AGENDA

AGENDA ITEMS

1. FRUITA TOURISM ADVISORY COUNCIL DISCUSSION (6:30 - 7:00 PM)

2. PRESENTATION – PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD (7:00 - 7:45 PM)

3. DISCUSSION OF PROCESS FOR THE SIX-YEAR REVIEW OF THE FRUITA CITY CHARTER (7:45 - 8:15 PM)

4. DISCUSSION REGARDING PROCESS FOR A POTENTIAL TABOR BALLOT QUESTION AT THE APRIL 2, 2024 REGULAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION (8:15 - 8:45 PM)

OTHER ITEMS
PURPOSE

The Fruita City Council has been (or will be) hearing from and discussing each Fruita Board and Commission throughout this year. For this agenda item, the focus will be on the Fruita Tourism Advisory Council (“FTAC”) and providing any feedback and direction to the group. Members of the FTAC recently presented to the City Council and additional information on that presentation can be found below.

BACKGROUND

Members of the FTAC presented to the City Council at the first regular meeting in May. The FTAC covered the purpose and responsibilities of the board, prior year accomplishments, and 2023 highlights. A summary of that presentation is provided here:

- **FTAC Purpose and Responsibilities**
  - Purpose - The Fruita Tourism Advisory Council strives to promote responsible tourism in an area where geology, paleontology, mountain biking, and other outdoor recreation resources are abundant.
  - Responsibilities –
    - Promote Fruita to visitors through tourism related business.
    - Support Fruita’s unique festival and tourism related events.
    - Continue implementation of the “Play Like a Local” Campaign.

- **Prior Year Accomplishments**
  - Continued marketing partnership with the Town of Palisade, the “Bookends of the Grand Valley” partnership. Through the Reimagine Destinations program, from the Colorado Tourism Office, both organizations were provided with a consultant to create a work-plan for the marketing partnership. That work plan was completed last year, and now the focus is to implement goals from the work plan.
  - Completed a rebrand of the Play Like a Local Campaign.
  - Completed a redesign of the GoFruita.com website and transitioned to a WordPress website to allow for greater flexibility and the ability for staff and the consultant to make
changes without going through a web hosting provider. The new website can be found here.

- Was one of three destinations featured in the 2022 Intersections Documentary, created by Stans No Tubes. That documentary can be found here.
- Awarded three mini-grants to the Kids Adventure Games, Fruita Area Chamber of Commerce, and the Colorado National Monument Association.
- Funded the re-printing of the Fruita Historic Walking Tour Brochures, a joint project with the Fruita Historic Preservation Board.
- Awarded grant funding from the Colorado Tourism Office and Great Outdoors Colorado for new trail construction at the North Fruita Desert.

**2023 Goals and Highlights**

- The City of Fruita is funding more special events than ever, contributing $32,350 to local events.
- Partnered with Mesa County Public and awarded a $250,000 grant from Colorado Parks and Wildlife for trail construction at the North Fruita Desert.
- Working on implementing projects in the Fruita + Palisade work plan, including the creation, production, and distribution of a Mesa County Gravel Adventure Field Guide.
- Prioritizing new media efforts to reach target audiences and promote travel to Fruita. Also focusing on previously used media efforts, like Sojern, to determine how marketing dollars relate to people traveling to the area.
TO: FRUITA CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR
FROM: MARC MANCUSO, PARKS AND RECREATION DIRECTOR
DATE: MAY 23, 2023

AGENDA TEXT: PRESENTATION – PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD

PURPOSE

The Fruita City Council has been (or will be) hearing from and discussing each Fruita Board and Commission throughout this year. For this meeting, the focus will be Parks and Recreation Advisory Board will be providing an update and presentation.

Members of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board are invited to attend this workshop and participate in the discussion with the City Council. The information and ideas discussed will help shape future projects and priority items while providing feedback on the Board’s purpose and goals.

BACKGROUND

Members of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board will provide a presentation to the City Council on their purpose, accomplishments, goals and highlights for this year. The Parks and Recreation Advisory board is comprised of a 6 member board with the purpose of recommending to the Council plans for acquisitions, development and operation of parks, recreation areas, recreation programs, and recreation facilities owned and operated by the City.
BACKGROUND

The purpose of this agenda item is to discuss the process for the required 6-year review of the City Charter. Potential options are outlined on the following page.

