COLORADO MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 47, No. 19, September 10, 2021

Gov. Jared Polis to speak at CML Special Conference; early registration prices extended

Gov. Jared Polis has confirmed that he will speak at the Thursday lunch at the CML Special Conference. Don't miss this opportunity to hear the latest from the Governor's Office and to see this year's Sam Mamet Good Governance Award presentation.

A lunch ticket is required to attend the Thursday lunch. If you are already registered for the conference but would like to add a ticket for the Thursday lunch, visit *bit.ly/3yGuWtk* to edit your registration by following these steps.

- Click edit registration at the bottom of the conference description.
- Choose the Thursday lunch.
- Choose save to cart.
- Proceed with checkout.

Because we know budgets are tight and we want to make sure that everyone has the chance to attend CML's Special Conference, early registration pricing has been extended through the close of registration on Sept. 10.

CML is limiting attendance for this year's conference to allow for some social distancing. There will be no on-site registration at this year's conference.

Registration prices:

- CML members: $245.
- Non-members: $400.

This in-person event includes more than 30 sessions and a full exhibit hall, plus all the networking opportunities we have missed over the past year! All in-person Special Conference registrants receive a complimentary registration for the Virtual Special Conference.

For more information, including full agendas for both conferences, please visit *cml.org/conference*.

State begins implementation of family and medical leave program

By Meghan Dollar, CML legislative advocacy manager and Laurel Witt, CML associate counsel

Recently, the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment (CDLE) held a stakeholder meeting to discuss next steps on the Family & Medical Leave Insurance Program (FAMLI) rulemaking and implementation process. The FAMLI ballot initiative known as Proposition 118 passed during the November 2020 election after legislation had failed during the prior six years it had been introduced.

CDLE has released two sets of initial draft rules. The first set primarily addresses employer/employee premiums and how such premiums are determined based on wage definitions, interpretation of the "locality" of the Colorado employee, and clarifying exemptions for the size of the employer required to pay premiums. The second set of rules addresses the process for a local government to opt out of the program. It should be noted that even if a local government opts out, an employee can still opt in to the program.

CML joined Colorado Counties, Inc. and the Special District Association on joint feedback on the local government rules directly to CDLE. Our primary concern in the draft rules is that, should a local government opt out of the program, they must revisit the issue every four years and vote on it. In our comments, we advocated removing that requirement due to the unnecessary burden it creates on local governments. Additionally, we are also asking for several clarifications on the notice and vote requirements.

There is not a set timeline for the local government rules at this time, but we expect the rollout to closely mirror the premium rule, so that timeline is listed below.

Timeline on proposed premium rule:

- **Sept. 30:** Deadline for division to submit proposed rules to the Secretary of State.
- **Oct. 10:** The Notice of Rules will be published in the Colorado Register.
- **Nov. 10:** Deadline for a formal hearing on the rules.
- **Jan. 1, 2022:** Final premium rule to be in place.

At a stakeholder meeting, the sponsors of previous leave legislation added that NO substantive legislation on FAMLI will be introduced in the 2022 legislative session. The only exception to this would be if there is federal paid family and medical leave legislation that passes before the end of Colorado's 2022 legislative session that would require alignment with any federal requirements, primarily around waivers in order to obtain federal funding to assist with premiums. The division also stated that they are not seeking any legislation in 2022 and will be primarily focused on rulemaking.

For questions on this process and the FAMLI rulemaking please contact Meghan Dollar, CML Legislative Advocacy Manager *(mdollar@cml.org)* or Laurel Witt, CML Associate Counsel *(lwitt@cml.org)*.

Empowered cities and towns, united for a strong Colorado

Congratulations

CML congratulates Beauclarine Thomas, who celebrates her work anniversary in September.

