Colorado Union Taxpayers P.O. Box 1166 Arvada, CO. 80003

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RATES THE LEGISLATURE

COLORADO UNION OF TAXPAYERS
Allied with National Taxpayers Union

FIFTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1979 — 1980

* * * C	ONGRESSIONAL	SCORES*	*	*	*
Armstrong, William Hart, Gary	R 72 D 31	Kramer, Kenneth Johnson, James Schroeder, Patricia			
(*) Seventh Annual by the National Tax	Rating — 1980 payers Union	Wirth, Timothy Kogovsek, Raymond	D	25 18	

\star \star LEGISLATIVE SCORES \star \star \star

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STAT	E SENATORS	;		STATE	REPRESEI	NTATIVES		
NAME	CITY	RANK	NAME	CITY	RANK	NAME	CITY F	RANK
Noble	R Norwood	75	Randall	R Colo. Spgs.	88	DeNier	R Durango	25
Powers	R Denver	63	Durham	R Colo. Spgs.	86	Ezzard	R Englewood	25
Strickland	R Westminster	63	McElderry	R Lakewood	86	Jones	R Boulder	25
Allshouse	R Aurora	57	Stephenson	R Colo. Spgs.	86	Massari	D Trinidad	25
Fowler, H.	R Littleton	57	DeFilippo	R Golden	75	Reeves	R Littleton	25
Hefley	R Colo. Spgs.	57	Winkler	R Castle Rock	71	Shoemaker	R Canon City	25
Anderson	R Loveland	50	Gorsuch	R Denver	67	Speltz	R Littleton	25
Bishop	R Grand Jct.	50	Dodge	R Denver	63	Witherspoon	D Lakewood	25
Harding	R Colo. Spgs.	50	Erickson **	R Loveland	63	Gustafson	R Denver	17
Hughes	R Colo. Spgs.	50	Hertzberger	R Colo. Spgs.	63	McCroskey	D Denver	17
McCormick	R Canon City	50	Larson	R Colo. Spgs.	63	Callihan	D Gunnison	14
Meikleiohn	R Arvada	50	Lillpop	R Aiamosa	63	Hudson	D Denver	14
Schaefer	R Lakewood	50	Powers	R Colo Spgs.	63	Hume	R Boulder	14
Yost	R Cook	50	Schauer	R Littleton	63	Kopel	D Denver	14
Zakhem	R Denver	50	Tancredo	R Arvada	63	Hayes	D Commerce City	
Stockton	R Lakewood	43	Theos	R Meeker	57	Marks	D Northalenn	13
Wham	R Denver	43	Becker	R Colo. Spgs.	50	Orten	D Westminster	13
Clark	R LaJunta	38	Bledsoe	R Hugo	50	Traylor	R Wheatridge	13
Cole	R Littleton	38	Scherling	R Aurora	50	Castro	D Denver	0
Shore	R Denver	33	Youngland	R New Raymer	50	Chavez	D Denver	0
Barnhill	R Golden	25	Burford	R Grand Jct.	50	Davoren	D Denver	Ō
Fowler, L.	R Boulder	25	Hilsmeier	R Longmont	43	DeHerrera	D Denver	Ō
Hatcher	D Gunnison	25	Spano	R Arvada	43	Edmonds	D Grand Jct.	Ō
Kadlecek	D Greeley	20	Boley	R Pueblo	38	Howe	D Boulder	Ō
Beno	D Pueblo	13	Faatz	R Denver	38	Johnson	D Pueblo	Ö
Baca-			Fine	R Greeley	38	Kirscht	D Pueblo	Ŏ
Barragan	D Thornton	0	Hamlin	R Ft. Morgan	38	Knox	D Denver	Ö
Gallagher	D Denver	0	Hastings	D Sterling	38	Lucero	D Pueblo	Ö
Groff	D Denver	0	Hinman	R Yampa	38	Pena	D Denver	Ō
Holme	D Denver	0	Neale	R Denver	38	Shepard	D Thornton	Ö
MacManus	D Denver	0	Strahle	R Ft. Collins	38	Taylor	D Denver	Ö
Phelps	D Pueblo	0	Burns	D Lamar	33	Trimble	D Denver	Ö
Sandoval,D.	D Denver	0	Showalter	R Greeley	29	HIIIDIC	2 2011701	J
Sandoval,P.	D Denver	0		•				
Soash	D Steamboat Sps	s. 0						
Stewart	D Longmont '	0						Page 1
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I WANT TO HELP