The City of Fruita became a home-rule city with the adoption of a City Charter in 1981. Home-rule status allows a municipality every power essential or proper to the exercise of the right of self-government in local and municipal matters. The Fruita City Charter (Article XI Section 5) requires that the Charter be reviewed by the City Council at least once every six years. Charter provisions have been reviewed and modifications offered for public consideration at the municipal elections in 1984, 1986, 1988, 1998, and 2004. The last review took place in 2018 with no revisions proposed to the voters at the April 2018 election.

If revisions are proposed, the City Council must adopt an ordinance submitting the proposed amendments to the voters. The ordinance shall also adopt a ballot title for the proposed amendment(s). It is anticipated that any proposed changes would be placed on the ballot for the April 2, 2024 regular municipal election for voter consideration.

Staff has noted over the years the following sections to be reviewed, or sections which City Council has identified to be considered during the next review. The following potential areas for review and possible amendment. A more detailed review between staff and the City Attorney will occur following this discussion.

- General grammar changes throughout the entire document
- Article II – definition of a quorum of City Council
- Article III – 3.06 Powers & duties of the Mayor – consideration of if/how the Mayor fills a quorum
- Article IV – 4.05 regarding appointment/removal of department heads
- Article VI – relevant updates to boards & commissions, including changes related to the Election Commission based on current elections
- Article VIII – clarifying home rule nature of selling property
- Article X - Initiative, Referendum and Recall – Timing of petitions related to Coordinated Elections
FISCAL IMPACT

Fiscal impacts are minimal with the initial review process. Additional costs may be involved as the process moves forward and include 1) legal expenses associated with drafting and reviewing proposed amendments to the City Charter and 2) added election/ballot costs related to potential amendments to the City Charter.

APPLICABILITY TO CITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Fruita City Charter serves as the “Constitution of the City of Fruita”. The goal of the original Charter Review Commission established in 1981 was to create a charter which would guide the City of Fruita to be progressive as a community and responsive to its inhabitants. This goal remains the same 42 years later.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE COUNCIL

Potential options for conducting the review of the Charter include the following or combination of the following:

1) Establishment of committee(s)/study group(s) to provide background work on review of the Charter (or specific Articles of the Charter) and formulate recommendations to the City Council for consideration. Members may include staff, members of the Council, engaged citizens, such as previous or existing board and commission members, past City Council members, or any combination thereof.

2) Instruct staff to review the Charter and make recommendations to the City Council,

3) Schedule workshop sessions with City Council to identify potential changes and provide direction to staff and/or study groups to provide additional review, information, and language for Council consideration.

4) Other?

ATTACHMENTS:

- Fruita City Charter
- Excerpts from the 2022 Home Rule Handbook published by the Colorado Municipal League:
  - Advantages and Disadvantages of Home Rule. This provides a partial list of actions that home rule municipalities can take which statutory authority is doubtful.
  - Appendix J – Examples of Additional Authority and Flexibility Afforded to Home Rule Municipalities
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF HOME RULE

When considering the adoption of a home rule charter, the citizens of each municipality must decide whether home rule would be beneficial, considering the municipality’s own needs and problems. Municipal officials should consider or understand the possible advantages and disadvantages of home rule.

Home rule allows flexibility in the exercise of governmental powers. As discussed in the previous section, when a local problem arises, a statutory municipality can look only to the state statutes and a few constitutional provisions for its power or authority to act. If no power has been granted, the municipality must either ignore the problem or ask the state legislature to adopt a statute granting the necessary power. Home rule municipalities, on the other hand, can look both to the state statutes and to the specific and general grants of power found in Article XX of the Colorado Constitution. Thus, where no statutory authority to act exists, home rule municipalities may still have the power to solve their local problems and solve them quickly, without resorting to the state legislature.

If a statute does grant statutory municipalities the power to act, it may additionally require the municipalities to follow certain procedures and other limitations when acting. In other words, the state may control not only the question of whether the municipality has the power to act, but also the question of how that power should be exercised. On the other hand, in matters of local and municipal concern, home rule municipalities are not required to follow procedures outlined in the statutes and thus may shape solutions for local problems to fit local needs.

