METRO MAYORS CAUCUS

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

New Mayors – Connie Sullivan, Thomas Feldkamp, Jackie Millet, Richard Champion, Royce Pindell & Mayor Pro Tem - Mark Gruber

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES & MAYORS' DISCUSSION

DIANE CRISWELL & MEGHAN DOLLAR, CML

- Special session unlikely
- Many unresolved issues
  - Hospital Provider Fee
    - CML supported it
    - Thought it would help both backfill severance tax and transportation
  - Construction Defects
  - "Fiscal Thicket"
- Urban Renewal
  - Clean-up bill did not resolve key issue – applicability
    - Need to clarify what constitutes a project change in terms of applicability
    - How will it effect existing obligations?
      - Key concern of bond and finance people
    - When is it triggered
    - Will be resolved outside of this bill process
    - Counties want this to be retroactive – cities vehemently disagree
  - What was dealt with
    - TABOR
    - Mediation process clarified – inc. how to select mediator
    - Hold harmless provision to protect bond holders
      - Bond council community still concerned about the hold harmless provision
- Landmark Case/Metro Districts
  - Dealt with electors having interest in small parcel
  - Concern among bond council about whether it called financing into question
  - SB 211 fixed issue
- Veto Requests Outstanding
  - HB 1231 – Red Light Cameras
  - HB 1309 – Right to Council at First Appearance in Municipal Courts
    - Requires maintaining defense council on staff
    - Particularly burdensome for small rural communities
    - High potential for conflicts of interest
    - Goes beyond what is called for in constitution

- Grocery store liquor bill – Governor may veto it as he has not signed it
  - King Soopers is asking for veto
  - Coalition may not be as broad as originally portrayed

MAYOR ADAM PAUL, LAKEWOOD & CATHERINE MARINELLI, MMC

- Construction Defects
  - Gave a great deal on our end leading up to the negotiations (versus prior bill and what was in Vilagio decision)
  - Sticking point was other side's refusal to let builders communicate with homeowners
  - 50% vote to litigate from homeowners was not a sticking point – attorneys admitted that this is not difficult threshold
  - Lack of legislation leaves opportunity to forge ahead as a region with local ordinances

Comments:

- Several builders are interested to re-enter condo market – only looking at cities that have acted on ordinance or plat note
- Westminster looking at Denver style ordinance
- No word on Supreme Court's review of Vilagio yet
- When Parker added ordinance to plat note, developers started talking projects
- Cities and counties should speak with one voice on this

DENVER'S SMART CITY CHALLENGE

EVAN DREYER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

- Presentation attached
- One of 7 finalists for $50M Grant - $40M from DOT, $10M from Vulcan Foundation
- Technology driven solutions to mobility and congestion that is exportable
- 78 Applications – Denver one of 7 finalists
- Oral presentations next week
- Late June announcement
- Looking for specific measureable outcomes around scalability, safety, mobility, efficiency, ladders of opportunity and climate change, clean energy and sustainability
- 3 Components of Denver proposal that are connected by enterprise data management ecosystem (EDM)
  - mobility on demand
  - transportation electrification including public and private fleets
  - intelligent vehicles
- Why did Denver land in finals?
  - Good mix of opportunities and challenges

- Opportunities
  - Extremely collaborative approach – 55 public, private and non-profit partners + 20 big cities around country have endorsed proposal because EDM would help them as well
  - Leveraging existing major investments in DIA, FasTracks, etc.
  - Metro Denver viewed as laboratory for innovation
  - Aggressive renewable energy standards
  - Programs prioritizing safety (Vision Zero) and transformative electric and intelligent vehicles (CDOT Road X)
- Challenges
  - Growth (10-15k new residents per year) and 23% pop increase from 2000-15
  - Too many SOV – 80% of commutes in SOV
  - 30% increase in rents since 2010
  - Underserved areas – ex. Sun Valley Neighborhood 77% at or below poverty
- EDM will be universal platform where all modes were accessible and you could for all at same time
- Focused on doubling number of charging stations
- Helping RTD buy 9 electric buses that would run on Colfax – will complement replacement of mall shuttle with all electric buses
- Intelligent vehicles

Do we know who the main competition is?

- Austin just lost Uber and Lyft
- Portland – questionable if $50M can make a difference
- Denver is well positioned

COLORADO COLLABORATES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

BESTSY MARKEY, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

- Handouts attached
- 6 states and head quartered in Denver
- 3 Cs & D
- C - Access to capital through loans and grants
  - Loans
    - Help those who might have been turned down by guaranteeing up to 90% of loan
    - Working to reduce fees and streamline underwriting procedures
    - Focused on expanding to serve rural areas
    - Guaranteed 18 loans worth over $700M
  - Offer grants to accelerators and incubators
  - Grants for export promotion

        - Brings technical expertise of Commerce Department to help understand tariffs in other countries
- C – consulting
    - Help entrepreneurs to work through issues around business creation and growth
    - Boots to business program – help military personnel transition into business
        - Offer special loan programs and counseling
- C – Contracting
    - Help businesses access federal markets
    - Goal of 23% of federal contracts should go to small business
    - Hit and exceeded goal – 26% ($90B dollars worth of contracts)
    - 8 A program for minorities and disadvantaged business owners
        - helps to grow
        - needs to be younger than 9-year old business
- D – Disaster Assistance
    - Helps get businesses up and running after disaster
    - Research shows that if they are not back and open after 10 days that they won't make it

2016 BALLOT ISSUES

KELLY BROUGH

- Colorado Care – Amendment 69
    - Handouts
    - Coloradan for Coloradans - Michael Cooke running campaign
    - Bi-partisan opposition
    - Chamber Board – 59 members and diverse opinions
        - Unanimous in opposition
    - Would create single payer for all of Colorado
    - $25B tax increase for Colorado
        - Entire state budget is currently $27B
        - Raised via 10% payroll tax
            - Massive impact on small businesses – majority of Colorado
                - Employ half of all Coloradans
            - Smallest of businesses would pay full 10% on all business earnings
    - Governance
        - 21 member elected board
        - not subject to recall
        - no requirement of related experience
    - Would oversee the $27B plus federal dollars resulting in a $38B/YR budget
    - Would be in Constitution
        - Difficult to fix problems that arise
    - Could increase revenue by vote of "members" if $27B was not enough
        - Everyone covered (not just taxpayers) would approve increase

  - Concern that best providers would flee state
  - Concern that many would come to state for care – no requirement to be a resident for any period of time or pay
    - People could just come here for care then leave and not pay anything
  - Needs to be defeated at a level that it doesn't come back
  - Colorado alone cannot impact the cost of pharmaceuticals or cost curve for medical care
  - True impact can only be made at national level – cannot succeed at state by state
  - Concern that this is an idea embraced by Millenials – need to make sure that people understand the impacts on families and businesses
  - Would appreciate help of mayors in bringing broad opposition
- Questions
  - Applies to all non-payroll income?
    - Yes – if you sell your house – must pay 10%
    - Pensions – anything over $24k would be taxed at 10%

- Let Colorado Vote
  - Handouts
  - Political divide identified as a critical issue by Chamber 3 years ago
  - Must find a way for state elected officials to work together the way locals do
  - Reward problem solvers and reduce gridlock
  - Independent voters – largest affiliation (37%) in Colorado and fastest growing segment
  - Need to engage Colorado's 1.3 unaffiliated voters in political process
  - Curtis Hubbard running campaign – info@letcovote.com
  - Two pieces
    - I -140 Bring back the presidential primary (eliminated in 2003)
      - Could be the first primary in the nation
    - I-98 Open the primaries elections to 1.3M unaffiliated Colorado voters
      - Brought it to legislature – they didn't support
      - Very strong support among Coloradans
      - How would it work?
        - Democrats get Democrat Ballot
        - Republicans get Republican Ballot
        - Independent gets one ballot with two columns, but must vote straight ticket (no mixing of parties)
      - This would increase turnout and engagement
      - If all taxpayers pay for an election, then all taxpayers should get to vote in an election
      - Majority of states have open primaries
      - Caucus system continues under both proposals – or at the discretion of parties could be eliminated
        - Only 5% of Colorado registered voters participated in the 2016 Caucus
      - Support of current and former Governors

        - More info LetCoVote.com

- Staff asked to draft resolution of support on Let Colorado Vote and resolution of opposition on Amendment 69

Colorado Priorities – Initiative 117

- Handouts & Presentation
- 78% counties, 82% of municipalities and 97% of all school districts have de-Bruced
- Asking voters to allow state to retain excess revenues over 10 year period to address…
    - transportation (minimum of 35%)
    - and education (minimum of 35%)
    - with any remaining to senior services and mental health
- This would be in lieu of returning approximately $13-$41 expected per person for 10 years
    - Likely no rebate in 2017 due to budget adjustments
- Outcome of Building a Better CO
- Anywhere from $0 to $500M per year retained if succeed at ballot
- This is doing what is asked by TABOR – doesn't undo it
    - Defines spending allocations and holds legislators accountable
    - Does not raise taxes
    - Does not amend constitution or TABOR
- Transportation funding – 2nd stream HUTF so 18% to cities to meet transportation needs
- ColoradoPriorities.com

Comments:

- This is only funding before voters for transportation this year
- Concern about ability of legislature to actually manage the allocation for mental health and seniors given lack of competence on important issues
    - Concerns specifically around allocation of mental health services
    - Aurora is not being served by any of the county mental health services
- DRCOG will lobby hard for allocation to aging services
- This will require everyone to be down fighting for priorities
- This ballot issue is the only transportation funding proposal left standing and we are woefully underfunded
- Need to support this then show up and advocate that legislature funds the right
- How do you talk to someone about giving up their $14 dollars?
    - Polling shows people are okay with foregoing refund up to about $100
    - Working on messaging to this end
- Not in a situation where refunds are happening for a few fiscal years
    - We are losing our competitive advantage
    - Need to keep what we have and spend it on priorities
- Difficult to explain these complex issues to new elected and lay people
    - Pull the Bell Policy Center 2 pager "How did we get here?" (attached)

- Need to bring 41 mayors voice to these issues
- Will this effort be tied to Bruce?
    - To hard to explain the background
    - Focusing on positive messaging
- Staff asked to draft resolution of support

SUBCOMMITTEE UPDATES

Transportation Advisory Committee

- Drafted problem statement
- Staff working on a "how we got to this point" white paper 2-3 pages
- Want to inform conversations happening with other planning processes and transportation efforts
- Key question – do we try again for a statewide solution or do we focus on our own urgent regional needs?
- All of this happening within the context of individual cities considering local solutions
- Sales tax near 10% remains a concern in some communities
- Next meeting is July 13 from 9-10:30am at Chamber
- Full Caucus discussion on August 3

Homelessness

- Next meeting is June 16 from 2-3:30pm
- Aurora devoting $1.5M/yr to homelessness from marijuana tax
- There are creative solutions out there
- Smarter Cities Challenge Grant
    - Working on detailed proposal
    - Will be putting together a multi-jurisdictional team to review report
        - Elected from cities and counties, non-profits, etc.

