

# State of Our Cities and Towns - 2022 -

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Report for Colorado Municipal League



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# Introduction

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# Introduction

Corona Insights is pleased to present *The State of Our Cities and Towns – 2022* report to the Colorado Municipal League. This report provides key findings from the 2021 survey of Colorado’s municipalities. Complete findings for all close-ended questions follow, including graphs showing results for fiscal impacts and federal stimulus, ongoing challenges and concerns, housing, public safety, infrastructure, and general municipality revenue.



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# Methodology

## Research Design

The survey instrument was originally designed by Corona Insights with direction provided by the Colorado Municipal League (CML). This year's survey sought to understand the fiscal state of municipalities coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as current topics such as housing, public safety, and infrastructure.

## Data Collection

The survey was administered August through October 2021.

Survey invitations were sent to 268 Colorado municipalities. One survey invitation was sent to each municipality, and completed surveys were returned directly to Corona Insights. To boost response rates, Corona Insights emailed reminder messages, and CML staff made several attempts to contact non-responding municipalities.



# Methodology

## Analysis

This report provides a summary of findings for the 2021 CML State of Our Cities and Towns Survey.

In total, 162 municipalities responded to the survey, representing a 60% response rate (the [appendix](#) lists all responding municipalities in 2021). Data checking and cleaning, as well as all analysis, was performed by Corona Insights' internal staff.

Municipality Population	Number of municipalities in Colorado	Number of survey responses: 2021	Response rate
Less than 2,000	156	91	58%
2,000 to 24,999	89	57	64%
25,000 or larger	27	14	52%
<i>Overall</i>	<b>272</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>60%</b>

*To see all tabulations and verbatim comments to open-ended questions, please reference the provided Excel file.*



# Reporting Notes

When reviewing graphs in this report, please keep the following in mind:

- All percentages refer to the raw percentage of survey respondents giving a particular response. Percentages have not been weighted to reflect the proportion of municipalities of each size. As a result, the “overall” results presented are the overall results of the survey respondents and are not necessarily generalizable to the population of all municipal governments in the state. Weighting was not practical both because of the small sample size of the survey and because there is no way to determine whether those municipalities responding are representative of other municipalities of their size.
- On graphs that should sum up to 100 percent, the labels occasionally may not add to 100 percent due to rounding or non-response.
- Comparing this year’s data to previous years’ data (or future years’ data) could be misleading depending on which municipalities respond in any given year. Due to the relatively small sample size, and possible large differences between municipalities, even a slight change in the makeup of responding municipalities could cause the numbers to change significantly. Comparisons should be approached on a question-by-question basis.



# Key Findings

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# Key Findings

## COVID-19 and Federal Stimulus

- Most municipalities felt that their fiscal outlook was better than expected compared to last year. Overall, 64% of municipalities reported having a better fiscal outlook.
- A majority of municipalities reported having fully recovered from, or never having been impacted by, the negative fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 68% of municipalities felt that CARES and ARPA funds sufficiently met their needs.
- Over three-quarters of municipalities are not considering a vaccine requirement or have already decided against one.



# Key Findings

## General Municipality Revenue

- Half of municipalities (51%) felt their overall economy was somewhat or much better in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020, and more than half (57%) felt their revenue was somewhat or much better.
- Two-thirds of municipalities reported expecting an increase in sales and use taxes in 2021, and one-quarter reported expecting a decrease in investment and interest income as a revenue source.
- Lack of affordable housing is the largest issue facing municipalities in 2022, followed by a tight labor market and unfunded street/road maintenance.



# Key Findings

## Housing

- Looking beyond 2022 and to the next five years, housing affordability remains among the largest challenges for municipalities. This was true across regions.
- A majority of municipalities felt housing supply and affordability issues have gotten somewhat or much worse over the past three years. Western Slope/Mountain municipalities were the most likely to say these issues have gotten much worse, with workforce challenges being the largest result of these housing issues.
- Large municipalities were more likely to report an increase in homeless population as a result of housing affordability and supply issues.
- Half of municipalities saw an increase in demand for affordable housing as a result of COVID-19.
- Half of municipalities did not have a housing affordability plan and were not planning on creating one.



# Key Findings

## Ongoing Challenges

- Budget constraints (along with housing affordability, previously mentioned) are a key challenge for municipalities in the next five years.
- Large municipalities are more concerned about transportation funding than smaller towns and cities, with 86% of municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more noting this concern.
- Within infrastructure specifically, more than half of municipalities do not have their current needs funded for streets, and just under half of municipalities do not have funding for public buildings and/or storm water projects.



# Key Findings

## Public Safety

- 80% of municipalities with their own police force reported experiencing difficulties with police recruitment. Recent changes to state law and current public perceptions of police were the biggest barriers to recruitment.
- Half of municipalities with their own police force are experiencing difficulties with police retention. Current public perceptions of police were again a common barrier.
- About two-thirds of municipalities with their own police force have already fully implemented body-worn cameras on officers.



# - Section 1 - Fiscal Impacts and Federal Stimulus

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# Overall, most municipalities' current fiscal outlook is the same or better than expected compared to last year

- 64% of municipalities felt their fiscal outlook is better than expected compared to last year.
- Of the responding municipalities, 3% felt their fiscal outlook is worse than expected in comparison to last year.

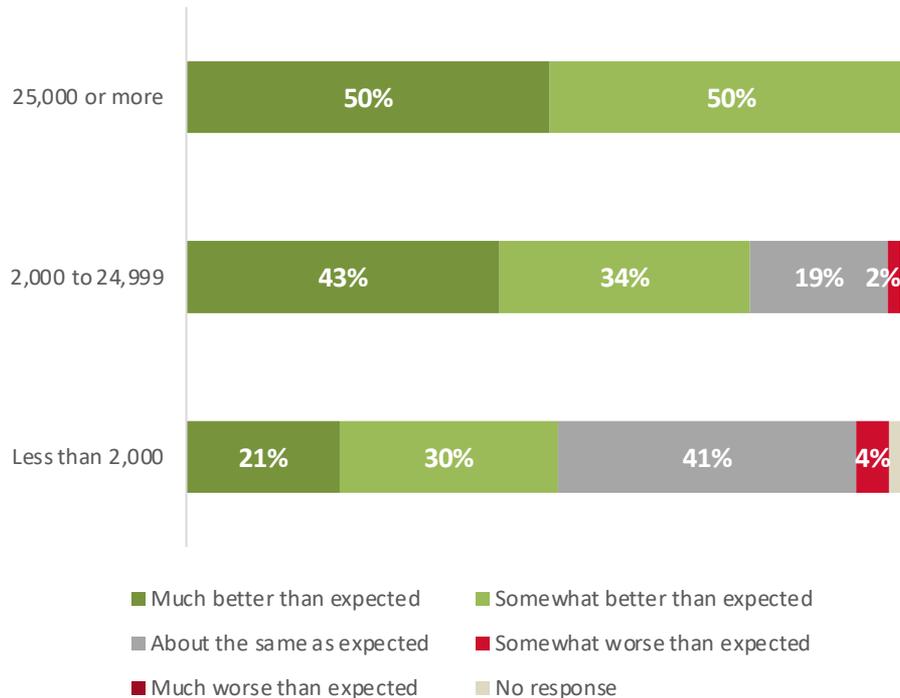


Q1. Compared to your outlook this time last year (summer 2020), what is your current municipal fiscal situation?



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# Municipalities with a population of 2,000 or less were less likely to report a much better fiscal outlook compared to larger municipalities



- 21% of municipalities with a population of 2,000 or less reported their fiscal outlook being much better than expected compared to last year; however, municipalities of this size were less likely than larger municipalities to respond that their fiscal situation is much better than expected.

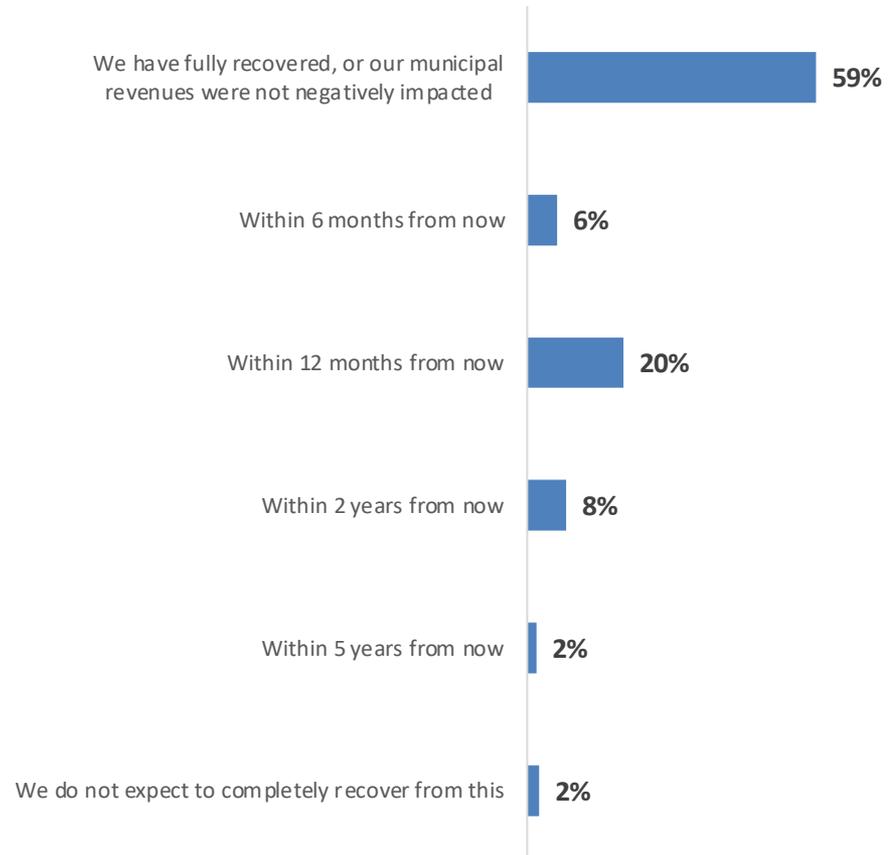
Q1. Compared to your outlook this time last year (summer 2020), what is your current municipal fiscal situation?



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# A majority of municipalities have fully recovered or were not impacted from the negative fiscal impacts of COVID-19

- Of all responding municipalities, 59% reported having fully recovered or never being impacted by the negative fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2% of municipalities reported expecting to not fully recover from the pandemic.
- There was little variation by municipalities of different size or region.

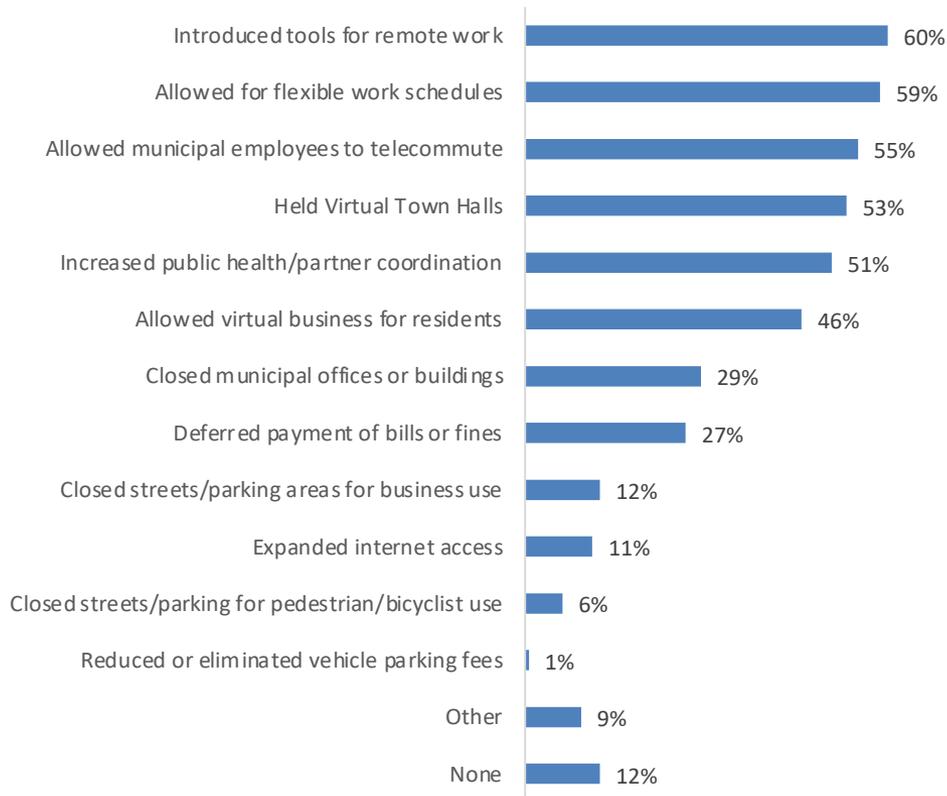


Q2. When do you expect your municipal revenues will fully recover from the negative fiscal impacts of COVID-19?



