

## **Estimate of Fiscal Impact of Proposition 169, Prohibiting Sanctuary Policies**

- 1. The administrative costs of the mandates for employee notifications, annual compliance reports and DPS annual report to the General Assembly will be minimal in each case, easily absorbed by current budgets.**
- 2. No legislative appropriation will be needed to implement the initiative following its enactment.**
- 3. As the municipal obstruction of federal immigration law enforcement ends in Denver, Aurora and Boulder, those jurisdictions and neighboring communities should see an exodus of habitual criminal aliens and a resulting decline in crime rates.**
- 4. Within three years, both state and local government agencies involved in law enforcement or administration of correctional facilities should begin to see cost savings from the departure of criminal aliens to other, more welcoming jurisdictions such as, Utah and New Mexico.**
  - The present \$75 million-plus annual net taxpayer cost (after federal reimbursement grants) of incarcerating criminal aliens in CDOC facilities and 32 local county jails will decline steadily, saving state and local taxpayers millions of dollars annually.**
  - See the 2007 House Resolution HR07-1008 for a legislative computation of taxpayers' criminal alien incarceration costs of \$119,580,000 over a 3-year period.**
  - See CDOC letter to AG John Suthers of August 7, 2008, calculating the one-year unreimbursed cost to taxpayers at \$36.5 million in FY 2007.**
- 5. As the first state in the nation to adopt a prohibition of sanctuary policies by popular vote by initiative ballot, Colorado will gain recognition and popularity as a state that welcomes LEGAL immigration but not criminal aliens and transnational crime. As such, Colorado will likely attract additional economic investment and entrepreneurial in-migration, resulting in greater economic growth, higher per capita wealth, and expanded taxable income.**