Beauclarine Thomas
Legislative and Policy Advocate
1 year

CO Code Helpline

Do you have a question about building codes, reach codes, how to review or inspect for a measure, how the international building codes interact, or how to comply? The Colorado Energy Office and Xcel Energy have teamed up to launch a new **Colorado Code Helpline!** You can submit a question to the free Code Helpline at *bit.ly/3A5VeqN* and subject matter experts will respond to you within two business days.

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CML Newsletter (ISSN 7439903) is published biweekly by the Colorado Municipal League, 1144 Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203-2207, for Colorado's municipal officials. (USPS 075-590) Periodical postage paid in Denver, Colorado.

Designer and editor: Leslie Hough
Circulation/mailing lists: Mark Vanderbrook

POSTMASTER: Send address change form 3579 to Colorado Municipal League, 1144 Sherman St., Denver, CO 80203-2207; (p) 303-831-6411 / 866-578-0936; (f) 303-860-8175.

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Get this newsletter by email. The *CML Newsletter* is available by email three days before it arrives in the mail! Sign up at *bit.ly/CMLNewsletter*.

CML to partner with Growing Home to give back during Special Conference

As part of this year's Special Conference in Westminster, the Colorado Municipal League is starting a new tradition of giving back to our host municipality. This year, our team has partnered with Growing Home, an organization dedicated to breaking the cycle of poverty by strengthening families, nurturing children, and connecting community in the north Denver metro area.

To participate in this campaign, bring a nonperishable food item to the conference and drop it off at the Growing Home table near registration.

Some items of particular need include:

- Pasta
- Canned fruits and vegetables
- Beans
- Rice
- Cereal
- Canned meats
- Peanut butter
- Hygiene items

About Growing Home

At Growing Home, we are familiar with the impact of municipal leadership, without which our organization would not have had success in strengthening our neighbors the past two decades.

Growing Home is honored to be a part of the CML Special Conference and would like to tell you about ourselves. Growing Home's mission is to guide children and their families on the path to a brighter future.

Serving north Denver for over 20 years, Growing Home is a nonprofit that works to break the cycle of poverty by strengthening families, nurturing children and connecting community. Our participant-centered approach fills a critical gap for those experiencing barriers to stability and success. Our model makes us a leader in the two-generation approach to poverty alleviation and community equity.

As just one example of the impact we have in our community, consider Genaro and his family of eight. After testing positive for COVID, Genaro was out of work. Without pay, Genaro had to be resourceful. Together, we made a plan, stuck to it, and Genaro was able to get current on bills, pay off debt, save $1,600, and avoid losing his family home.

Here is some additional information on Growing Home's three impact areas – strengthening families, nurturing children, and connecting community.

Strengthening families

To strengthen families, Growing Home provides a continuum of basic needs support. Our case managers identify root causes, set goals, and develop plans to achieve those goals. Our programs implement evidence-based systems that create paths toward enhanced stability while also enabling focus on achieving those goals by providing support with rent, mortgage, and utilities, as well as food through our volunteer-run food pantry.

Nurturing children

To nurture children in our community, we help parents acquire the skills and resources needed to ensure their children are on the path to a brighter future. Nurturing children includes our Parents as Teachers program, an award-winning program and the largest in Colorado.

Parents as Teachers is a home-visitation program for children prenatal through age five. Our parent educators give parents the tools to ensure their children's best social, emotional, physical, and intellectual development.

Connecting community

To connect community, we facilitate community organizing, advocacy, and volunteerism. We believe thriving and equitable communities exist when we tap into the resiliency and leadership of those with whom we work. By connecting our participants, we create a foundation for shared responsibility in sustainably solving community issues.

How you can support

Here at Growing Home, we envision our community working together so that all children and their families have a place to call home, food on the table, and the opportunity to pursue their dreams.

Join us by donating non-perishable foods for those that visit our food pantry.

Together we can create a brighter future for our community.