Public Safety

- Opioid abuse a growing issue at national levels
- NACO and NLC putting together action groups
- CML and CCI are engaging
- Requires both medical and enforcement approaches
- NARCAN – antidote available

Water and Climate

- Presentations from Mark Waage and Peter Pollack from Lincoln Land Institute and Taryn Finnessy from State on Climate Action Plan
- 4th Tuesday at Thornton City Hall
- Big focus on how land use can reduce water consumption

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EAB & Japanese Beetle

- Japanese Beetle indiscriminate eater – spraying for beetles is killing bees
- Cherry Hills would be happy to host a meeting of parks people to talk about common messaging
- Denver has 100,000 Ash in public areas as well
- May bring in someone with ordinance experience around pine beetle
- Be a smart ash campaign – staff to share materials

Denver announcements

- Monday July 11 at DIA at 11am – State of the City everyone invited
- Thanks to everyone who attended the Regional Housing Summit
- Parking Hangtags for new mayors

Committee Sign-ups

- Water & Climate Committee – Thomas Feldkamp & Kris Larsen
- Public Safety Committee – Connie Sullivan

ATTENDANCE

MAYORS ATTENDING:

Mayor	Marc	Williams	Arvada
Mayor	Steve	Hogan	Aurora
Mayor	Royce	Pindell	Bennett
Mayor	Suzanne	Jones	Boulder
Mayor	Thomas	Feldkamp	Bow Mar
Mayor	Laura	Christman	Cherry Hills Village
Mayor	Richard	Champion	Columbine Valley
Mayor	Kris	Teegardin	Edgewater
Mayor	Joe	Jefferson	Englewood
Mayor	Daniel	Dick	Federal Heights
Mayor	Adam	Paul	Lakewood
Mayor	Bruce	Beckman	Littleton
Mayor	Jackie	Millet	Lone Tree
Mayor	Bob	Muckle	Louisville
Mayor	Connie	Sullivan	Lyons
Mayor	Kristopher	Larsen	Nederland
Mayor	Joyce	Downing	Northglenn

Mayor	Mike	Waid	Parker
Mayor	Clint	Folsom	Superior
Mayor	Heidi	Williams	Thornton
Mayor	Herb	Atchison	Westminster

MAYORS UNABLE TO ATTEND:

Mayor	Dick	McLean	Brighton
Mayor	Randy	Ahrens	Broomfield
Mayor	Jeffrey	Huff	Castle Pines
Mayor	Paul	Donahue	Castle Rock
Mayor	Cathy	Noon	Centennial
Mayor	Sean	Ford	Commerce City
Mayor	Joe	Baker	Dacono
Mayor	Michael	Hancock	Denver
Mayor	Tina	Harris	Erie
Mayor	Paul	Sorensen	Firestone
Mayor	Lisa	Jones	Foxfield
Mayor	Tony	Carey	Frederick
Mayor	Mike	Dunafon	Glendale
Mayor	Marjorie	Sloan	Golden
Mayor	Ron	Rakowsky	Greenwood Village
Mayor	Christine	Berg	Lafayette
Mayor	Dennis	Coombs	Longmont
Mayor	Sean	Forey	Morrison
Mayor	Dallas	Hall	Sheridan
Mayor	Joyce	Jay	Wheat Ridge

Metro Mayors Caucus

Wednesday, June 1 - 7:30 am – 10:00 am
Board Room - Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce - 1445 Market Street – 4th Floor

Breakfast Provided by the City & County of Denver

AGENDA

7:30 AM Welcome & Introductions

7:40 AM Legislative Issues Recap
- Urban Renewal
- Metro Districts
- Transportation Funding
- Hospital Provider Fee
- Affordable Housing & Construction Defects

8:00 AM Denver's Smart City Challenge
- Evan Dreyer, Deputy Chief of Staff & Crissy Fanganello, Director of Transportation

8:20 AM Colorado Collaborates for Small Business
- Betsy Markey, Regional Administrator, Small Business Administration

8:30 AM Break

8:40 AM 2016 Ballot Issues
- Amendment 69 – Colorado Care
- Let Colorado Vote – Election Reforms
- Colorado Priorities - Fiscal Reform Campaign

9:40 AM Committee Updates
- Transportation Advisory Committee
- Homelessness & Hunger
- Public Safety
- Water & Climate

10:00 AM Adjourn

LetCoVote2016.com
LET COLORADO VOTE

INCREASING PARTICIPATION IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS

WHO WE ARE

Let Colorado Vote 2016 is dedicated to building consensus for policies to increase voter access, engagement and participation in Colorado.

WHAT WE'RE PROPOSING

We are considering ways to increase voter participation in Colorado and have submitted measures to the Title Board in hopes of placing a statutory initiative on the ballot in 2016:

✔ **INITIATIVE 98**

To open primary elections to Colorado's 1.3 million unaffiliated voters.

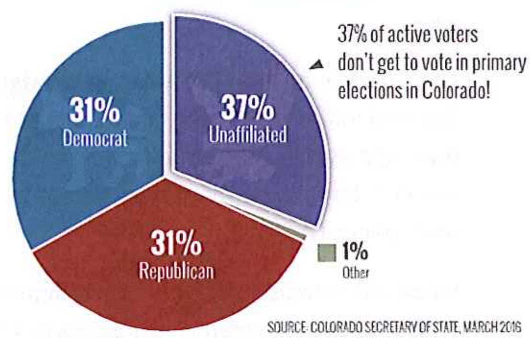
✔ **INITIATIVE 140**

To restore Colorado's presidential primary election, last held in 2000.

WHY IT MATTERS

Freedom and independence are core Colorado values. Because all taxpayers pay for elections, it's not fair to force voters who want to be independent to join a political party just to have their voices heard.

ACTIVE VOTERS 2016



SOURCE: COLORADO SECRETARY OF STATE, MARCH 2016

More than a third (37%) of Colorado voters are unaffiliated. It's not right to exclude more than 1 million Coloradans from our primary elections.

Turnout in primaries in Colorado is so low – roughly 1 in 5 Colorado voters in 2014 picked candidates to run in November – that the winners tend to appeal to the extremes of each party. We need more people involved if we want the best candidate options.

This is about encouraging participation in the election process, rather than closing the door to the largest group of voters in our state.

WHAT WE KNOW

A majority of states open their primaries to unaffiliated voters, yet Colorado clings to an antiquated system that leaves out nearly 4 in 10 voters.

Colorado is one of just...

... 20 states where unaffiliated voters can't participate in the presidential nominating process;

... 17 states that close congressional primaries to unaffiliated voters;

... and 13 states where legislative primaries are closed to unaffiliateds.

Amendment 69: Risky. Uncertain. Unaffordable

After years of debate and division, health care remains a critical issue for our nation. Across our country and our state, too many people still cannot afford – or gain access to – the health care they need. This is a real issue that impacts real lives. But regardless of whether you live on the Front Range, the Eastern Plains or the Western Slope; whether you are a Republican or a Democrat or an independent; even regardless of whether you philosophically support a national single-payer health care system or prefer a market-based solution…

Coloradans agree that Amendment 69 is not the right answer for Colorado.

Coloradans for Coloradans is a bipartisan, statewide, diverse organization of Colorado citizens who have come together to oppose Amendment 69. Here are some of the best reasons why.

Huge New Tax Burden. Amendment 69 will raise $25 billion in new taxes to fund a massive government-run health care system called ColoradoCare. To put that in context, the total state budget is roughly the same siza. All Coloradans will pay into this system through payroll and non-payroll income taxes – working families, entrepreneurs and seniors will be hit hard by this new tax burden. And it will inevitably have impacts on our economy and our ability to make investments in other public services and programs. *Colorado can't afford Amendment 69.*

21 Member Board of Inexperienced Politicians Making Health Care Decisions for You. ColoradoCare is a "political subdivision of the state" run by a 21 member Board of Trustees, separate and apart from the checks and balances of other government programs. The Board is empowered to run this $38 billion entity - $25 billion of new tax revenue, plus $13 billion of existing health care funding – and make decisions about health care benefits, payments to doctors and future tax increases. Yet, there are no requirements for experience in health care, no guarantee of political balance and no authority to recall these members. *Decisions about our health care are too important to leave to inexperienced, unaccountable politicians.*

Another Complex Policy Embedded in Colorado's Constitution. This is yet another complex and costly amendment to our state's constitution. And because this policy is embedded in our constitution it would be difficult to amend or change in the future. *It is irresponsible to put another complex amendment into our state's constitution.*

www.coloradansforcoloradans.com

Reasons Metro Mayors Should Oppose Amendment 69

Municipalities as Employers: Tax Burden. Employers will pay 6.67 percent on all payroll. Employees will pay 3.33 percent on all payroll income. This totals a new 10 percent tax on all wages and earnings. In addition to the payroll taxes, a 10 percent tax will be assessed on all non-payroll income, including: interest collected on savings, dividends, capital gains, some retirement income and business income to entrepreneurs and other businesses that are established as “pass through entities” (e.g. sole proprietors, partnerships, S corporations, LLCs, LLPs, many trusts, and income from farms and rental property).

