WITH AN ANNUAL INDEPENDENT AUDIT TO SHOW HOW THE RETAINED REVENUES ARE SPENT?

Text of Measure:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-77-103.6, **amend** (2) introductory portion and (4); and **add** (1)(c), (2.5), and (5.5) as follows:

24-77-103.6. Retention of excess state revenues - general fund exempt account - required uses - excess state revenues legislative report. (1) (c) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY PROVISION OF LAW TO THE CONTRARY, FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2019, THE STATE IS AUTHORIZED TO RETAIN AND SPEND ALL STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING THAT THE STATE WOULD OTHERWISE BE REQUIRED TO REFUND UNDER SECTION 20 (7)(d) OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION IF THE VOTERS HAD NOT APPROVED THIS SUBSECTION (1)(c) AT THE NOVEMBER 2019 STATEWIDE ELECTION.

(2) There is hereby created in the general fund the general fund exempt account, which shall consist of an amount of moneys equal to the amount of state revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending that the state retains for a given fiscal year pursuant to this section. The moneys in the account THAT CORRESPOND TO SUBSECTION (1)(b) OF THIS SECTION shall be appropriated or transferred by the general assembly for the following purposes:



(2.5) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL APPROPRIATE OR THE STATE TREASURER SHALL TRANSFER THE MONEY IN THE GENERAL FUND EXEMPT ACCOUNT THAT CORRESPONDS TO SUBSECTION (1)(c) OF THIS SECTION TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR:

- (a) PUBLIC SCHOOLS;
- (b) HIGHER EDUCATION; AND
- (c) ROADS, BRIDGES, AND TRANSIT.

(4) The approval of this section by the registered electors of the state voting on the issue at the November 2005 statewide election ~~constitutes a~~ AND THE NOVEMBER 2019 STATEWIDE ELECTION CONSTITUTE voter-approved revenue ~~change~~ CHANGES to allow the retention and expenditure of state revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending.

(5.5) THE STATE AUDITOR SHALL CONTRACT WITH A PRIVATE ENTITY TO ANNUALLY CONDUCT AN INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL AUDIT REGARDING THE USE OF THE MONEY IN THE GENERAL FUND EXEMPT ACCOUNT THAT IS APPROPRIATED OR TRANSFERRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (2.5) OF THIS SECTION.

SECTION 2. Refer to people under referendum. At the election held on November 5, 2019, the secretary of state shall submit this act by its ballot title to the registered electors of the state for their approval or rejection. Each elector voting at the election may cast a vote either “Yes/For” or “No/Against” on the following ballot title: “Without raising taxes and to better fund public schools, higher education, and roads, bridges, and transit, within a balanced budget, may the state keep and spend all the revenue it annually collects after June 30, 2019, but is not currently allowed to keep and spend under Colorado law, with an annual independent audit to show how the retained revenues are spent?” Except as otherwise provided in section 1-40-123, Colorado Revised Statutes, if a majority of the electors voting on the ballot title vote “Yes/For”, then the act will become part of the Colorado Revised Statutes.



Legalization and Taxation of Sports Betting to Fund Water Projects and Obligations

Proposition DD, if approved, would:

- legalize and regulate sports betting;
- authorize a state tax on casinos' net sports betting proceeds; and
- use sports betting taxes and fees to create a dedicated source of funding for water projects and water-related obligations and pay for the regulation of sports betting, a hold harmless fund, and gambling addiction services.

What Your Vote Means

YES A “yes” vote on Proposition DD means sports betting will be legal and taxed in the state, with revenue being used to fund water projects and water-related obligations and pay for the regulation of sports betting, a hold harmless fund, and gambling addiction services.

NO A “no” vote on Proposition DD means that sports betting will remain illegal in the state and sports betting activities will not be regulated or taxed.



Summary and Analysis for Proposition DD

Why is Proposition DD on the ballot?

