

Comparison of education funding proposals for 2013 ballot

Compiled by the Bell Policy Center, April 10, 2013.

Proposed Initiative	Leg Council ID	10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
	Proponent ID	1A	1B	1C	1D	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	4C	4D										
	Proponents	CTP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	FPP	GEC	GEC	GEC	GEC	GEC	GEC	GEC	GEC	
Major statutory and constitutional provisions																											
Expressly supersedes "all other statewide public education fund tax measures passed on 2013 ballot." (CTP)		✓																									
Amends State Constitution (Gallagher Amendment) to gradually reduce and then maintain the residential assessment rate at 7.9% solely for property taxes dedicated preschool and to K-12 public schools.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																	
Amends State Constitution (Amendment 23) to eliminate growth provision and original General Fund diversion to State Education Fund after FY 2014. Replaces these with a requirement that the State Education Fund receive at least 43% of sales, excise and income taxes in the General Fund based on tax rates in effect at the end of 2012.				✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓													
Amends State Constitution (Amendment 23) to eliminate growth provision and original General Fund diversion to State Education Fund after FY 2014. Replaces these with a requirement that the State Education Fund receive at least 44.7% of sales, excise and income taxes in the General Fund based on tax rates in effect at the end of 2012.			✓			✓																					
Does not amend either the Gallagher Amendment or Amendment 23.		✓													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Amends State Constitution (TABOR) to	... allow multiple rates specifically for an income tax increment for schools.			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓									
	... allow "voter approved rates" for personal income taxes.																		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Creates Education Achievement Fund to receive all revenues from a new income tax increment for public schools created under tax provisions (see blue category below). Requires that the fund be used only for P-12 Education and education reform.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
Deposits revenues from new income tax increment in State Education Fund.																			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
De-bruces all revenues from income tax increment "or otherwise addressed" by provisions amending Gallagher or creating the Education Achievement Fund. (FPP)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
	... all revenues collected pursuant to new subsection in which overall income tax rates are set, perhaps meaning that de-brucing may apply to all income tax revenues.																		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	... all revenues from income tax increment.	✓																									
Maintenance of Effort	Funds must supplement and not supplant previously appropriated revenues. (FPP)		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
	Funds must supplement and not supplant previously appropriated general fund revenues adjusted annually for enrollment. (GEC)																		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Revenues in excess of TABOR limit to be deposited in SEF rather than rebated. (GEC)																			✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
New Personal Income Tax Provisions																											
Short title	Taxable income	Percentage increase	New rates																								
Minimal Flat Rate (CTP)	All taxable income	0.0001	4.6301%	✓																							
Flat Rate (FPP)	All taxable income	0.72	5.35%	✓			✓			✓				✓													
Two Step (FPP and GEC)	Up to \$75,000	0.37	5.00%		✓			✓			✓				✓									✓	✓	✓	✓
	Above \$75,000	1.27	5.90%																								
Five Step to 6.63% (FPP)	Up to \$50,000	0.12	4.75%																								
	\$50,001 - \$75,000	0.87	5.50%																								
	\$75,001 - \$100,000	1.37	6.00%			✓				✓				✓													
	\$100,001 - \$200,000	1.87	6.50%																								
	Above \$200,000	2.00	6.63%																								
Five Step to 6.85% (GEC)	Up to \$50,000		4.65%																								
	\$50,001 - \$75,000		5.00%																✓	✓	✓	✓					
	\$75,001 - \$100,000		5.50%																								
	\$100,001 - \$200,000		6.00%																								
	Above \$200,000		6.85%																								
Five Step to 6.90% (FPP)	Up to \$50,000	0.12	4.75%																								
	\$50,001 - \$75,000	0.37	5.00%																								
	\$75,001 - \$100,000	0.87	5.50%				✓			✓				✓													
	\$100,001 - \$200,000	1.37	6.00%																								
	Above \$200,000	2.27	6.90%																								
Tiers reflect income for joint filers only. Tiers for individuals filing as head of household are 25% lower (i.e., \$37,500 rather than \$50,000, \$150,000 rather than \$200,000). (GEC)																			✓	✓			✓	✓			
Authorizes (but does not require) the General Assembly to adjust income tiers annually for inflation. (FPP and GEC)				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax tiers and rates placed in state constitution																			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Estimated Net New Revenues (tax year 2015)																											
\$100,000		✓																									
\$890.1 m			✓				✓				✓				✓										✓	✓	
TBD, but likely more than \$890 m																									✓	✓	
TBD, but likely less than \$900 m																			✓	✓							
\$900.1 m						✓				✓				✓				✓									
TBD, but likely more than \$900 m																								✓	✓		
\$952.8 m		✓					✓				✓				✓												
\$1,017 m				✓					✓				✓				✓										

Key:
 CPT -- Proponents affiliated with the Colorado Tea Party
 FPP -- Proponents affiliated with the Colorado Forum's Fiscal Planning Project
 GEC -- Proponents affiliated with Great Education Colorado

Cheat Sheet on FPP proposals

	A	B	C	D
1	flat/23/G	2-step/23/G	5-step-6.63/23/G	5-step-6.9/23/G
2	flat/G	2-step/G	5-step-6.63/G	5-step-6.9/G
3	flat/23	2-step/23	5-step-6.63/23	5-step-6.9/23
4	flat	2-step	5-step-6.63	5-step-6.9