Municipalities as Employers: Provider of Health Benefits. Amendment 69 outlines 11 broad categories of coverage (e.g. ambulatory patient services, hospitalization, emergency and urgent care, palliative and end-of-life care), but provides no specifics on benefit levels. Decisions on benefits and cost-sharing will be left to the 21 member Board of Trustees. It is impossible for employers to compare the coverage they offer employees today with what they might get under ColoradoCare. In the event that the coverage offered by ColoradoCare is insufficient to meet consumer needs, employers could be pressured to purchase supplemental private coverage for employees. Supplemental coverage to a public plan is common in Medicare and in countries with public health care systems.

Municipalities as Employers: Uncertainty for Worker’s Compensation. There are two parts of worker’s compensation insurance: medical coverage and wage replacement (indemnity). Under Amendment 69, ColoradoCare assumes responsibility for the medical portion of worker’s compensation, leaving the wage replacement piece to be covered by private carriers. An indemnity-only business is untenable because there is no opportunity to manage costs. As such, most carriers would likely stop doing business in Colorado, probably leaving Pinnacol Assurance as the only carrier in the state – a risky position for Pinnacol and the customers it serves.

Municipalities as Human Services Administrators: Uncertain Future of Medicaid. Under Amendment 69 ColoradoCare will assume responsibility for Medicaid, pending federal waiver approval. While the amendment guarantees protections for Medicaid clients to continue receiving the benefits provided by Medicaid today, the details of that federal waiver and the impact to program administration is left to negotiation between ColoradoCare and the federal government. Whether or not there will be a role for counties in Medicaid enrollment and administration, or what that role will entail, is unknown. What we do know is that ColoradoCare would be a political subdivision of the state, separate and apart from the checks and balances of the democratic process that governs Medicaid today.

Municipalities as Election Administrators: Uncertain Election Process for ColoradoCare Elections. ColoradoCare will be established as a new political subdivision of the state, similar to a county. The Interim Board of this new entity will be empowered to promulgate rules to govern elections related to the administration of the entity. It is unclear what, if any, relationship this new election system will have to the Secretary of State’s office and the network of county clerks who administer elections today. It is also unclear if the cost estimates for running ColoradoCare fully account for the cost of establishing and running a new statewide election process.

Keep Colorado’s Economy Competitive. Economic development activities focus both on attracting employers and workforce to the state. Amendment 69 would create a significant new tax burden and an uncertain health care environment, making it difficult for businesses and workers to know whether Colorado is a good place to do business or earn a living. Colorado’s economy is strong today – among the strongest in the country. The uncertainty created by Amendment 69 would hinder our progress and growth.

COLORADO PRIORITIES

Colorado is one of the fastest growing states with one of the best economies in the country. Yet, **each year Colorado falls behind in funding for education and transportation, and fails to meet the growing demand for mental health services and senior services.**

That's because Colorado is required to return previously collected revenue due to a 24-year-old formula in our state constitution. Just as rebates for "excess revenue" are being distributed, the state continues to underfund **education, transportation and other important services.**

Over the last year, dozens of meetings were held across the state, with thousands of civic and business leaders and grassroots participants to develop solutions that would allow Colorado to meet the needs and expectations of residents while remaining fiscally responsible.

This proposal allows Colorado to keep and invest **at least 35% of these funds into education**, including pre-school through 12th grade education, vocational education and higher education; **at least 35% into transportation**, including highways, bridges, underpasses, mass transit and other projects; and any remaining funds toward mental health services and senior services.

To ensure voters have control of their tax dollars, **this proposal has a 10-year sunset**. If there continues to be a need for these funds to be invested in education, infrastructure, mental health and senior services, policy makers will have to once again make their case to the voters.

This proposal follows what the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) was designed to do: ask taxpayers for permission to use the additional money, already collected, without raising taxes. This proposal **does not change TABOR or amend the constitution**, and Coloradans will continue to vote on all tax increases.

Raises Taxes?	NO
Amends the constitution?	NO
Changes any existing formulas?	NO
Follows TABOR?	YES
Defines spending allocations?	YES

Finally, **this measure stresses accountability** and puts important safeguards in place that require the state legislature to report each year on how these funds were invested.

Coloradans drive 49 billion miles on our roads each year. That number is expected to jump to 70 billion by 2040. Despite a growing population, CDOT is using half of its funds to maintain the current system and does not have funds to increase capacity.

Colorado's population of seniors is expected to grow 40% by 2040, putting added pressure on services such as transportation, meal delivery, heating assistance and other essential senior services.

Colorado is 40th in the nation for per pupil spending, and spending has not kept up with inflation since 2009. Colorado will need to spend $2,000 more per pupil to meet even "base level funding."

Nearly two-thirds of Coloradans who have a mental illness do not receive treatment - ranking the utilization of treatment in Colorado the third lowest nationally.

The road to 2016

More than three decades of constitutional amendments, legislative acts and economic ups and downs

To understand how Colorado finds itself in its current fiscal condition, it is helpful to look back at some critical decisions made by legislators and voters over the last 33 years and at some of the economic and political factors that drove those decisions.

In **1982**, near the end of a period of strong economic growth, voters passed the **Gallagher Amendment** to shield homeowners from significant property tax increases due to rapidly rising home values. The amendment ensures the overall share of statewide property tax revenues paid by homeowners remains at roughly 45 percent of the total, with commercial property owners paying the other 55 percent.

Since Gallagher passed, the total value of residential property in Colorado has grown much faster than the total value of commercial property. To maintain the 45-55 split, the assessment rate for residential properties has been cut repeatedly while the commercial rate has remained the same.[1]

In **1991**, the legislature passed **Arveschoug-Bird**, a statutory 6 percent cap on annual growth in General Fund appropriations to operating budgets. Under this law, named for its legislative sponsors, General Fund revenues collected above the 6 percent cap could still be spent by the state – just not for operating expenses such as educating students or paying for medical care. Instead, revenues above the cap were largely used to fund transportation and capital construction needs.

In **1992**, voters approved the **Taxpayer's Bill of Rights**, or **TABOR**, a constitutional amendment with wide-ranging implications for all levels of state government. TABOR requires voter approval of tax increases. It also limits revenues, which at the state level cannot increase from one year to the next by more than the increase in population plus inflation. Over time, these limits have been shown to force cuts in government services,[2] and they can be overridden only by a vote of the people.

Among the most far-reaching effects of TABOR is that it shifts the most important fiscal decisions (taxes and spending) away from elected representatives and to the voters. For the most part, state fiscal policy is no longer made by 100 elected legislators and the governor – it is made by more than 3.5 million registered voters.

During the **1990s**, Colorado and the rest of the nation experienced unusually strong economic growth. From **1991 to 2001**, Colorado was the third-fastest-growing state as measured by state gross product and by employment growth. State revenues grew with the economy, far exceeding the state's TABOR limit.

Between **1997 and 2001**, TABOR required the state to rebate a total of $3.2 billion in revenues that came in above the TABOR limit.

At the end of the decade, the legislature cut sales and income taxes by as much as $800 million per year. The goal, based on an assumption of continued strong economic growth, was to stop collecting revenues that would just have to be returned.

In **2000**, voters passed **Amendment 23**, a constitutional amendment that required per-pupil funding for K-12 education to increase by inflation plus 1 percent each year through FY 2010-11. The 1 percent kicker expired in FY 2011-12, but base per-pupil K-12 funding still must increase each year by inflation. The purpose of Amendment 23 was to help Colorado's funding for public schools catch up to the national average.

Meanwhile, the state faced a growing challenge funding transportation. For several decades, revenues from the gasoline tax and other sources traditionally used for transportation have not kept pace with need. This is largely due to increased fuel-efficiency of automobiles – motorists pay the same amount of taxes per gallon of gasoline but drive farther on that gallon. In **1997** under **Senate Bill 1**, and again in **2002** under **House Bill 1310**, the Legislature committed significant amounts of General Fund revenues above the Arveschoug-Bird limit to be used for transportation (and, to a lesser extent, capital construction).

Following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the stock market bust in **2001-02**, the nation (and Colorado) experienced a significant economic downturn. This, combined with the effects of the tax cuts enacted by the Legislature, resulted in an unprecedented drop in state revenues. Because the Colorado Constitution requires a balanced budget, this in turn forced the Legislature to slash state services.

By the **early 2000s**, it was becoming clear that interactions among various constitutional and statutory provisions were producing consequences beyond those intended. The economic downturn significantly exacerbated these problems.

The interaction of the Gallagher and TABOR amendments, for example, caused a major decline in the local tax base for public schools, requiring significant backfill from the state. From **1988 to 2015**, the local share of education funding has dropped from 57 percent to 34.1 percent – a historic shift toward state funding for public schools.[3] In part to counter this, in **2007** the legislature voted to remove a provision of the 1994 School Finance Act mandating that local school districts reduce their mill levies whenever they experienced TABOR surpluses. This move was challenged in court, but the state Supreme Court ruled in **2009** that the legislature was acting within its authority.

