

Glossary of Terms

2C/2C2 - Road Tax Fund – This temporary increase in sales and use tax revenue, extended by voters through 2025 in November 2019, is placed in a dedicated fund to be used only for funding the cost to repair roads and streets throughout all areas of the City, including cost of road reconstruction where severe deterioration does not allow repair.

Accrual Basis of Accounting – The basis of accounting that records revenue at the time earned and expenses when incurred, rather than when collected or paid.

Allocated Administrative Costs (Admin Pro-Rate) – Allocates the cost of general administrative departments that are required to manage the City and provide support to all funds.

Alternate Response Team (ART) – The Alternate Response Team in the Fire Department provides a collaborative response in our community by responding to low acuity 9-1-1 calls and will navigate the individual concern to the correct resources and/or disposition of care. By responding to pre-defined low acuity calls, more appropriate resources are available for higher level acuity calls. For additional information please reference the **Community Response Team** definition within this section.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) – On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 into law. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 is an additional \$1.9 trillion coronavirus rescue package designed to facilitate the United States' recovery from the devastating economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The ARPA plan included funding allocated for assistance to individuals and families, small businesses and restaurants, education and childcare, healthcare, transportation, and other impacted industries.

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) – This report is commonly known as the annual Audit and is completed by an independent certified public accounting firm for the Finance Department. It contains information regarding all general-purpose financial statements for revenue and expenditures, selected financial and demographic information, and amortization of long-term debt and selected investment portfolio data.

Appropriation – The legal authorization given by City Council to spend funds that have been designated for a specific purpose.

Arterial Roadway Bridge Fund – Fees paid by developers that provide funding for the cost of constructing/expanding freeway, expressway, and major or minor arterial roadway bridges.

Assigned Fund Balance – This describes the portion of fund balance that reflects the City's intended use of resources. This authority rests with the Mayor and is delegated to staff through the use of encumbrances.

Audit – An official inspection of an organization's accounts, typically by an independent body.

Balanced Budget – A budget in which expenditures do not exceed available resources, which include the beginning available fund balance plus current year revenue. A balanced budget may contain a draw from or contribution to the fund balance.

Ballfield Capital Improvements Fund – Fees paid by softball and baseball teams upon league registration that provide funding for maintenance and improvements to baseball and softball complexes throughout the city.

Banning Lewis Ranch (BLR) Fund – The original BLR Annexation Agreement contained fees for General Annexor Obligation, BLR Parkway, and Interchange Fees which provided funding to reimburse those annexors who construct shared infrastructure or who fulfilled Annexation Agreement obligations identified as reimbursable shared obligations within the BLR Annexor Shared Infrastructure Study. An amended and restated annexation agreement was approved in 2018 and was effective on June 8, 2018. The amended and restated annexation agreement does not contain these fees, therefore, there is no longer revenue going into the fund.

Basis of Accounting – The City's annual budget is developed using the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the budgetary basis of accounting. The City's budget is prepared on a modified accrual basis.

Bayesian Forecast Method – A forecasting methodology that generates point and interval forecasts by combining all information and sources of uncertainty into a predictive distribution for future values.

Beginning Fund Balance – The unexpended amount in a fund at fiscal year-end that is available for appropriation in the next fiscal year.

Bicycle Tax Fund – An excise tax on the purchase of all new bicycles purchased in the city to provide funding for maintenance, repair and expansion of the city's bikeway system.

Box Jenkins Forecast Method – A forecasting methodology designed to forecast data ranges on inputs from a specified time series, and predicated on that assumption that past occurrences influence future ones.

Budget – A plan for the coordination of resources and expenditures. The annual budget is the financial plan for the City's allocation of resources to provide services and accomplish the City's goals and objectives.

Business Improvement District (BID) – District created under Colorado Revised Statutes § 31-25-1201 *et. seq.* to finance public improvements and/or provide services within identified primarily non-residential areas. BIDs typically derive most of their revenue from a property tax, and they have the authority to issue debt.

