



**REPORT OF
THE
STATE AUDITOR**

SCHEDULE OF TABOR REVENUE

SEPTEMBER 2000

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STATE OF COLORADO

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September 13, 2000

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

This report contains the results of the financial audit of the *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* as of June 30, 2000 and 1999. The audit was conducted under the authority of Section 24-77-106.5, C.R.S., which requires the State Auditor to conduct an audit of TABOR revenue. The State Controller reported TABOR revenue of \$8,502,952,413 and a TABOR limit of \$7,563,710,016, which resulted in a current year excess of \$939,242,397. Prior year adjustments resulted in an additional refund of \$1,886,581, which resulted in total excess TABOR revenue of \$941,128,978.

During our audit we determined that TABOR revenue was \$8,500,751,904, the revenue limit was \$7,562,845,059, which resulted in current year excess revenue of \$937,906,845. Prior year adjustments were \$1,679,718 increasing the excess revenue to \$939,586,563. The difference in the refund of \$1,542,415 was primarily due to an errors in accounting for prior year revenue at the Department of Human Services, recording sales tax and severance tax revenue at the Department of Revenue, and recording interest on water loans at the Department of Natural Resources.

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J. DAVID BARBA, CPA
State Auditor

SCHEDULE OF TABOR REVENUE

Authority, Purpose, and Scope

This audit was conducted under the authority of Section 24-77-106.5, C.R.S., which requires that the State Auditor conduct an audit of TABOR revenue. The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. We performed our audit work during the period August 2000 through September 2000.

The purpose and scope of the audit were to:

- C Express an opinion on the *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* as of June 30, 2000 and 1999.
- C Evaluate compliance with applicable state laws, rules, and regulations.

We noted no instances of noncompliance for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999.

TABOR Revenue

Description and Background

The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) was added as Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution in the November 1992 general election. TABOR limits increases in the State's revenue to the annual inflation rate plus the percentage change in the State's population. The State Controller annually prepares a *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* and a *Schedule of Computations Required Under Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution (TABOR)*. These reports are audited as part of the annual financial audit.

Revenue Limit

The TABOR revenue limit was exceeded for the first time during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997. The revenue limit has also been exceeded in each year since then, for cumulative excess revenue of about \$2.3 billion. According to estimates by both the Colorado Legislative Council and the Office of State Planning and Budget, the State will continue to exceed the revenue limit for at least the next five years.

With regard to excess revenue, Article X, Section 20 (7) (d) of the State's Constitution states that "if revenue from sources not excluded from fiscal year spending exceeds these limits in dollars for that fiscal year, the excess shall be refunded in the next fiscal year unless voters approve a revenue change as an offset." The State is not limited to refunding solely from general funds or ratably from those revenue sources in excess of the limit. Article X, Section 20 (1) says that "...districts may use any reasonable method for refunds under this section, including temporary tax credits or rate reductions. Refunds need not be proportional when prior payments are impractical to identify or return."

The excess revenue has been refunded in a variety of ways since the revenue surpluses first began in 1997. In both 1997 and 1998 the Legislature decided to distribute the entire excess as a sales tax credit on each full-year resident's individual income tax return. In 1999 the excess of \$679.6 million was refunded through three mechanisms. A total of \$25.3 million was refunded as earned income credits, \$79.6 million was refunded through

personal property tax credits, and \$589.1 million was refunded as a sales tax credit on each full-year resident's individual income tax return. The total amount refunded was \$694 million, which exceeded the liability by \$14.4 million. The refunds exceeding the liability will lower the revenue by the same amount in the subsequent year.

During the 1999 and 2000 legislative sessions several refunding mechanism bills were passed to distribute the Fiscal Year 2000 excess revenue. The amount of the excess revenue will determine what combination of the refunding methods are applicable. The table that follows provides a summary of the legislation and Appendix B provides a more detailed description of each refunding mechanism.