The decline in the local property tax base in turn helped spur passage of Amendment 23. By **2000**, Colorado had slipped well below the national average for funding its schools. By requiring funding for public schools to increase faster than inflation, Amendment 23 was designed to help Colorado's schools catch up.

Amendment 23 protected public school funding from cuts during the economic downturn. But as a result, budget cuts fell even more heavily in other areas. By **2004-05**, General Fund appropriations to colleges and universities were 21 percent below where they were in 2001-02, despite continued inflation and enrollment growth.

And as revenues finally started to recover with the economy in **2004**, Colorado began to feel the full effects of the so-called ratchet mechanisms in both TABOR and the Arveschoug-Bird formula, which lowered both the state revenue limit and the General Fund allocation level by roughly $1 billion during the economic downturn. The effect was to lock in recessionary spending levels. It was comparable to a reservoir that could not be refilled after severe drought, making the low-water mark from the drought the new high-water mark for the future.

In **2005**, voters passed **Referendum C** to bypass TABOR's ratchet effect and allow state revenues to recover with the economy. Ref C allowed the state to retain all revenues it collected for five years (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10), regardless of the TABOR limit. Since FY 2010-11, Ref C has allowed the state government to retain all revenues up to a new "excess state revenues cap" – a cap that still is based on growth in population and inflation but that no longer has a ratchet effect during downturns.

In the first phase of Ref C (2005-06 through 2010-11), the state retained $3.6 billion above the TABOR limit, allowing the budgets for K-12 schools, higher education, health and other programs to partially, though not entirely, recover from the downturn.[4] Because Referendum C did not address the ratchet in the Arveschoug-Bird formula, nearly 40 percent of the revenues it generated (or $1.4 billion) was automatically transferred to transportation ($1.17 billion) and capital construction ($243 million).

In **2008**, the nation entered its second major economic downturn in a decade. State revenues dropped by almost $1.3 billion, or 17 percent, from 2008 to 2010, not returning to pre-recession levels until 2013. And while the new revenue limit established by Referendum C allowed revenues to recover with the economy, the ratchet that remained in the Arveschoug-Bird formula threatened to reduce the amount of these revenues that could be spent on General Fund programs by $1.2 billion in FY 2012-13.

To avoid this ratchet effect, in **2009** the legislature passed **Senate Bill 228**, removing the 6 percent formula in Arveschoug-Bird. This helped state operating budgets recover more fully, but at the cost of eliminating SB 1 and HB 1310 transfers to transportation and capital construction. To compensate, SB 228 committed the state to transfer some General Fund revenues to transportation and capital construction once sufficient economic growth had returned to the state economy. And it created a mechanism for increasing the General Fund reserve, or rainy-day fund, which has proved inadequate during the last two economic downturns.

Amendment 23 mandates that "base" per-pupil funding increase each year by the rate of inflation. However, to determine how much each school district actually receives, that base amount is adjusted depending on a complex formula that includes a number of "factors" such as size, cost-of-living and number of "at-risk" students. To deal with the loss in revenue caused by the Great Recession, the legislature added a **"negative factor"** to the formula in **2010**. After adjusting for the negative factor, school districts will receive $855 million less in FY 2015-16 than what they would have gotten without it. The use of the negative factor was controversial because it essentially redefined the common understanding of "base" per-pupil funding in Amendment 23. In a 4-3 decision in the summer of **2015**, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled this new definition was consistent with Amendment 23.

As 2016 approached, the General Fund remained nearly $900 million short of what it needed to fully fund K-12 education and well below what it needed to restore postsecondary education and other programs to historic levels. Nevertheless, state revenues were beginning to exceed the Referendum C limit, meaning the state would soon begin rebating "excess" revenues to taxpayers. And just as economic growth was returning to the level that would trigger transfers to transportation and capitol construction under SB 228, those funds were likely to be significantly reduced or eliminated to help pay for the refunds.

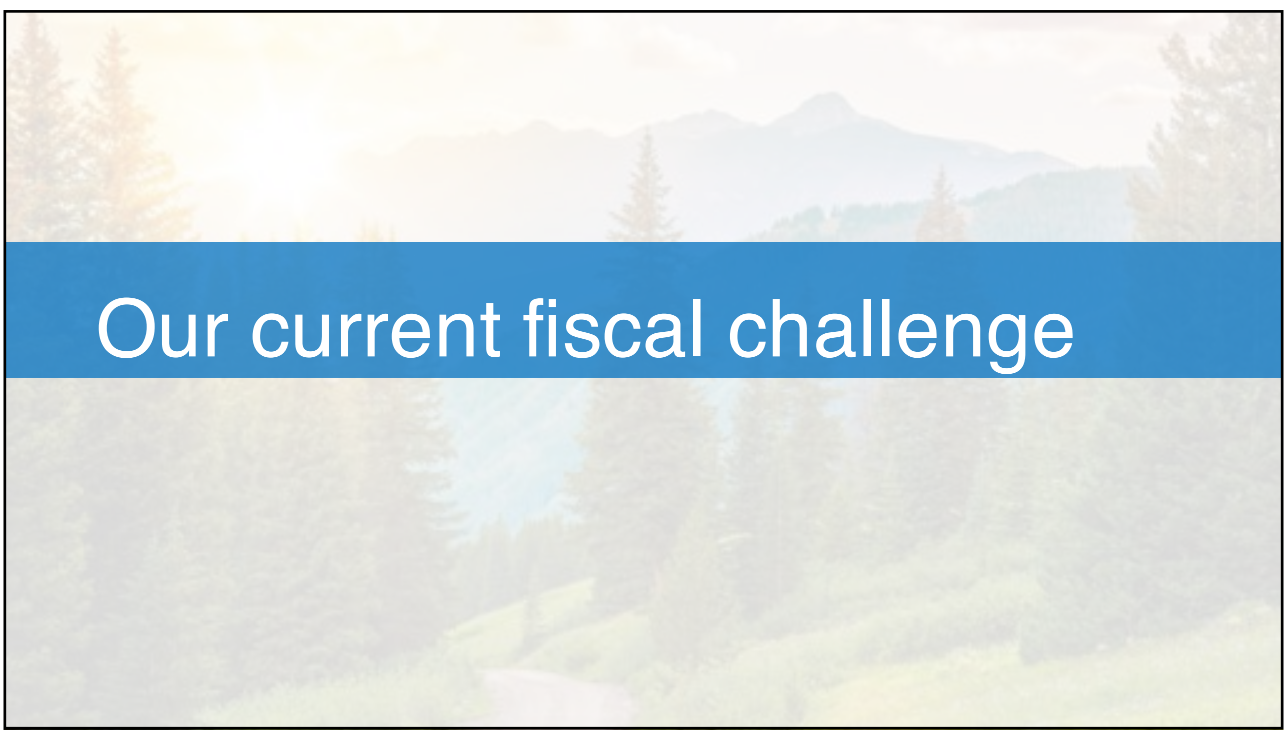
That is where we are today and how we got here. One clear lesson is that an attempt to address a specific problem will often have unintended consequences – and often in areas seemingly unrelated to the original purpose of the measure. As Colorado moves forward, we need to be especially attentive to the effect of our actions on all areas that matter to our future.

This summary is adapted and updated from *Looking Forward, Colorado's Fiscal Prospects after Ref C*, the Bell Policy Center, Colorado Children's Campaign and the Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute, 2007. (Available at www.bellpolicy.org)

Endnotes

1 *Colorado Division of Property Taxation 2013 Annual Report*, Section II, page 16.
2 *Ten Years of TABOR,* The Bell Policy Center, 2003.
3 *Understanding Mill Levy Stabilization in Colorado*, Colorado Children's Campaign, April 9, 2007; Joint Budget Committee, Appropriations Report, Fiscal Year 2015-16.
4 *Looking Forward, Colorado's Fiscal Prospects after Ref C*; revenue figure updated September 2015.


CO
COLORADO
PRIORITIES

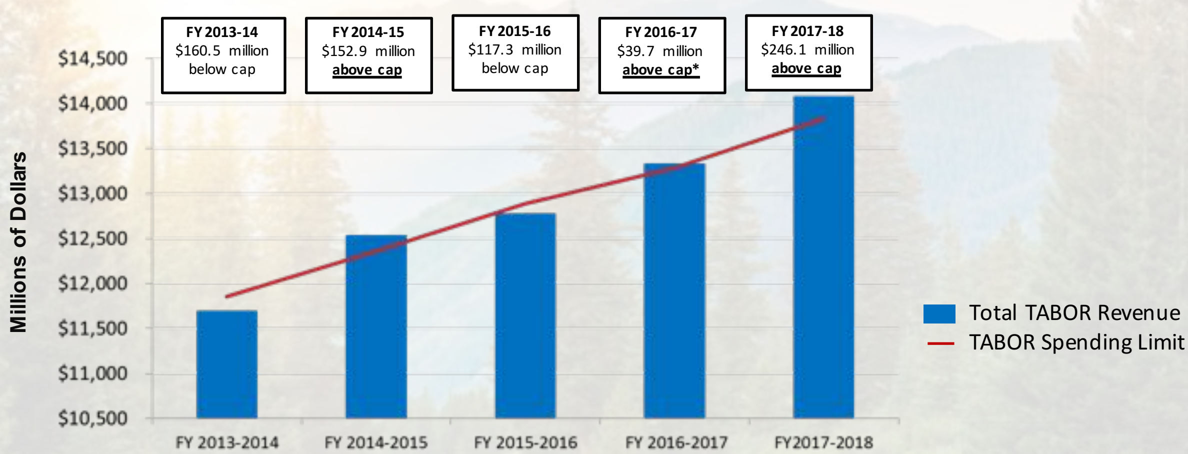

Our current fiscal challenge

Why we are here

- In 1992, Colorado passed TABOR (Taxpayer's Bill of Rights)
- TABOR caps the amount governments can increase their budget each year by the sum of inflation plus growth – anything above that must be refunded to taxpayers, unless taxpayers allow governments to retain this revenue
- Colorado currently cannot retain all of the revenue it collects. This year Coloradans saw an individual rebate of $13 – $41
- Under TABOR, governments can ask voters for permission to retain this revenue – this is what we're doing