Cable Franchise – Pursuant to franchise agreements approved by City Council, cable subscriber fees provide funding to the City for information technology strategic needs; to Southern Colorado Educational Television Consortium (SCETC) to continue operating their network and production truck; and to SpringsTV for implementation, equipment maintenance, staffing and communication needs.

Capital Asset - Capital assets are assets that are used in operations and have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. Capital assets may be either intangible (e.g., easements, water rights, licenses, leases) or tangible (e.g., land, buildings, building improvements, vehicles, machinery, equipment and infrastructure).

Capital Improvement – A project of relatively high monetary value (at least \$50,000), long life (at least five years), and the outcome of the project results in the creation of a capital asset or a significant revitalization that upgrades and extends the useful life of a capital asset.

Capital Improvements Program (CIP) – An annual updated plan of capital expenditures for public facilities and infrastructure (buildings, streets, etc.) with estimated costs, sources of funding, and schedule of work over a five-year period. A five-year plan is included in the CIP section of this document as required by City Charter.

Capital Outlay – A category of expenditures that includes facility maintenance and minor equipment and furniture with a unit cost in excess of \$500.

CARES Act – On March 13, 2020, the President declared the Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant an emergency declaration for all states, tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia pursuant to section 501 (b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121-5207 (the "Stafford Act"). In response to the economic impact of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, legislation was approved by Congress and signed into law by the President on March 27, 2020. This legislation is the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) and authorizes more than \$2 trillion to address COVID-19 and its economic effects.

Certificates of Participation (COPs) – A type of financing for projects that are repaid as lease payments by the City for use of the acquired property.

Colorado Springs Health Foundation – Lease payments made to the City's Memorial Health System enterprise fund by the University of Colorado Health system that provides funding to the Colorado Springs Health Foundation to address community health initiatives in the City of Colorado Springs.

Committed Fund Balance – This represents the portion of fund balance that is constrained by limitations the City imposes on itself by City Council (highest decision making level) and remains binding unless removed in the same manner. The City does not use committed funds in its normal course of business.

- Requires action by City Council to commit fund balance
- Formal City Council action is necessary to impose, remove or modify a constraint reflected in the committed fund balance

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – Federal grant funds dedicated for programs and activities which primarily benefit low and moderate-income families, individuals, and neighborhoods. Programs include but are not limited to housing rehabilitation, affordable housing development and preservation, human service activities, and capital improvement activities.

Community Development Block Grant Coronavirus Aid (CDBG-CV) – Congress provided \$5 billion in the CARES Act funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to assist eligible states, local units of government, and tribes in preventing, preparing for, and responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Community Medicine (CMED) - The Community Medicine (CMED) is a trained team of 2 resources (1EMT, 1 Paramedic) who respond to low level acuity medical calls coming into the 9-1-1 dispatch center. The CMED resources will respond to the low level acuity calls as a CSFD responding unit (typically an SUV), thus diverting this type of call from the fire stations to ensure the stations, along with more sophisticated equipment, are available for higher acuity calls and emergencies.

Community Response Team (CRT) – The CRT program assists patients suffering from acute behavioral health crisis by employing cross-agency collaboration to integrate behavioral health services into the broader healthcare spectrum. The CRT decreases the time between a patient's call for help and their receipt of definitive services and this team takes higher level acuity calls than does the Alternative Response Team.

Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) – Received by the State of Colorado from apportioned lottery funds dedicated for acquisition, development, and maintenance of conservation sites. Funds are received from the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) as lottery funds.

Consumer Sentiment – a leading indicator forecasting method based on data provided by the University of Michigan, <http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/>.

Contingency – An account established for the purpose of meeting unanticipated requirements.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act – See CARES Act.

Cost Allocation Plan – A financial model that identifies and distributes citywide indirect costs to benefiting departments. Indirect costs benefit multiple departments, programs, and activities. Examples of indirect costs include Accounting, Human Resources, and Information Technology.