Coloradoans need a counterbalancing force to the spending lobbies.
☐ I wish to support CUT with a contribution of \$10☐ \$15☐ \$20☐ \$25☐.
□ I also wish to receive a complimentary subscription to — Dollars & Sense.
☐ I wish to order 25☐ 50☐ 100☐ 200☐ Other ratings at 10¢ each.
☐ I want to be on the CUT team, please let me know how I can help.
Name Phone(s)
Address
City/State/Zip

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BILL DEFINITIONS AND RELATED FACTS*

SPENDING LIMITS AND TAX RELIEF — A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The state General Fund spending limit coupled with a continually growing Colorado economy has resulted in substantial year-end surplus revenues—about \$600 million—since 1978. Roughly half of these "tax relief" funds ended up in additional spending for highways, water, and schools. The remainder was used for refunds or reductions in taxes. While this is a step in the right direction, a statewide Constitutional Amendment is needed to limit state spending, and to put similar restraints on cities, counties, school districts and special districts.

CONCERNING THE FISCAL POLICY OF THE STATE, AND PROVIDES FOR ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION OF TAX REVENUES.

HB-1610 1979 VETOED **Note:** This bill provided over \$100 million of tax relief for income, sales, inheritance, gift, and business taxes. Heating expense allowances were granted. This initial tax bill was vetoed by Governor Lamm and replaced with HB-1611. CUT believes HB-1610—and the attempts to kill it—more accurately reflects the fiscal philosophy of our legislators.

Correct Vote: YES

House: YES-48 NO-13 Senate: YES-22 NO-12

EDUCATION—DECLINING ENROLLMENTS AND ESCALATING PERSONNEL COSTS

Colorado appropriated \$1.1 billion, or 54% of its entire state budget for education in 1980. Despite increased state funding, local property taxes for education increased another \$49 million, or 8.8% this year. In an era of declining enrollments, the education establishment has not planned ahead. Schools are topheavy in personnel, salaries, and benefits.

In the 5-year period between 1973 and 1978 public school enrollments declined 2.5% while the number of teachers and administrators increased 11.4%. Higher-salaried administrators and supervisory personnel have increased nearly twice as fast as teachers. Fringe and retirement benefits have been greatly expanded. Salaries and benfits consume 80-85% of school budgets.

The powerful education lobby has been unwilling to make necessary cutbacks. Perhaps this is why Colorado ranks fourth in the nation in educational personnel per capita. It is time to bite the personnel bullet—a bitter pill for educators, but a long overdue cure for ailing taxpayers!

RESTRICTS THE POWER OF THE STATE SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET REVIEW BOARD TO GRANT INCREASED REVENUES FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY.

HB-1537 1979 LOST

Note: This 3-member board is a convenient loophole for the education lobby. It has circumvented the taxpayers by granting \$108 million of additional property taxes for extraneous school spending in the last 6 years. All this money has been granted with only 20 days review each year. CUT believes the board should be abolished.

Correct Vote: YES

House: YES-30 NO-34 Senate: No Vote

SOCIAL SERVICES — EXPANDING STATE WELFARE

State welfare for social services continues to expand along with other programs and agencies. From 1976 to 1979 social service expenditures have grown from \$328 to \$416 million—an increase of 26%. In 1980 Social Services and Institutions will spend a total of \$534 million, or one-fourth of the entire state budget.

Federal grants and matching funds have been used as bait to begin many social programs. This **easy money has been a windfall for public officials**, but a headache for taxpayers who are burdened with continuing funding costs. With money for federal grants and revenue sharing drying up, will our elected officials cut back on these programs? Or, will they increase taxes to continue expanding state welfare?