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# Allowing municipal employees to work remotely or work flexible hours were among the most enduring responses to the COVID-19 pandemic



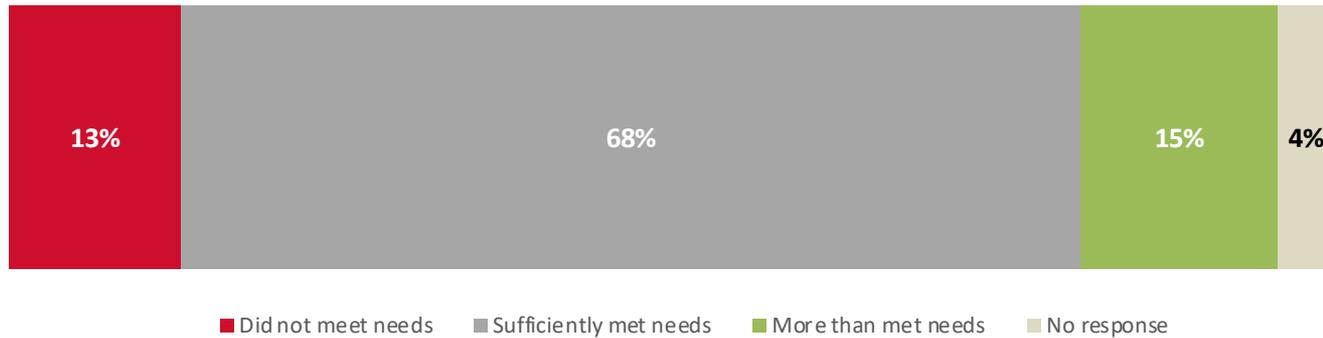
- Allowing municipal employees to work remotely or work flexible hours were common responses to the pandemic that will remain into 2022. These responses were more common among municipalities with populations greater than 2,000.
- Municipalities with populations of 2,000 or less were more likely to have no new policies or actions in response to the pandemic that will remain into 2022.

Q3. What new policies or actions did your municipality implement due to COVID-19 that will remain into 2022?  
*Please check all that apply.*



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# A majority of municipalities felt that CARES and ARPA sufficiently met their needs



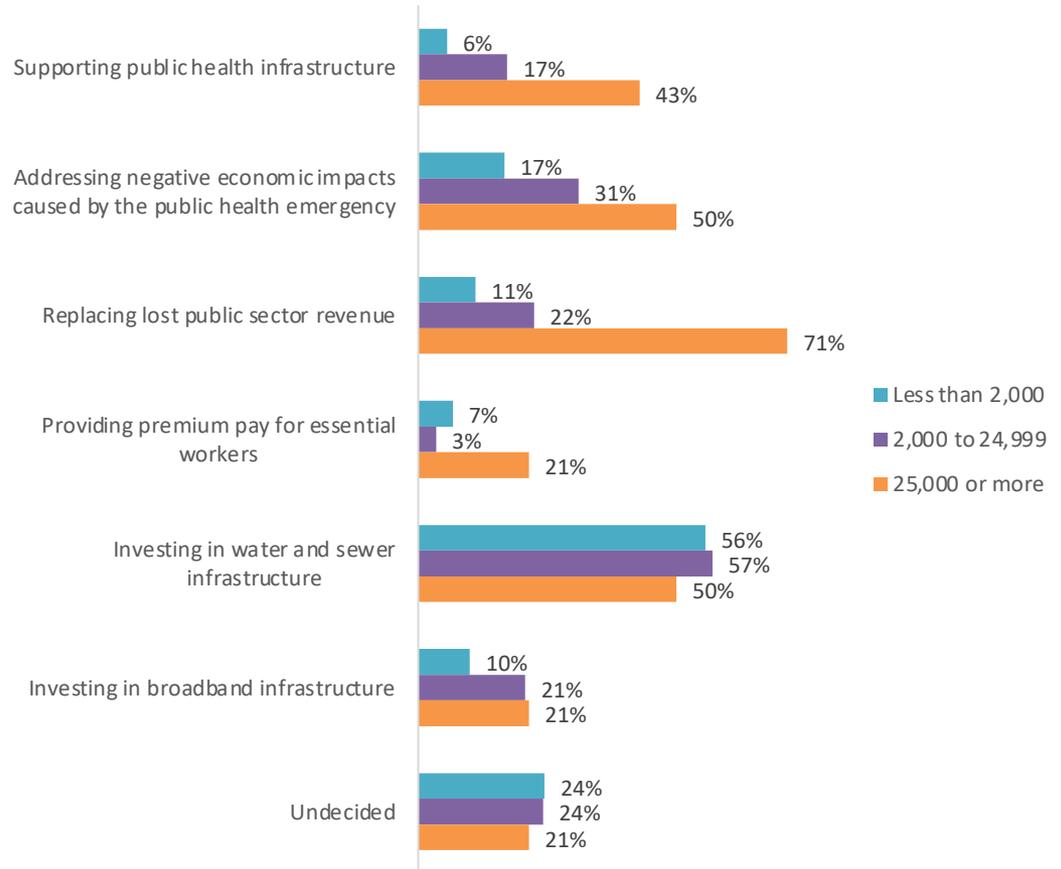
Q4. Did the funding available through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) sufficiently address your municipality's needs?



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# Municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more were more likely to plan to use ARPA funds for replacing lost public sector revenue

- Municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more were more likely to plan to use ARPA funds to support public health infrastructure, address negative impacts caused by the pandemic, and replace lost public sector revenue than municipalities with a population of 2,000 or less.
- Approximately one-quarter of small and mid-size municipalities, and one-fifth of larger municipalities, reported being undecided on how to use ARPA funds.

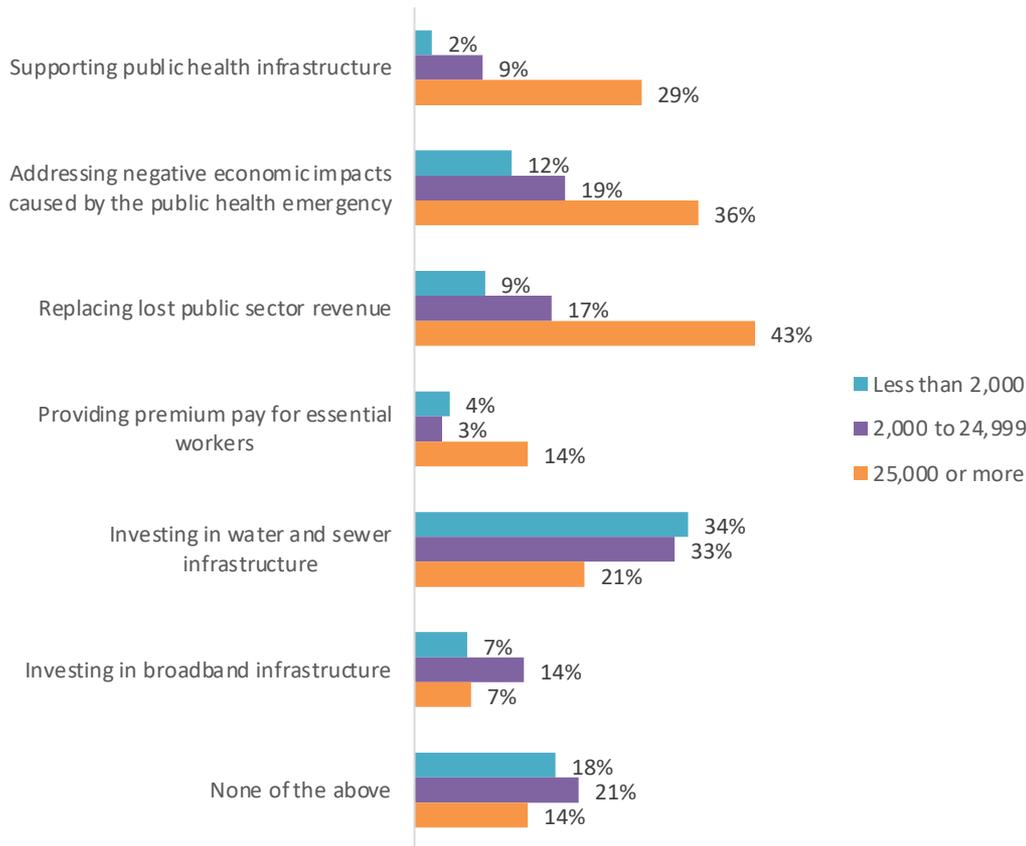


Q5. How does your municipality plan to use ARPA funds? *Please check all that apply.*



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# Larger municipalities felt that replacing lost public sector revenue was only possible because of ARPA funds

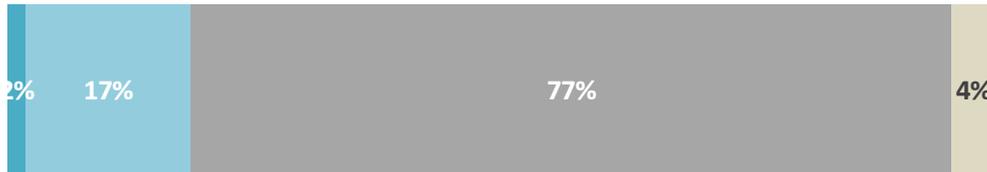


- Municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more were more likely than small and mid-size municipalities to feel that replacing lost public sector revenue, investing in public health infrastructure, and addressing negative economic impacts caused by the pandemic, were only possible because of ARPA funds.
- Municipalities with a population of less than 25,000 commonly reported that investing in water and sewer infrastructure was only possible because of ARPA funds.

Q6. For those uses you just selected, were any of these only possible because you have the ARPA funds? *Please check all that apply.*



# Most municipalities are not considering a vaccine requirement or have already decided against one



- Vaccines will be required (or are already required)
- We are considering a vaccine requirement, but no decision has been made to date
- We are not considering a vaccine requirement (or have already considered and chose not to require)
- No response

- More than three-quarters of municipalities were not considering a vaccine requirement or have already considered it and chose against it.
- Municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more were most likely to still be considering a vaccine requirement.
- 2% of municipalities were requiring vaccines.

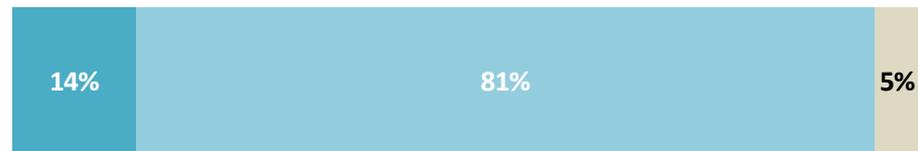
Q7. What approach is your municipality taking in regard to employee COVID-19 vaccination?



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# A majority of municipalities are not offering incentives to encourage employee vaccination

- 81% of municipalities reported that they are not offering incentives to encourage employees to get the COVID-19 vaccine.
- Among the municipalities that reported they are offering incentives to encourage employee vaccination, incentives included extra vacation time, paid time off to receive the vaccine, financial incentives, and contributions to internal reward systems.



- We are offering (or have offered) incentives to employees to receive the vaccine
- We are not offering incentives
- No response

Q8. What approach is your municipality taking in regard to incentivizing employees to get the COVID-19 vaccine?

Q9. [If offering incentives] Please tell us what type(s) of incentive(s) your municipality has, or will, offer to employees who receive the vaccine.