As an example of the flexibility of home rule power, the following is a partial list of actions that home rule municipalities can take but which statutory municipalities may not pursue or for which statutory authority is doubtful. A home rule municipality may:

- within certain limits, create new tax sources to meet local financial needs; 57
- provide a method for the simple and expeditious transfer of funds among municipal departments; 58
- establish its own maximum debt limitations or have no maximum limitation, as it desires; 59
- establish its own time limitations for the repayment of municipal bonds; 60
- create its own governmental form and administrative structure, including such matters as the size of its governing body; the powers of elected and appointed officials; terms of office of the members of its governing body and whether they are elected from districts or at-large; quorum and voting requirements; the manner of filling vacancies; the allocation of powers among elected and appointed officials, boards and commissions, and staff; 61
- establish its own procedures for providing street, sidewalk, and other special improvements; 62
- establish procedures and dates for municipal elections differing from those established by the statutes, including such matters as regular and special election dates, the dates when elected officials will take office, the creation of an election commission, the procedure for conducting elections, and who may vote in municipal elections; 63
- establish procedures by which ordinances and resolutions may be adopted, including methods of adopting codes by reference; determining whether actions will be taken by ordinance, resolution, or motion; procedures for notice, hearing, publication, or posting with regard to ordinances; and determination of the effective date of ordinances; 64

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59 COLO. CONST. art. XX, § 6(e). Note that the Constitution arguably requires a charter provision because it does not include the customary language, “or an ordinance adopted pursuant to the charter.”
60 Davis v. City of Pueblo, 406 P.2d 671 (Colo. 1965).
61 COLO. CONST. art. XX, § 6; Evert v. Quren, 549 P.2d 791, 794 (Colo. 1976); C.R.S. § 31-1-102(2).
62 COLO. CONST. art. XX, § 6(g); Cnty. Comm’rs of El Paso Cnty. v. City of Colo. Springs, 180 P. 301, 302 (Colo. 1919).
● establish procedures and requirements pertaining to regular and special meetings and executive sessions;\textsuperscript{65}
● establish, within certain bounds, municipal court procedures;\textsuperscript{66}
● establish, within limits, greater penalties and jail sentences for ordinance violations than those provided for by statute;\textsuperscript{67}
● establish procedures for the sale or disposal of public property and the awarding of contracts;\textsuperscript{68}
● have available broader powers of eminent domain outside municipal boundaries;\textsuperscript{69}
● have available broader and more flexible taxing powers, including the ability to collect, administer, and enforce sales and use taxes and to determine what transactions are subject to or exempt from sales and use taxes; the ability to establish procedures for the adoption, amendment, increase, or decrease of taxes; the authority to levy taxes not available to statutory municipalities, such as lodgers taxes, admissions taxes, real estate transfer taxes, and other excise taxes; and the ability to provide property tax increase limits different from those provided for in the statutes;\textsuperscript{70}
● have available broader and more flexible land use, zoning, and planning powers;\textsuperscript{71}
● have greater authority over the qualifications of municipal officers and employees;\textsuperscript{72} and
● assert legal standing to sue other local governments and to challenge state laws.\textsuperscript{73}

The limits of home rule power have not been rigidly established since the municipality’s power to act may depend in part on how the subject of legislation is classified, i.e., of local and municipal, statewide, or mixed concern.

Depending upon the particular viewpoint, this lack of definite limits on home rule power may constitute either an advantage or disadvantage of home rule. It may be a disadvantage in the sense that it creates some legal uncertainty when a home rule municipality legislates in a relatively new area. However, it may also be termed an advantage of home rule since the lack of rigid legal boundaries allows home rule municipalities to maintain flexibility when attempting to find new solutions to local problems.

In addition to providing flexibility in the exercise of governmental powers and increasing local control over local problems, home rule places decision-making in the hands of those officials who are closest to the people and makes those officials totally responsible for their decisions. The legislature cannot be blamed for a lack of authority to solve local problems, nor can it be blamed for limiting the choices of solutions to those problems. Thus, the citizens of a home rule municipality may find they have a greater voice and interest in the conduct of municipal affairs.