2022 HUTF annual revenue forecast

By Meghan MacKillop, CML legislative and policy advocate

Each year, the CDOT Office of Financial Management and Budget (OFMB) prepares a forecast of expected revenues in the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) for upcoming years. CML and CCI utilize these HUTF forecasts to assist local governments in developing their annual road and bridge budgets. We and the OFMB also utilize updated information from the Department of Revenue on lane miles, bridge deck area, vehicle miles traveled, and vehicle registrations.

As you might imagine, the challenges of preparing revenue estimates are difficult even in the most stable of times. There is still a great deal of uncertainty in our state due to the lingering COVID-19 pandemic and its effect on the economy and commuting patterns going forward. Forecasting the 2022 HUTF revenue was made more complex with the passage and enactment of Senate Bill 21-260, Sustainability of the Transportation System (*bit.ly/3zRPAsb*). Beginning in July 2022, fee revenue outlined in the bill will increase revenue for the HUTF.

The annual revenue forecast predicts that while the state will rebound in a strong fashion from the 2020 slowdown, for FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 there will still be a slight decrease (-2.5%) in gasoline sales from 2019 numbers. This slight decrease from 2019 is largely due to continued COVID-19 impacts on the economy and commuter patterns. People are still working from home, for the most part, but we will see an increase in vehicle miles traveled as students return to school this fall and as the workforce returns to the office. Although the modeling shows a decrease in gasoline sales from 2019, OFMB notes that 2021 revenue recovered much quicker than anticipated, partly due to increased diesel fuel sales. The increase in diesel fuel sales is most likely due to an increase in truck deliveries as people shopped online for everyday needs, groceries, and other retail goods during the lockdown orders.

The good news for cities and towns is that even though the models show a slight decrease in gas sales from 2019, the new revenue from SB21-260 fees on fuel and retail delivery services, as well as increased fees for electric vehicles, will more than make up for that dip in projected gas sales. The HUTF forecast from OFMB predicts a roughly $8 million increase from 2021 in municipal HUTF revenues for 2022. These revenues should trend upward over the next few years as the fees in SB21-260 increase, regardless of trends in vehicle miles traveled and gasoline sales.

It should also be noted that SB21-260 provides for a temporary reduction in FASTER fees beginning at the end of FY2020-21 through FY2022-23. While this will impact municipal HUTF revenue generation, the act provides for a local government reimbursement of this lost revenue using American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dollars. The act directs the state to transfer $15.8 million in ARPA funds to the HUTF for distribution to municipalities to account for this lost revenue. CML and CCI will continue to work closely with the OFMB office to monitor any unforeseen circumstances and resulting data, including updated adjustments to the forecast if necessary. We will update municipalities as quickly as possible if this happens. For the full memo and more information on revenue distributions, please visit *bit.ly/3BTXTEr*.

CDOT greenhouse gas reduction rulemaking schedule change

Provided by the Colorado Department of Transportation

The Colorado Department of Transportation is asking Coloradans across the state for their feedback on rules governing its greenhouse gas standards. CDOT will host public hearings in Grand Junction, Glenwood Springs, Fort Collins, the Denver metropolitan area, Colorado Springs, Durango, and Limon. CML staff previously announced a tentative public meeting schedule; however that schedule has been updated. The first public meeting will take place in Grand Junction on **Sept. 17**. For a full schedule visit CDOT's Proposed Rules and Public Hearing Dates visit at *bit.ly/3sCf8qa*.

You may attend a hearing in person or call in through Zoom to give testimony. You do not need to attend the specific hearing location in your area–you can attend or call in to any of the hearings. If you are attending virtually, you will need to register through the registration links on CDOT's Proposed Rules and Public Hearing Dates at *bit.ly/3sCf8qa*.

CDOT has also provided a Frequently Asked Questions document, available on CDOT's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Opportunities page at *bit.ly/3neYtbB*.

2021 Off-System Bridge Program solicitation for applications

The Special Highway Committee is now accepting grant applications from counties and municipalities with off-system bridges that are eligible for rehabilitation or replacement.