In May 2018, a U.S. Supreme Court ruling allowed all states to legalize sports betting. Following this ruling, the state legislature referred Proposition DD to the voters asking to legalize and tax sports betting. Under the Colorado Constitution, a new tax requires voter approval. The tax and fee revenue from sports betting will be used to create a dedicated source of funding for the Colorado Water Plan and water-related obligations and pay for the regulation of sports betting, a hold harmless fund, and gambling addiction services.

What is sports betting?

Sports betting is placing a bet on the outcome or any portion of a sporting event. Sports betting is currently illegal in Colorado.

What types of gambling are currently legal in Colorado?

In 1991, voters in Colorado legalized limited stakes gambling in casinos located in the cities of Black Hawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek. Gambling bets are limited to \$100. Colorado also permits gambling on horse racing, simulcast horse and dog races, the state lottery, and bingos and raffles sponsored by nonprofit organizations.

What are the Colorado Water Plan and other water-related obligations?

The Colorado Water Plan, released by the state in 2015, identifies objectives, goals, and actions by which Colorado will address future statewide water needs. State law outlines the types of projects that can be funded, including those addressing: water storage and supply, conservation and land use, engagement and innovation activities, agriculture, the environment, and recreation. The Colorado Water Conservation Board is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the plan and approving water project grants. Projects funded with sports betting tax revenue will depend on the amount of money available and the state's needs at the time of funding.

In addition to projects funded under the Colorado Water Plan, interstate water compacts and water obligations outlined in federal law may be funded with sports betting tax revenue from Proposition DD.

What happens if Proposition DD passes?

- Placing sports bets of any amount will be legal for people 21 years of age or older who are located in Colorado beginning May 2020.
- People will be able to place sports bets through online or mobile sports betting platforms operated by Colorado casinos.

- If voters in Black Hawk, Central City, or Cripple Creek approve a separate ballot question to legalize sports betting in their cities, casinos will also be able to offer in-person sports betting.
- Sports betting will be taxed and regulated, with the tax revenue distributed to pay for water projects and water-related obligations, the regulation of sports betting, a hold harmless fund, and gambling addiction services.

What types of sports betting will be allowed under Proposition DD?

Sports bets will be allowed on professional, collegiate, international, and Olympic sporting events, as well as sanctioned motor sport events. Proposition DD restricts the types of bets allowed on college sporting events by prohibiting bets on individual performance statistics or events during the game. Sports betting will not be allowed on high school sporting events or unsanctioned video game competitions.

How will sports betting be taxed?

This measure will establish a tax of 10 percent on casinos’ net sports betting proceeds. Net sports betting proceeds are the amount kept by casinos after deducting payouts to winners and the federal excise tax on sports bets. Only casinos, or the sports betting operators that a casino contracts with, would pay the 10 percent tax. The tax does not apply to the winnings of bettors. Figure 1 provides an example of how money from sports bets will be disbursed, including tax revenue and winner payouts, if Proposition DD passes.

**Figure 1
Where Would \$100 in Sports Bets Collected by Casinos Go?**



* Casino revenue will vary based on each establishment’s operations, as well as the outcomes of sporting events. It is assumed that casinos will keep 5 percent of the total amount bet for illustrative purposes in this figure. The 5 percent pays for all taxes and includes casino profits.



Legalization and Taxation of Sports Betting to Fund Water Projects and Obligations

How will money from sports betting taxes be distributed?

Proposition DD authorizes the state to collect up to \$29 million per year in sports betting tax revenue. Tax revenue from sports betting is expected to vary as the market matures. Based on information from other states' sports betting markets, about \$16 million in tax revenue, on average, is expected to be collected annually over the first five years. After paying regulatory costs, this money will be used to pay for the programs shown in Table 1. The amount of money dedicated to the hold harmless fund and water projects and obligations will vary depending on the actual amount collected, as shown in the distribution amounts below.

Table 1
How Will Sports Betting Tax Revenue Be Distributed?