A home rule charter is legally viewed as a document of limitation; that is, the charter provisions are limitations on the powers granted by the Colorado Constitution to a home rule municipality. If a restrictive home rule charter is adopted, the flexibility offered by home rule may well be lost. It may be preferable to remain a statutory municipality than to be a home rule municipality with a restrictive charter that requires numerous votes of the citizens, establishes restrictive mill levy limits, itemizes the internal administrative organization of the government, contains severe bonding requirements, or intentionally or unintentionally limits the powers of the municipality. Thus, home rule may be either an advantage or disadvantage depending upon the nature of the charter.

One of the threshold problems faced by those municipalities considering the adoption of home rule is its cost. The Municipal Home Rule Act provides that the costs incurred in the process of adopting a home rule charter are to be paid by the

\textsuperscript{67} City of Aurora v. Martin, 507 P.2d 868 (Colo. 1965).
\textsuperscript{70} See Chapter 2, Table of Areas of Local, Statewide, and Mixed Concern Determined by the Courts.
\textsuperscript{71} See Chapter 2, Table of Areas of Local, Statewide, and Mixed Concern Determined by the Courts.
\textsuperscript{72} COLO. CONST. art. XX, § 6(a); Fraternal Ord. of Police v. City & Cnty. of Denver, 926 P.2d 582 (Colo. 1996); Denver v. State, 788 P.2d 764 (Colo. 1990); Roybal v. City and Cnty. of Denver, 436 P.3d 604 (Colo. App. 2019).
municipality. Those costs may vary and may include attorney fees and other special consultant fees, expenses incurred in publishing notices of elections and publishing the final charter, services and general supplies for the charter commission, and the expenses of holding special elections. Other than special consultant fees, the highest costs to the municipality may be publication costs and the costs of holding special elections.

Finally, the adoption of a home rule charter does not ensure good local government. The quality of the municipal government will still depend upon the quality of the municipal officials and the degree of interest and concern shown by citizens in their government. Perhaps home rule can be seen as a means of placing the responsibility for the quality of municipal government more firmly in the hands of the municipality’s own citizens and officials.
APPENDIX J
EXAMPLES OF ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY & FLEXIBILITY AFFORDED TO HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES

ORGANIZATION & STRUCTURE

● Set forth legislative and administrative structure and authority.
● Set forth disqualifying circumstances for elected officials (some typical disqualifications include convictions for embezzlement of public funds, bribery, perjury, solicitation of bribery, subornation of perjury), as well as grounds and procedures for discipline or removal from office.
● Expand or contract the number and types of elected offices.
● Modify or clarify procedures for filling vacancies in elective offices that occur mid-term.
● Change the date when newly elected officials take office.
● Provide procedures for the appointment, tenure, and removal of municipal judges and clarify the causes for removal.
● Provide flexibility regarding the governing body being elected at-large, by districts, or by combination of at-large and by districts, the frequency of and procedures for redistricting, and number of councilpersons or trustees.
● Specify minimum age for elected officials.
● Provide additional flexibility and clarification regarding powers of mayor, council, manager, other officers and boards, and commissions.
● Provide clear authority for towns to adopt the council-manager form of government.
● Modify composition and powers of planning commission, board of adjustment, and other land use related offices. (Statutory municipalities already enjoy some flexibility per C. R. S. § 31-23-206(4) and § 31-23-307(1).)

ELECTIONS

● Establish regular election dates at times other than the dates required by statute (i.e., April of even-numbered years for towns, November of odd-numbered years for cities). (Not only does this provide local flexibility, but if the regular election date is other than November, it allows TABOR election issues to be voted on at times when other state and local issues are not on the ballot.)
● Provide additional flexibility for dates of special elections which are not TABOR related.
● Modify election requirements, including procedures for initiative, referendum, and recall. (Statutory municipalities also have some flexibility to alter procedures for initiative and referendum.)
● Expand the right to vote in municipal elections; for example, allow nonresidents to vote.
● Expand certain citizen powers, like initiative, referendum, and recall.
PROCEDURES

- Simplify or modify various publication requirements, including more streamlined procedures for adoption of codes by reference.
- Modify requirements for enactment of local ordinances to expedite consideration and effective dates, such as one-reading procedure for emergency ordinances in cities (a single reading is all that is currently required for statutory towns).
- Resolve legal doubt or strengthen the argument that the municipality by charter or ordinance may delegate decisions to administrative staff.
- Clarify circumstances when ordinance/resolution/motion is required or permitted and allow additional actions by motion or resolution rather than by ordinance.
- Provide flexibility or clarification in terms of quorum and voting requirements for city councils and boards of trustees.
- Repeal or modify statutory provisions governing bidding and awarding of public projects and disposal of public property.
- Establish local zoning, subdivision, and other land use procedures which are different from those applicable to statutory municipalities.
- Clarify or narrow purposes for which executive sessions may be held.
- Provide a binding instrument through charter enactment or amendment to proscribe various powers and mandate procedures which will apply to and bind elected officials.