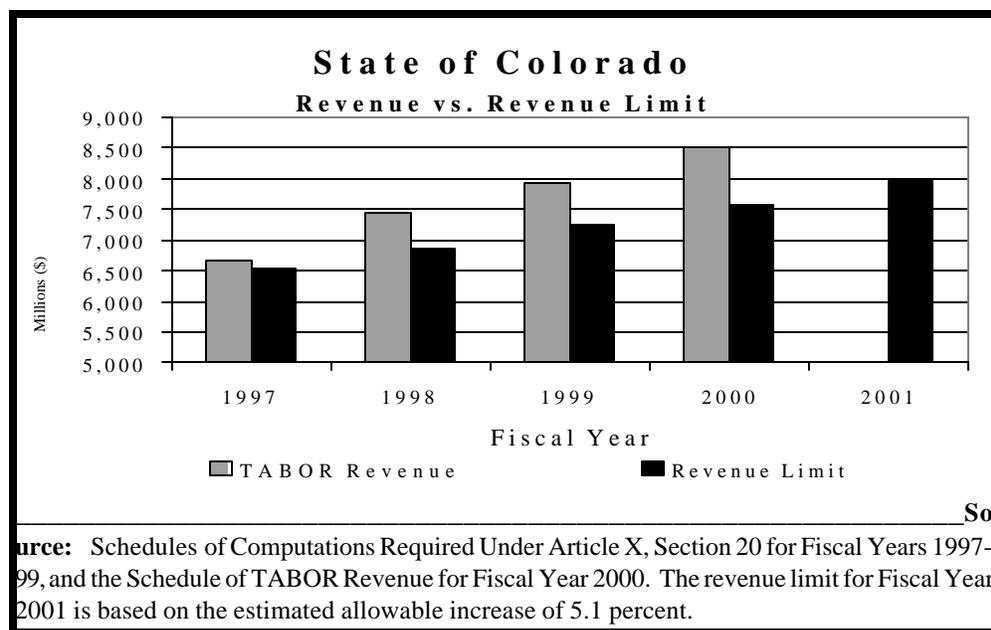
Several permanent tax cuts were enacted during the 1999 and 2000 legislative sessions

Fiscal Year 2000 Refund Distribution Per Statute			
		Fiscal Year 2000 Threshold	Estimate d Fiscal Year 2000
Sales Tax Refund	Section 39-22-2003, C.R.S.	Remaining	\$643.0
Other Credits:			
Business Personal Property Tax	Section 39-22-124, C.R.S.	\$184.3	\$103.5
Colorado Capital Gains Modification*	Section 39-22-518, C.R.S.	281.8	43.4
Interest, Dividend, and Capital Gains to \$1,200/\$2,400*	Section 39-22-104, C.R.S.	238.5	39.3
Earned Income Credit*	Section 39-22-122, C.R.S.	54.2	36.6
Expanded Capital Gains	Section 39-22-518, C.R.S.	430.0	28.0
Child Care Credits	Section 39-22-119, C.R.S.	290.0	22.1
Health Care Plans	Section 39-22-125, C.R.S.	400.0	22.1
Pollution Control Provisions	Section 39-26-501, C.R.S.	350.0	2.8
Rural Health Care Providers	Section 39-22-126, C.R.S.	285.0	0.3
Subtotal Other Credits			\$298.1
TOTAL			\$941.1
Source: Office of State Planning and Budgeting information.			
—			

that will also lower future TABOR revenue. The Office of State Planning and Budgeting estimates about a \$279 million revenue reduction in Fiscal Year 2001, which is the first full year that many of the tax reductions have been effect. The most significant reduction in income taxes. The rate was reduced to 4.75 percent from 5 percent effective January 1, 1999. The rate is further reduced effective January 1, 2000, to 4.63 percent. The sales tax rate will be 2.9 percent effective January 1, 2001, down from the current 3 percent. There are a variety of other permanent tax reductions that include low-income housing owner credits, redevelopment incentives for contaminated property, prepaid tuition tax exclusions, sales and use tax exemptions for certain agricultural items, unemployment insurance tax credits, and oil and gas severance tax exemptions.