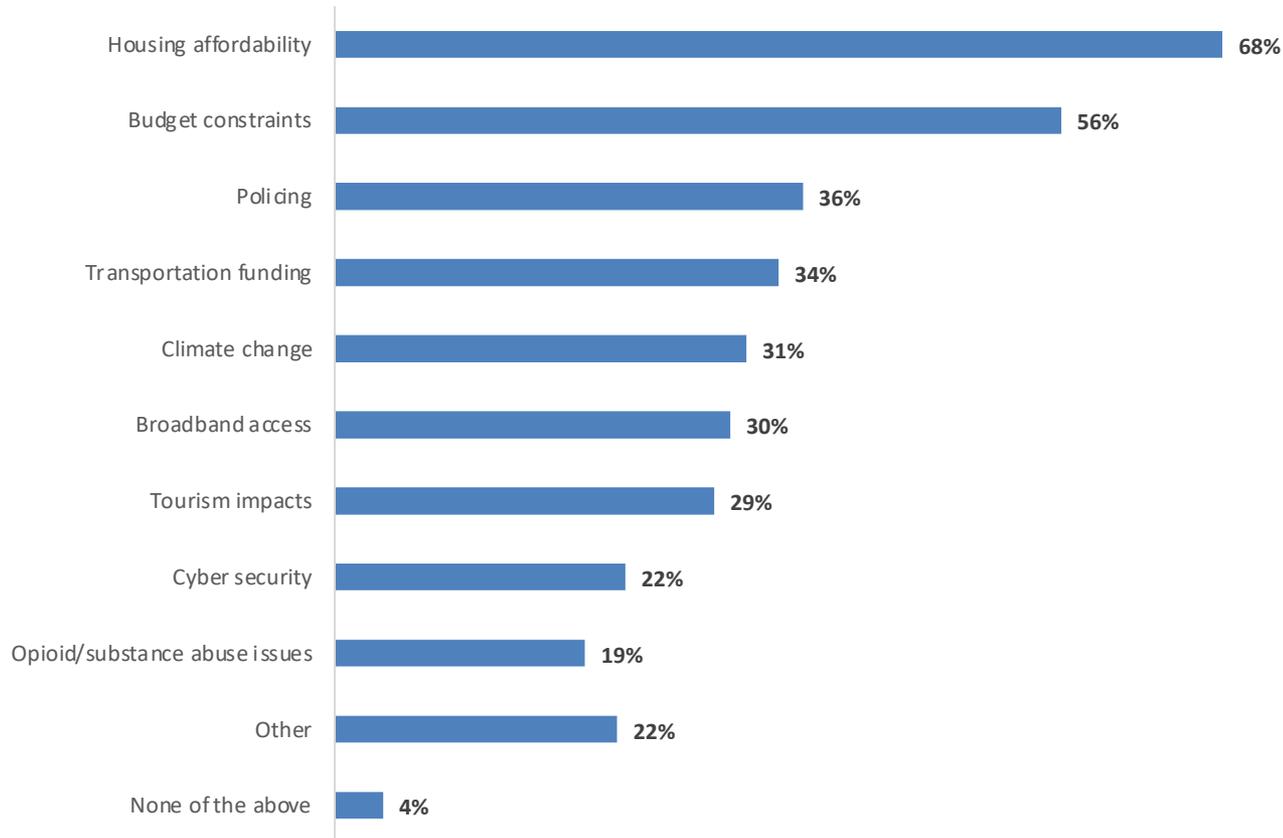
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# - Section 2 - Ongoing Challenges & Concerns

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# Housing affordability and budget constraints are municipality's largest challenges

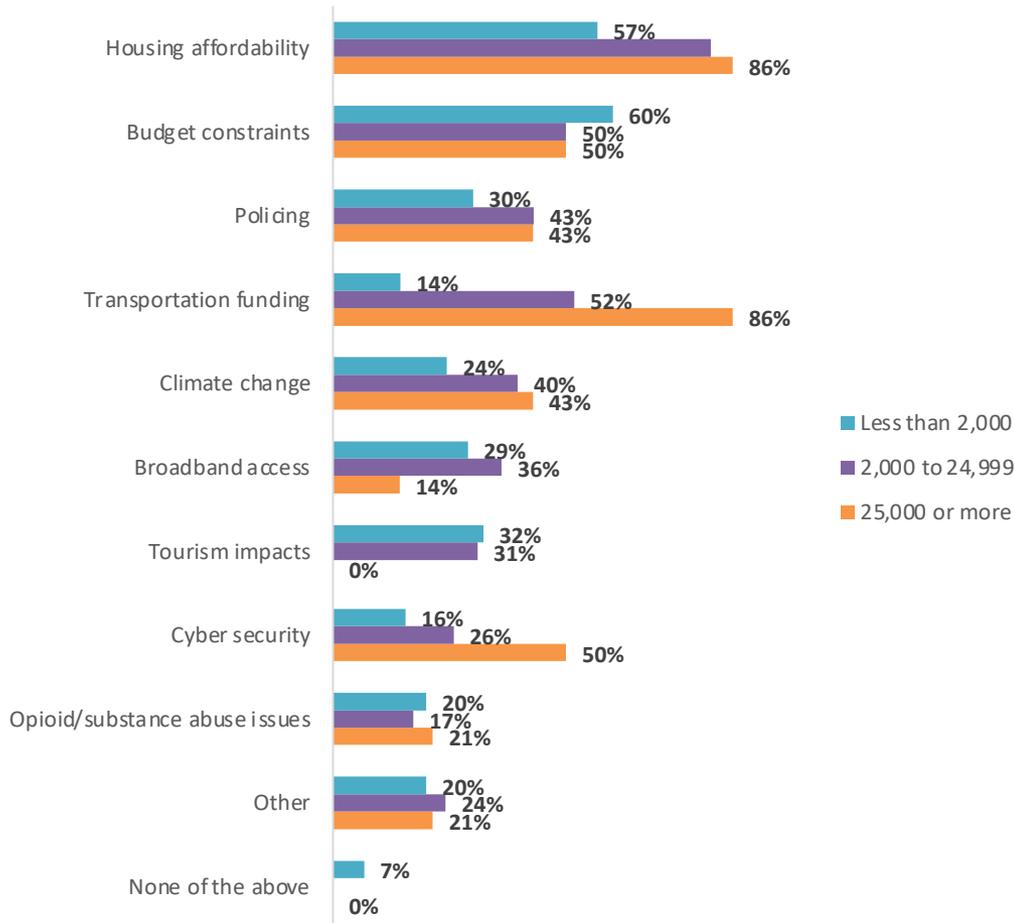


Q10. Looking to the next five years, what are the biggest challenges facing your municipality? *Please check all that apply.*



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# Transportation funding is a major concern among municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more



- Transportation funding was a larger concern among municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more (86%) than municipalities with a population of 2,000 or less (14%).
- While a majority of municipalities of all sizes (68%) were concerned about housing affordability over the next five years, this was overall a larger concern among mid-size (81%) and large municipalities (86%), than it was among small municipalities (57%).

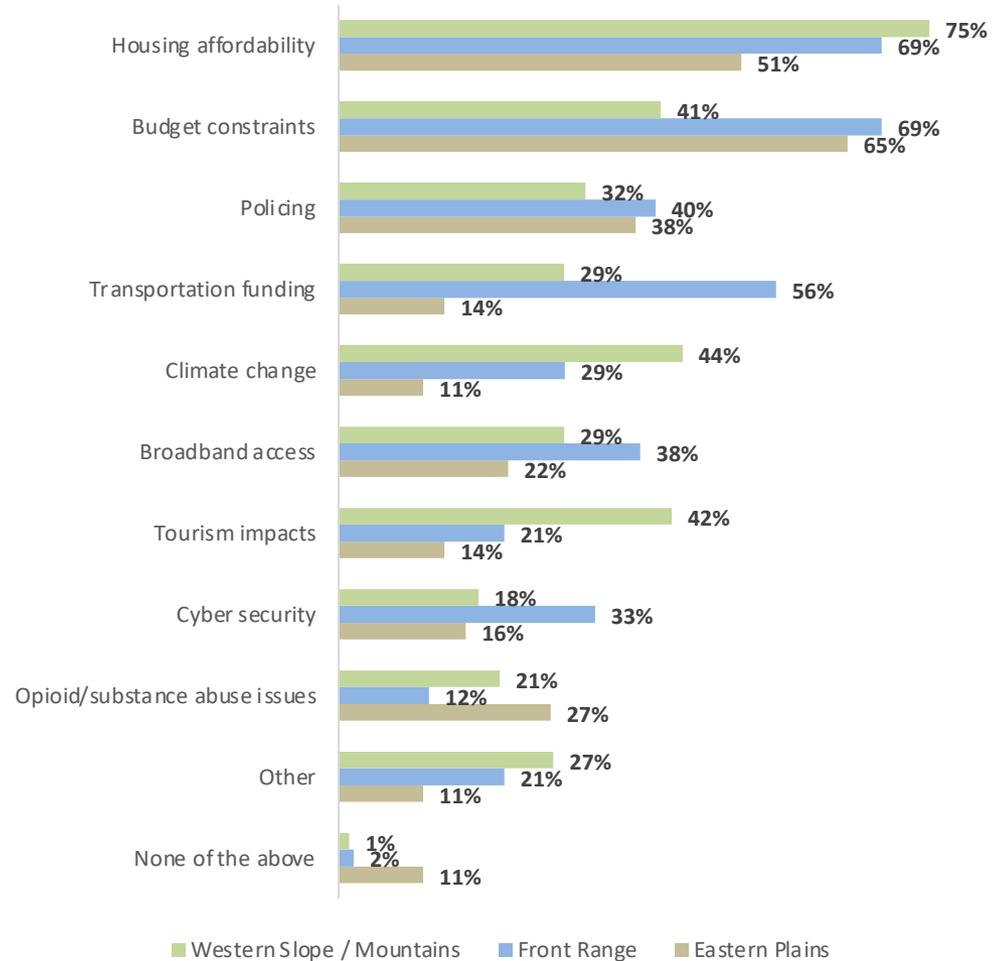
Q10. Looking to the next five years, what are the biggest challenges facing your municipality? *Please check all that apply.*



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# Affordable housing is also a top challenge across regions

- Fewer municipalities in the Western Slope/Mountains region reported being concerned about budget constraints (41%) than municipalities in the Front Range (69%) and Eastern Plains (65%).
- Climate change and tourism impacts were a more common concern among Western Slope/Mountain municipalities than Front Range and Eastern Plains municipalities, though less than half of municipalities in the Western Slope/Mountains region cited this as a concern.
- Transportation funding was reported as a more common concern in the Front Range than other regions of the state, with more than half of Front Range municipalities feeling this is a challenge over the next five years.



Q10. Looking to the next five years, what are the biggest challenges facing your municipality? *Please check all that apply.*



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# - Section 3 - Housing

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# A majority of municipalities feel housing supply and affordability issues have gotten somewhat or much worse over the past three years



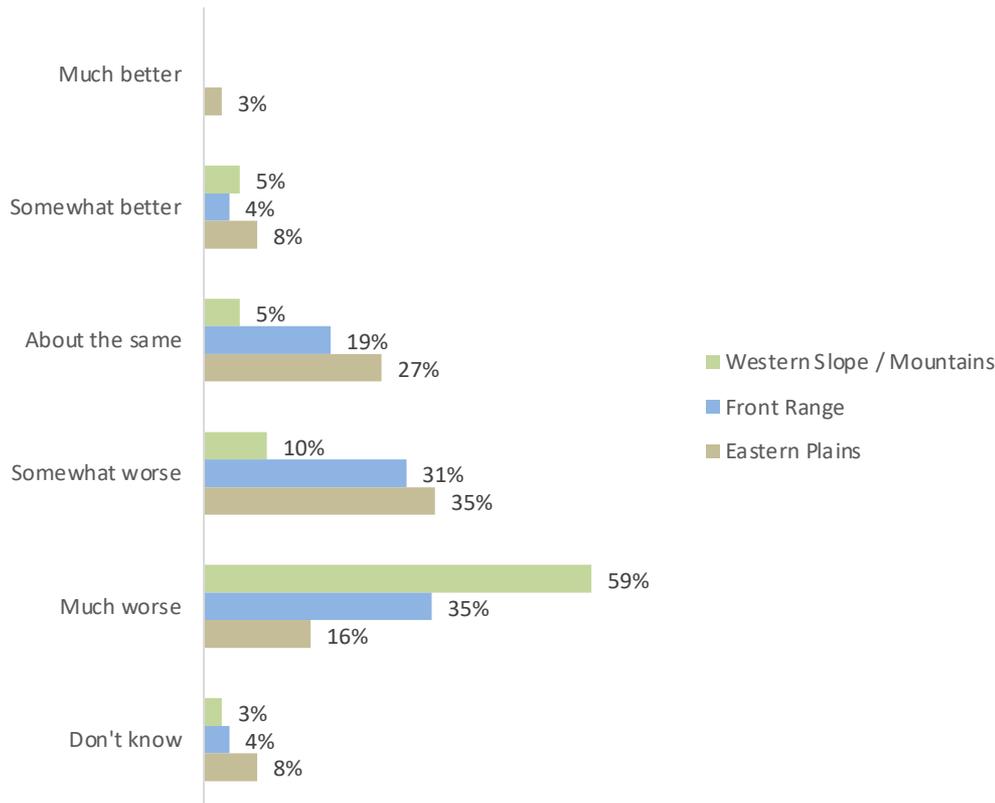
■ Much better   ■ Somewhat better   ■ About the same   ■ Somewhat worse  
■ Much worse   ■ Don't know   ■ No response

Q11. Do you feel the housing supply and affordability issues in your municipality have been generally getting better or worse during the past three years?



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# Western Slope/Mountain municipalities in particular feel the housing supply and affordability issues have gotten much worse



- Municipalities in the Western Slope/Mountains region (59%) were more likely to report that the housing supply and affordability issues have gotten much worse over the past three years, compared to municipalities in the Eastern Plains (16%).