Program and Funding Level	Annual Distribution		What Will it Pay For?
	Projected*	Maximum	
Gambling addiction services <i>Set amount</i>	\$130,000	\$130,000	Gambling addiction services, including a gambling crisis hotline and gambling addiction counselors.
Hold harmless fund <i>6% of tax revenue</i>	\$960,000	\$1.7 million	Entities that receive tax revenue from traditional gambling and horse racing, such as casino cities and counties, community colleges, and the State Historical Fund, may apply for funding from the hold harmless fund if they can prove that they lost money due to a decrease in the amount bet on traditional gambling and horse racing following the legalization of sports betting.
Water projects and obligations <i>All remaining revenue</i>	\$14.9 million	\$27.2 million	Water projects and other water-related obligations that address the state's water needs, including projects funded under the Colorado Water Plan and water obligations outlined in interstate water compacts and federal law.
Total	\$16.0 million	\$29.0 million	

* Projected amount indicates the average sports betting tax revenue that is expected to be collected and distributed annually over the first five years.

Who will regulate sports betting if Proposition DD passes?

The Colorado Division of Gaming and the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission, which currently regulate the state's casinos, will be responsible for overseeing sports betting operations. They will develop rules, issue business licenses, and enforce all sports betting regulations. Casinos and online or mobile sports betting providers that apply for a license will have to pay a fee of up to \$125,000 every other year. These license fees, along with enforcement fines, will be used to help cover administrative costs.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2019, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State's elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

Arguments For Proposition DD

- 1) Water is a scarce resource in Colorado, and demand will continue to increase as the state's population grows. Colorado's economy and way of life, from urban cities to agricultural communities, will suffer if the state cannot meet its water demands. Revenue from taxes on legalized sports betting would provide much-needed financial support to protect the state's water resources.
- 2) Many Coloradans bet on sporting events now, but because that activity is illegal, they use black market bookies and websites, which are not subject to oversight or regulation. Legalizing sports betting in Colorado will create consumer protections for people who place sports bets, ensuring that they receive their winnings and do not fall victim to fraud or abuse.

Arguments Against Proposition DD

- 1) Proposition DD puts no limits on the amount a person can bet on sports, making it easy to lose a lot of money with just the touch of a button on a smartphone. Of the millions in potential revenue, only \$130,000 each year is dedicated to gambling addiction services, and this amount does not grow with an increase in sports betting activity. This small amount of money may not be enough to help people who are harmed by the legalization of sports betting in Colorado.
- 2) Proposition DD tries to tackle Colorado's water needs without providing enough detail or money. Specific water projects are not identified, and some may have potential unintended consequences for the environment and some communities. Additionally, Proposition DD will pay for only a portion of the Colorado Water Plan.



Estimate of Fiscal Impact of Proposition DD

State revenue. Proposition DD increases state tax revenue by up to \$6.5 million in budget year 2019-20 (partial-year impact) and up to \$29.0 million beginning in budget year 2020-21. This revenue is from the tax on casinos' net sports betting proceeds. The measure will also increase licensing fee revenue to the Department of Revenue by up to \$5.0 million every other year, starting in budget year 2019-20. Fee revenue will vary year to year based on a two-year license renewal cycle. The tax revenue is exempt from constitutional spending limits, but the fee revenue is not.

State expenditures. Proposition DD increases state expenditures by \$2.0 million in budget year 2019-20 and by \$2.8 million in budget year 2020-21 for administrative and regulatory costs. Starting in budget year 2020-21, expenditures will also increase each year by a maximum of \$130,000 for gambling addiction services, up to \$1.7 million for distributions from the hold harmless fund, and up to \$27.2 million for water projects. Actual expenditures will vary based on revenue collected.

Taxpayer impacts. Proposition DD places a 10 percent tax on the proceeds generated by casinos that offer sports betting, or their net sports betting proceeds. The state will collect up to \$29.0 million in tax revenue paid by the casinos on approximately \$290 million in net sports betting proceeds beginning the first full budget year.



State Spending and Tax Increases

Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution requires that the following fiscal information be provided when a tax increase question is on the ballot:

- Estimates or actual amounts of state fiscal year (FY) spending for the current year and each of the past four years with the overall percentage and dollar change; and
- For the first full fiscal year of the proposed tax increase, estimates of the maximum dollar amount of the tax increase and of state fiscal year spending without the increase.