FINANCES

- Allow local collection and enforcement of sales taxes.
- Allow broader or narrower sales tax base (subject to voter approval if tax base is broadened).
- Allow broader use tax base (subject to voter approval) since the use tax for statutory cities and towns is limited to motor vehicles and construction materials.
- Establish differential sales tax rates applicable to certain transactions, such as for food or lodging.
- Authorize the combined state/county/municipal sales tax rate to exceed the 7% statutory limit (subject to voter approval of any increase).
- Allow additional types of excise taxes, such as admissions, tourism and lodgers taxes, measured on percentage of sales (subject to voter approval).
- Increase, eliminate, or modify statutory property tax limits (subject to TABOR limits).
- Prohibit one or more types of taxes that the community dislikes.
- Clarify, simplify, or otherwise revise procedures for budget and appropriation adoption, amendment, and transfer of funds.
- Authorize property and other tax refunds and exemptions not specifically authorized by state law.
- Clarify or broaden authority to create municipal enterprises.
- Broaden authority to impose and enforce municipal liens to facilitate collection of delinquent fees, taxes, and charges.
- Strengthen legal authority to impose development impact fees.
- Specify salaries of elected officials.
- Increase general obligation bond authority of municipalities (subject to voter approval).
- Facilitate formation of special improvement districts and expand purposes for which districts may be formed.
- Streamline requirements for issuance of bonds and other financial obligations.

MISCELLANEOUS POWERS

- Broaden eminent domain powers, including power to condemn property outside municipal boundaries.
- Establish alternative procedures for management and operation of municipal utilities, both within and without the municipality.
● Impose terms and conditions of municipal employment, including residency requirements.
● Establish voter approval requirements for utility franchises.
● Set forth mandatory maximum terms for franchises (such as 10 years) to avoid arguments concerning or negotiations over longer term franchises.
● Broaden jurisdiction of municipal courts (to permit, for example, increased nuisance abatement authority).
● Provide additional tools for economic development activities.
● Clarify authority for or expand the types of services which the municipality can provide, such as economic development and human services.
● Provide broader authority and flexibility with respect to civil service or other personnel systems, including collective bargaining, and regarding retirement and fringe benefit programs.
● Set forth additional or more specific ethics and conflict of interest provisions.
● Broaden land use regulatory authority.
AGENDA ITEM COVER SHEET

TO:          FRUITA CITY COUNCIL AND MAYOR
FROM:        MARGARET SELL, CITY CLERK/FINANCE DIRECTOR
DATE:        MAY 23, 2023

AGENDA TEXT: DISCUSSION REGARDING PROCESS FOR A POTENTIAL TABOR BALLOT QUESTION AT THE APRIL 2, 2024 REGULAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION

BACKGROUND

TABOR, a constitutional amendment passed in Colorado in 1992, mandates that any proposed tax increase, tax policy change, or debt issuance by local governments must be approved by voters. It also establishes a formula for limiting government revenue growth, tying it to the rate of inflation and local growth. While TABOR aims to limit government expansion and protect taxpayers, it also presents challenges for local governments in providing essential services and funding infrastructure projects.

The City of Fruita has received approval from the voters on six previous occasions to retain revenue collected in excess of the TABOR fiscal year spending limit for the purpose of implementing the city’s capital improvement program and maintenance of capital improvements. The current voter approved revenue change will expire on 12/31/2024. Given the significance of TABOR and its implications for our community, it is crucial to engage voters, promote understanding, and ensure an informed decision-making process.

The City Council formed a TABOR Review Committee prior to the last TABOR election in 2018 to study the impacts of TABOR on the City of Fruita and make recommendations regarding the proposed course(s) of action. The Committee was tasked with specific items and submitted a report of their findings to the City Council. Based on the Committee’s recommendations, a question was placed on the ballot to allow the City to keep and retain excess revenues for the purpose of capital improvements and maintenance of capital improvements. The ballot question was approved by voters with 82% of the votes cast in favor of the ballot question.