COVID-19 – a highly infectious mild to severe respiratory illness that is caused by a coronavirus. In COVID-19 'CO' stands for 'corona', 'VI' for 'virus', 'D' for disease, and '19' refers to 2019, the year it was first identified.

Debt Service – Payment of interest and principal on an obligation resulting from the issuance of bonds.

Downtown Development Authority – The Colorado Springs Downtown Development Authority (DDA), created under Colorado Revised Statutes § 31-25-801 *et. seq.* to provide public facilities and service specific to an identified downtown area. Development Authorities can levy property taxes, issue debt and utilize tax increment financing (TIF).

Efficiency – A ratio between input (resources) and output (production).

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) – Federal grant funds dedicated to programs and activities which primarily benefit low and moderate-income families, individuals, and neighborhoods. Programs include but are not limited to housing rehabilitation, affordable housing development and preservation, human service activities, and capital improvement activities.

Enterprise Fund – A fund that pays for its costs of operations, predominantly from user fees, and does not receive revenue from taxes.

Expenditure – The actual outlay of or obligation to pay cash.

Fiduciary Fund – A fund that accounts for resources held by the City where the City is functioning as the trustee or agent for an outside party.

Fiscal Year – A 12-month period at the beginning of which the City implements a new budget based on expected revenue and expenditures and at the end of which the City determines its financial position and the results of its operations. The City of Colorado Springs' fiscal year coincides with the calendar year January 1 through December 31.

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) – 40-hour per week position on an ongoing basis that is specifically authorized for ongoing funding by classification in the annual budget. Two half-time positions equal one FTE.

Fund – A budgetary and fiscal accounting mechanism for designating a sum of money or other resources set aside for the purpose of providing services and achieving objectives in accordance with state and local laws, regulations, or other limitations. Each fund constitutes an independent budgetary, fiscal, and accounting entity.

Fund Balance – The balance remaining in a fund after expenditures have been subtracted from revenue.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – A computer-based mapping and analytical tool. GIS technology integrates common database operations such as query and statistical analysis with the unique visualization and geographic analysis benefits offered by maps. These abilities distinguish GIS from other information systems and make it valuable to a wide range of public and private enterprises for explaining events, predicting outcomes, and planning strategies.

General Fund – A fund used to account for all general purpose activities of the City supported by City taxes and other non-dedicated revenue such as license and permit fees, user charges, etc. This fund includes all traditional municipal expenditures such as Public Safety, Parks, and Public Works, with the exception of those accounted for elsewhere.

General Improvement District (GID) – District created under Colorado Revised Statutes § 31-25-601 *et. seq.* to finance or maintain public improvements in commercial or residential areas. GIDs are governed by City Council as their ex officio board. They derive their revenue from property taxes, and they have the authority to issue debt.

General Obligation Bonds (GO Bonds) – These bonds are typically issued to finance government improvements benefiting the community as a whole and are secured by an unlimited tax levy of the issuer. The City does not currently have GO Bonds.

Gift Trust Fund – Donations made to the City by private individuals or businesses that provide funding for the specific purpose designated by the donor.

Goals – A defined objective of a department/division, with outcomes measured or completed by a determined time frame that achieve the Mayor's Strategic Plan goals for the City.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) – The purpose of the GFOA is to enhance and promote the professional management of governments for the public benefit by identifying and developing financial policies and best practices and promoting their use through education, training, facilitation of member networking, and leadership.

Governmental Fund – A fund that accounts for the activities of the City that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as Police, Fire, and Public Works. The City's only governmental fund is the General Fund.

Grants Fund – Various grants from Federal and State governments or private/non-profit organizations that provide funding and are appropriated for a specific program or purpose.

Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) – A State fund that receives revenue from the State-imposed excise taxes on gasoline and special fuels as well as various motor vehicle registration, title, and license fees and taxes.