“Fiscal year spending” is a legal term in the Colorado Constitution. It equals the amount of revenue subject to the constitutional spending limit that the state or a district is permitted to keep and either spend or save for a single year. Table 2 shows state fiscal year spending for the current year and each of the past four years.

Table 2
State Fiscal Year Spending

	Actual FY 2015-16	Actual FY 2016-17	Actual FY 2017-18	Actual FY 2018-19	Estimated FY 2019-20
Fiscal Year Spending	\$12.82 billion	\$12.89 billion	\$13.70 billion	\$14.36 billion	\$14.95 billion
Four-Year Dollar Change in State Fiscal Year Spending: \$2.13 billion					
Four-Year Percent Change in State Fiscal Year Spending: 16.6 percent					

Table 3 shows the revenue expected from the sports betting tax increase for FY 2020-21, the first full fiscal year for which the tax increase would be in place, and an estimate of state fiscal year spending without the tax increase.

Table 3
**Estimated State Fiscal Year Spending
and the Proposed Sports Betting Tax Increase**

	FY 2020-21 Estimate
Fiscal Year Spending Without Sports Betting Tax Increase	\$17.70 billion
Revenue From the Sports Betting Tax Increase	\$29.0 million



**Legalization and Taxation of Sports Betting
to Fund Water Projects and Obligations**

**Proposition DD
Legalization and Taxation of Sports Betting
to Fund Water Projects and Obligations**

Question:

SHALL STATE TAXES BE INCREASED BY TWENTY-NINE MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY TO FUND STATE WATER PROJECTS AND COMMITMENTS AND TO PAY FOR THE REGULATION OF SPORTS BETTING THROUGH LICENSED CASINOS BY AUTHORIZING A TAX ON SPORTS BETTING OF TEN PERCENT OF NET SPORTS BETTING PROCEEDS, AND TO IMPOSE THE TAX ON PERSONS LICENSED TO CONDUCT SPORTS BETTING OPERATIONS?