CONCERNING DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, AND PROVIDING FOR MULTI-PURPOSE SERVICE CENTERS WITH RELATED PROGRAMS

HB-1114 1980 PASSED Note: The fiscial impact for this new bureaucracy was placed at \$240,000 for the first year. The bill becomes a welfare case itself in asking for matching federal funds. Typically, costs for this agency will skyrocket in the next ten years. This is another attempt at social engineering as well as a duplication of services already offered.

Correct Vote: NO

House: YES-53 NO-8 Senate: YES-18 NO-7

Continued on Page 3

BILL DEFINITIONS AND RELATED FACTS, CON'T.

SB-210 1979 PASSED CONCERNING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, AND PROVIDING THAT NONRESIDENT DEPENDENTS OF DECEASED EMPLOYEES SHALL RECEIVE THE SAME BENEFITS AS RESIDENT DEPENDENTS.

Note: Unbelieveable as it may seem, Colorado has now started a foreign aid giveaway program. This bill provides death benefits to alien dependents in this country at the time of death of an injured employee.

Correct Vote: NO

Senate: YES-19 NO-14

House: YES-45 NO-15

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES — SPIRALING GROWTH, SALARIES, AND BENEFITS

In 1977 Colorado state and local governments hired an additional 5,620 employees—one for every six new Colorado residents! Between 1968 and 1977 the number of public employees increased 39%. Colorado's ratio of employees to residents is 13% over the national average.

Between 1968 and 1977 public employee payrolls increased by 185%—almost double the rate of inflation. This year our legislators granted about \$10 million in increased salaries and benefits. State salaries and retirement benefits are about twice as high as the private sector.

How could our legislators act so irresponsibly? Well, perhaps they lost perspective because they were voting for themselves. Members of the General Assembly increased their own salaries and retirement benefits by \$309,930—an increase of 24%!

SB-62 1980 PASSED ESTABLISHES A COST OF LIVING STABILI—ZATION FUND AND PROVIDES FOR INCREASED BENEFITS PAYABLE UNDER THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION.

Note: The retirement increases granted will cost \$8.7 million for 1981. Public employees, including educators, will pay nothing for these increased retirement benefits. Employer, or state contributions range from 10-14%. The bill provides for convenient cost of living increases and mandates part of the cost to municipalities and school districts—which will raise your local taxes. Considering the inequities of this bill, this self-serving vote is shocking.

Correct Vote: NO

Senate: YES-34 NO-0

House: YES-63 NO-0

CONCERNING THE COMPENSATION OF STATE OFFICIALS.

HB-1218 1980 PASSED Note: The salary increases granted will cost \$1.3 million, or 13% more this year and \$1.4 million, or 14% next year. Interestingly, judges for whom the bill was originally intended only received a 10% raise while legislators received a 24% raise. While other state officials received generous raises, the Colorado Land Commissioners received a whopping 41% more.

Correct Vote: NO

House: YES-38 NO-22

Senate: YES-33 NO-2

CONCERNING THE COMPENSATION OF STATE EMPLOYEES.

HB-1219 1980 PASSED Note: These salary increases will cost \$1.2 million—a 17.5% increase over current levels. The highest salary schedule will be \$4,872 per month, while the lowest is \$2,584. Some employees will receive gigantic \$1,400 monthly raises, while others receive \$300. If the magnitude of these pay raises doesn't make you mad, you either work for the government or you're not paying taxes.

Correct Vote: NO

House: YES-54 NO-5 Senate: YES-34 NO-1

STATE GOVERNMENT --- GROWTH OF NEW AGENCIES

Colorado has an explosive growth of new agencies since 1960. Between 1960 and 1980, 76 new agencies and activities have increased our costs from \$339 million to \$2.8 billion, or 800%. Between 1973 and 1978, 24 new agencies had an average cost of \$700,000. Spending by these agencies will likely spiral 1,000% in the next ten years.