3

Excess Revenue Returned



Source: Legislative Council March 2016 Revenue Forecast

4

Most local governments have passed similar measures

Permanent or Temporary Retention of Some or All Excess Revenues

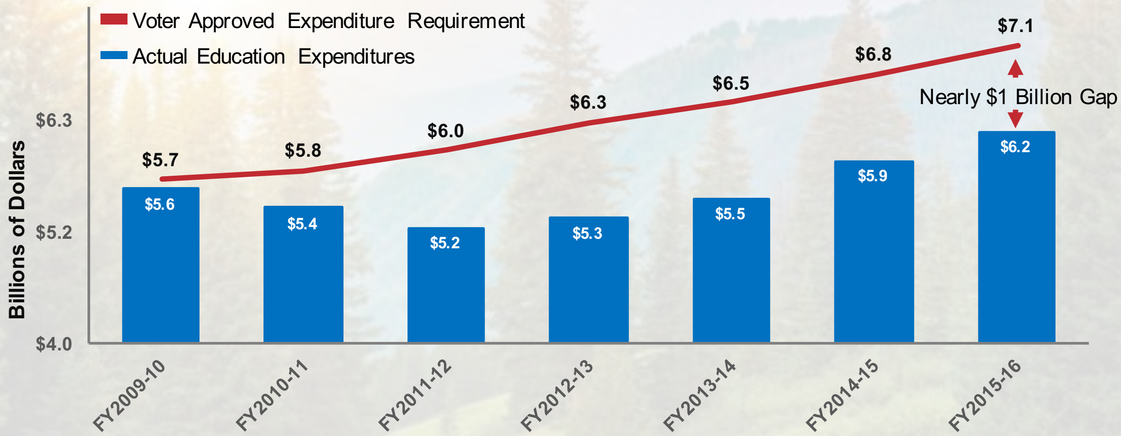
Counties	Municipalities	School Districts
78%	82%	97%

Source: Colorado Counties, Inc; Colorado Municipal League, election results

5

Meanwhile …

Education funding falls behind



Source: Colorado Fiscal Institute

7

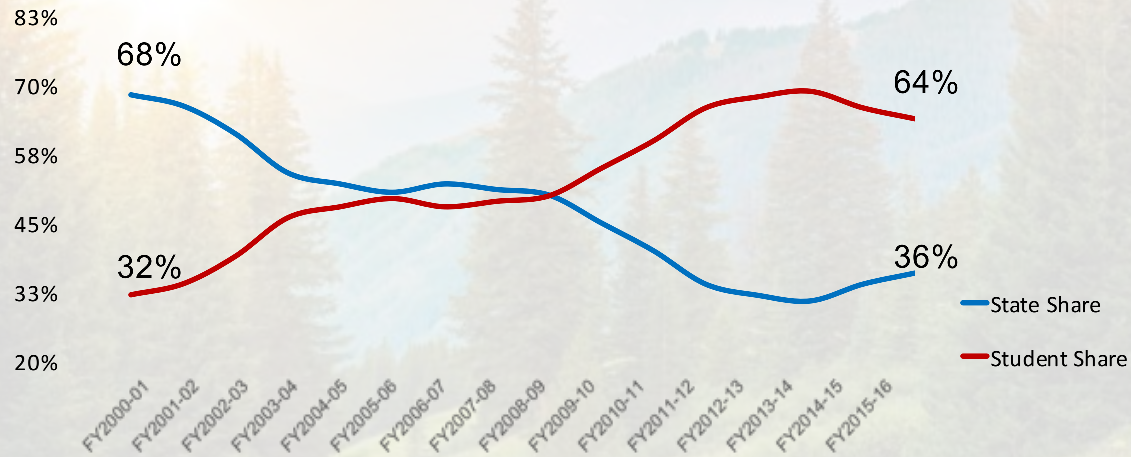
Student performance suffers

	2013 Data
Reading gap between wealthy and poor students	39th
Math gap between wealthy and poor students	44th
Overall graduation rates	39th
Low income students	48th
Limited English proficiency	37th

Source: Education Week

8

Higher ed costs shift to students



Source: CCHE Tuition and Fees Report

9

Higher ed funding falls behind since 2008

State funding down per student	-8.4%
Tuition prices have gone up	+57%

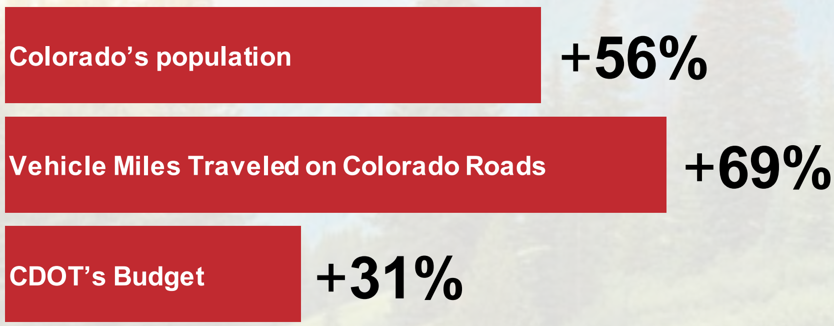
Colorado is ranked 49th in per student higher education funding

Source: Colorado Fiscal Institute, Colorado Public Radio

10

Transportation needs outpace capacity

Since 1991 …



Source: Colorado Fiscal Institute

11

Transportation needs outpace capacity

$2 billion a year in costs to motorists from driving on roads in need of repair

31% of Colorado's major urban highways are congested

17% of Colorado's bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete

Source: American Society of Civil Engineers

12

… and it's only going to get worse

By 2040….

Population is expected to jump by **47%** to **7.8 million** Coloradans

Vehicle travel is expected to jump by **47%** to **70 billion miles** by 2040

Average traffic delays on congested corridors will **increase 2 to 3 times** during peak hours

Source: CDOT

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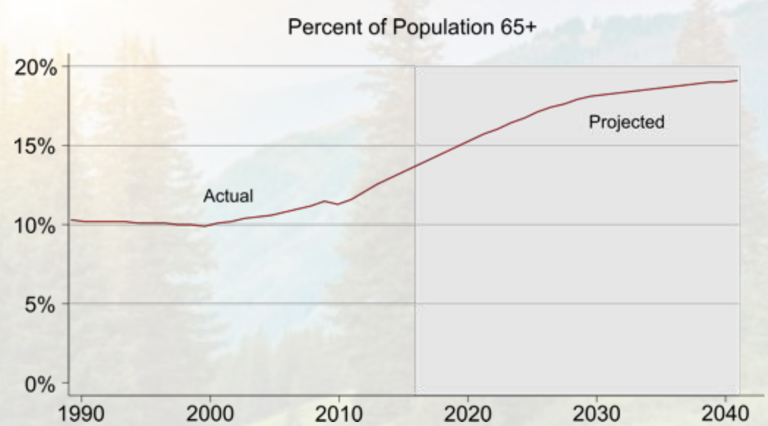
Colorado's senior population continues to grow



Source: Colorado State Demographer

14

… and most growth will be in the Metro area

Region	Today's Senior Population	2040 Senior Population	Change
Metro Counties	423,143	906,567	+114%
Rest of State	324,956	588,509	+81%

Source: Colorado State Demographer

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While the need for senior services continue to rise

Area Agencies on Aging assist seniors with:

Housing	Counseling
Legal	Caregiver support
Employment	Transportation
Longterm care	Social Security
Senior centers	Medicare/Medicaid

…and much more

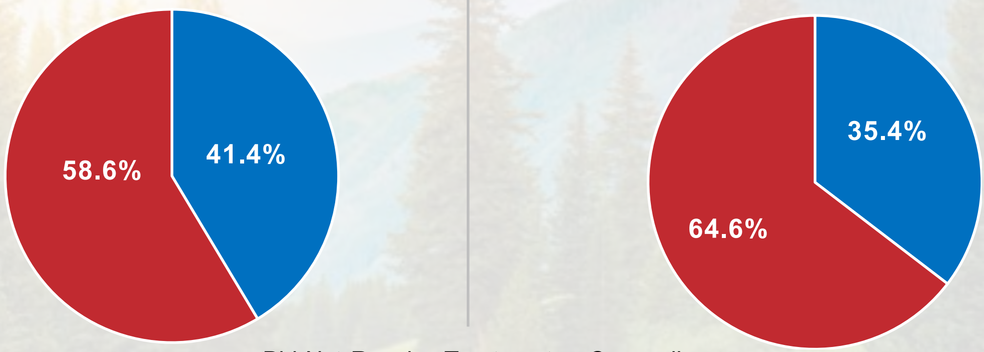
Source: DRCOG

16

Mental health needs go unmet

Adults with Any Mental Illness (AMI) Who Have Received Treatment from 2010 to 2014

Youth with Major Depressive Episode (MDE) Who Have Received Treatment from 2010 to 2014



Did Not Receive Treatment or Counseling

Received Treatment or Counseling

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

17

…and abuse of drugs and alcohol continue exceed the national average

	National	Colorado
Heavy Alcohol Use	6.7%	7.2%
Alcohol Dependence	6.5%	7.5%
Illicit Drug Dependence	2.6%	2.9%