Local Election Offices



Adams	4430 S. Adams County Parkway, Suite E-3102, Brighton, CO 80601	(720) 523-6500
Alamosa	8999 Independence Way, Suite 101, Alamosa, CO 81101	(719) 589-6681
Arapahoe	5334 S. Prince St., Littleton, CO 80120	(303) 795-4200
Archuleta	449 San Juan Dr., Pagosa Springs, CO 81147	(970) 264-8350
Baca	741 Main St., Suite 3, Springfield, CO 81073	(719) 523-4372
Bent	725 Bent Ave., Las Animas, CO 81054	(719) 456-2009
Boulder	1750 33rd St. #200, Boulder, CO 80301	(303) 413-7740
Broomfield	1 DesCombes Dr., Broomfield, CO 80020	(303) 464-5857
Chaffee	104 Crestone Ave., Salida, CO 81201	(719) 539-4004
Cheyenne	51 S. 1st St. E., Cheyenne Wells, CO 80810	(719) 767-5685
Clear Creek	405 Argentine St., Georgetown, CO 80444	(303) 679-2339
Conejos	6683 County Rd. 13, Antonito, CO 81129	(719) 376-5422
Costilla	400 Gasper St., San Luis, CO 81152	(719) 937-7671
Crowley	631 Main St., Suite 102, Ordway, CO 81063	(719) 267-5225
Custer	205 S. 6th St., Westcliffe, CO 81252	(719) 783-2441
Delta	501 Palmer St. #211, Delta, CO 81416	(970) 874-2150
Denver	200 W. 14th Ave., Suite 100, Denver, CO 80204	(303) 653-9668
Dolores	409 N. Main St., Dove Creek, CO 81324	(970) 677-2381
Douglas	125 Stephanie Pl., Castle Rock, CO 80109	(303) 660-7444
Eagle	500 Broadway, Suite 101, Eagle, CO 81631	(970) 328-8723
Elbert	440 Comanche St., Kiowa, CO 80117	(303) 621-3116
El Paso	1675 W. Garden of the Gods Rd., Suite 2201, Colorado Springs, CO 80907	(719) 520-6202
Fremont	615 Macon Ave. #102, Canon City, CO 81212	(719) 276-7330
Garfield	109 Eighth St. #200, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 384-3700, ext. 2
Gilpin	203 Eureka St., Central City, CO 80427	(303) 582-5321
Grand	308 Byers Ave., Hot Sulphur Springs, CO 80451	(970) 725-3065
Gunnison	221 N. Wisconsin St., Suite C, Gunnison, CO 81230	(970) 641-1516
Hinsdale	317 N. Henson St., Lake City, CO 81235	(970) 944-2225
Huerfano	401 Main St., Suite 204, Walsenburg, CO 81089	(719) 738-2380, ext. 3
Jackson	396 La Fever St., Walden, CO 80480	(970) 723-4334
Jefferson	3500 Illinois St., Suite #1100, Golden, CO 80401	(303) 271-8111
Kiowa	1305 Goff St., Eads, CO 81036	(719) 438-5421
Kit Carson	251 16th St., Burlington, CO 80807	(719) 346-8638, ext. 301
Lake	505 Harrison Ave., Leadville, CO 80461	(719) 486-1410
La Plata	98 Everett St., Suite C, Durango, CO 81303	(970) 382-6281
Larimer	200 W. Oak St., Suite 5100, Ft. Collins, CO 80521	(970) 498-7820
Las Animas	200 E. First St., Room 205, Trinidad, CO 81082	(719) 846-3315
Lincoln	103 Third Ave., Hugo, CO 80821	(719) 743-2444
Logan	315 Main St., Suite 3, Sterling, CO 80751	(970) 522-1544
Mesa	200 S. Spruce St., Grand Junction, CO 81501	(970) 244-1662
Mineral	1201 N. Main St., Creede, CO 81130	(719) 658-2440
Moffat	221 W. Victory Way #200, Craig, CO 81625	(970) 824-9104
Montezuma	140 W. Main St., Suite #1, Cortez, CO 81321	(970) 565-3728
Montrose	320 S. First St., Room 103, Montrose, CO 81401	(970) 249-3362, ext. 3
Morgan	231 Ensign St., Ft. Morgan, CO 80701	(970) 542-3521
Otero	13 W. Third St., Room 210, La Junta, CO 81050	(719) 383-3020
Ouray	112 Village Square West, Ouray, CO 81432	(970) 325-4961
Park	856 Castello Ave., Fairplay, CO 80440	(719) 836-4333, ext. 1
Phillips	221 S. Interocean Ave., Holyoke, CO 80734	(970) 854-3131
Pitkin	530 E. Main St. #104, Aspen, CO 81611	(970) 920-9200, ext. 5
Prowers	301 S. Main St. #210, Lamar, CO 81052	(719) 336-8011
Pueblo	210 W. 10th St., Pueblo, CO 81003	(719) 583-6507
Rio Blanco	555 Main St., Meeker, CO 81641	(970) 878-9460
Rio Grande	965 Sixth St., Del Norte, CO 81132	(719) 657-3334
Routt	522 Lincoln Ave., Steamboat Springs, CO 80477	(970) 870-5556
Saguache	501 Fourth St., Saguache, CO 81149	(719) 655-2512
San Juan	1557 Greene St., Silverton, CO 81433	(970) 387-5671
San Miguel	305 W. Colorado Ave., Telluride, CO 81435	(970) 728-3954
Sedgwick	315 Cedar St., Julesburg, CO 80737	(970) 474-3346
Summit	208 E. Lincoln Ave., Breckenridge, CO 80424	(970) 453-3479
Teller	101 W. Bennett Ave., Cripple Creek, CO 80813	(719) 689-2951, ext. 2
Washington	150 Ash Ave., Akron, CO 80720	(970) 345-6565
Weld	1402 N. 17th Ave., Greeley, CO 80631	(970) 304-6530
Yuma	310 Ash St., Suite F, Wray, CO 80758	(970) 332-5809

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