We reviewed the State Controller’s computation of the TABOR revenue limit. For Fiscal Year 2000, the audited TABOR limit was \$7,562,845,059, the revenue was \$8,500,751,904, resulting in current excess revenue of \$937,906,845. Prior year adjustments increased the refund by \$1,679,718 for a total excess TABOR revenue of \$939,586,563. This is a reduction in the refund reported by the State Controller’s Office of \$1,542,415.

The graph that follows compares the revenue limit computed each year to the TABOR revenue from Fiscal Year 1997 to Fiscal Year 2000. In Fiscal Year 2000 the allowable growth was 4.4 percent. The preliminary Fiscal Year 2001 revenue limit is included to highlight the fact that current year revenue exceeds next year’s limit.



Sources of TABOR Revenue Growth

There are two types of revenues subject to the growth limitations set forth in TABOR—general funds and cash funds. General funds primarily include revenue from the general taxing authority of the State, such as individual and corporate income taxes. Cash funds generally include revenue from fees and other sources that are to be used for specific programs, such as education service fees and fuel/ transportation taxes. In general, cash funds increases come from two sources—either a change in the rate charged or an increase in the usage of services.

General funds grew at a rate of about 9 percent in Fiscal Year 2000 as compared to 7 percent in Fiscal Year 1999, while cash funds grew at a rate of nearly 3 and one-half percent in Fiscal Year 2000 as compared to 4 percent for Fiscal Year 1999. Those categories that increased by more than the allowable 4.4 percent limitation for 2000 were made up of about 93 percent general funded and 7 percent cash funded sources. This compares with about 83 percent general funded and 17 percent cash funded sources for 1999.

The chart on the following page shows the major sources of revenue where growth exceeded the 4.4 percent TABOR limitation in Fiscal Year 2000, with comparative figures for 1999 and 1998. Those sources not exceeding the 4.4 percent limit are included in this chart as “Other Revenue” and are detailed in Appendix C. The chart and Appendix C are further organized by general funded and cash funded revenue. For those revenue sources used for both general and cash funded purposes, addition of amounts in the chart below and/or Appendix C is required to arrive at the totals of the individual revenue categories shown in the *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* on page 11.

State of Colorado Sources of TABOR Revenue Growth

	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 1999	1999 to 2000 % Change	Fiscal Year 1998	1998 to 1999 % Change
GENERAL FUNDED					
REVENUE:					
Individual Income Tax, Net	\$3,687,314,615	\$3,298,698,366	11.8%	\$3,025,546,645	9.0%
Sales and Use Tax, Net	1,868,457,444	1,703,878,495	9.7%	1,546,286,146	10.2%
Corporate Income Tax, Net	289,228,619	276,092,038	4.8%	263,108,747	4.9%
Insurance Taxes	128,542,486	117,867,039	9.1%	113,817,344	3.6%
Fiduciary Tax	30,892,303	28,006,395	10.3%	26,076,479	7.4%
Alcoholic Beverages Tax	27,978,957	25,788,839	8.5%	25,121,518	2.7%
Gaming and Other Taxes	7,609,556	6,682,223	13.9%	7,601,801	-12.1%
Business Licenses and Permits	6,031,263	4,289,352	40.6%	6,307,032	-32.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,628,238	3,465,036	62.4%	3,274,294	5.8%
Total Other General Funded Revenue *	205,723,481	284,802,682	-27.8%	330,889,176	-13.9%
TOTAL GENERAL FUNDED REVENUE	6,257,406,962	5,749,570,465	8.8%	5,348,029,182	7.5%
CASH FUNDED REVENUE:					
Fuel and Transportation Taxes, Net	522,598,118	497,573,948	5.0%	472,322,271	5.3%
Motor Vehicle and Driver's Licenses	170,730,859	158,240,651	7.9%	151,012,636	4.8%
Court and Other Fines	49,521,474	45,581,729	8.6%	46,675,095	-2.3%
Nonbusiness Licenses and Permits	44,509,685	41,907,874	6.2%	44,103,253	-5.0%
Other Charges for Services	40,004,792	32,536,694	23.0%	29,492,930	10.3%
Severance Tax	36,238,953	32,752,467	10.6%	30,038,338	9.0%
Rents	21,585,226	19,274,849	12.0%	15,354,283	25.5%
Local Governments and Authorities	20,660,355	17,026,394	21.3%	22,356,057	-23.8%
Sales of Products	16,421,539	15,461,179	6.2%	13,964,971	10.7%
Certifications and Inspections	15,407,198	14,577,276	5.7%	14,160,853	2.9%
Sales and Use Tax, Net	8,710,720	5,279,258	65.0%	8,719,565	-39.5%
Total Other Cash Funded Revenue *	1,301,043,113	1,293,235,799	0.6%	1,238,972,490	4.4%
TOTAL CASH FUNDED REVENUE	2,247,432,032	2,173,448,118	3.4%	2,087,172,742	4.1%
TOTAL TABOR REVENUE	\$8,504,838,994	\$7,923,018,583	7.3%	\$7,435,201,924	6.6%