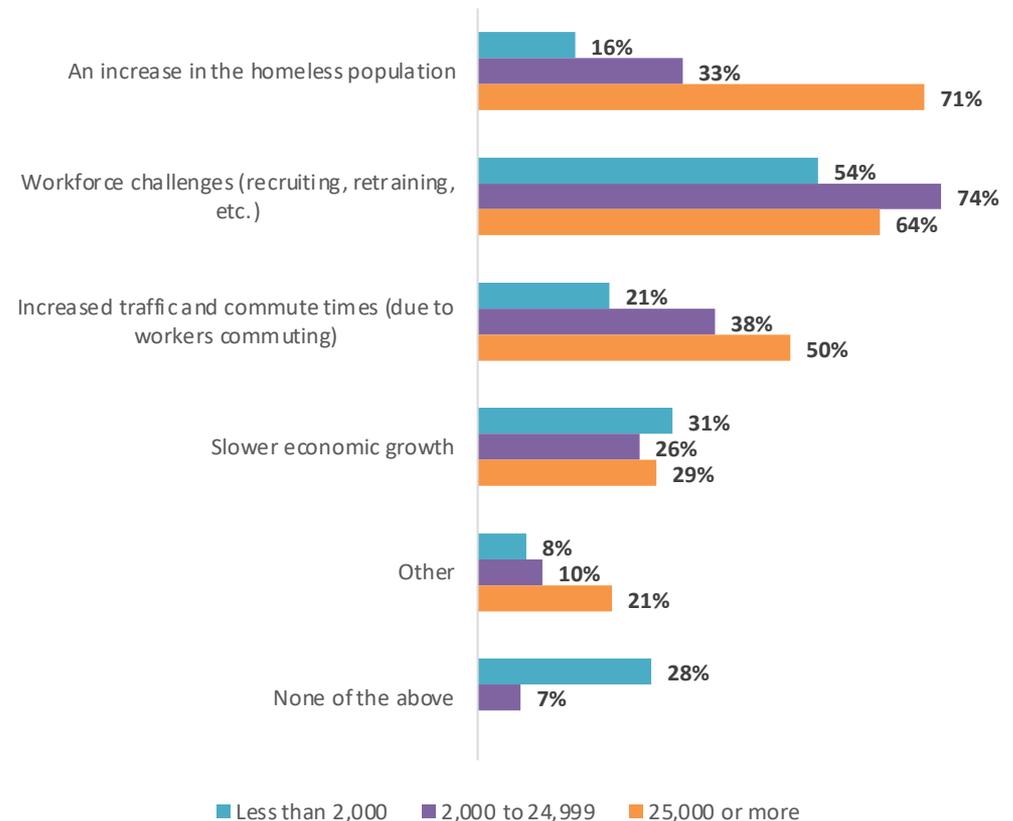
Q11. Do you feel the housing supply and affordability issues in your municipality have been generally getting better or worse during the past three years?



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# Municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more report an increase in the homeless population as a result of housing supply and affordability issues

- Municipalities with populations of 25,000 or more were more likely to cite an increase in the homeless population as a result of housing supply and affordability issues. Just under three-quarters of these municipalities reported this as an issue, while 16% of municipalities with a population of less than 2,000 reported this.

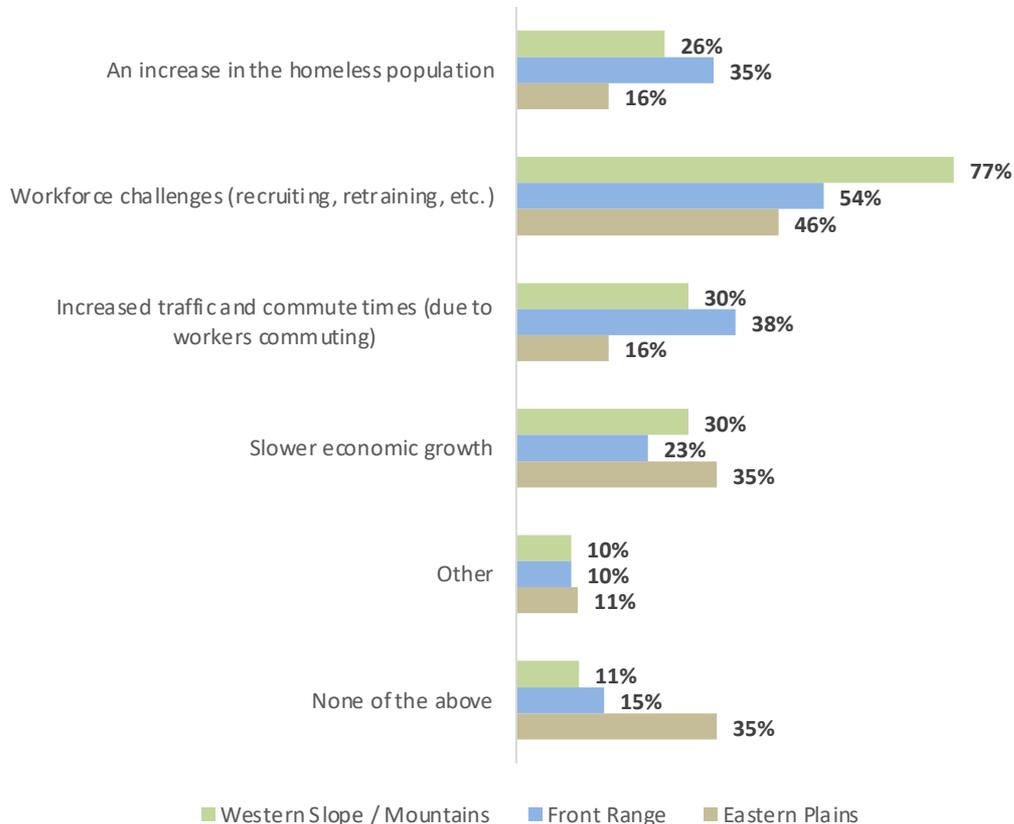


Q12. What impacts, if any, has your municipality experienced as a result of housing supply and affordability issues?



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# Western Slope/Mountain municipalities feel that workforce challenges are a result of housing supply and affordability issues



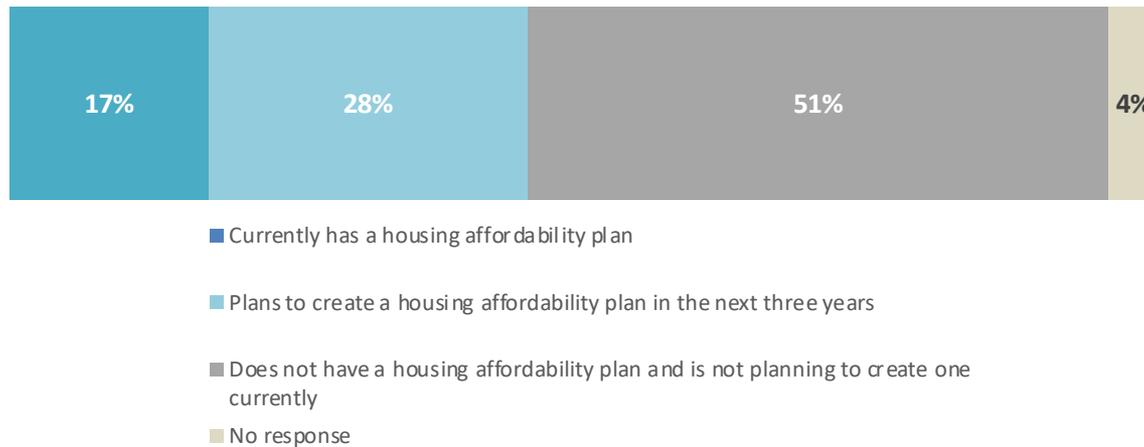
- Western Slope/Mountain municipalities reported that recruiting and retaining a workforce is a challenge as a result of housing supply and affordability issues. This was cited as a challenge more commonly among Western Slope/Mountain municipalities (77%) than Front Range (54%) or Eastern Plains (46%) municipalities.

Q12. What impacts, if any, has your municipality experienced as a result of housing supply and affordability issues?



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# Half of municipalities do not have a housing affordability plan and are not planning on creating one



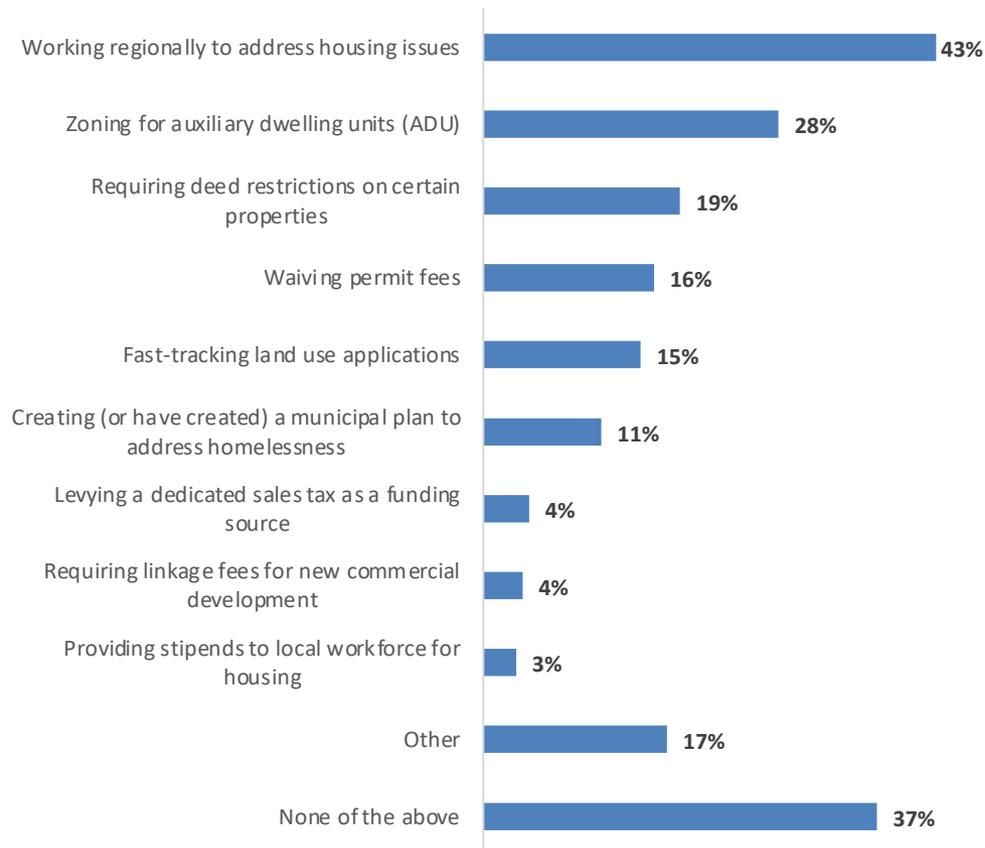
Q13. Which of the following best describes your municipality? Our municipality... *Check one.*



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# Working regionally to address housing issues is the most common response to housing supply and affordability issues

- The most common response to housing supply and affordability issues was working regionally to address these issues, with 43% of municipalities responding this way.
- Just over one-quarter of municipalities reported that they are zoning for auxiliary dwelling units.
- Over one-third of municipalities were taking none of the listed actions to address housing supply and affordability issues.

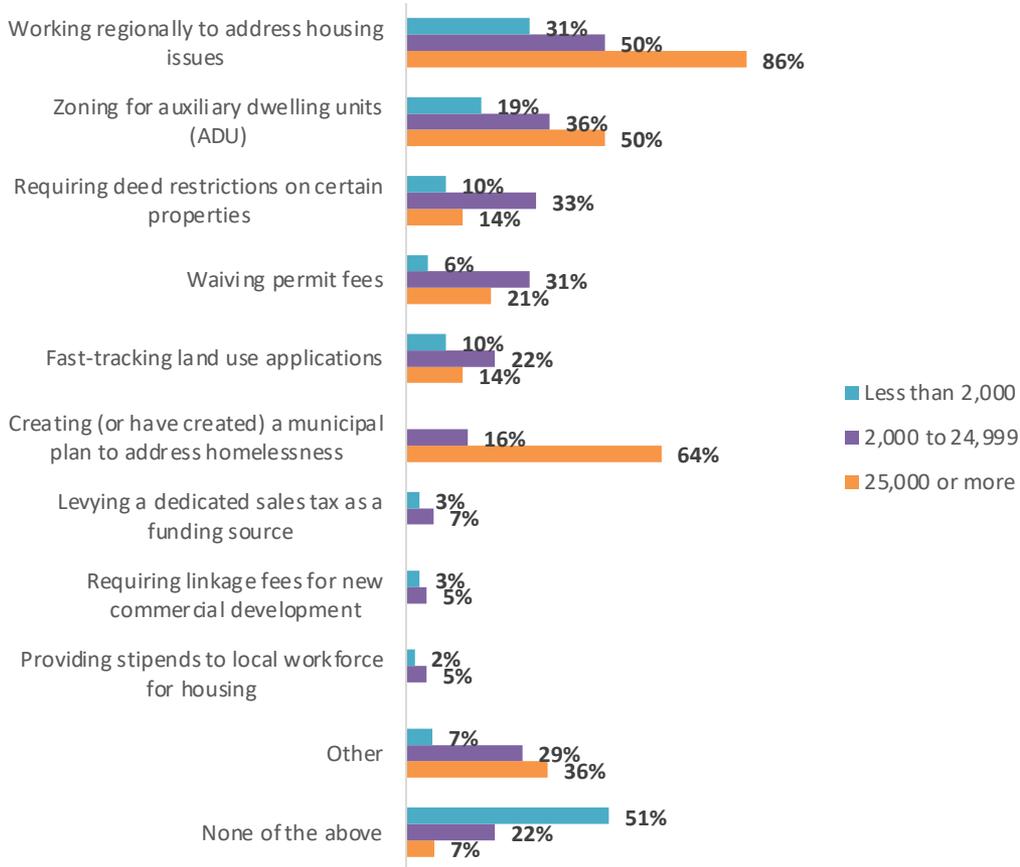


Q14. Which of the following actions, if any, are you taking to address housing supply and affordability issues? *Please check all that apply.*



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# Large municipalities are addressing housing issues regionally and creating municipal plans to address homelessness



- Municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more were more likely to address housing issues regionally and create a municipal plan to address homelessness.
- Municipalities with a population of less than 2,000 were more often taking none of the listed actions to address housing supply and affordability issues.