Home Investment Partnership Act (HOME) – Federal grant funds dedicated for programs and activities which primarily benefit low and moderate-income families, individuals, and neighborhoods. Programs include but are not limited to housing rehabilitation, affordable housing development and preservation, human service activities, and capital improvement activities.

Homeless Outreach Program (HOP) – The Homeless Outreach Program in the Fire Department provides targeted, intensive outreach to high needs utilizers in the downtown Colorado Springs area with the goal of providing the resources and navigation necessary to increase every homeless person's access to healthcare, housing, and improved quality of life.

Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) – Sworn police officers who serve the homeless community by providing citizens with information and referrals to help them find permanent housing and become self-sustaining.

Human Services – These programs address emergency care and shelter, youth, and self-sufficiency services. The City currently funds these community programs with the City's General Fund and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

Infrastructure – The underlying foundation or basic framework of the City's physical assets, buildings, roadways, technology, etc.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) – The IIJA, also sometimes referred to as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), was signed into law in November 2021 and seeks to repair, improve, and modernize America’s infrastructure. In addition to transportation infrastructure, the IIJA includes funding for water systems and storage, broadband internet, electric grid and clean-energy programs, environmental cleanup, and other programs.

Internal Service Funds – Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other City departments on a cost-reimbursement basis. The funds include Claims Reserve, Employee Benefits Self-Insurance, Office Services, Radio Communications, and Workers' Compensation.

Key Performance Measures – An indicator that measures the degree of accomplishment of a department’s or division’s strategic plan goals or initiatives.

Law Enforcement Transparency and Accountability Commission (LETAC) – The Mission of the LETAC is to make recommendations to City Council which would promote improved understanding and relationships between the Police Department and the public.

Lease-Purchase Agreement – An agreement between a governmental agency and a private sector vendor to purchase or lease equipment or facilities rather than purchase them outright.

Level of Effort – Calculations provided to demonstrate the commitments made to taxpayers, either as part of ballot language or as intended targets, to maintain the level of General Fund spending in the following areas: transportation spending related to the Pikes Peak Rural Transportation Authority (PPRTA); public safety funding related to the Public Safety Sales Tax (PSST); road maintenance funding related to the 2C/2C2 Road Tax; and, transportation/road maintenance spending related to all sources of transportation/road maintenance revenue.

Levy – The total amount of taxes, special assessments, or service charges imposed by a government on real property.

Local Improvement District (LID) – District authorized under City Code (Chapter 3, Article 5) for the purpose of assessing certain properties in order to finance specified public improvements that benefit them. LIDs are component entities of the City.

Lodgers and Automobile Rental Tax (LART) Fund – Revenue resulting from the City’s 2% lodging and 1% automobile rental tax are deposited into the LART Fund. Revenue not otherwise obligated may be used for the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operation of public infrastructure or public improvements; which constitute, in part, visitor or tourist attractions. Revenue may also be appropriated for economic development activities as determined by City Council.

Maintenance of Effort – also known as Level of Effort (see above)

Memorial Health System Enterprise Fund – Lease payments received from University of Colorado Health system that provide funding to the Colorado Springs Health Foundation to address health initiatives in the City.

Metropolitan District – A district with two or more purposes created under Colorado Revised Statutes § 32-1-101 *et. seq.* for commercial or residential areas and chartered by a service plan approved by City Council. Subject to the service plan, metropolitan districts have broad potential authorities including the levying of property taxes, issuance of debt for public improvements, operations and maintenance.

Mill – A mill is equal to one one-thousandth (1/1,000) of a dollar of assessed valuation of real property.

Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting – A type of accounting which records revenue when measurable and available and expenses when the liability is incurred.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit (Municipal Stormwater Discharge Permit) – In response to the impacts of urbanization on water quality, the United States Congress passed the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, which prohibits the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless said discharges are compliant with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The City of Colorado Springs was issued a municipal stormwater discharge permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) on October 12, 1997, which allows the City to convey stormwater through its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s).

Objective – A desired result of a group of related activities performed by a department or division in which the achievement satisfies part or all of the department's or division's mission.