Source: Office of the State Auditor analysis of State Controller's Office data and does not include the adjustments noted in the Independent Auditor's Report.

* See Appendix C for detail included in "Total Other General Funded Revenue" and "Total Other Cash Funded Revenue".

Financial Information

September 13, 2000

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

We are in the process of auditing, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the *Schedule of Computations Required Under Article X, Section 20*, as of June 30, 2000, and have not yet issued our report. As part of that audit, we have audited the *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* of the State of Colorado for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999. The *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* is the responsibility of the State Controller's Office. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts in the schedule. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall schedule presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The accompanying *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* was prepared for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with state fiscal policies relating to Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution (TABOR) with regard to TABOR revenue. The schedule has been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles unless an irreconcilable conflict exists between generally accepted accounting principles and TABOR, in which case the provisions of said constitutional provision shall control. The schedule is not intended to be a complete presentation of the State's revenue.

In our opinion, the accompanying *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenue as determined under Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution for the years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The *Schedule of TABOR Revenue* does not include audit adjustments of \$2,407,372. If the adjustments had been included revenue, as determined under Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution, for the year ended June 30, 2000, would have been reduced to \$8,502,431,622 from \$8,504,838,994.

**State of Colorado
State Controller's Office
Schedule of TABOR Revenue**

	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 1999	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
Individual Income Tax, Net	\$ 3,687,314,615	\$ 3,298,698,366	\$ 388,616,249	11.8%
Corporate Income Tax, Net	289,228,619	276,092,038	13,136,581	4.8%
Fiduciary Income Tax, Net	30,892,303	28,006,395	2,885,908	10.3%
TOTAL INCOME TAX	4,007,435,537	3,602,796,799	404,638,738	11.2%
Sales Tax, Net	1,734,663,523	1,568,965,796	165,697,727	10.6%
Use Tax, Net	142,504,641	140,191,958	2,312,683	1.6%
Tobacco Products Tax	67,236,497	68,578,532	(1,342,035)	-2.0%
Alcoholic Beverages Tax	28,199,190	26,157,293	2,041,897	7.8%
Other Excise Taxes, Net	209,760	174,755	35,005	20.0%
TOTAL EXCISE TAX	1,972,813,611	1,804,068,334	168,745,277	9.4%
Fuel and Transportation Taxes, Net	522,598,118	497,573,948	25,024,170	5.0%