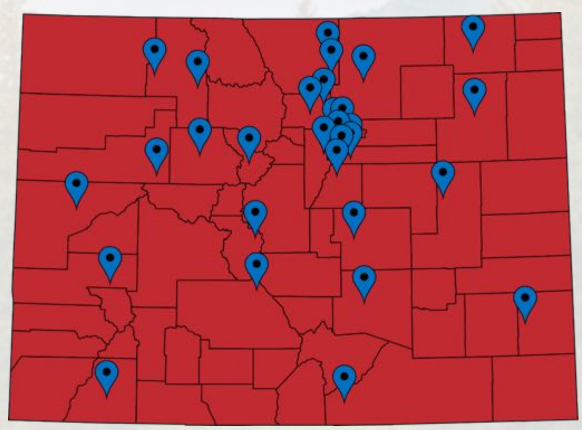
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

18

This proposal

Building on citizen-led policy development

- 30 community meetings across the state
- More than 8,000 participants online and in-person
- Results used to conduct further research and create **independent** campaigns



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Ballot Title for Initiative #117

A change to the Colorado Revised Statutes authorizing the state to retain and spend state revenues that exceed the constitutional limitation on state fiscal year spending, and, in connection therewith, authorizing the state to retain and spend all such revenues collected during the ten fiscal years from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2026; authorizing the state to annually retain and spend such revenues for any subsequent fiscal year in an amount equal to the highest amount collected in any single fiscal year during the ten-year period adjusted for increases in state population and inflation; allocating at least 35% of any revenues retained to fund education and at least 35% to fund transportation projects; and allowing the state to use any remaining revenues for the same purposes or to fund mental health services and senior services.

21

What does this measure do?

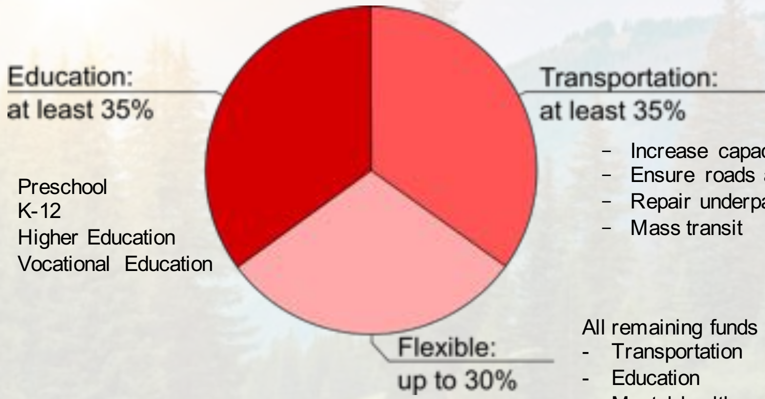
- ✓ Follows TABOR
- ✓ Defines spending allocations
- ✓ Holds lawmakers accountable
- ✓ Provides critical funding for our schools, infrastructure, mental health and senior services

What does this measure **NOT** do?

- ✗ Raises taxes
- ✗ Amends the constitution
- ✗ Changes any existing formulas

22

This proposal puts dollars where they're needed most



- Preschool
- K-12
- Higher Education
- Vocational Education

- Increase capacity of highways
- Ensure roads and bridges are safe
- Repair underpasses
- Mass transit

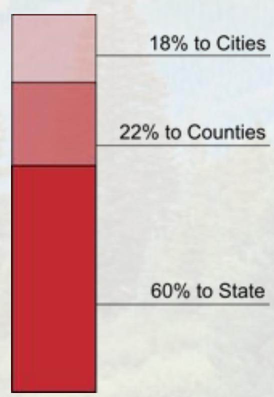
All remaining funds may only be used for:
- Transportation
- Education
- Mental health services
- Senior services

23

… and directs some transportation funds to cities and counties

Transportation Funding
At Least 35%
of Total Revenue Retained

Second Stream HUTF Funding



24

Can we count on your support?

- Endorse our campaign
- Sign a petition
- Join our campaign at ColoradoPriorities.com

21

QUESTIONS?

CO

COLORADO PRIORITIES

MEASURE #117: 10-YEAR SUNSET, WITH SPENDING ALLOCATED

Ballot Title:

Shall there be a change to the Colorado Revised Statutes authorizing the state to retain and spend state revenues that exceed the constitutional limitation on state fiscal year spending, and, in connection therewith, authorizing the state to retain and spend all such revenues collected during the ten fiscal years from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2026; authorizing the state to annually retain and spend such revenues for any subsequent fiscal year in an amount equal to the highest amount collected in any single fiscal year during the ten-year period adjusted for increases in state population and inflation; allocating at least 35% of any revenues retained to fund education and at least 35% to fund transportation projects; and allowing the state to use any remaining revenues for the same purposes or to fund mental health services and senior services?

Text of Initiative:

2015-16 #117. Final version filed with Secretary of State.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Article 77 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

§ 24-77-103.1. Retention of 2016 election excess state revenues – 2016 election general fund exempt account - required uses - 2016 election excess state revenues legislative report

(1)(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and without increasing tax rates or imposing new taxes, for each fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2016, but before July 1, 2026, the state is authorized to retain and spend all state revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary and without increasing tax rates or imposing new taxes, for each fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2026, the state is authorized to retain and spend all state revenues that are in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending, but less than the 2016 election excess state revenues cap for the given fiscal year.

(2) There is hereby created in the general fund the 2016 election general fund exempt account, which shall consist of the 2016 election excess state revenues that the state retains for a given fiscal year pursuant to this section. The moneys in the account shall be appropriated or transferred by the general assembly for the following purposes:

(a) not less than 35% of the revenues deposited to the account in each fiscal year shall be used to fund education including public pre-school through twelfth grade education, vocational education, and higher education;

(b) not less than 35% of the revenues deposited to the account in each fiscal year shall be transferred to the highway users tax fund and allocated in accordance with the formula specified in section 43-4-205(6)(b) to fund transportation projects, including highways, bridges, underpasses, mass transit or any other infrastructure, facility, or equipment used primarily or in large part to transport people; and

(c) any amounts not spent on education or transportation may only be used to fund mental health services and

SBA Launches 3rd Annual Growth Accelerator Fund Competition to Award $3.95 Million for Small Business Startups

For the third year, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is launching a Growth Accelerator Fund competition for accelerators and other entrepreneurial ecosystem models to compete for monetary prizes of $50,000 each, totaling $3.95 million. **The application period is from May 2-June 3 and information about the application process can be found at: www.sba.gov/accelerators or www.challenge.gov.**

New to this year's competition, SBA is partnering with several other federal agencies -- National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF), Department of Education (DoED) and Department of Agriculture (USDA) -- to provide additional prizes to accelerators that assist entrepreneurs with submitting proposals for the Small Business Innovation (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs. SBA's Office of Investment and Innovation (OII), with support from the Office of International Trade (OIT), is also partnering with the Inter-American Development Bank to provide prizes to U.S. accelerators that assist the African descendant start-up community in Latin America and the Caribbean. Special consideration will be given to these accelerator models which support women-owned or minority-owned small businesses.

Similar to last year's competition, several panels containing expert judges from the private and public sector with collective experience in early stage investing, entrepreneurship, academia, start-ups and economic development will select the winners. The competition includes accelerators, incubators, co-working startup communities, shared tinker-spaces or other models. The panel will give particular attention to applicants that fill geographic gaps in the accelerator and entrepreneurial ecosystem space.

Through this competition, the SBA is looking to support the development of accelerators and their support of startups in parts of the country where there are fewer conventional sources of access to capital (i.e., venture capital and other investors).

In addition, the SBA is also seeking accelerators headed by women and those who support them or other underrepresented groups, 44 percent of last year's accelerator winners were run by women and 41 percent were classified as underrepresented groups.

Special consideration will be given to manufacturing accelerator models and models which support the White House Power Initiative during this year's competition, because they are critical to job growth and strengthening the nation's economy.

Startup in a Day

An initiative of the U.S. Small Business Administration and the White House in collaboration with the National League of Cities and Code for America

- **THE CHALLENGE:** The Startup in a Day initiative challenges cities to develop, implement, and streamline online tools that will let entrepreneurs learn about the business startup process in their area, including how to register and apply for all required local licenses and permits – all in one day or less.
- **GET INVOLVED:** President Barack Obama is asking cities across America to participate in the initiative by taking the Startup in a Day Pledge*.
- **SUPPORT FOR CITIES:** The Small Business Administration, the National League of Cities, and Code for America are working together to provide a platform for cities that take the pledge to share challenges and successes and to connect with resources. See below for more information on how to get started!

For **the pledge** and a **list of** **tartup in a Day cities, go to** **www.sba.gov/startup.**

Startup in a Day Pledge

Cities that take the pledge are interested in improving current practices and working with other cities to maximize innovation.

The full pledge is outlined at www.sba.gov/startup.

For additional questions about the Startup in a Day initiative, **email startup@sba.gov and/or contact your local SBA representative:**

Frances Padilla
Deputy District Office
Colorado District Office
Frances.Padilla@sba.gov

Taking the Pledge

Please have the **city official authorized to commit to the pledge email** Associate Administrator Chris James and the Startup in a Day team at: **startup@sba.gov** (please cc: Star Wilbraham at **star.wilbraham@sba.gov**).

The email needs to include the following:

- The name of the city taking the pledge.
- The official website address for the city.
- The name of the city official and their contact information including a phone number and email address.
- A statement that the official agrees to the Startup in a Day Pledge on behalf of their city. (This only needs to be a couple sentences. However, if your city prefers, a more formal proclamation can be submitted.)