Old City Hall – Until December 1997, this facility was the location of the Municipal Court operations. Funding was obtained in 2000 to renovate this historic building for occupancy late in 2001. The building houses the City Council and support staff, the City Auditor's Office, and the Procurement division of Support Services.

OPEB - Other Post Employment Benefits – Benefits, other than pensions, that governments provide to retired employees, such as health care benefits.

Operating Budget – The annual expenditures for the routine, ongoing activities and work program of a department or division as opposed to budgets which may also be established for capital projects, grant-funded projects, and other activities.

Outsourcing – Contracting with private companies to provide the same level of services while reducing personnel costs.

Overmatch Funding – Overmatch is funding in excess of the required match (typically 20%) that local governments are willing to put toward their high priority transportation-related projects.

Parkland Dedication Ordinance (PLDO) – Commonly referred to as PLDO, the City Council ordinance (City Code 7.7.12) that provides for the policy and fees paid by developers in lieu of land dedication for the development of parks and open space in new subdivisions.

Permanent Funds – These funds account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for other agencies, individuals, private organizations, or governmental units. Included in this category are non-expendable trust funds and agency funds.

Pikes Peak Rural Transportation Authority (PPRTA) – Authority approved by voters in November 2004, which resulted in a 1% sales and use tax increase effective January 1, 2005, for the City of Colorado Springs, the unincorporated areas of El Paso County, Manitou Springs, and the towns of Green Mountain Falls, Calhan and Ramah, to fund transportation capital projects and maintenance. PPRTA may be also referenced as RTA.

Proprietary Fund – The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds: Enterprise Funds which are used to account for activities of the City that are operated similar to a business such as the utilities system, airport, and the parking system; and Internal Service Funds which are used to account for services provided by one City department to primarily benefit other City departments such as printing and mail services, and the employee benefits self-insurance fund.

Public Safety Sales Tax Fund (PSST) – On November 6, 2001, voters approved Ballot Question 4, which authorized a City of Colorado Springs Sales and Use Tax rate increase of 0.4% to be used to fund public safety operating and capital improvement needs.

Regional Transportation Plan – The Regional Transportation Plan is a long-range plan that identifies goals for the regional transportation system and likely funding sources. The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) ensures that short-term actions are consistent with the region's long-term vision.

Reserve Funds – Reserve funds typically results from the under expenditure of budget in the prior fiscal year or from the receipt of revenue which is greater than the budgeted amount in the prior fiscal year.

Restricted Fund Balance – This represents the portion of fund balance that is subject to externally enforceable legal restrictions. Such restrictions are typically imposed by parties outside the City such as creditors, grantors, contributors or other governments. Restrictions can also arise when the authorization to raise revenues is conditioned upon the revenue being used for a particular purpose.

Revenue – Money received by the City during the fiscal year, which includes taxes, fees, charges, special assessments, grants, and other funds collected that support the services the City provides.

Revenue Bonds – Bonds issued by a public agency authorized to build, acquire, or improve a revenue-producing property and payable out of revenue derived from such property and its activities.

Road and Bridge Tax – A fund that receives revenue from all taxable property located within El Paso County and subsequently disburses the allotted share to the municipalities located within the county for the specific purpose of construction and maintenance of roads and streets located within its corporate boundaries (see Colorado Revised Statutes [C.R.S. 43-2-202, 203]).

Road Repair, Maintenance, and Improvements Sales and Use Tax – See 2C/2C2 - Road Tax Fund.

RTA – See PPRTA.

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act-Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) – The federal and state governments provide grants to local governments for approved regional transportation-related projects such as bridge replacement, installation of additional traffic signals, road widening, etc. These grants usually award 80% of the total project cost - provided the City can fund the local 20% share. This program was originally authorized in 1996 and was called the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). It was then reauthorized as the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) in 1998 and reauthorized again in 2004 as SAFETEA-LU.