Q14. Which of the following actions, if any, are you taking to address housing supply and affordability issues? *Please check all that apply.*



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# Among municipalities with housing affordability plans, one-third report that COVID-19 had either no impact or a positive impact on plans/actions



- Significant positive impact
- Moderate positive impact
- Slight positive impact
- No impact
- Slight negative impact
- Moderate negative impact
- Significant negative impact
- Unsure
- No response

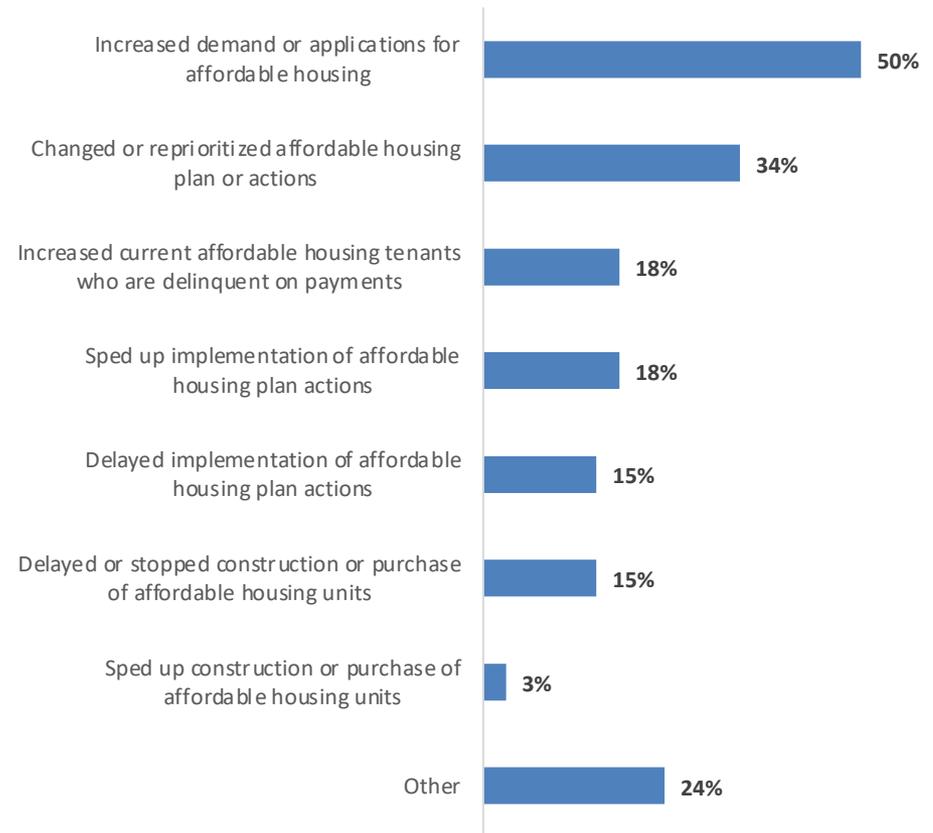
Q15. In what way has COVID-19 impacted your municipal affordable housing plan or actions?



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# Half of municipalities with an affordable housing plan or actions saw increased demand for affordable housing due to COVID-19

- An increase in demand or applications for affordable housing was seen in half of municipalities with an affordable housing plan/actions.
- About one-third of municipalities changed or reprioritized affordable housing plans/actions.
- Other effects listed due to COVID-19 include increased cost of land and construction materials.



Q16. [If municipality has affordable housing plan] How has COVID-19 impacted your municipal affordable housing plan or actions? *Please check all that apply.*



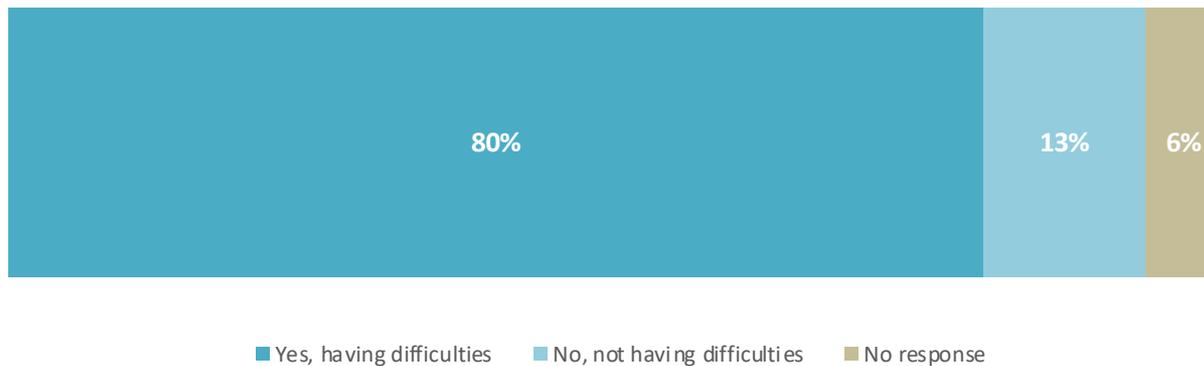
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# - Section 4 - Public Safety

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# A majority of municipalities with their own police force are experiencing difficulties with recruitment of police officers



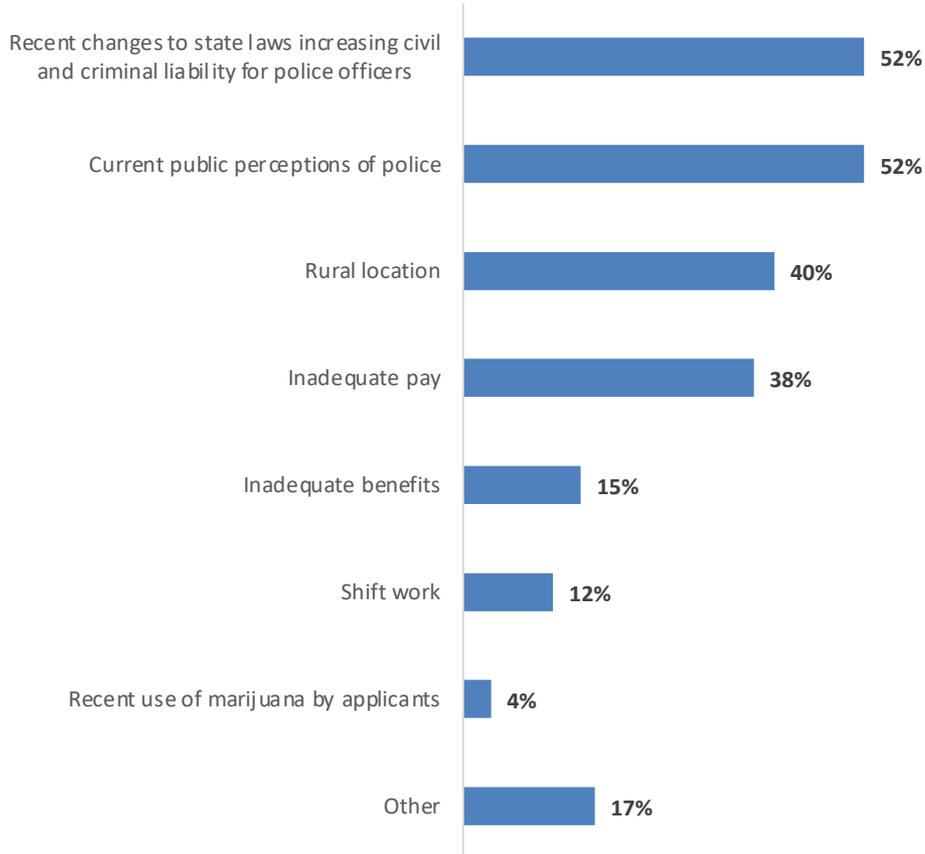
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Q17a. Are you experiencing difficulties with recruitment of police officers?  
Q17b. What are the challenges? *Please select all that apply.*



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# Municipalities are experiencing difficulties recruiting police officers due to recent changes to state law and current public perceptions of police



- More than half of municipalities reported that recent changes to state laws increasing civil and criminal liability for police officers, as well as current public perceptions of police, are causes of the difficulties in recruiting police officers.
- Rural location and inadequate pay were other common causes for municipalities' difficulties in recruitment of police.

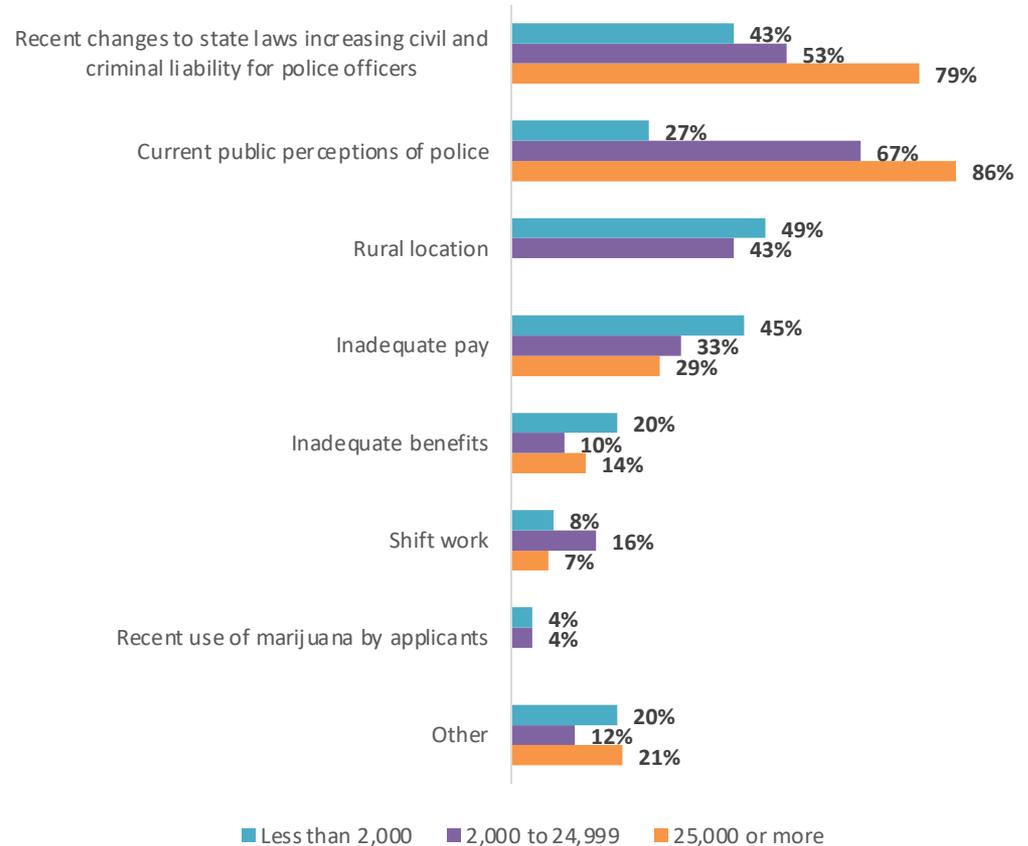
Q17a. Are you experiencing difficulties with recruitment of police officers?  
Q17b. What are the challenges? *Please select all that apply.*



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# Current public perceptions of police officers are a larger barrier to police recruitment for mid-size and large municipalities

- A majority of mid-size and large municipalities were experiencing difficulties recruiting police due to current public perceptions of police officers. This was a larger issue among these municipalities than it was among municipalities with populations under 2,000.
- Recent changes to state laws increasing civil and criminal liability for police officers was a more common challenge among large municipalities for police recruitment.