Approximately $5.3 million will be available for allocation to municipalities between 2022 and 2024. The deadline for applications is **Friday, Oct. 29, 2021**.

Municipal applications should be sent to: Meghan MacKillop, Colorado Municipal League, *mmackillop@cml.org,* 1144 Sherman Street Denver, CO 80203-2207.

Three state ballot questions set for November 2 election

By David W. Broadwell, CML general counsel

On Aug. 31, the Colorado Secretary of State completed her certification of three initiated ballot questions for the November election. These questions will appear at the top of every mail ballot distributed in the state in October, and are particularly noteworthy for municipalities planning coordinated elections and sharing the same ballot.

By mid-September the Colorado Legislative Council will be posting online the Ballot Information Booklet (a.k.a. the "Blue Book") which will contain a lot of useful analysis, pros and cons, and fiscal impact information for each measure. In the meantime, here is a brief preview.

Amendment 78: Legislative Authority for Spending State Money

Colorado regularly receives money flowing to the state for a particular purpose from outside sources such as the federal government or from settlements or judgments in a lawsuit. Traditionally, these dollars have been treated as "custodial funds" which do not require an appropriation from the General Assembly. Executive branch officials such as the governor or the attorney general are free to allocate and disburse these funds without needing to ask for permission from the legislature first.

Amendment 78 would change all that and require direct allocation by the General Assembly each year following a public hearing.

If adopted, Amendment 78 will have a direct impact on the timing and mechanics of how all sorts of dollars—particularly federal dollars—flow to municipalities. For example, Colorado's longtime practice of allowing the Transportation Commission to allocate federal highway dollars to individual projects may have to change.

Early indications are that the amendment will not affect allocation of pending settlement dollars from state and local lawsuits against opioid distributors and manufacturers. However, the measure is expressly designed to constrain the attorney general's authority over revenue from state lawsuits in the future.

Because Amendment 78 includes changes to the Colorado Constitution, it will require a 55% majority for approval.

Proposition 119: Marijuana Tax Increase for Learning Enrichment and Academic Progress Program (LEAP)

This initiative proposes a 5% special sales tax increase on retail marijuana. Revenue from the tax increase will be used to fund "out of school learning opportunities" for Colorado children and youth.

Unlike revenue derived from the existing Colorado marijuana tax rate of 15%, none of the revenue from Prop 119 will be shared with municipalities. (By virtue of CML's lobbying efforts in 2013 and beyond, 10% of the revenue derived from existing state marijuana taxes is shared with the municipality in which the revenue was collected).

The cumulative effect of the proposed tax increase is notable. Many municipalities will again refer their own marijuana tax increase measures to the November ballot as well. For example, the Denver ballot will include another 2% tax on retail marijuana to fund "pandemic research." If both Prop 119, and the local question are adopted by Denver voters, the cumulative tax rate paid by customers at the register in marijuana stores will be 33% on each purchase.

On the political and public policy side of the equation, as the campaigns for and against Prop 119 gear up, watch for division among education experts about the merits of the LEAP program. Significantly, the program is designed not to flow revenue directly to public school districts. Instead, parents will be empowered to steer LEAP dollars to service providers of their own choosing in order to meet the individual needs of their children.

Proposition 120: Property Tax Assessment Rate Reduction

This initiative was originally designed by its proponents to permanently reduce the assessment ratio (i.e. the percentage of actual property value to which mill levies are applied) from 7.15% to 6.5% for all residential property and from 29% to 26.4% for all non-residential property. The state originally estimated that this measure would reduce local property tax revenue throughout Colorado by over $1 billion per year. This figure was actually included in the ballot title fixed by the state title setting board in April.

Then in June, shortly before the General Assembly adjourned, the body adopted SB21-293, fundamentally changing the underlying property tax statutes that Prop 120 was designed to amend while also adopting a more modest and temporary approach to property tax cuts for the next two years. Now, if the voters approve Prop 120, the effect will be to permanently reduce the residential assessment ratio for multifamily residential property only (with "multi-family" defined to include everything from duplexes to apartment buildings, but not condos). In the non-residential category, the permanent reduction in the assessment ratio would apply only to "lodging" property.

