



**Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff**

Initiative # 96

**INITIAL FISCAL
IMPACT STATEMENT**

Date: January 16, 2018

Fiscal Analyst: Chris Ward (303-866-3521)
Ryan Long (303-866-2066)
Chris Creighton (303-866-5834)

LCS TITLE: LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2018-2019	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022
State Revenue			
State Expenditures	\$0	\$194,619	\$161,785
General Fund	\$0	\$194,619	\$161,785

Note: This *initial* fiscal impact estimate has been prepared for the Title Board. If the initiative is placed on the ballot, Legislative Council Staff may revise this estimate for the Blue Book Voter Guide if new information becomes available.

Summary of Measure

Every 10 years following the U.S. census, the Colorado Reapportionment Commission must create and approve a legislative district plan for the Colorado House of Representatives and Colorado State Senate. This initiative changes the composition, processes, and name of the commission.

Commissioner selection. The initiative changes the commission from 11 members to 12 members and changes how appointments are made. The first six commissioners — two from the state's largest party, two from the state's second largest party, and two who are unaffiliated with any party — are chosen by lot in a public setting from the list of qualified applicants. Subsequently, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and the minority leaders of each house each choose 10 applicants from the list of remaining candidates, and send their lists to the Chief Judge of the Colorado Court of Appeals. Nonpartisan legislative staff also send a list of 10 to 20 unaffiliated candidates to the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge chooses the remaining six commissioners from these lists. The Chief Judge must enhance the commission's racial and gender diversity, and ensure that each of the state's congressional districts is represented on the commission.

If any commissioner runs for the State Senate or House before new district lines are drawn, every communication paid for by the candidate must contain the statement "I helped draw my own district lines as a member of the reapportionment commission."

State plan review and approval. The Commission must maintain a website where all Colorado residents may submit proposed maps or written comments. It must also hold at least three hearings in each Congressional district, including at least one hearing west of the continental divide and one held south of El Paso County and east of the continental divide. These hearings must be broadcast live through the commission's website for public access. A super-majority of eight commissioners is required to approve a map for state House and Senate districts, but a map

may be vetoed by all four unaffiliated commissioners. The commission must adopt a map and send it to the Colorado Supreme Court on or before August 10 of the year after the decennial census. If the commission fails to meet this deadline or fails to respond timely to the court's review with a revised map, any commissioner may file a plan with the court. The initiative requires that the court-approved plan for redrawing state legislative districts be filed with the Secretary of State by November 15.

State Expenditures

Based on preliminary costs for state legislative redistricting under current law, **this initiative is projected to increase state General Fund expenditures by \$194,619 and 0.2 FTE in FY 2020-21 and \$161,785 and 1.2 FTE in FY 2021-22.** These costs are summarized in Table 1 and discussed below.

Table 1. Expenditures Under Initiative #96			
Cost Components	FY 2018-19	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
Personal Services	-	\$11,879	\$101,181
FTE	-	0.2 FTE	1.2 FTE
Operating Expenses & Capital Outlay	-	3,664	475
Computer Equipment, Software, and Website	-	167,200	6,170
Travel and Per Diem	-	9,727	29,180
Benefits and Leased Space	-	2,149	24,779
TOTAL	\$0	\$194,619	\$161,785

Personal Services and operating costs. Under the current legislative redistricting process, legislative district plans are drawn by the Colorado Reapportionment Commission in the interim (between legislative sessions). Staff support for this commission is provided by the nonpartisan legislative staff. The current process is projected to last seven months and require 1.3 FTE in FY 2020-21 and 3.3 FTE in FY 2021-22. Under this initiative, the new Nonpartisan Legislative Reapportionment Commission will require a 1.5 FTE in FY 2020-21 and 4.5 FTE in FY 2021-22. These increased costs are due largely to the requirement for a website through which members of the public may submit maps and comments, the requirement to post comments on the website, and the requirement to broadcast all public hearings live through the commission's website.

Computer equipment and software. State redistricting requires computers that use GIS and mapping software, as well as data and printing services. This measure also specifies certain requirements for the commission's website, including allowing the submission of public maps and comments and the broadcasting of meetings that exceed the requirements of current law. Computer equipment and website development costs are expected to increase \$167,200 in FY 2020-21 and \$6,170 in FY 2021-22 over the requirements of current law.

Travel and per diem. Under current law, several meetings and public hearings are held as a part of the redistricting process to seek public input on new district plans. These meetings are held throughout the state and funds are needed to pay for travel expense reimbursement and per diem for staff and commission members. Under this initiative, costs will increase for additional staff and the twelfth commissioner to travel and to hold additional public hearings.

Leased space and employee benefits. Leased office space and employee benefits are estimated to cost \$2,149 in FY 2020-21 and \$24,779 in FY 2021-22. This includes eight months of leased space and health, life, and dental insurance for redistricting staff.

Effective Date

If approved by voters, the ballot initiative takes effect upon proclamation of the Governor within 30 days of the official canvas of votes at the 2018 general election.

State and Local Government Contacts

Judicial
Local Affairs

Law
Legal Services

Legislative Council
Secretary of State

Abstract of Initiative 96: LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT

This initial fiscal estimate, prepared by the nonpartisan Director of Research of the Legislative Council as of January, 2018, identifies the following impacts:

The abstract includes estimates of the fiscal impact of the initiative. If this initiative is to be placed on the ballot, Legislative Council Staff will prepare new estimates as part of a fiscal impact statement, which includes an abstract of that information. All fiscal impact statements are available at www.ColoradoBlueBook.com and the abstract will be included in the ballot information booklet that is prepared for the initiative.

State expenditures. Under the current legislative redistricting process, legislative district plans for the Colorado House of Representatives and Colorado Senate are drawn by the Reapportionment Commission following the decennial census. Initiative 96 replaces the Reapportionment Commission with the newly created Nonpartisan Legislative Reapportionment Commission. Overall, Initiative 96 increases state expenditures by \$194,619 in FY 2020-21 and \$161,785 in FY2021-22.