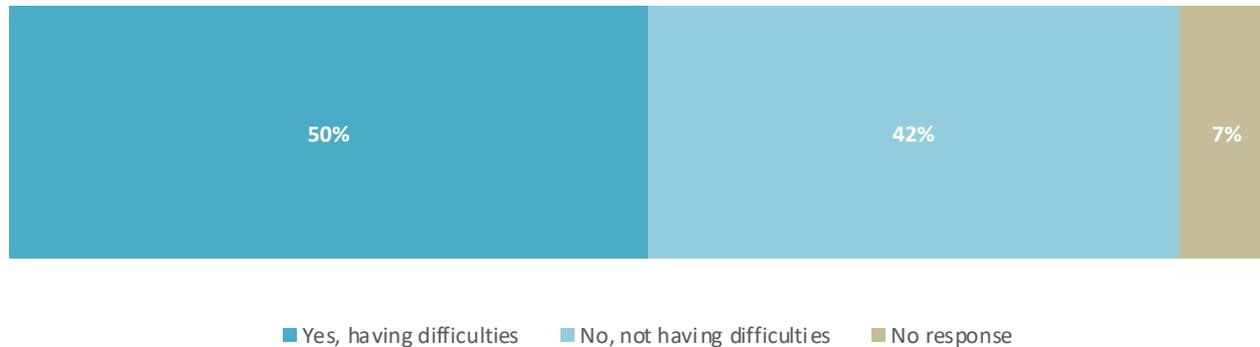


Q17a. Are you experiencing difficulties with recruitment of police officers?  
 Q17b. What are the challenges? *Please select all that apply.*



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# Half of municipalities with their own police force are experiencing difficulties with retention of existing police officers



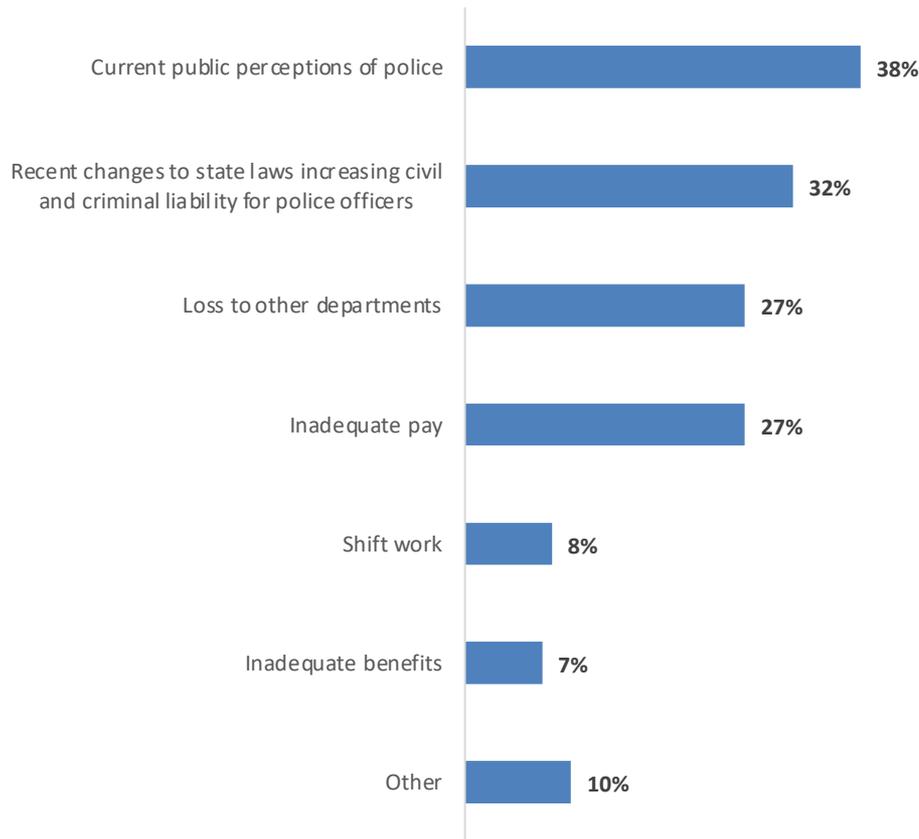
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Q18a. Are you experiencing difficulties with retention of police officers?  
Q18b. What are the challenges? *Please select all that apply.*



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# Current public perceptions of police and recent changes to state laws are common causes of difficulties with retention of police officers



- More than one-third of municipalities were experiencing difficulties retaining police officers due to the current public perceptions of police, and about one-third were experiencing difficulties due to recent changes to state laws increasing civil and criminal liability.
- Just over one-quarter of municipalities reported that loss to other departments and inadequate pay were challenges for the retention of police officers.

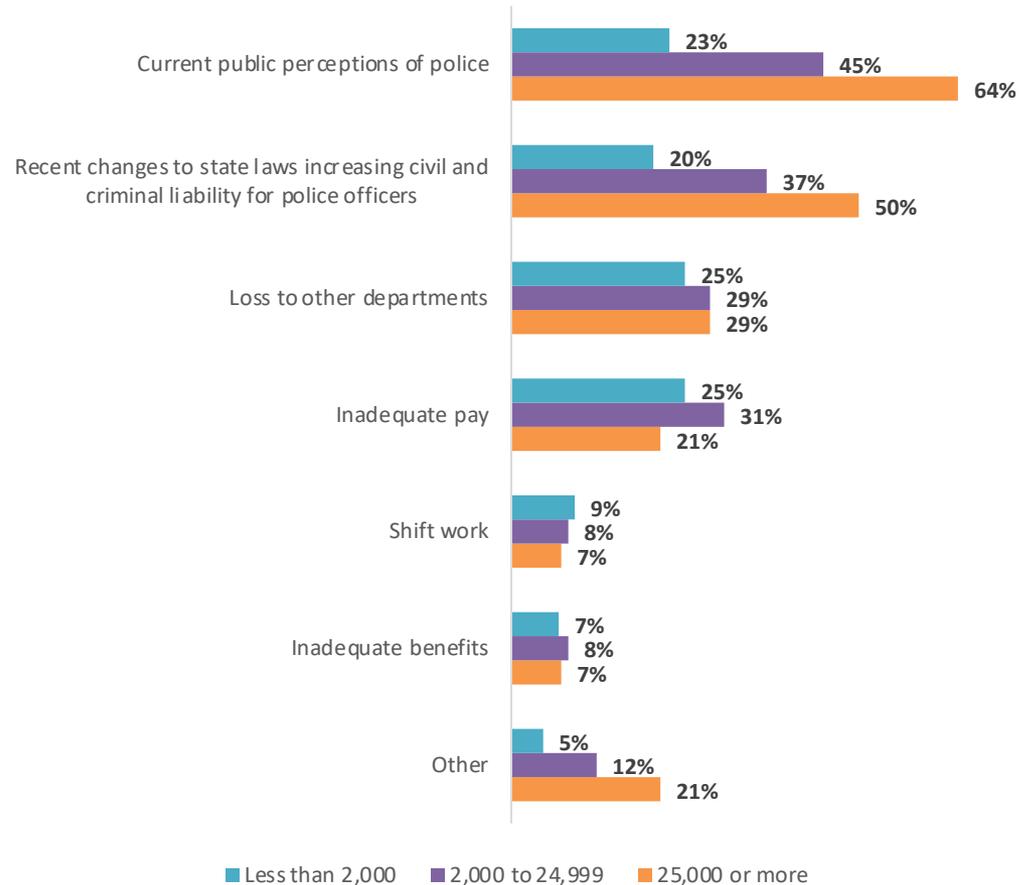
Q18a. Are you experiencing difficulties with retention of police officers?  
Q18b. What are the challenges? *Please select all that apply.*



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# Current public perceptions of police officers are a larger barrier to police retention for large municipalities

- A majority of municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more were experiencing difficulties with police retention due to current public perceptions of police, while just under a quarter of municipalities with a population of under 2,000 were experiencing this challenge.
- Half of large municipalities were experiencing issues with police retention due to the recent changes in state law.



Q18a. Are you experiencing difficulties with retention of police officers?  
Q18b. What are the challenges? *Please select all that apply.*



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# Municipalities are using several common strategies to boost police recruitment/retention



Covering the cost of police academy for new recruits



Providing take home vehicles



Offering competitive pay, benefits, and hiring bonuses

*Please see the supplemental file with all verbatim responses.*

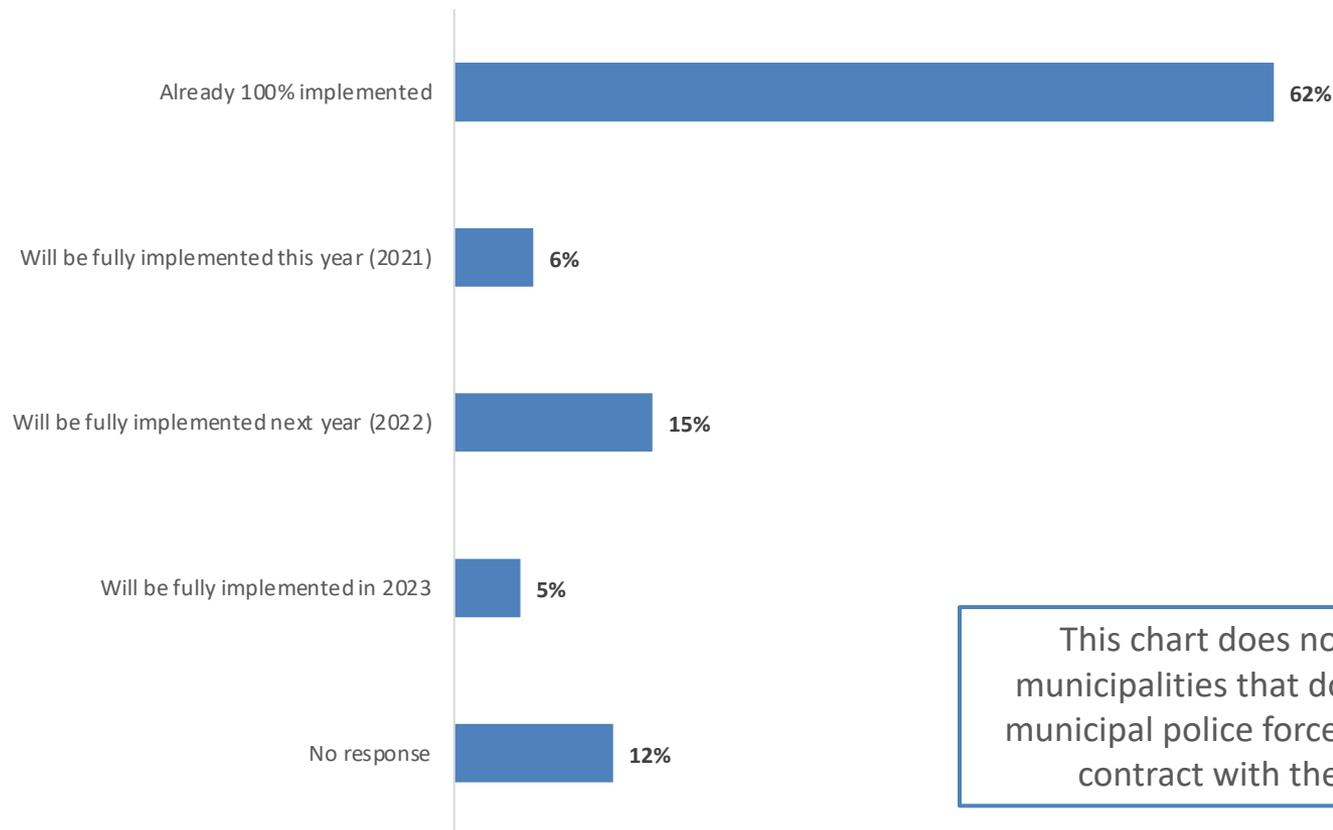
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Q19. Please list any specific programs that your department offers that are designed to boost recruitment and/or retention.