Employment Taxes	199,137,514	191,148,992	7,988,522	4.2%
Insurance Taxes	171,187,111	160,918,545	10,268,566	6.4%
Estate and Inheritance Taxes	59,731,067	67,140,458	(7,409,391)	-11.0%
Gaming and Other Taxes	85,237,781	82,049,864	3,187,917	3.9%
Severance Taxes	36,238,953	32,752,467	3,486,486	10.6%
TOTAL OTHER TAXES	1,074,130,544	1,031,584,274	42,546,270	4.1%
Education Tuition and Fees	550,871,201	530,975,270	19,895,931	3.7%
Motor Vehicle Registrations	148,986,616	140,340,101	8,646,515	6.2%
Business Licenses and Permits	70,063,649	70,385,286	(321,637)	-0.5%
Hunting and Fishing Licenses	53,358,093	60,326,967	(6,968,874)	-11.6%
Nonbusiness Licenses and Permits	45,108,258	42,478,398	2,629,860	6.2%
Health Service Fees	30,886,020	34,786,852	(3,900,832)	-11.2%
Other Charges for Services	40,004,792	32,536,694	7,468,098	23.0%
General Government Service Fees	19,626,925	22,437,483	(2,810,558)	-12.5%
Driver's Licenses	21,744,243	17,900,550	3,843,693	21.5%
Certifications and Inspections	16,420,460	15,713,970	706,490	4.5%
Public Safety Service Fees	2,832,419	3,908,013	(1,075,594)	-27.5%
Employee Benefit Fees	1,573,994	2,156,955	(582,961)	-27.0%
Welfare Service Fees	257,871	226,813	31,058	13.7%
TOTAL LICENSES, PERMITS AND FEES	1,001,734,541	974,173,352	27,561,189	2.8%
Interest and Investment Income	231,186,904	232,333,098	(1,146,194)	-0.5%
Court and Other Fines	79,158,164	74,159,318	4,998,846	6.7%
Disproportionate Share Providers	7,131,370	73,005,074	(65,873,704)	-90.2%
Higher Education Auxiliary				
Sales and Services	30,822,246	30,446,509	375,737	1.2%
Miscellaneous Revenue	27,815,790	28,617,070	(801,280)	-2.8%
Rents	21,585,226	19,274,849	2,310,377	12.0%
Local Governments and Authorities	20,660,355	17,026,394	3,633,961	21.3%
Sales of Products	16,449,088	15,494,298	954,790	6.2%
Unclaimed Money	12,029,037	12,045,242	(16,205)	-0.1%
Lottery Transfer to Capital Construction	-	10,985,539	(10,985,539)	-100.0%
Prior Year Adjustments	1,886,581	(2,991,567)	4,878,148	-163.1%
OTHER REVENUE	448,724,761	510,395,824	(61,671,063)	-12.1%
TOTAL TABOR REVENUE AND PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS	\$ 8,504,838,994	\$ 7,923,018,583	\$ 581,820,411	7.3%

Appendices

Appendix A

Description of Revenue Categories

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
INCOME TAX	
Individual Income Tax, Net	Tax paid on wages, unearned income, and other income of individuals, net of refunds on property tax credits, income tax intercepts (IRS, child support, etc.), and tax checkoffs
Corporate Income Tax, Net	Taxes based on the net profits of corporations
Fiduciary Income Tax, Net	Taxes on trust and estate income
EXCISE TAX	
Sales Tax, Net	Taxes collected by retailers on consumer purchases of tangible personal property
Use Tax, Net	Taxes remitted by the end consumer of tangible personal property purchased at retail prices
Tobacco Products Tax, Net	Tax on the sale, use, consumption, handling, or distribution of tobacco products
Alcoholic Beverages, Net	Taxes collected from retailers who sell alcohol products
Other Excise Taxes, Net	Tax for occupational license renewals, tourism and promotion, and certain penalties