Community of Practice

Cities that take the pledge are invited to join the Startup in a Day Community of Practice. The goal of the Community of Practice is to connect cities on a peer-to-peer level with other city staff that are creating online platforms for business permits and licenses. The Community is linked via conference calls, webinars, and an online discussion board. SBA, along with the National League of Cities (NLC) and Code for America, support the Community by connecting participating cities with various resources. NLC serves as host.

SBA
U.S. Small Business Administration

COLORADO DISTRICT OFFICE
7A FY 2016 2ND QUARTER LOAN STATISTICS BY COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 2015 THRU MARCH 31, 2016

COUNTY NAME	LENDER NAME	Loan Volume (#)	Loan Volume ($)
ADAMS	BANK OF AMERICA NATL ASSOC	1	$1,936,000
	BANK OF THE WEST	3	$1,136,000
	COBIZ BANK	1	$800,000
	COLORADO LENDING SOURCE, LTD.	1	$150,000
	COMMERCE BANK	1	$164,000
	COMPASS BANK	7	$1,480,000
	FIRSTBANK	2	$407,200
	HANMI BANK	2	$709,000
	INDEPENDENCE BANK	1	$150,000
	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATL ASSOC	7	$2,305,100
	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	6	$6,986,000
	LIVE OAK BANKING COMPANY	1	$275,000
	NEWTEK SMALL BUS. FINANCE INC.	1	$50,000
	SEACOAST COMMERCE BANK	1	$1,194,800
	STEARNS BK NATL ASSOC	5	$890,000
	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	6	$683,800
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	19	$2,439,000
ADAMS Total		65	$21,755,900
ARAPAHOE	AMERICAN BUSINESS LENDING, INC	2	$1,641,800
	BANCFIRST	1	$350,000
	BBCN BANK	1	$608,000
	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	3	$435,000
	CITYWIDE BANKS	2	$591,000
	COBIZ BANK	7	$1,176,200
	COLORADO LENDING SOURCE, LTD.	1	$187,000
	COMMERCE BANK	2	$50,000
	COMPASS BANK	4	$2,170,000
	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SANTA F	1	$100,000
	FSGBANK, A DIVISION OF	1	$591,100
	GUARANTY BANK AND TRUST COMPAN	1	$338,200
	HANA SMALL BUS. LENDING INC.	1	$384,000
	HANMI BANK	5	$2,756,000
	INDEPENDENCE BANK	3	$450,000
	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATL ASSOC	4	$1,037,200
	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	$40,000
	LIVE OAK BANKING COMPANY	3	$1,125,000
	PARAGON BANK	4	$3,246,200
	PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK	1	$667,600
	STEARNS BK NATL ASSOC	1	$150,000
	THE BANCORP BANK	1	$240,400
	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	13	$3,281,600
	UMB BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	3	$485,000

DENVER	ACCION NEW MEXICO	1	$103,500
	BANK OF AMERICA NATL ASSOC	1	$830,000
	BANK OF THE WEST	2	$1,255,500
	BANKERS TRUST COMPANY	1	$50,000
	BBCN BANK	4	$2,149,000
	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	2	$250,000
	CENTENNIAL BANK AND TRUST	1	$610,000
	COBIZ BANK	4	$1,361,500
	COLORADO ENTERPRISE FUND	1	$200,000
	COLORADO LENDING SOURCE, LTD.	2	$330,500
	COMMERCE BANK	1	$445,000
	COMMUNITY BANKS OF COLORADO	3	$1,278,000
	COMPASS BANK	9	$1,980,000
	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SANTA F	2	$1,138,600
	FIRSTBANK	1	$475,000
	GUARANTY BANK AND TRUST COMPAN	6	$1,986,500
	HANA SMALL BUS. LENDING INC.	2	$1,154,000
	HANMI BANK	4	$1,663,000
	INDEPENDENCE BANK	1	$150,000
	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATL ASSOC	9	$5,301,600
	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	4	$1,165,000
	LIVE OAK BANKING COMPANY	1	$1,025,000
	MIDFIRST BANK	1	$526,000
	MIDLAND STATES BANK	2	$75,000
	MIDWEST REGIONAL BANK	1	$1,558,000
	MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE	1	$50,000
	NORTHSTAR BANK OF COLORADO	1	$150,000
	PARAGON BANK	1	$878,000
	RIDGESTONE BANK	2	$3,004,000
	SEACOAST COMMERCE BANK	2	$1,211,400
	SOLERA NATIONAL BANK	1	$330,000
	SPIRIT OF TEXAS BANK, SSB	2	$836,000
	STEARNS BK NATL ASSOC	2	$205,700
	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	15	$6,479,400
	UMB BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	3	$115,000
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	38	$7,796,300
	WILSHIRE BANK	1	$352,000
DENVER Total		136	$48,818,500
DOUGLAS	BANK OF THE WEST	1	$2,550,000
	BBCN BANK	1	$400,000
	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	1	$150,000
	COBIZ BANK	2	$350,000
	COLORADO LENDING SOURCE, LTD.	1	$75,000
	COMMUNITY BANKS OF COLORADO	4	$1,024,000
	COMPASS BANK	3	$355,000
	FIRST HOME BANK	1	$350,000
	HANMI BANK	2	$953,000

	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	22	$6,265,200
	WILSHIRE BANK	2	$1,768,000
EL PASO Total		85	$37,790,600
ELBERT	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	2	$655,000
ELBERT Total		2	$655,000
FREMONT	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	$125,000
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	1	$1,090,000
FREMONT Total		2	$1,215,000
GARFIELD	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	1	$100,000
	CENTENNIAL BANK AND TRUST	1	$70,000
	COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS BANK	1	$840,000
	TIMBERLINE BANK	2	$235,000
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	5	$1,797,000
GARFIELD Total		10	$3,042,000
GRAND	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	2	$1,546,500
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	1	$15,000
GRAND Total		3	$1,561,500
GUNNISON	BANK OF AMERICA NATL ASSOC	1	$255,000
	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	1	$150,000
	COMMUNITY BANKS OF COLORADO	3	$823,000
GUNNISON Total		5	$1,228,000
JEFFERSON	ACCION NEW MEXICO	1	$52,000
	ALTERRA BANK	2	$210,000
	BANK OF THE WEST	9	$6,449,800
	BOKF, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	2	$247,000
	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	1	$150,000
	CENTENNIAL BANK AND TRUST	1	$2,390,000
	CITYWIDE BANKS	1	$474,000
	COBIZ BANK	4	$1,888,000
	COLORADO LENDING SOURCE, LTD.	2	$386,000
	COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS BANK	1	$919,000
	COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT SMALL B	1	$225,000
	COMPASS BANK	5	$3,350,000
	FIRST HOME BANK	2	$500,000
	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SANTA F	2	$307,900
	GUARANTY BANK AND TRUST COMPAN	3	$325,000
	HANA SMALL BUS. LENDING INC.	1	$280,000
	HANMI BANK	2	$935,000
	INDEPENDENCE BANK	1	$150,000
	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATL ASSOC	8	$3,841,100
	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	7	$1,971,000
	LIVE OAK BANKING COMPANY	3	$1,887,000
	MEADOWS BANK	1	$518,000
	MOUNTAIN VIEW BANK OF COMMERCE	1	$87,000
	PARAGON BANK	1	$384,200
	READYCAP LENDING, LLC	1	$571,000
	STEARNS BK NATL ASSOC	4	$1,690,000

MOFFAT	BANK OF THE WEST	1	$150,000
MOFFAT Total		1	$150,000
MONTEZUMA	ACCION NEW MEXICO	1	$78,700
MONTEZUMA Total		1	$78,700
MONTROSE	TIMBERLINE BANK	1	$25,000
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	1	$15,000
MONTROSE Total		2	$40,000
MORGAN	GUARANTY BANK AND TRUST COMPAN	4	$3,303,600
MORGAN Total		4	$3,303,600
OTERO	COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS BANK	1	$465,000
OTERO Total		1	$465,000
PITKIN	TIMBERLINE BANK	2	$198,000
	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	$55,000
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	1	$5,000
PITKIN Total		4	$258,000
PROWERS	INDEPENDENCE BANK	1	$50,000
PROWERS Total		1	$50,000
PUEBLO	INDEPENDENCE BANK	1	$150,000
	LIVE OAK BANKING COMPANY	1	$1,600,000
	MIDWEST REGIONAL BANK	1	$245,000
	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	8	$890,700
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	1	$5,000
	ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK	1	$600,000
PUEBLO Total		13	$3,490,700
ROUTT	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	2	$50,000
ROUTT Total		2	$50,000
SUMMIT	BANK OF THE WEST	1	$350,000
	FIRST HOME BANK	1	$250,000
	U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	2	$460,000
	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	9	$1,774,500
SUMMIT Total		13	$2,834,500
TELLER	WELLS FARGO BANK NATL ASSOC	1	$482,000
	ZIONS FIRST NATIONAL BANK	1	$175,200
TELLER Total		2	$657,200
WELD	ADVANTAGE BANK	1	$50,000
	AMFIRST BANK	1	$85,000
	ANB BANK	1	$150,000
	CBC NATIONAL BANK	1	$1,730,000
	CELTIC BANK CORPORATION	1	$125,000
	COMPASS BANK	3	$60,000
	FIRST HOME BANK	1	$350,000
	GUARANTY BANK AND TRUST COMPAN	1	$361,000
	HANMI BANK	1	$605,000
	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK NATL ASSOC	2	$215,900
	KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	1	$50,000
	LIVE OAK BANKING COMPANY	1	$115,000

U.S. Department of Transportation

BEYOND TRAFFIC:
DENVER
THE SMART CITY CHALLENGE

THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF DENVER

Overview

USDOT Smart City Challenge Grant

- Notice of funding opportunity – 12/7/15
  - $40M from USDOT, $10M Vulcan, more from partners
- Technology-driven solutions to mobility and congestion challenges, exportable to cities everywhere
- 78 applications
- Narrowed 7 finalists in March (Austin, Columbus, Denver, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Francisco,)
- Second round of applications due 5/24/16

DENVER
THE SMART CITY

Achieving Transformational Outcomes

SCALABILITY, REPLICABILITY

SMART COUNCIL

OPEN APPROACH

SAFETY

MOBILITY

EFFICIENCY

HUMAN RESOURCES
$ ASSETS HR human resources
FINANCES

CLIMATE CHANGE, CLEAN ENERGY, AND SUSTAINABILITY

LADDERS OF OPPORTUNITY

Denver's Smart City Proposal

Why Denver?