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# Among those that responded, about two-thirds of municipalities have already fully implemented body-worn cameras on officers

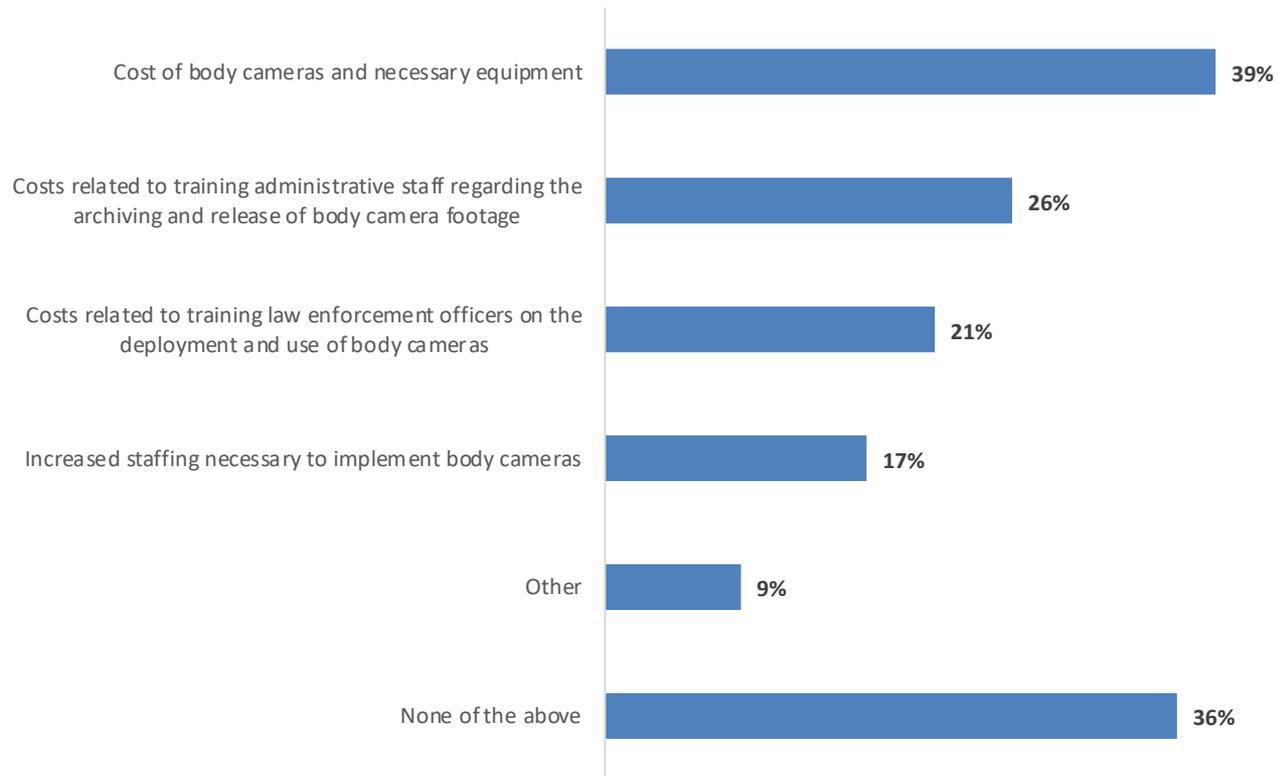


Q20. What is your progress on implementation of body-worn cameras on officers?



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# The cost of body cameras and necessary equipment is the most common barrier to implementation of body-worn cameras on officers



Q21. What, if any, specific challenges have you faced with implementation? *Please check all that apply.*



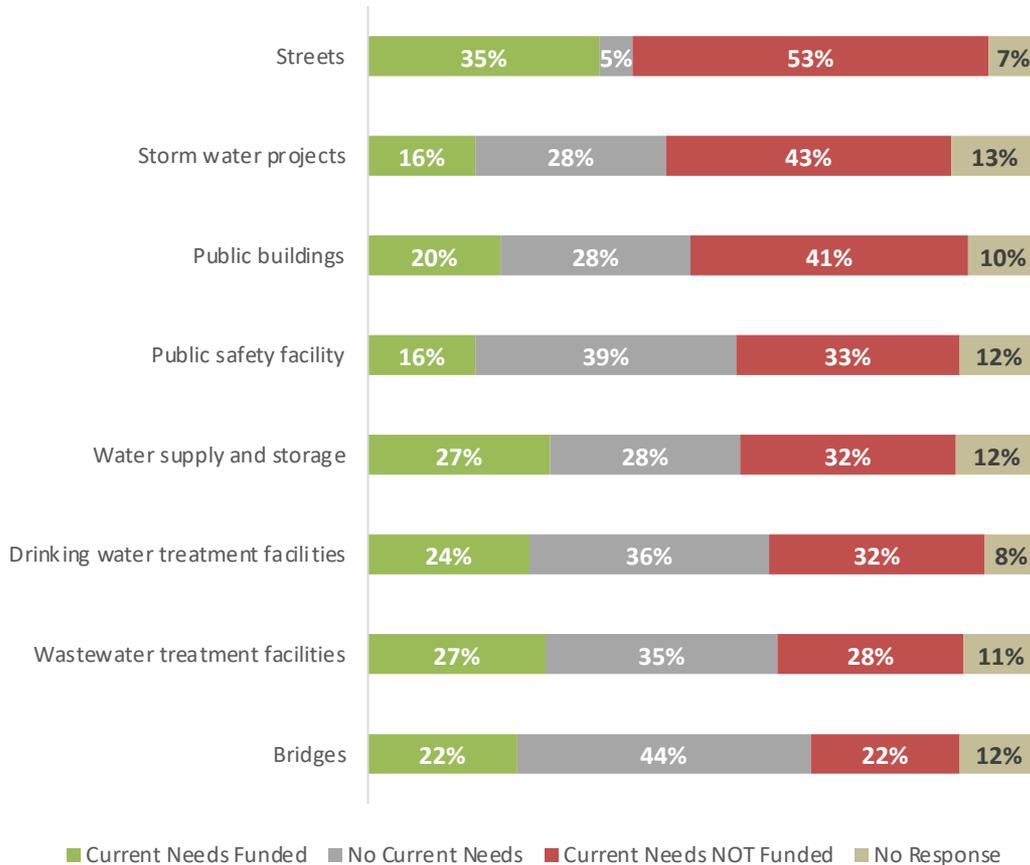
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# - Section 5 - Infrastructure

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# More than half of municipalities do not have their current needs funded for streets



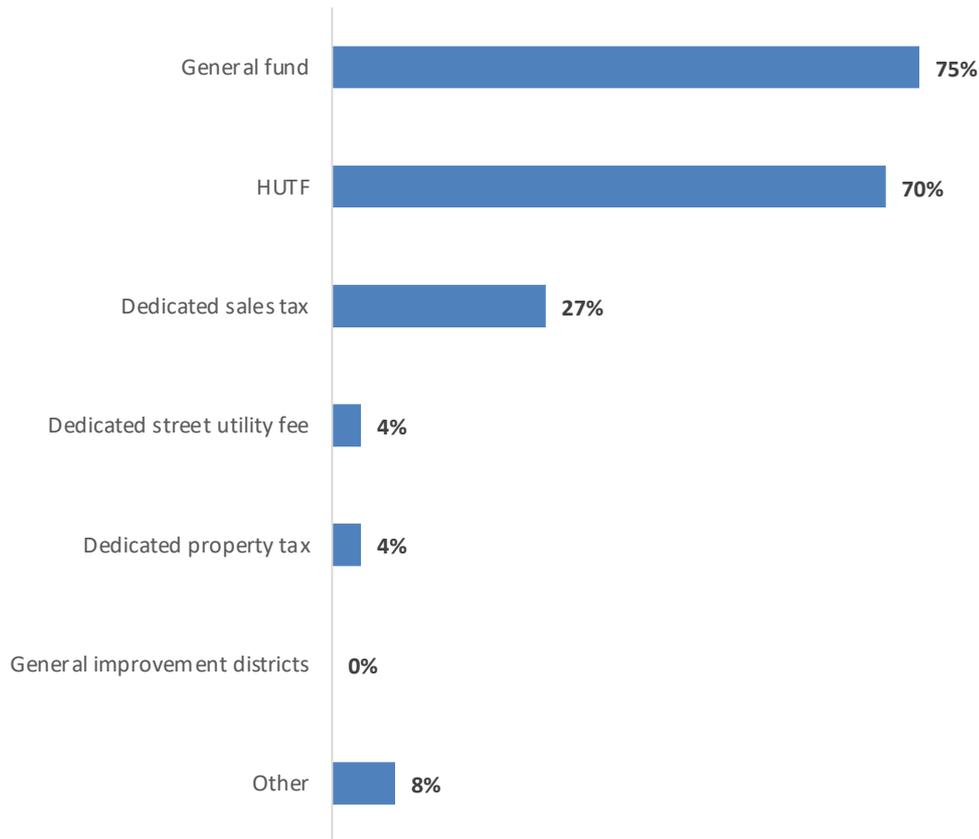
- More than half (53%) of municipalities reported that their current needs for streets were not funded.
- Just under half of municipalities did not have their current needs for public buildings (41%) or storm water projects (43%) funded.

Q22. For each type of infrastructure listed below, please indicate whether your municipality has any funded projects in 2021, if your municipality has any unfunded needs, or if there is no current need. Please do not include projects by other local governments.



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# Most municipalities fund street maintenance through a general fund and/or through HUTF



- Most municipalities reported that they fund their street maintenance needs through a general fund (75%) and/or through HUTF (70%).
- About one-quarter (27%) of municipalities reported that they have a dedicated sales tax to cover street maintenance needs.
- There was little variation by municipalities of different size or region within the state.

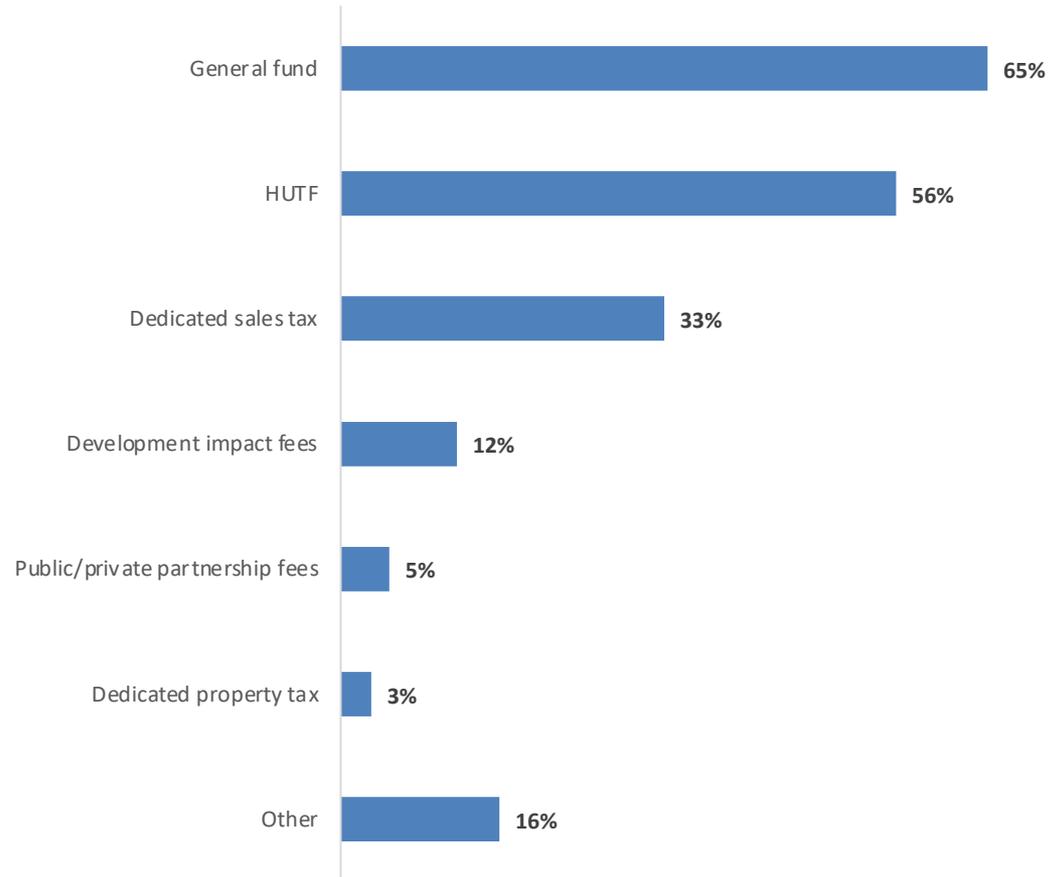
Q26. How do you currently fund street maintenance?



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# Two-thirds of municipalities fund street capital projects through a general fund

- About two-thirds (65%) of municipalities reported that they fund street capital projects through a general fund, and just over half (56%) through HUTF.
- One-third of municipalities reported that they fund street capital projects through a dedicated sales tax.
- There was little variation by municipalities of different size or region within the state.



Q27. How do you currently fund street capital projects?