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
OTHER TAXES	
Fuel and Transportation Taxes	Gross ton mileage tax on motor carriers and taxes on diesel, gasoline, gasohol, etc.
Employment Taxes	Employment insurance paid by employers for funding unemployment benefits
Insurance Taxes	Taxes on insurance premiums collected by insurance companies
Estate and Inheritance Tax	Taxes collected on the assets of estates
Gaming and Other Taxes	Taxes on gaming facilities based on percentages of income
Severance Tax	Mineral extraction taxes, net of refunds on coal, oil and gas, molybdenum, and metallic minerals
LICENSES, PERMITS AND FEES	
Education Tuition and Fees	Tuition and other education-related fees collected by state colleges and universities from students
Motor Vehicle Licenses	Collection of fees for license plates and tags
Business Licenses and Permits	Licenses and permits for special functions of a business; e.g., child care licenses, alcoholic beverage licenses, and waste management
Hunting and Fishing Licenses	Licenses issued to individuals for hunting and fishing
Nonbusiness Licenses and Permits	Environmental response surcharges, park passes, distributive data processing fees, motorcycle operator safety training, waste tire recycling, etc.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
Health Service Fees	Fees collected for health services, including laboratory test fees and animal diagnostic lab fees
Other Charges for Services	Various fees, the majority of which are collected by the Public Utilities Commission, the Division of Banking, Universities, and the Oil and Gas Conservation Fund, which are used to ensure compliance with applicable regulations
General Government Service Fees	Service charges by various agencies to the public; e.g., fees charged by the Central Indexing System Board, filing fees with the Department of State, charges by the Motor Vehicle Division for driving record inquiries, and certain fees charged by the Department of Agriculture
Driver's Licenses	Fees for driver's licenses
Certifications and Inspections	Emission inspection stickers, emission registration, emission inspection station license, and other fees
Public Safety Service Fees	Fees for firefighter response, food protection programs, and background investigations
Employee Benefit Fees	Fees primarily collected for premiums paid under COBRA
Welfare Service Fees	Child abuse registry fees
OTHER REVENUE	
Interest and Investment Income	Interest income, finance charges, and gains/losses on investments
Court and Other Fines	Fines and forfeits levied by the courts
Disproportionate Share Providers	Medicaid disproportionate share from University Hospital and Denver General Hospital, and donations from private and public sources

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>
Higher Education Auxiliary Sales and Services	Revenue from operations such as bookstores, cafeterias, student unions, etc.
Miscellaneous Revenue	Revenue not included in another category, e.g., charges by colleges and universities for services to outside entities and operating transfers from TABOR exempt enterprises and auxiliaries to other non-exempt state agencies
Rents	Income from the lease of state land to private parties
Local Governments and Authorities	Funds from counties, cities, special districts, etc. primarily in the form of grants
Sales of Products	Sales of publications, maps, materials, and supplies
Unclaimed Money, Net	Abandoned property, unclaimed insurance proceeds, and unclaimed interests in business associations; net of claims paid and allowance for future claims payments
Lottery Transfer to Capital Construction	Transfer from the Lottery Fund for payment of certificates of participation on correctional facilities
Prior Year Audit Adjustments	Effect of errors in classifications of TABOR revenue in prior years

Appendix B

Description of Refunding Mechanisms

<u>Mechanism</u> <u>(Effective Date)</u>	<u>Description</u>
Earned Income Credit (January 1, 1999)	When the excess revenue exceeds \$50 million annually adjusted for inflation, an earned income credit of 10 percent of the taxpayer's federal earned income tax credit may be claimed. This is an increase from the 8.5 percent allowed in Fiscal Year 1999.
Business Personal Property Tax Credit (July 1, 1999)	When the excess revenue exceeds \$170 million annually adjusted for inflation, a personal property tax credit is allowed for the lesser of \$500 plus 13.37 percent of the amount exceeding \$500 or actual taxes paid.
Interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains to \$1,200/\$2,400 (January 1, 2000)	When the excess revenue exceeds \$220 million annually adjusted for inflation, taxpayers may deduct the lesser of \$1,200 or their total amount of interest, dividend, and capital gains income on their state income tax return. Married taxpayers will be allowed to deduct up to \$2,400 of such income.
Colorado Capital Gains Modification (January 1, 2000)	When the excess revenue exceeds \$260 million annually adjusted for inflation, a deduction is provided for capital gains taken on Colorado assets purchased prior to May 9, 1994 that were held for at least five years prior to a gain on the disposition. Both individuals and corporations are eligible for the deduction.
Rural Health Care Providers (January 1, 2000)	When the excess revenue exceeds \$285 million annually adjusted for inflation, a temporary income tax credit will be provided for health care professionals who reside and practice in areas of Colorado that are understaffed. This credit is effective from January 1, 2001 to January 1, 2005.

Mechanism
(Effective Date)

Description

Child Care Credits
 (January 1, 2000)

When the excess revenue exceeds \$290 million annually adjusted for inflation, a credit of 20 or 70 percent of an individual's federal child care credits may be claimed. The credit allowed depends on the taxpayer's income level with a maximum allowable income of \$64,000. In addition, the credit increased from \$200 per child to \$300 per child. The bill also allows in-home child care providers to claim credits for their own children.