- **Perfect Blend of Challenges and Opportunities**
  - Opportunities
    - Collaborative approach
    - Recognized as "Smart City"
    - Existing investments and assets
    - Ability to scale, export and transform
  - Challenges
    - Rapid population growth and traffic congestion
    - Aging, limited and expensive infrastructure
    - Air quality
    - Underserved communities

DENVER
THE SMART CITY

Collaboration

MileHighConnects
Opportunity for all through transit

University of Colorado Denver

DENVER METRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CENTER FOR THE NEW ENERGY ECONOMY
Colorado State University

United Way
Mile High United Way

COLORADO Department of Transportation (CDOT)

RTD

NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

drcog
DENVER REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE®

DENVER B-cycle

intrado®

xerox

Panasonic

JACOBS®

55 public, private and non-profit partners

20 big cities have now endorsed our proposal

DENVER
THE SMART CITY

Leveraging Investment

Smart City technology will allow Denver to better leverage the region's track record of significant investment.

DENVER
THE SMART CITY

Leveraging Assets & Opportunities

Private and public agencies view metro Denver as a laboratory for innovation

Panasonic CityNOW

a 350-employee modern, high-tech CityNOW campus at a TOD on the Downtown-to-Airport rail line

NOAA

IBM *is helping us develop a regionwide coordinated entry system to help get thousands of homeless people into housing*

NREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

home to NREL and numerous other world-renowned university and federal research labs

xerox

NIST
National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

Aggressive Renewable Energy Standards

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

30% *of electricity generation must come from renewables by 2020*

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

80% *reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 2005 levels by 2050*

On-the-road for a transformation to electric and intelligent vehicles

CO ROAD X

$20M *investment*

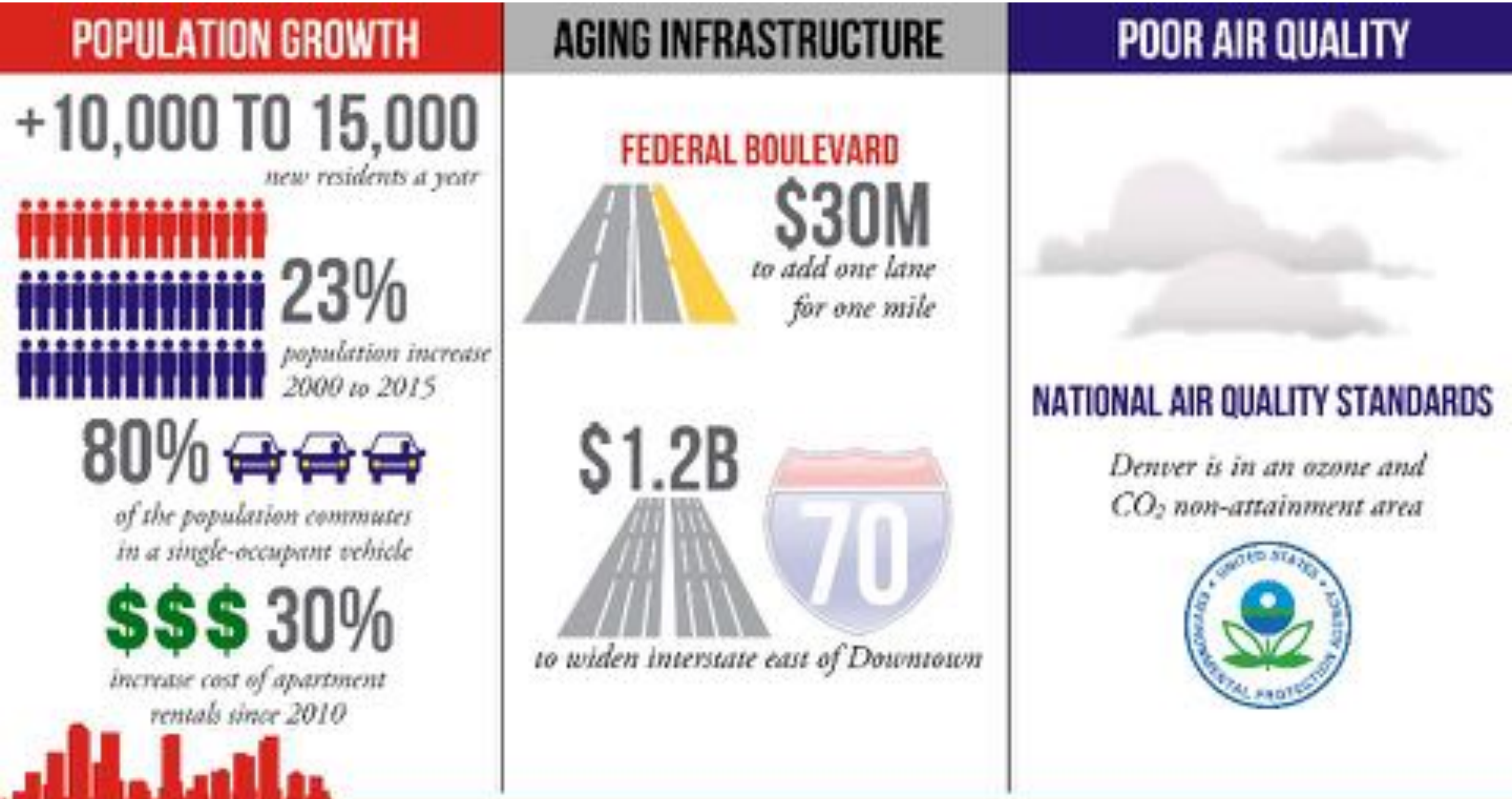
70 *charging stations throughout the city*

Prioritizing Safety

DENVER
THE SMART CITY

Challenges Are Many

Challenges that Denver and the region are facing include …

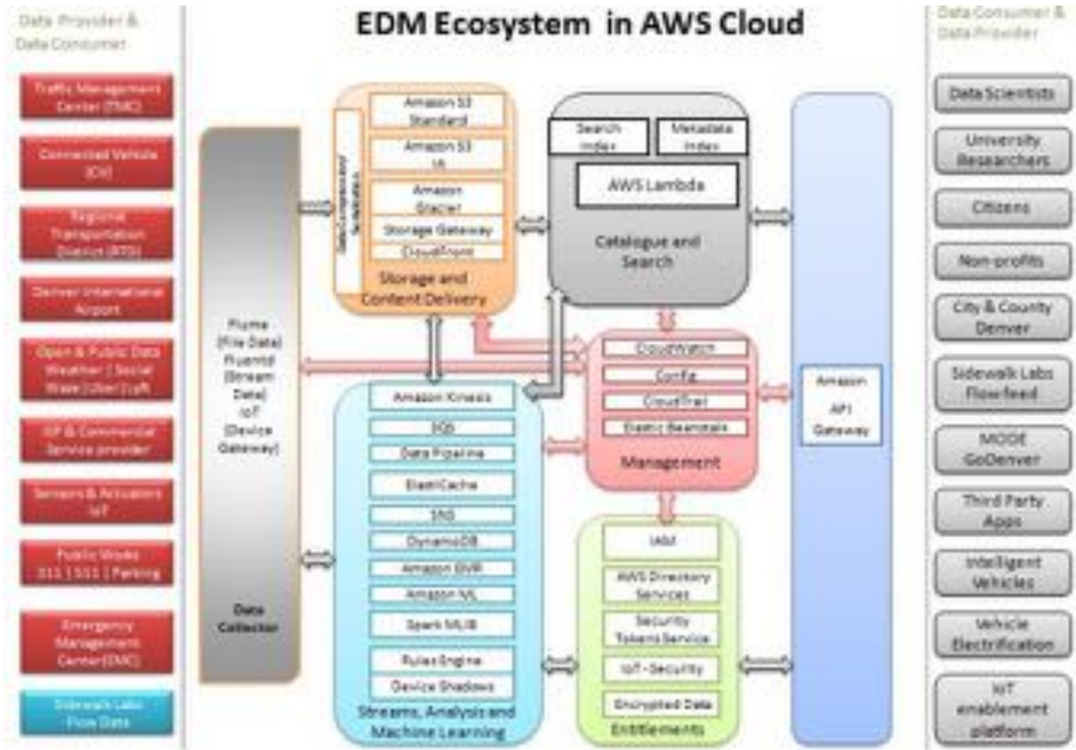


DENVER THE SMART CITY

Challenges: Underserved Areas

Denver's Smart City Proposal

EDM Ecosystem



Creates a ***<u>replicable and scalable</u>*** blueprint for other cities to use

Solution: Mobility

RTD

MAVEN

zipcar

CAR2GO

eThos

go CarShare

lyft

B

UBER

Integrates multiple transportation options onto one interactive platform accessible via both mobile app and standalone kiosks

Solution: Electrification

Multi-faceted, replicable approach which will create an integrated strategy for EV growth

New Denver Building Code:
IBC Section 406.9
Electric Vehicle
Charging Options

Intelligent Vehicles

Building towards a future in ***connected automation*** *for Denver*

Realizing CV Implementation

Advancing Automation

Questions