Now, if Prop 120 is adopted in combination with the temporary tax cuts already adopted in SB21-293, local governments statewide will see a projected $250 million decrease in property tax revenue over the each of the next two years.

Member news

New Associate Member

National Car Charging LLC
RJ Harrington
VP of Business Development
209 Kalamath St., Ste. 4
Denver, CO 80223
866-996-6387 x707
rjharrington@nationalcarcharging.com
www.nationalcarcharging.com

The National Car Charging team are Colorado's EV charging experts. Representing only the best hardware in the industry, we are the largest independent distributor of EV charging products in the nation with seven carefully vetted brands to choose from. Not only are we the low-price leader on the Colorado State Contract for ChargePoint and the #1 EV charging manufacturer in the nation, but we also the only firm with employees that actually live in Colorado! Now in our 10^{th} year, NCC will make your EV charging project as easy as possible, from strategy and grant applications through installation and activation.

DHSEM announces hazard mitigation grant opportunities for 2021-22

The Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) has announced the availability of three grant programs available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance program provides funding for eligible mitigation measures that reduce disaster losses. Colorado communities have a unique opportunity to reduce their long-term risks from natural hazards with assistance from these programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA).

Colorado will receive approximately $58.6 million from HMGP to fund mitigation projects. These are in addition to the three existing HMGPs related to last year's large wildfires. HMGP mitigates all natural hazards, has an allocation for projects with difficult to verify cost-effectiveness, and is solely for eligible jurisdictions and projects in Colorado. BRIC also mitigates all natural hazards, but it focuses on transformative infrastructure and community-level projects. BRIC has a state allocation of $1 million and is primarily competitive with other projects across the nation. FMA is intended to reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings and structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program. The funding available in all three of these programs can provide the chance to tackle big mitigation projects with large benefits to Colorado communities. All three programs have a 75% federal cost share for each awarded project, and economically disadvantaged rural communities may receive a 90% federal cost share for awarded projects.

For the full announcement from DHSEM, visit *bit.ly/3jQi4N4*. At the provided link you will also find the Notice of Interest, which you must submit to DHSEM if you are interested in applying for this grant funding, as well as application deadline information.

CDOT land use planning stakeholder group

By Meghan MacKillop, CML legislative and policy advocate

The Colorado Department of Transportation has initiated a stakeholding process concerning land use planning in Colorado communities. The purpose of this process is to bring together a group of state and local representatives, the Land Use Stakeholders Group. This group includes the Department of Local Affairs; the Colorado Energy Office; CML; Colorado Counties, Inc; Colorado Counties and Commissioners Acting Together, and others. The group's goal is to develop grant criteria that identifies best practices for downtown revitalization and more sustainable development patterns. In this process, it is important to consider communities of all types, create tools that help meet different community visions, and avoid one-size-fits-all solutions for land use planning goals. Along with developing grant criteria, the group will be submitting a report to the state legislature that describes local challenges and opportunities towards meeting community development goals. The report will also map state efforts around community development and land use.

The next meeting has been scheduled on **Thursday Sept. 16** from 2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m., held virtually.

Future sessions have also been scheduled in the month of October. The group will discuss grants for wider sustainable development goals and how state agencies can help local governments reach their community visions. If you are interested in participating in this stakeholder process or would like more information, please email Meghan MacKillop at *mmacKillop@cml.org*.

CML's Fall District Meetings are underway

The CML team is excited to visit municipalities throughout the state as part of our Fall District Meetings. The meetings got underway last week with trips to Gunnison, Limon, Thornton and La Junta. This week, we're visiting Akron.

District meetings are a great opportunity to share best practices and opportunities to collaborate with each other, as well as hear more about CML's services and legislative agenda. They also are a fantastic chance to catch up on the networking we've all missed in the last 18 months!