The amount of money which the government takes away from individuals and spends on its various purposes has nearly tripled (in terms of constant dollars) over the past three decades. The explosive growth of new agencies since 1960 are the results of Lyndon Johnson's "great society" programs and Richard Nixon's "revenue sharing." Federal seed money has been used as bait to start many nonessential state agencies. Legislative review of federal appropriations is badly needed.

CONCERNING THE CREATION OF THE PLATTE VALLEY HOUSING DISTRICT, AND PROVIDING FOR THE POWERS AND DUTIES THEREOF.

SB-429 1979

Note: The Budget Office gives no fiscal impact for this bill which would encourage and assist development of low cost housing in Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson counties. This is another attempt at social engineering without regard to economic or practical consequences.

Correct Vote: NO

Senate: YES-18 NO-17

House: NO VOTE

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PERMITTING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO APPROPRIATE CERTAIN FUNDS RECEIVED BY ANY STATE AGENCY FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SCR-1 1980 LOST

Note. The amended resolution was regarded as a worthy attempt at monitoring the expenditure of federal appropriations. Federal seed money for non-essential programs has **consistently impacted taxpayers** as continuing funding must be generated.

Correct Vote: YES

Senate: YES-24 NO-11 House YES-37 NO-26

CUT IS WORKING TO LOWER TAXES THROUGH REDUCED GOVERNMENT SPENDING. This rating measures each legislator's taxing and spending philosophy. The eight bills used were selected from hundreds of bills, final acts, and fiscal notes studied.

(*) Sources: Budget of Colorado – 1980, State Budget Office Fiscal Notes, Colorado Department of Education Publications, U.S. Office of Budget and Management Data, and Colorado Public Expenditures Council Reports.

HOW YOUR SENATOR VOTED

NAME Allshouse	+ 1610	7 1114	+ 210	1 62	1218	1219	+ 429	+ SCR #1	22 PERCENT
Anderson	+	-	+		-	_	+	+	50
BacaBarragan	-	Z		-	1	-	-	-	0
Barnhill	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	25
Beno			-	1		-	-	+	13
Bishop	+	_	+	ł	-	-	+	+	50
Clark	+	_	+	1	-		+	-	38
Cole	+	1	-	1	-	-	+	+	38
Fowler, H.	+	Z	+	_	1	-	+	+	57
Fowler, L.	+	1	-	-	_	-	-	+	25
Gallagher	_	Z	-	_	-	-	_	-	0
Groff	_	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	0
Harding	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	50
Hatcher	1		-	-	+	_	1	+	25
Hefley	÷	+	Z	-	_	_	+	+	57
Holme	1	_	-	, –	_	_	_	-	0
Hughes	+	_	+		-	-	+	+	50

NAME	1610	1114	210	62	1218	1219	429	SCR #1	% PERCENT
Kadlecek	Z	Z	Z	_		_	_	+	20
MacManus	-	Z		-	1	-	-	-	0
McCormick	+	-	+	1	-	1	+	+	50
Meiklejohn	+	+	+	1	-	+	_	+	50
Noble	+	_	+	1	+	+	+	+	75
Phelps		~	-	1	-	ı	1	ı	0
Powers	+	+	+	-	-	_	+	+	63
Sandoval, D.		-	-	-	-	-	į.	1	0
Sandoval, P.	-	Z	_	Z	_	-	-	+	0
Schaefer	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	50
Shore	*	Z	*	*	-	-	*	+	33
Soash	-		_	-	·-	-	-	-	0
Stewart	-	-	-	-		_	-	-	0
Stockton	+	Z	-	-	_	-	+	+	43
Strickland	+	+	+	_			+	+	63
Wham	+	Z	+	_	-	_	_	+	43
Yost	+	+	<u> </u>	-	-	-	+	+	50
Zakhem	+	+	+		_		<u> </u>	+	50