Pollution Control Provisions
 (July 1, 1999)

When the excess revenue exceeds \$350 million annually adjusted for inflation, certain pollution control equipment is exempt from state sales and use tax, including solid waste, noise pollution, wind power, solar, and thermal generation equipment.

Health Benefits Plan
 (January 1, 2000)

When the excess revenue exceeds \$400 million annually adjusted for inflation, an income tax credit for health benefit plans not paid for by an employer or deducted from federal adjusted gross income is allowed. The credit is capped at \$500, with qualifying income capped at \$25,000 for individuals without dependents, \$30,000 for joint filers without dependents, and \$35,000 for individual or joint filers with dependents. The credit is only available to the extent of the individual's tax liability.

Expanded Capital Gains
 (January 1, 1999)

When the excess revenue exceeds \$430 million annually adjusted for inflation, the exemption allowed in the Colorado Capital Gains Modification bill is expanded to include Colorado capital gains made for any tax year beginning on or after January 1, 1999. It reduces the holding period of the asset for such capital gains exclusions from five years to one year for Colorado assets. The credit is equal to the amount of income attributable to qualifying Colorado gains receiving capital treatment and included in federal taxable income.

Sales Tax Refund
 (January 1, 1999)

When there is an excess after the above mechanisms have been applied, a tiered income bracket system will be used to distribute the excess sales tax as a credit to be taken on individual income tax returns.

Appendix C

State of Colorado Other TABOR Revenue For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2000, 1999, and 1998

	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 1999	1999 to 2000 % Change	Fiscal Year 1998	1998 to 1999 % Change
OTHER GENERAL FUNDED REVENUE:					
Tobacco Products Taxes	\$67,236,497	\$68,578,532	-2.0%	\$67,942,094	0.9%
Estate and Inheritance Taxes	59,731,067	67,140,458	-11.0%	109,563,256	-38.7%
Interest and Investment Income	41,987,857	47,501,029	-11.6%	52,180,496	-9.0%
Court and Other Fines	29,636,690	28,577,589	3.7%	28,588,457	0.0%
Disproportionate Share Providers	7,131,370	73,005,074	-90.2%	72,614,873	0.5%
TOTAL GENERAL FUNDED REVENUE	\$205,723,481	\$284,802,682	-27.8%	\$330,889,176	-13.9%
OTHER CASH FUNDED REVENUE:					
Education Service Fees	\$550,871,201	\$530,975,270	3.7%	\$511,126,751	3.9%
Employment Taxes	199,137,514	191,148,992	4.2%	192,824,965	-0.9%
Interest and Investment Income	189,199,047	184,832,069	2.4%	164,591,204	12.3%
Gaming and Other Taxes	77,628,225	75,367,640	3.0%	62,917,270	19.8%
Business Licenses and Permits	64,032,386	66,095,935	-3.1%	59,325,701	11.4%
Hunting and Fishing Licenses	53,358,093	60,326,967	-11.6%	57,616,238	4.7%
Insurance Taxes	42,644,625	43,051,506	-0.9%	39,728,699	8.4%
Health Service Fees	30,886,020	34,786,852	-11.2%	32,326,192	7.6%
Higher Education Auxiliary					
Sales and Services	30,822,246	30,446,509	1.2%	25,874,664	17.7%
General Government Service Fees	19,225,864	22,089,204	-13.0%	25,394,587	-13.0%
Miscellaneous Revenues	18,218,603	19,537,059	-6.7%	20,576,274	-5.1%
Unclaimed Money	12,029,037	12,045,242	-0.1%	9,867,482	22.1%
Other Program Revenue	12,990,252	22,532,554	-42.3%	36,802,463	-38.8%
TOTAL OTHER CASH FUNDED REVENUE	\$1,301,043,113	\$1,293,235,799	0.6%	\$1,238,972,490	4.4%

Source: Office of the State Auditor analysis of State Controller's Office data and does not include the adjustments as noted in the Independent Auditor's Report.

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