The purpose of this discussion is for the City Council to provide direction to staff on how they would like to proceed with the potential TABOR ballot question for the 2024 municipal election.

Attached is additional information from the last TABOR election for your information and review.

- The 2017 TABOR Review Committee tasks/purpose
- The 2017 TABOR Review Committee membership
- Potential next steps and draft time frames regarding the TABOR process
- Election results on previous TABOR questions
**TABOR Review Committee Tasks:**

A. Determine if a de-Brucing measure is in the best interest of the City.

B. Determine the risks and benefits of a de-Brucing measure and how it would affect the financial condition of the city and future budgeting processes.

C. Analyze the potential of the ratchet-down effect occurring to the City of Fruita budget.

D. Determine community sentiment and support for the current de-Brucing measure.

E. If it is found to be in the best interest to go to the voters again and ask for approval for a de-Brucing measure, make recommendations on what course of actions should be followed. Recommendations to the following issues should be made:
   1) For how long should a new de-Brucing measure be in effect?
   2) Should the excess revenues be used exclusively for any specific purpose, project(s), or operation?
   3) When should the question be placed on the ballot?
   4) How best can the public be educated about these issues?

**TABOR Review Committee Members (2017)**

MEMBERSHIP. Membership shall consist of community members appointed by the Fruita City Council. Members shall include a broad mix of citizens and individuals representing the community as wholly and completely as possible. All City Councilors and the Mayor shall be considered members of this committee. Members may be added or removed by motion of the City Council. Vacancies can only be filled by the City Council. The Committee shall select, amongst their membership, a chairman to preside over the meetings.

**Potential Next Steps and Time Frames**

A. Resolution Establishing a TABOR Review Committee – July 2023

B. Appoint members to TABOR Review Committee – August 2023

C. Report from TABOR Review Committee – October 2023

D. Ordinance placing TABOR issue on ballot for April 2018 Election – November 2023

E. Written comments regarding TABOR issue due – Need date

F. Mail written summary of comments regarding TABOR issue – Need date

G. Election date – April 3, 2024
### TABOR ELECTION RESULTS IN THE CITY OF FRUITA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Tabor Issue</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/2/1993</td>
<td>Revenue Increase</td>
<td>CHS Grant - $31,000</td>
<td>574 158 78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2/1993</td>
<td>Revenue Increase</td>
<td>State of Colorado Grant - Kingsview Sewer</td>
<td>542 193 74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2/1993</td>
<td>Revenue Increase</td>
<td>City and county sales tax revenues for street maintenance and improvements</td>
<td>580 154 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5/1994</td>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>CWRPDA Loan - Kingsview Sewer</td>
<td>165 45 79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/7/1995</td>
<td>Revenue Increase</td>
<td>Revenues/Grants - CIP, Street maintenance and improvements - 1/1/1996 through 12/31/2000</td>
<td>574 142 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/2/1996</td>
<td>Tax increase</td>
<td>3% Lodging Tax</td>
<td>379 156 71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/1/2008</td>
<td>Tax increase + debt</td>
<td>1% sales and use tax increase for debt pmts and operation of Community Center - Issuance of $15m in debt for construction of Community Center</td>
<td>1262 1262 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/4/2008</td>
<td>Tax increase + debt</td>
<td>1% sales and use tax increase for debt pmts and operation of Community Center - Issuance of $15m in debt for construction of Community Center</td>
<td>2821 2703 51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/6/2010</td>
<td>Tax increase</td>
<td>Medical marijuana tax</td>
<td>1533 936 62%</td>
</tr>
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<td>4/3/2012</td>
<td>Revenue Increase</td>
<td>Revenues/Grants - CIP, Maintenance of capital improvements - 1/1/2013 through 12/31/2018</td>
<td>2154 643 77%</td>
</tr>
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<td>4/1/2014</td>
<td>Tax increase</td>
<td>Recreational marijuana tax</td>
<td>1913 1425 57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/3/2018</td>
<td>Revenue Increase</td>
<td>Revenues/Grants - CIP, Maintenance of capital improvements - 1/1/2019 through 12/31/2024</td>
<td>2243 480 82%</td>
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