HOW YOUR REPRESENTATIVE VOTED

NAME		1610	1537	1114	210	62	1218	1219	SCR #1	% PERCENT
Becker	R	+	+	_		_	+	_	+	50
Bledsoe	R	+	+		+	-		-	+	50
Boley	D		+	_			+	-	+	38
Burford	R	+	+	+			_	-	+	50
Burns	D	+	+	_	-	_	Z	Z	_	33
Callihan	D	+	-	Z	-	-	-		-	14
Castro	D	ì	- I	_		-	-	-	-	0
Chavez	D	Ż	-		-	-	-	-	_	0
Davoren	D	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	_	0
DeFilippo	R	+	+	+	+	-	+	_	+	75
DeHerrera	D	-	_	Z	_	-	-	-	_	0
DeNier	R	+	_	-	-	_	-		+	25
Dodge	R	+	+	+	+	-	-	- 1	+	63
Durham	R	+	+	+	+		+	Z	+	86
Edmonds	D	-	-	-,.	_	_		-	Z	0
Erickson	R	+.	+	-	+	_	+	-	+	63
Ezzard	R	+	-	-	_	<u> </u>	-	-	+	25
Faatz	R	+	+	_	-	-	+	-	-	38
Fine	R	+	-	_	+	_	_	_	+	38
Gorsuch	R	+	+	+	Z	-	-	Z	+	67
Gustafson	R	+	-	_	_	-	Z	Z	-	17
Hamlin	R	+	+	-	-	_	-	-	+	38
Hastings	D	+	+	-		-	+	-	_	38
Hayes	D	+	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	13
Herzberger	R	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	63
Hilsmeier	R	+	+	-	Z	-	-	_	+	43
Hinman	R	+	+	-	-	-	-	_	+	38
Howe	D	_	-	_	Z	Z.	_	-	-	0
Hudson	D	+	-	-	-	-	-		Z	14
Hume	R	+	-	Z	_	-	-		_	14
Johnson	D	_	_	-	•	-	-	-	_	0
Jones	R	+	-	-	_	_	-	-	+	25
Kirscht	D	-	-	_	_	-		-	_	0

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NAME		1610	1537	1114	210	62	1218	1219	SCR #1	% PERCENT
Knox	D		-	_		_		_		0
Kopel	D	+	Z			-	-	_	-	14
Larson	R	+	+	-	+		+		+	63
Lilipop	R	+	+		+	_	+		+	63
Lucero	D		-		_	_	-	_	-	0
Marks	D	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	+	13
Massari	D	+	-	-	_	-	+	-	-	25
McCroskey	D	+		-	_	-	Z	Z	-	17
McElderry	R	+	+	+	Z	_	+	+	+	86
Neale	R	+	+	_	_	-	_	_	+	38
Orten	D	+		-	_	-	-	_	-	13
Pena	D	Z	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	0
Powers	R	+	+	-	_	-	+	+	+	63
Randall	R	+	+	+	+		.+.	+	+	88
Reeves	R	+			_		-	4	+	25
Schauer	R	+	+	_	+	_ 1	+	-	+	63
Scherling	R	+	+	-		_	+	-	+	50
Shepard	D	-		_	-	-		-	-	0
Shoemaker	D	+		-	-	_		Į	+	25
Showalter	R	_	+	_	_	-	Z	-	+	29
Spano	R	+	+		Z	-	_	-	+	43
Spelts	R	+		_	-	_		_	+	25
Stephenson	R	+	+	Z	+	_	+	+	+	86
Strahle	R	+			+		_	_	+	38
Tancredo	R	+	+		+	-	+	_	+	63
Taylor	D		_			-	-			0
Theos	R	+		+	-		+	Z	+	57
Traylor	R	+			_	-			-	13
Trimble	R					Z	-		_	0
Winkler	R	+	+	<u> </u>	+	-	Z	+	+	71
Witherspoon	D	+	-	-	-	_	+	-	_	25
Younglund	R	+	+	-			+	_	+	50

Each legislator is given a percentage on the votes he actually cast. Absences are not penalized. The following abbreviations are used: (D) Democrat, (R) Republican, (*) Not in Office, (Z) Absent or Excused (+) Right Vote (-) Wrong Vote.