CML LEGAL CORNER

Local government power to regulate water projects constructed by other local governments

By Megan Decker, CML law clerk

This year, Denver Water, the City of Thornton, and the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District are pursuing major water infrastructure projects. Each has been navigating local government 1041 permitting requirements.

1041 Powers: A brief explanation

In 1974, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 74-1041 enacted as the Areas and Activities of State Interest Act (AASIA). The AASIA delegated to local governments specific powers to regulate developments in areas of state interest and are commonly referred to as 1041 Powers.

1041 Powers give local governments the power to regulate or prohibit infrastructure projects proposed by other local governments within their jurisdiction, including water projects. Local governments define “areas and activities” to be addressed in their own jurisdiction and write 1041 regulations, which give the local government a significant amount of oversight of infrastructure development in their localities, especially because 1041 decisions are binding, although they can be appealed in court. Following are three recent examples of municipal water providers encountering 1041 permit requirements and other local land use regulations.

Denver Water and Gross Reservoir expansion

Since 2011, Denver Water has been working with Boulder County to commence construction on the Gross Reservoir Expansion Project, which would significantly expand the dam’s capacity. This effort culminated in Denver Water seeking a 1041 permit from Boulder County. (Denver Water maintains they do not need this permit because their project is a hydropower project governed by federal law rather than state law but were seeking it to be a good citizen of Boulder County.)

Boulder County’s 1041 permit process starts with a pre-application conference involving several county agencies. The permit application requirements include a detailed description of the need for the proposed development, an environmental impact analysis, and a host of requirements for other supplemental information. Boulder County then reviews the application for completeness and if it finds the application complete, holds a hearing where a final decision is made by the Boulder County Board of County Commissioners.

Denver Water submitted its first application for a 1041 permit from Boulder County on Sept. 21, 2020 and responded to multiple county requests for supplemental information thereafter. Boulder has yet to declare Denver Water’s application complete. On July 21 of this year, Denver Water filed suit in federal court asking the court to declare that the proposed Gross Reservoir expansion is exempt from 1041 permitting requirements under federal law due to the existing federal permit for hydroelectric operations at the site.

Thornton Pipeline

In the 1980s, Thornton bought several northern Colorado farms and their associated water rights in the Cache la Poudre River. Thornton is constructing a pipeline that crosses Weld, Larimer, and Adams County. In 2014, Thornton began preliminary discussions with Larimer officials regarding the proposed pipeline. Larimer County also requires a pre-application process and a detailed application. Thornton submitted its first application on Jan. 5, 2018. After several public hearings and revisions, on Feb. 11, 2019, the board voted to deny Thornton’s application for a 1041 permit because Thornton had not met seven of the 12 requirements. The requirements center around Larimer County’s master plan regarding land use and development, mitigation requirements concerning environmental impacts, mitigation strategies for adverse effects on land, impacts on public health and safety, and a reasonable balance between costs and benefits.

Thornton subsequently filed suit against Larimer County over the denial, but a district court judge ruled in favor of Larimer County. The case is currently on appeal.

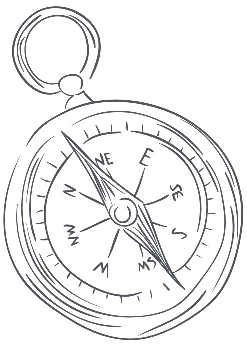
Northern Integrated Supply Project

The Northern Integrated Supply Project (NISP) involves multiple water storage and delivery projects. Earlier this year, Northern Water successfully won approval of a 1041 permit from the Larimer County Board of Commissioners for one of the major components of the project, the Glade Reservoir north of Fort Collins. Northern Water also sought approval of a site plan advisory review application (SPAR) from Fort Collins for another component of the NISP. After Fort Collins denied the application, Northern Water’s board of directors unanimously overturned the denial. When 1041 regulations are not involved, state law allows a utility owner to overturn denials of other types of land use permits with a two-thirds majority vote. During the SPAR application process, the Fort Collins City Council moved to create 1041 regulations specifically that Fort Collins can have stronger oversight on developments like the NISP.