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds – Issued to finance various capital improvement projects that have a definable revenue base. The bonds would be secured by City Sales Tax revenue if we had them.

Special District – A general term intended to encompass a variety of special purpose districts including but not limited to metropolitan districts, general improvement districts (GIDs), business improvement districts (BIDs), limited improvement districts (LIDs), and special improvement maintenance districts (SIMDs).

Special Improvement Maintenance District (SIMD) – District authorized under City Code (Chapter 3, Article 7) formed primarily by developers and business owners to provide for maintenance of public improvements of general benefit to the residents or owners within their boundaries. Most SIMDs levy a property tax, and they cannot issue debt.

Special Revenue Funds – Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

Strategic Plan – The City Strategic Plan is comprised of initiatives and performance measures that set priorities for resource allocation, establish policy guidelines, and provide governance direction. Also as directed in the City Charter, each year, City Council determines its areas of priority for the following year and provides them to the Mayor for consideration in the development of the municipal budget.

Street Tree Fund – Owner and developer fees collected at the time a building permit is issued to provide funding for a program to plant and care for new trees in previously underdeveloped lots.

Subdivision Drainage Fund – Fees charged to subdivision developers provide funding for the construction of storm sewers and other facilities in the designated subdivision for the drainage and flood control of surface water.

Surplus Utility Revenue – In accordance with the City Charter, surplus revenue generated by sales of electric, gas, and water services inside the City shall be transferred to the City's General Fund from Colorado Springs Utilities.

TABOR (Taxpayer's Bill of Rights) – An amendment to the Colorado Constitution (also referred to as Amendment I) approved by voters in 1992 that limits annual growth in local government revenue to the combined percentage change in the Denver/Boulder/Greeley Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the net change in the local property tax base due to new construction. Revenue received above and beyond the annual revenue cap established by TABOR must either be refunded to city residents or retained upon voter approval.

Transition Assistance Program (TAP) – The Transition Assistance Program in the Fire Department provides intensive community navigation services for the inmates of the El Paso County Criminal Justice Center reporting chemical dependence, mental illness, those in need of chronic medical care, and/or those who are transient/homeless or are high utilizer of jail services.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) – Tax increment financing is a method of redistributing tax collections within a designated area to finance public infrastructure improvements within the specified geographic area. Infrastructure improvements may include upgraded on-site drainage systems, adjacent intersection/roadway capacity/pedestrian improvements, etc.

Trails, Open Space, Parks (TOPS) – The Trails, Open Space, and Parks (TOPS) revenue is generated from a 0.1% sales and use tax adopted by voters in April 1997, extended by voters in 2003, and set to expire in 2025. In April of 2023, voters approved the extension of the existing sales and use tax about of 0.1% through 2045, and allowing for the use of maintenance funds on parks, trails and open space, regardless of the source of acquisition.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) – The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) is a four year plan that implements the long-range Regional Transportation Plan's goals, and identifies the specific transportation and transit projects for which the region will allocate its federal, state, and local funds. The Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments (PPACG) oversees the TIP's development and amends it as conditions change.

Unrestricted Fund Balance –The GFOA recommends, at a minimum, that general-purpose governments, regardless of size, incorporate in its financial policies that unrestricted fund balance in their general fund be no less than two months of regular General Fund operating revenues or regular General Fund operating expenditures, or 16.67%. The Mayor's goal for the General Fund Reserve – Unrestricted Fund Balance is 20% of the following year's expenditure budget. The target for the unrestricted General Fund balance excludes the TABOR emergency reserves but include other categories of fund balance that are committed, assigned or unassigned.

User Fees – The payment of a fee for direct receipt of a public service by the entity benefiting from the service.

Wildfire Mitigation Fund - In the November 2021 coordinated election, voters approved the retention of revenue collected by the City exceeding amounts otherwise allowed to be retained and spent per TABOR, of which \$20,000,000 was placed into this fund for City-wide and Pikes Peak Region wildfire mitigation, prevention, and evacuation planning efforts.