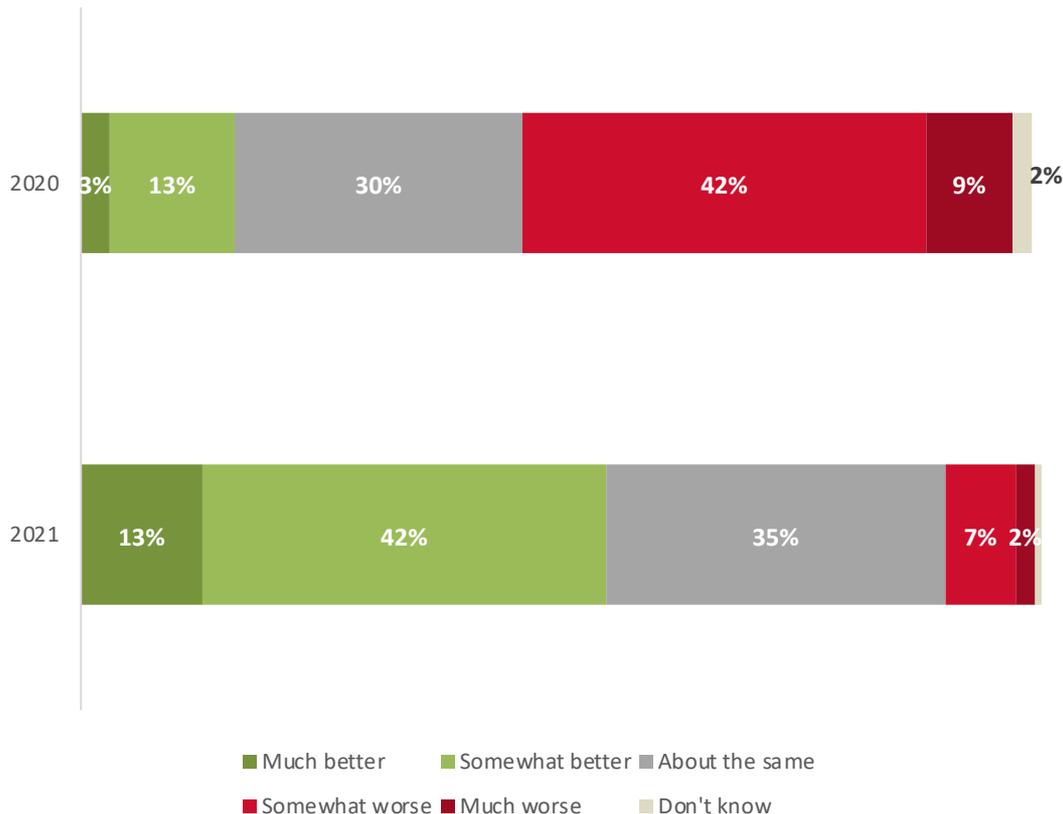
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# - Section 6 - General Municipality Revenue

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# Half of municipalities feel their overall economy is somewhat or much better in FY 2021



*Data from 2020 is shown here as a comparison, though caution should be used when comparing results year-over-year due to small sample sizes and possible differences in responding municipalities each year.*

- Half (55%) of municipalities felt their overall economy is somewhat or much better in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020.
- One-third (35%) of municipalities felt their overall economy is about the same in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020.

Q28. Do you feel the overall economy in your municipality is better or worse in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020?



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# More than half of municipalities feel their revenue is somewhat or much better in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020

*Data from 2020 is shown here as a comparison, though caution should be used when comparing results year-over-year due to small sample sizes and possible differences in responding municipalities each year.*

- Just under two-thirds (62%) of municipalities felt their revenue is somewhat or much better in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020.
- Over one-quarter (29%) of municipalities felt their revenue is about the same in FY 2021.

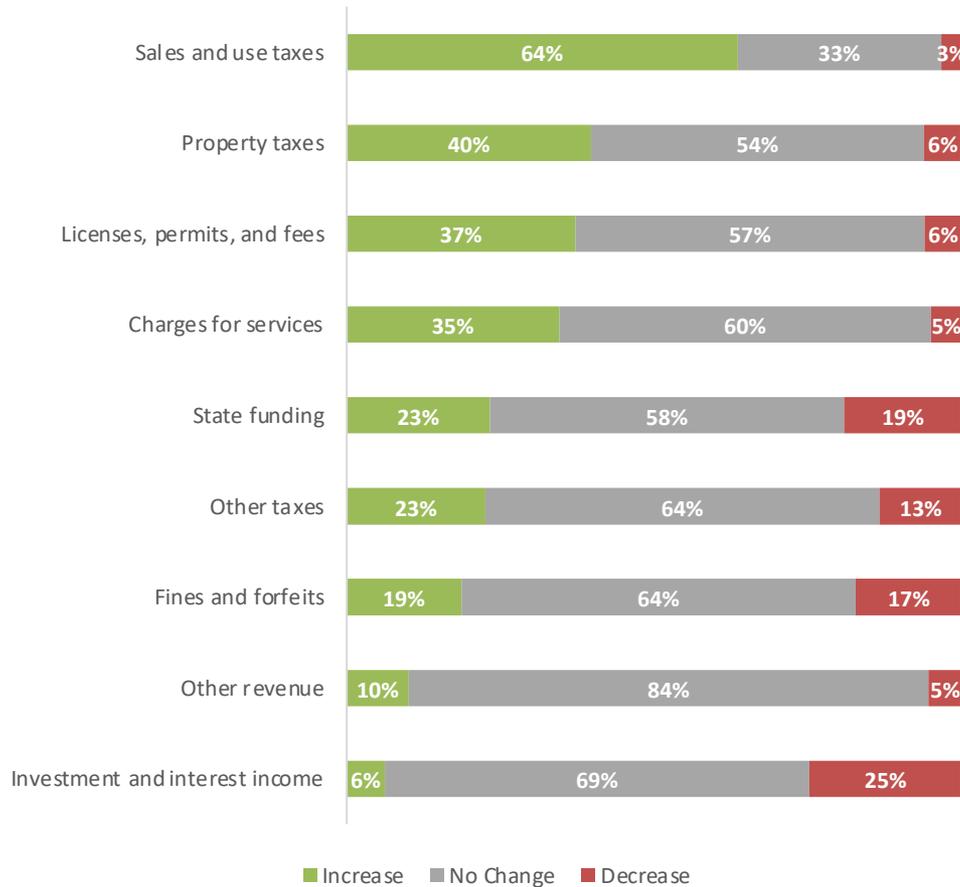


Q29. Do you feel your municipality's revenue is better or worse in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020?



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# About two-thirds of municipalities expect an increase in sales and use taxes in 2021



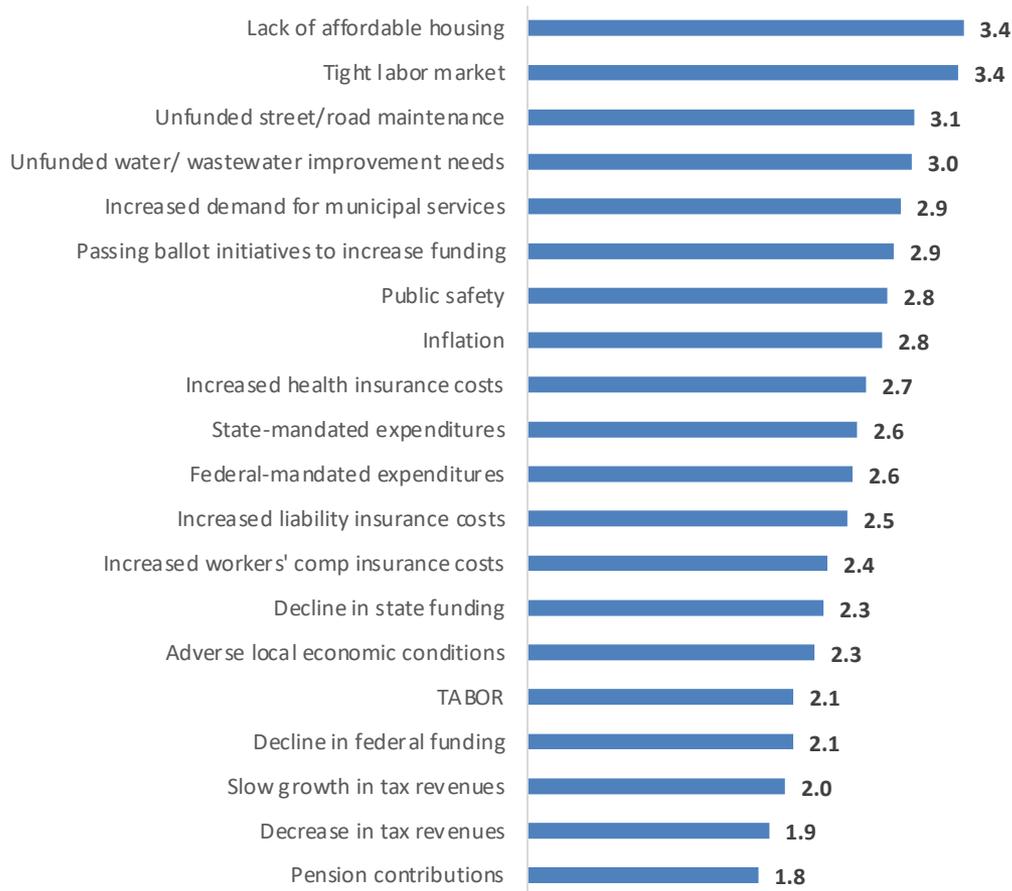
- About two-thirds (64%) of municipalities expected an increase in sales and use taxes as a source of revenue in 2021.
- One-quarter (25%) of municipalities expected to see a decrease in investment and interest income as a revenue source in 2021.

Q30. For each of the following categories, please first indicate whether you expect an increase, decrease, or no change for that source of revenue in 2021, and then indicate the estimated percent change from 2020.



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# Lack of affordable housing is the largest issue facing municipalities looking towards 2022



*Responses were assigned a value (not a challenge=1, minor challenge=2, moderate challenge=3, major challenge=4) and averaged to calculate the most pressing issues facing municipalities as they look toward 2022.*

- Lack of affordable housing was ranked as the largest issue facing municipalities with an average of 3.44, followed by the tight labor market with an average of 3.40.
- There was little variation by municipalities of different sizes and regions in the state, though municipalities with populations of under 2,000 were more likely to feel a decrease in tax revenues and adverse local economic conditions were pressing issues looking towards 2022.

Q31. Taking into account both the magnitude of the following issues and the ease or difficulty of addressing them, please rate the following potential fiscal challenges that your municipality may face in 2022.

# Appendix

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# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Akron	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Alamosa	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Antonito	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Arvada	Front Range	25,000 or more
Avon	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Basalt	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Bennett	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Berthoud	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Black Hawk	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Blanca	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Blue River	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Breckenridge	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Brighton	Front Range	25,000 or more
Brookside	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Broomfield	Front Range	25,000 or more
Brush	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Buena Vista	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Calhan	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Campo	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Canon City	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Carbondale	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Castle Pines	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Castle Rock	Front Range	25,000 or more
Central	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Cherry Hills Village	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Cheyenne Wells	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Coal Creek	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Cokedale	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Collbran	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Colorado Springs	Front Range	25,000 or more

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Commerce City	Front Range	25,000 or more
Cortez	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Craig	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Crawford	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Creede	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Crested Butte	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Crestone	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Cripple Creek	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Delta	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Dillon	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Dinosaur	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Dolores	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Dove Creek	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Durango	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Eads	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Eagle	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Eckley	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Elizabeth	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Englewood	Front Range	25,000 or more
Erie	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Estes Park	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Federal Heights	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Fleming	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Fort Morgan	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Fowler	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Fraser	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Frederick	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Frisco	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Fruita	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Georgetown	Front Range	Less than 2,000



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Golden	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Granby	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Grand Junction	Western Slope / Mountains	25,000 or more
Grand Lake	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Greenwood Village	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Gunnison	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Gypsum	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Haxtun	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Hayden	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Hillrose	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Holly	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Hot Sulphur Springs	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Hotchkiss	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Hugo	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Idaho Springs	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Ignacio	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Jamestown	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Johnstown	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Julesburg	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Kersey	Front Range	Less than 2,000



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Kit Carson	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
La Junta	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
La Salle	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
La Veta	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Lakewood	Front Range	25,000 or more
Lamar	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Limon	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Littleton	Front Range	25,000 or more
Lochbuie	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Lone Tree	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Lyons	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Manassa	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Mancos	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Manzanola	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Mead	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Meeker	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Merino	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Minturn	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Monte Vista	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Montezuma	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Montrose	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Monument	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Morrison	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Mountain Village	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Mt. Crested Butte	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Naturita	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Northglenn	Front Range	25,000 or more
Norwood	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Nucla	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Oak Creek	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Ophir	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Ordway	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Otis	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Ouray	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Palmer Lake	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Paoli	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Paonia	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Pierce	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Pitkin	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Platteville	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Poncha Springs	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Ramah	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Raymer	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Red Cliff	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Ridgway	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Rockvale	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Rocky Ford	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Rye	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Saguache	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Salida	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
San Luis	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Sawpit	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Severance	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Sheridan	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Silver Cliff	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Silver Plume	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Simla	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Snowmass Village	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Springfield	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Starkville	Front Range	Less than 2,000



# Respondents

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Steamboat Springs	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Sugar City	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Superior	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Swink	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Thornton	Front Range	25,000 or more
Timnath	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Vail	Western Slope / Mountains	2,000 to 24,999
Victor	Front Range	Less than 2,000
Walden	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Walsh	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Ward	Front Range	Less than 2,000

Municipality	Region Category	Size Category
Wellington	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Westcliffe	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Wheat Ridge	Front Range	25,000 or more
Wiggins	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Wiley	Eastern Plains	Less than 2,000
Williamsburg	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Windsor	Front Range	25,000 or more
Winter Park	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000
Woodland Park	Front Range	2,000 to 24,999
Wray	Eastern Plains	2,000 to 24,999
Yampa	Western Slope / Mountains	Less than 2,000



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