Conclusion

Each local government’s 1041 regulations are unique and are an important land use power. However, 1041 challenges pose a challenge when local governments construct projects outside their own boundaries.

Research Corner: Economic impact of travel in Colorado in 2020



The 2021 editions of two annual reports conducted each year for the Colorado Tourism Office underline the unmistakable economic impact of decreased travel and related spending in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Dean Runyan's annual report describes the economic impact of travel to and through Colorado and each of its 64 counties. The Longwoods International Travel USA report measures the growth of Colorado's tourism industry and provides deep insights into how visitors spend their time in Colorado.

View the Dean Runyan Economic Impact of Travel in Colorado report's executive summary at *bit.ly/3A44Thz*.

For a more detailed county-by-county analysis, review Dean Runyan's Colorado dashboard at *bit.ly/3yMDkYp*.

View the 2020 Longwoods Travel USA Colorado Report at *bit.ly/3yMDn6x*.

THE MOUNTAINS ARE CALLING AND I MUST GO…

FROM 2019 TO 2020

Source: The Economic Impact of Travel in Colorado, prepared by Dean Runyan.

36.3% decrease in travel spending
($24.2 billion to $15.4 billion)
Denver County and its surrounding counties saw especially large losses, while spending growth was unaffected or even positive in much of Southwest Colorado.

17.7% decrease in travel-related employment
(181,200 jobs to 149,500 jobs)
The greatest overall job loss came from accommodations and food services, which lost an estimated 19,900 jobs.

9.7% reduction in travel earnings
($7.4 billion to $6.7 billion)
Denver, Eagle, Arapahoe, Summit, and Larimer Counties accounted for 47% of the total loss in travel-related earnings in Colorado for 2020.

31.3% decreased in tax revenue
($1.5 billion to $1 billion)
State tax revenue saw a decrease of $439 million (-25.9%) and local government tax revenue saw a decrease of $588 billion (-35.1%).

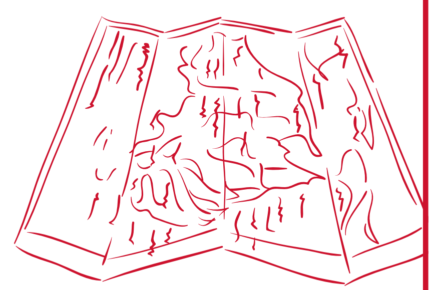
IN 2020

Source: Travel USA Visitor Profile, Colorado, prepared by Longwoods International

74.1
million trips
-14.7% from 2019

43.4
million day trips
-9.4% from 2019

30.8
million overnight trips
-21% from 2019



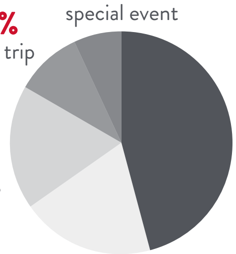
Overnight business trips (-48%) and special event trips (-47%) saw the largest drops from 2019

Traveler profile of overnight visitors

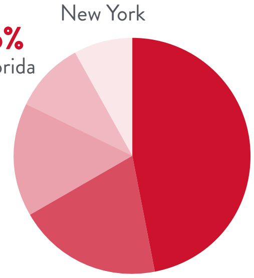
82% of overnight travelers are repeat visitors

70% of overnight visitors were very satisfied with their overall trip experience

Top reasons for visiting colorado



Top states of origin for overnight visitors



Most popular accommodations

37% Hotel
12% Campground/RV park
17% Motel
10% Resort hotel
17% Home of friends/relatives
9% Rented home/condo/apartment
12% Bed & Breakfast

Source: Travel USA Visitor Profile, Colorado, prepared by Longwoods International

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